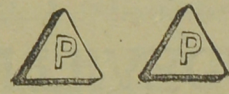
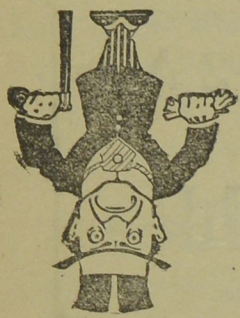


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BILL FOR BETTER HOUSING BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page three.)

noticed in the bill the idea put forward of demolishing houses in slum districts if there were any. He believed that if this matter was not taken care of unsuitable houses would remain and would be occupied.

HON. MR. ROBINSON said that what the hon. member desired would result in time from this Housing Act. Progress must be made slowly. It was hoped that the Town Planning Act would be used in connection with this, which, imperfect though it was, was a beginning. He was informed that in the City of Moncton alone applications to the amount of \$400,000 had already been received for aid under these regulations and at least half of them were bona fide. The idea of the hon. member from St. John was good and would result in the levelling up of the citizens generally.

MR. MICHAUD said that coming from the most progressive town of the province, he must speak on this matter. Edmundston was growing faster than any other town in New Brunswick and the demand for houses was

so great that it could not be met by local people. This Act would aid. The bill particularly mentioned returned soldiers and workmen in towns, but there was another class which must be considered. That class was the settlers who were looked to to keep up the Dominion subsidy and provide a growth of the population.

Ontario had provided for credit to settlers in rural communities and he hoped that New Brunswick would do the same.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) referred to the maximum cost of houses as mentioned in the act. It was very unfortunate that a maximum had been fixed.

HON. MR. ROBINSON pointed out that the province would be able to loan money only through co-operation with the Dominion. An agreement must be set out and the province must set out its agreement with the municipalities.

MR. LEBLANC said the act did not appear to cover cases of household properties. Unless such a provision were made the act would be useless

in many districts of the province.

HON. MR. ROBINSON suggested that the hon. member prepare an amendment. That was done and the amendment was adopted.

MR. YOUNG asked for information concerning what was meant by the Company.

HON. MR. ROBINSON said that he would ask the opinion of the committee on the question of loaning to Housing Companies or to any Company which would observe the Act.

HON. MR. VENIOT said that any of the companies should be included under the Act. In Bathurst the George B. Eddy Company was ready to take advantage of it. He suggested that the act should give power to restrict rentals.

HON. MR. FOSTER pointed out that the act provided for the sale of dwellings but not for rental and that the selling price was restricted, no profit being allowed.

MR. CAMPBELL moved an amendment to provide for the removal of unsuitable buildings.

MR. MICHAUD objected that such was not within the scope of the act.

MR. CAMPBELL said that that must be considered. In St. John people of the working class did not want to live in the suburbs but in the City within easy reach of amusements and it would be necessary there to remove buildings in order to erect new ones.

HON. MR. VENIOT asked why the City of St. John did not exercise its legislative powers.

MR. CAMPBELL replied that there was no city which had done as much as had St. John by its rate payers putting their hands in their pockets to provide wharves and other public works. Other cities were not half fed. That could not be said of St. John. The city could not be expected to do everything. He considered the suggestion of the hon. member for Restigouche, LeBlanc, concerning leasehold property a good one. There was much leasehold land in St. John.

MR. McGRATH said that under this act it was out of the question to go into a city and expropriate land. The measure was intended to apply to new villages and the growing parts of towns and cities.

MR. POTTS seconded the motion of his colleague (Campbell). Housing was a subject in which he had always been interested. Of course as far as the present bill was concerned he would like to see it thrown out and the government introduce a measure for expropriation and building. He spoke particularly of conditions in St. John city, with which he was best acquainted. There very cheap houses had been erected on leasehold land. Today there were not enough dwellings in the city. This was a matter which could well be attached to the Department of Public Health. He

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could show the hon. Minister of Health within thirty-five yards of his residence dwellings twenty feet under the ground for which twelve dollars a month rental was being paid, yet there was much vacant land in that district of the city. He was pleased to learn that Moncton already had taken action under this legislation, but the subject was one so great that no municipality could handle it. The provincial government should take it up, and for the city of St. John he would advocate compulsory better housing for people were living there in houses not fit for a dog to say in. There were acts in existence under which not one house had been built. Nothing had been done in St. John, although the city could be made a fine place in which to live. What was wanted was legislation under which the government could appropriate anywhere and build houses.

HON. MR. FOSTER—Why did you not do it when you were on the St. John Common Council?

MR. POTTS—One man could not do it. Unfortunately they needed me up here just to take care of gentlemen like yourself. Just as I got the act ready I was called to this higher life. I can say that if you don't do it I will be in the next government myself and I will.

MR. LEBLANC—Premier?

MR. SWEENEY said he doubted the desirability of amending the bill as suggested. It was not proposed to tear down houses. The intention of the bill was to care especially for the returned soldier and to erect new houses. The amendment was unnecessary. He had lived in St. John himself for a number of years and knew of no locality there with conditions so rotten as those described and of no places in the city where man, woman, child or dog could not live. The circumstances had been overstated.

MR. POTTS—I will take you there.

MR. SWEENEY—I am not taking any chances. I will go alone.

Continuing, the speaker said the provisions of the bill were clear and full. As far as Moncton was concerned it was true houses were at a premium and rents high. But conditions were good and living conditions in particular not objectionable. The same was true of the province in general. He believed the act filled the bill, particularly in its provisions for returned soldiers. Reference had been made to the building of second houses on farms for the accommodation of farm laborers. Many farms already had such houses for they were the only effective means of keeping good laborers on the land. He believed the farmer and the settler needed aid for New Brunswick was merely on the threshold of her agricultural development. He was not an advocate for bringing in people from outside, but of taking care of our own people. English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, French, Danes and Norwegians made admirable settlers in New Brunswick, but an amount of money equal to that spent on immigration if spent upon the people of the province would produce better results.

The amendment was put and declared lost.

MR. SUTTON on section 7 said he thought there would be sufficient money to build 350 to 400 houses. He wanted to know how the allotments would be made.

HON. MR. FOSTER replied that an effort would probably be made to divide the money according to population. He hoped all the money would be called for by the different municipalities.

MR. McGRATH thought it should be set forth in the bill that no money should be loaned by a municipality without proper security.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) said that he thought if the Federal government was loaning the money on the security of the provinces, the provinces might well adopt the same principle with respect to the municipalities.

MR. MERSEREAU said that there was a tendency to belittle the intelligence of municipal councils, but he thought the House could safely leave the matter in their hands.

HON. MR. ROBINSON said that the hon. member from St. John (Tilley) who was not in his seat, had requested permission to make some remarks on the bill at a later stage, and with that understanding he would move that it be reported.

The bill was agreed to as amended. MR. DYSART introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Kent to affect temporary loans.

MR. PINDER introduced a bill to fix the valuation of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. in the Town of Marysville for assessment purposes; also a bill relating to the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

MR. GRIMMER gave notice that on Friday next he would move for the suspension of Rules 77 and 78 to permit the introduction of the bill authorizing the Town of St. Stephen to issue debentures for street paving. Adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

CIVIL SERVANTS WANT BETTER TREATMENT

Ottawa, April 8.—The officers of the civil service federation of Canada gave out the following statement this evening:

The executive of the civil service federation of Canada were in conference today with Sir Thos. White, acting Prime Minister, with a view to securing from the government a decision regarding the following items:

1. The increase of bonus for 1918 to 350 and its extension to all civil servants, those under \$1,800 who have not received it, those over \$1,800, and those appointed after April 1st.
2. The granting of a similar bonus for 1919 to all civil servants, regard-

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less of the date of appointment, salary or character of work, the same to continue until the new bonus is adjusted, and the application of the principle of the Whitley Council to the civil service.

A girl of sixteen neither likes nor dislikes anything; she adores it or despises it.

It appears that hunger is not the chief trouble with the Hungarians—they are nutty.

What Europe seems to need is a few more fronts for the distribution of food and clothing.

Mount Allison Memorial Library Campaign April 15

1. A competent landscape architect will select the proper location of the Library.
2. It will be designed by the best architectural talent.
3. It will be completely fireproof, assuring the permanency of the records.
4. It will fill an acute need of the institutions.
5. It will be a magnificent monument to the service and sacrifice of Mount Allison men and women everywhere and a splendid tribute to the war service of Methodist men and women throughout the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda.
6. \$150,000.00 will be required. Give liberally.

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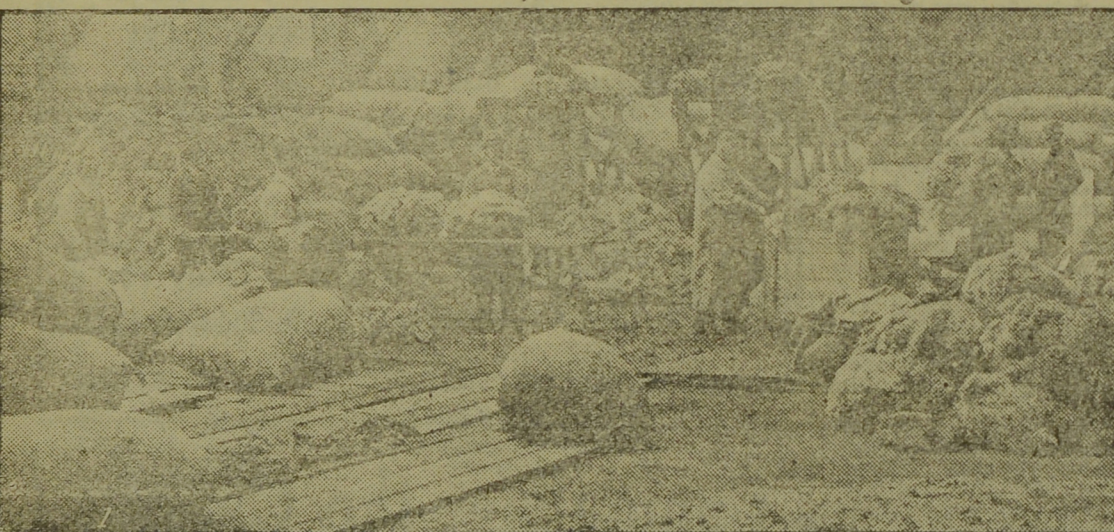
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Handling Wool Co-operatively



(1) Grading Wool in Alberta.
(2) Sheep on an Irrigated Farm in Alberta.

EIGHT years ago, after thoroughly investigating the sheep industry in Canada, the sheep commissioners regretfully stated: "From shearing to marketing no country in the world handles its wool in a worse manner than Canada. As far as the wool of mutton breeds and cross breeds go, we do not know of any country where it is handled in such an unsatisfactory way and delivered in such bad condition."

Having reached this conclusion, the commission intimated that the way was open to find a remedy for the trouble. It was soon after this that the Canadian Department of Agriculture was organized, and by 1914 the work of applying the remedy had begun. This consisted of the organization of wool growers' associations throughout Canada, the direction of their efforts in producing good wool, and in classifying it. During 1914, the first year of the work, 204,129 pounds were graded for societies organized in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. The following year, through 19 organizations distributed over Canada, 420,000 pounds were classified and offered for co-operative sale. The season of 1916 saw 1,712,596 pounds, while in 1917 this was increased to 2,097,909 pounds.

It was early in 1917, because of peculiar war conditions, that Martin Burrell, then Minister of Agriculture, recognizing the importance of centralizing the sale of wool, and the advantages that must accrue from having one centre of operation, sanctioned the rental of suitable premises in Toronto, for the storage of the wool of the various associations where clips would be graded by the wool experts of the live stock branch, and shipped out when purchased. This led to the further step of 1918 in the organization of the Co-Operative Wool Growers' Limited as the central agency for the disposal of wool shipped in and collected from all parts of Canada.

Whereas, when the central warehouse was first established, it was estimated that as much as 2,000,000 pounds of wool might be received dur-

ing 1919, no less than 2,500,000 pounds of wool had been sold up to the end of August, 1918, due to the associations in the various provinces pulling together. After that amount had been sold a considerable quantity of wool remained in storage, but it was anticipated that all would be disposed of at favorable prices, which was later proved true.

Thus co-operation in a few years actual service proved the revolutionizing factor in the wool industry in Canada. Breeder and farmers were quick to learn the oft-repeated lesson that to get the best prices the best must be produced. Formerly the wool was sold in bulk for what it would bring. To-day, under the team-work plan, the wool is sorted and inspected, grade values becoming apparent, and sheepraisers are learning more and more to recognize the importance of care in selection, industry in keeping, and the exercise of intelligence in shearing, packing and shipping.

In Manitoba there has been a decided increase in the number of sheepowners who market their wool through the co-operative system. In 1915, 49,000 pounds reached the warehouse; in 1916, 154,000 pounds; 1917, 170,000 pounds, and in 1918, 383,000 pounds were received. In 1917 there were 455 sheepowners who participated in the work, while in 1918 this number increased to 517. The grading system has had a marked effect on the quality of the wool, and graders as well as grades uphold the belief that the education work in this connection is doing an incalculable amount of good, and increasing the revenue derived by the sheepowner from the sale of his wool. In former years, when wool was sold at a flat rate, the importance of keeping the wool in a clean condition and avoiding tying with binder twine, as well as mixing the black and tan with the white and tags, locks and pieces,

seedy and dead, with higher grade wool, was not appreciated, and resulted in a serious loss in revenue to farmers and a serious wastage of a product much in demand.

It cannot be gainsaid that wool sold under the co-operative system has on the average brought a much higher price than could have been obtained by farmers selling to local buyers. This fact is evident to the sheep-raiser, as evidenced by the increasing number of Manitoba patrons.

How the fire of co-operation is spreading over Saskatchewan is best evidenced by a few figures, showing the development of the industry since 1914, as follows:

No. co- Year shipments	Pounds	Average price per lb. cents
1914....179	69,404	17½
1915....218	150,323	36
1916....487	179,990	32½
1917....623	223,445	66
1918....916	394,068	76

It will be noted that the 1918 business was 80 per cent over the 1917 wool shipments. The Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association handled eight and one-half carloads, besides the amount mentioned, the province being too large for one organization to handle at present. In Alberta, likewise too large a territory for one agency to handle, there are three organizations mentioned in the 1918 report, each revealing a large expansion in territory and volume of business. These associations are the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, the Alberta Live Stock Association, and the Pincher Creek Wool Growers' Association. These three agencies did by far the greatest business of any provincial system in Canada in 1918, when they collected, graded and shipped 1,250,000 pounds of wool of various grades. Earl W. Gage, (Breeder's Gazette),