

# IMPORTANT LEGISLATION RELATING TO FREDERICTON

## Full Text of City Bills as Amended and Passed at the Last Session of the Legislature---Changes in the Assessment Act---Sinking Funds Must Not be Diverted In the Future.

The following is the full text of the City Bills as amended and passed at the last session of the Legislature:

### CAP. LIII.

An Act relating to the sinking funds of the City of Fredericton.

Passed 22nd June, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly, as follows:

1. (a) The sinking funds attaching to any bond issue, heretofore or hereafter made by the City of Fredericton, shall be invested only in Dominion of Canada, Provincial or Municipal bonds, and all investments of such sinking funds, shall be subject to the approval of City Council of said City.

(b) No money collected or assessed for the purposes of the several sinking funds of the City, or derived from the maturity or sale of any sinking fund investment, shall be applied towards paying any part of the current or other expenditure of the City.

(c) If the City Council applies any of such money in paying current or other expenditure, the members who vote for such application shall be personally liable for the amount so applied, which may be recovered by the City by suit against such member or members in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) If the City Council, upon the request in writing of a ratepayer, refuses or neglects for the space of one month, to bring an action therefor, the action may be brought by any ratepayer on behalf of himself and all other ratepayers of the City, at the expense of the City.

(e) If the City Treasurer of the City of Fredericton should use any portion of the sinking funds of the said City in payment of the current or other expenditures of the City, he shall also be personally liable for the amount so applied, which sum may be recovered from him by the City in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

(f) The members of the City Council who vote for the application of such sinking funds towards the payment of any current or other expenditure of the City, shall be disqualified from holding any municipal office for the space of two years.

### CAP. LIV.

An Act relating to temporary loans by the City of Fredericton.

Passed 22nd June, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly, as follows:

1. Section 5 of the Act of Assembly, 4 George V., Chapter 97, (1914), is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

5. The City Council of the City of Fredericton is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from any person or persons, Bank, Company, or Corporation, such sum or sums of money for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary and necessary services of the City, not to exceed in the whole amount two-thirds of the current assessment and arrears of taxes, for such period or periods of time, and at such rate or rates of interest as may be agreed upon, and to renew the same from time to time; such renewals, however, not to exceed two-thirds of the then outstanding taxes and arrears, and to give notes or treasury bills signed by the Mayor and City Treasurer, as security therefor, and such temporary loans shall be repaid not later than the second Tuesday in February of the following year.

2. In cases where any issue of bonds or debentures has been or may be authorized by law, it shall and may be lawful for the City Council of the City of Fredericton to make temporary loans from time to time on notes or treasury bills signed by the Mayor and City Treasurer instead of issuing and selling such debentures, and to renew the same until such time as may be deemed advisable by the said City Council to make issue and sale of such bonds or debentures.

### CAP. LV.

An Act relating to the appointment of Civic Officers in the City of Fredericton.

Passed 22nd June, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly, as follows:

1. All officers appointed by the City Council of the City of Fredericton shall hold office during the pleasure of the City Council, and shall perform all such duties

(Continued on page 3.)

## CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST A HEAVY ONE

Ottawa, Sept. 12. — The Minister of Militia and Defense today issued the following statement to the Canadian Press Limited:

"The casualties at the front in the Canadian Expeditionary Force for the period 16th to 31st August, 1917, so far reported, were 7,536. This covers the period of exceptionally severe fighting in and around Lens, where the Canadian forces were heavily engaged.

"The discharges in Canada during this same period for various causes were 689, making a total wastage of 8,375.

"The total recruits in combatant arms during the same period were approximately 800, making a net wastage of approximately 7,475."

Four of the six jewelry stores in Plattsburg, N. Y., reported the sale of 318 wedding rings to members of the first officers' training camp.

There are seven distinct languages spoken in the British Isles. In addition to English there are Welsh in Wales, Erse in Ireland, Manx in the Isle of Man, Gaelic in Scotland, French in the Channel Islands and Cornish in Cornwall.

A blast in a chamber of a coal mine near Hazelton, Penn., carried a cow, which was grazing on the grass 100 feet above, down with the debris into the hole, but the cow was unharmed, and was led out through a gangway and freed.

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Some women hold to the idea that bread-making is a long and difficult operation, but this is a mistake, for with Royal Yeast Cakes, light, sweet bread can be made in a few hours with but little trouble.

FREE: Our new Royal Yeast Bake Book will be sent free upon request. It contains full instructions for making bread and rolls with Royal Yeast Cakes. Send name and address plainly written and this valuable little book will be mailed promptly.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, CANADA  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

## It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the ther discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

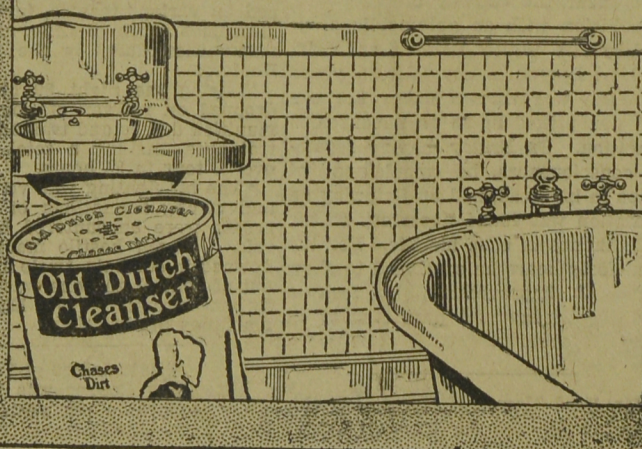
Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but it is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callous.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn, and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

## For thorough sanitation in every nook and corner.

Economical to use—contains no acids, alkali, or caustics to harm the hands.



## FELT LIKE A NEW PERSON

After Taking Only One Box Of "Fruit-a-tives"

EAST SHIP HARBOUR, N. S.

"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefits I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For years, I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person, to have relief from those sickening Headaches."

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## NUBS OF NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Flocks of white sparrows have been seen recently near Pottsville, Penn., for the first time since 1865.

Edward Mushrush, aged 26, of Steubenville, O., has been rejected 19 times in five weeks as unfit for service. He says he has tried every recruiting station between Steubenville and Fort Riley, Kan.

The tabernacle erected for the Billy Sunday campaign in Los Angeles, Cal., is the largest ever built for the evangelist. It will hold 25,000 persons, while the tabernacle in New York, which was formerly the largest, had a capacity of 22,000.

Ice can be found the year around in a cave at Bixby's Park, near Edgewood, Ia. On the hottest day of summer ice can be chopped from the sides of the cave with a pick which is kept there for that purpose. The park has been maintained as a public recreation centre by its owner, R. J. Bixby, for nearly 20 years.

### ACADIA UNIVERSITY

WOLFVILLE, - Nova Scotia.

Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Theology.

Degrees: B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., and certificates in Engineering admitting to third year in technical schools. First year in Medicine, Law, and Theology given as electives in Arts course.

Equipment: Largest undergraduate faculty in Maritime Provinces. Three new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings.

Expenses: Expenses light, and over \$1,000 given in prizes and Scholarships yearly.

Send for calendar to

GEORGE E. CUTTEN, D.D., LL.D., President.

Next terms begins Oct. 3rd, 1917.

### ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY

WOLFVILLE, - Nova Scotia.

The Aim.—To prepare Girls and Young Women for Complete Living.

The Courses.—Twelve, including College Matriculation, General, Music, Art, Expression, Household Science, Business.

The Faculty.—Twenty-four Teachers of Fine Personality and Special Training.

The Equipment.—Modern and First Class in every respect.

The Location.—Unexcelled, in Evangeline Land.

The Expense.—Very Moderate, from \$224 up according to Course selected.

A Junior School.—For Younger Pupils.

Information.—Write for illustrated book to

Rev. H. T. DEWOLFE, D.D., Principal.

Next terms begins Sept. 5th, 1917.

### Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy

WOLFVILLE, - Nova Scotia.

A Residential School for Boys and Young Men.

Eighty-ninth Year.

Courses.—Collegiate, Manual Training, Business, Special Courses.

Features.—Modern Residence, Good Equipment, Ideal Location, Splendid Environment, Experienced Teaching Staff, Moderate Cost.

For Illustrated Catalogue of Information apply to

Principal W. L. ARCHIBALD,

WOLFVILLE - Nova Scotia.

Next Term opens Sept. 5th, 1917.

## WAR CONDITIONS CREATE CLOTH-MAKING INDUSTRY

Cloths From the Fleece to the Piece Now Made on a Big Scale in Canada for the First Time---A Great Many Difficulties Had to be Overcome

(Toronto Globe.)

Many big developments have taken place in the Canadian textile trades as a result of the war. The heavy demands for all kinds of woollens and other materials have meant the inauguration of factories that cover the whole gamut of the cloth-making industry, from fleece to the finished product. Materials that were wholly imported before the war are now, for the first time, made in Canada on a large scale. Many varieties and colors were exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, and experts declared that they reach the qualities heretofore exported by some of the best British and foreign houses.

The inauguration of these new industries does not necessarily mean a loss of trade to the enemy, as such importations did not hitherto come here from the Central European powers; the vast majority came from Britain. But no deliberate effort has been made to deprive British firms of their Canadian connections, while these concerns are distracted by the war, or otherwise precluded from attending to the needs of their Canadian customers while the war lasts.

### Encouraged Industry.

The growth of the Canadian cloth-weaving industry is the net result of the encouragement indirectly given the Canadian firms by the allied Governments in the shape of war contracts. For many months after war

reaction centre by its owner, R. J. Bixby, for nearly 20 years.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bagby of New Haven, Mo., are believed to be the only father and mother with five officer sons. Two sons, graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are with the Atlantic fleet; two others, West Point graduates, are in the army, and the fifth son recently won a commission at the Fort Riley Training camp and is now a second lieutenant of artillery in the regular army.

James Meeker, aged 11, with only \$12 in his pocket, has started a journey from Freeport, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal., to see his father. The boy intends to travel as far as his money will carry him and then work his way the remainder of the trip. The highest railway in the United States is said to be the Argentine & Gary's Peak railroad of Colorado, which reaches an altitude of 14,007 feet. The next highest railway in the country is also in Colorado, the Moffat, which attains an altitude of 11,000 feet.

One of the best things about Gen. Cadorna is that he doesn't tell what he is going to do.

At all events the Russians took all their heavy guns away from Riga.

## BLANK FORMS SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Ottawa, Sept. 12. — Over two million forms of exemption and reports under the military service act are in the hands of the printers and will be distributed in the course of a few days. Distribution will be effected through the post office department and forms will be available at any post office in the Dominion.

Medical boards are to be established almost immediately in all the large centres of population. While a man in the first class to be called out is not compelled to submit himself for medical examination until the time limit for exemption expires, it is hoped by the military service council that full use will be made of the boards. In the interests of both employers and men, it is pointed out, it is essential that a reliable estimate should be obtained without delay of the number of men in the first class available, on physical grounds for service. A certificate of physical unfitness granted by one of the medical boards will be accepted by the tribunals and the man can be exempted from service on that ground.

brake out, on into the winter of 1914 and 1915, there was a big shortage of army blankets, and later of the khaki necessary for clothing Kitchener's army, which was then in the process of formation. The Canadian textile men were urged to make new depertures, and install new machinery, looms, etc., in their cloth-weaving departments. The permanent establishment of clothmaking in this country is the result.

But this new development did not take place in a day. The very nature of the clothmaking trade demands expensive and laborious experiments. Immense looms had to be assembled, expert labor had to be obtained, then the proper materials had to be forthcoming, and later the dyes.

### Dependence on Overseas Houses.

One of the alleged unfortunate features of the textile trade generally in Canada has been, and is now to a very large extent, the virtual dependence upon overseas wool houses for the different varieties of wool, such as worsted tops, etc., chiefly because the grades of wool desired in this country are not grown by the sheepmen. Also the factories lacked proper cobbing facilities, others could only do certain classes of work, and then their supplies ran short, and they could not get more from Britain, they were forced to cease operations. This did happen at one time during the war period, and a commission had to be formed to negotiate the bringing of more supplies to Canada.

All these experiences have taught the Canadian textile men the futility of placing too great reliance upon overseas markets for many of their important materials, and they have each set about the task of minimizing their dependence upon others, and making their factories complete in every regard, while they specialize on certain finished products. Today some firms have installed combs, so that they can handle all kinds of wool, while at least one concern has commenced building looms for the textile trade. One of the largest looms in the world was shown at the Canadian National Exhibition. It is the product of a Toronto factory.

### Example of Development.

A typical example of what has taken place in the Canadian textile industry during the past two and a half years is given in the history of the development of the Barrymore Cloth Company, Limited, recently incorporated under a Dominion charter to aid in the filling of the demand of the French Government for army blankets. In 1914, shortly after the war started, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, called a meeting of the woollen manufacturers of Canada and explained to them that the French Government had applied to this country for blankets in large quantities. As the available looms were not sufficient to meet this demand, the manufacturers took special efforts to increase their capacity, and among them the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited, who were already equipped for the carding and spinning of the wools into yarn, installed looms to complete the process of blanket-manufacturing. After the initial French order was complete, similar orders were handled for the Italian and Canadian Governments. Then Sir Edward Kemp asked the company to undertake the manufacture of large quantities of khaki serge, for tunics and trousers of the Canadian army uniforms.

### Army Clothes Made.

As can readily be understood this department would tax the abilities of any organization, as there was no precedent for the making of army clothes in Canada to guide the company past the many difficulties which, naturally, arose at first. These, however, were overcome by research, experiment and painstaking labor.

### These Saving Days

## Grape-Nuts

is more appreciated

(Made of whole grains — rich, flavory, concentrated nourishment.)