

REMEMBER OUR LOCAL MERCHANTS WHEN

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Miss Doreen Harper, M.A., B. S. L., Provincial Librarian, Traces History of the Institution Going Back Over One Hundred Years.

(Continued from Last Issue)

In 1859, Dr. Robb of the University of New Brunswick was sent to Paris to make a copy of the Archives de Paris, l'Acadie, 2 vols., 1654-1715, consisting of letters and reports written by officials in Acadia to their superiors in France. These books and a translation of the same are among our prize possessions. At this time the collection is thought to have numbered six or seven thousand volumes.

In 1862 the Rules were revised, the differences being:

(1) A Secretary was appointed to have general care and supervision of the Library, with no compensation except access to the books.

(2) The Library was only to be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the Session.

(3) No outsider to be admitted to the Library except on the personal or written introduction of a Member, and the name of the person to be recorded by the Librarian or the Member in a Book kept in the Library for that purpose. No books were allowed out but the privilege of using the reading room was to extend for a week.

(4) The following people were added to the list of library users and permitted to take books out; two volumes a week during the recess:

Province Treasurer, Auditor General, Clerks and ex-Clerks, Executive Council (and Assembly 1864), Commandant and Officers of Garrison, Fredericton, Former Members, Council and Assembly, Clergymen of Fredericton, Professors of the University, Principal Master of the Collegiate School, and Baptist Seminary, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Queen's Printer and High Sheriff of York.

(5) To issue to the Members not more than four vols. of one work to be taken out of town, and a written memorandum of the same was to be given to the Librarian.

(6) No books to be taken out except those marked with an asterisk in the author and title list.

(7) An apartment called the Members Room was to be appropriated for the Laws, Journals (three sets) and Debates; and none of these books were to be issued except for references during the Session.

(8) Persons in Fredericton and within five miles distance were to be allowed to take books from the Library, under the following conditions:

(a) Upon individual recommendation in writing by a Member or by one of the Library Committee.

(b) An annual payment of 10 shillings was to be paid in advance to the Secretary.

(c) The Library was to be open on Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(d) The new books were to be in the Library three months before they were allowed to circulate.

(e) For keeping the books overtime, the privilege was to be forfeited. If the books were lost or injured, they were to be replaced by similar or equal books, or the cost of the same paid to the Secretary. If one volume of a set was missing, the whole set was to be replaced or paid for.

The use of the Library by the public is therefore an old custom dating back to Confederation. This privilege was allowed as a substitute for the Fredericton Library, which ceased to exist about this time.

In 1859 when the books of the local institution were auctioned off, a number were obtained for the Government Library, such as, the Biographic Britannica, Lond. Imys, 1747, which to this day bears the name "Fredericton Library" embossed upon the cover.

In 1864 an attempt was made to write the history of the Legislative Library, but even then the records were scarce, and very little historical data could be obtained. The volumes now numbered 7,542, and the country Members were allowed to take books out with the power of exchange and return them as often as they thought proper; unfortunately the privilege was abused and thus many were lost. A week before the Session all books were returned and the Library closed to verify the contents. During the recess it was to be open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10-4 o'clock.

The Usher of Black Rod, Sergeant at Arms and Aide-de-Camp were now allowed to take books out.

By 1880 the Library had grown until it occupied the whole lower flat in the Province Hall with the exception of one small room, and the collection was valued at \$30,000. During the night of February 25th of that year, a disastrous fire occurred in the building causing damage estimated at \$10,000 to the Library. The fire is thought to have broken out under the grate in the Legislative Council Chamber, and was not at all in the main portion of the building. Another account says the flames burst suddenly from the Library and were soon beyond the control of the firemen and their apparatus. The crowd did what they could to help by carrying baskets of snow. Fortunately a number of the books were saved, and a few of the greatly charred volumes with every vestige of margin gone and only the text left intact are part of the collection today.

In 1882, the present Library building was erected and joined by four heavy fireproof doors to the new Parliament Building completed that year.

In 1884, and again in 1885, the Library was indeed fortunate to receive a \$1,000 grant from the Legislature to purchase books.

By 1896 legislation was introduced to keep the Library insured against loss or damage by fire in the name of the Speaker, and in case of his vacancy or death, in the name of the Governor. The Act continues as follows: "Committee of the Legislative Library are hereby authorized and empowered to bring and maintain an action in any Court in the province in the name of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or in case of a vacancy in the office of the Speaker, in the name of the Governor, against any person who, having obtained books from the Library, has neglected to return the same, for the recovery of damages, and the said Speaker or Governor, shall upon proof, that books are taken, or obtained from the Library at any time theretofore by the person sued, or by his authority, and on proof of the cost of replacing same, be entitled to recover a judgment against the defendant for damages, in a sum equivalent to the full cost of replacing the same in the Library, the full cost of suit in the court in which the action is brought, and no defendant shall be at liberty to plead the statute of limitations in any such suit."

(To be continued)

PAUL MARTIN, M.P. TELLS WHY LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS IMPOTENT

Sees World Safety in Tri-Party Treaty of Great Britain, France and United States --- Many Hear League of Nations Speaker.

Speaking for the League of Nations Society in Canada at the Normal School Auditorium last night, Paul Martin, M.P., outlined the conception and history of the League of Nations, pointed out the forces that have made the League impotent regarding the present day situation in Europe, and said that the peace of the world depends on a union of Great Britain, France and the United States.

The Chairman, before introducing Mr. Martin, said that in view of today's events, the lecture would be prefaced by the singing of God Save the King.

Mr. Martin opened his address by saying that the decision of King Edward VIII would be received with great regret but the citizens of Great Britain and Canada would join in according his successor the support that his crown merits.

Mr. Martin said that the League of Nations was founded on a partitioning of the "booty of victory" rather than the unanimity of purpose that President Woodrow Wilson intended. He said that the misery shared by both victors and vanquished made the League possible in the hope that war would become an impossibility.

The speaker said that among the early forces which started the loss of power of the League were hatred between Germany and France, and between France and Great Britain. This was partly due to the Treaty of 1919, which was viewed by Germany as a peace treaty hardly in the interests of peace.

The next factor of importance was the Sino-Japanese dispute, where the League was notoriously incompetent of handling a matter seemingly within its jurisdiction.

In 1935 Italy was refused the opportunity to secure much needed raw materials and room for expansion of Empire and moved in the face of the League to acquire these. Attempts by the League to enforce the law through sanctions economic or military were failures.

Mr. Martin told of being with a group of diplomats in Geneva who had met unofficially. British statesmen, upon being questioned as to why Great Britain had not applied economic sanctions against Italy, replied that their nation had not had the support of the other members of the League, and therefore there was no collective security. Asked why she had not applied military sanctions the answer was that even if Britain had

had the military strength to subdue Italy she could not count on the full effect of public opinion, nor on the support of the other members of the League.

Speaking of the rearmament policy of Europe, Mr. Martin mentioned particularly England's attitude in this regard. He said at the last arms conference at Edinburgh the Labor party which formerly led in peace movements unanimously voted for rearmament. He said that Europe is armed and the last disarmament commission meeting at the League of Nations was a joke.

Mr. Martin said that he is in sympathy with neither Communism or Fascism, that both are leading to disaster, but they must be considered in connection with conditions in Europe today.

Speaking of a speech which he heard Hitler make, the Reichfuhrer said that Germans must live for the State. When a voice asked "What is the State?" ten thousand voices cried "Herr Hitler!"

Mr. Martin referred to Mussolini as the greatest political genius of our times. He said that Fascism is a conception not an intellectual force and that Communism is a philosophy in conflict with Fascism. That this renders a very dangerous situation in Europe, and that the situation in Spain has afforded to both Fascism and Communism a means of self-expression.

Mr. Martin said that he would not discuss the foreign policies of the nations of Europe, although he was prepared to do so. That for the time being the League is ineffective and cannot cope with the current situation. He said, that as he sees it, world peace lies in the union of Great Britain, France and the United States.

Canada's foreign policy, said Mr. Martin, must be for the safety of the people of Canada but that Canada cannot be content with a negligible attitude to an attempt to reconstruct the League of Nations. That union of the various Leagues throughout Canada will do much to make the League of Nations an effective organization. Not collective peace, he said, but collective action will make the League workable.

Mistress (severely)—If this occurs again, Jane, I shall be compelled to get another maid.

Jane—I wish you would, mum; there's quite enough work for two of us."

JUST A FEW HOURS TO GO

-THEN-

DOWN GO THE VOTES IN THE DAILY MAIL'S BIG SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

COMPARE THESE VOTE SCHEDULES

TERMINATING DEC. 12

6 months	3,000 votes
1 Year	8,000 votes
2 Years	20,000 votes
3 Years	30,000 votes

TERMINATING DEC. 26

6 Months	2,000 votes
1 Year	5,000 votes
2 Years	12,000 votes
3 Years	20,000 votes

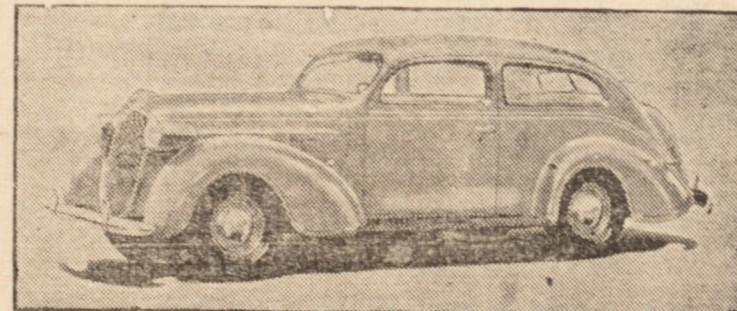
PLUS 50,000 VOTES ON EVERY CLUB OF \$20.00 REPORTED

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FEW MORE HOURS

TO SECURE A LEAD THAT WILL MAKE IT MAKE IT HARD FOR
YOUR COMPETITOR TO OVERCOME WITH THE SMALLER SECOND
PERIOD VOTES

FIRST PRIZE

1937 Plymouth Coach
VALUED AT \$985.00

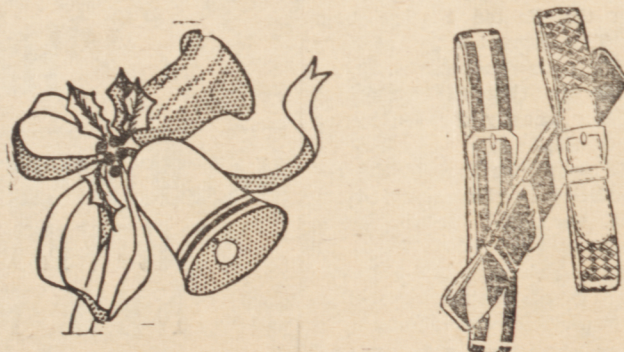


PLYMOUTH DE LUXE TWO-DOOR TOURING SEDAN

Purchased From Phillips & Pringle

IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS AS TO THE VALUE OF THIS
BEAUTIFUL 1937 PLYMOUTH COACH DROP AROUND TO THE
SHOW ROOMS OF PHILLIPS & PRINGLE. THEY WILL TELL
YOU AND SHOW YOU SO MANY FINE POINTS ABOUT THIS
BEAUTIFUL CAR THAT YOU WILL WORK OVERTIME IN ORDER
TO WIN IT FOR YOURSELF

For Youngsters



Gift Shop

There's an abundance of practical gift suggestions for the youngest generation here. Gifts they will heartily approve of for their gay colorfulness and their snug, warm convenience.

Snow suits, roomy and warm. Wind and weather resisting fabrics. Reds, Blues, Browns and Plaids. Sizes 2 to 6.

Boys' Tie and Belt Sets, tie and handkerchiefs, pyjamas, dressing gowns, shirts, blouses, windbreakers, breeches, golf hose, gloves and mitts.

Our Gift Shop shelves are stocked with practical suggestions in children's apparel. Come in and look around. Open evenings until Christmas

B. Medjuck

"WHERE HIGH QUALITY AND LOW PRICE MEETS"
Opp. City Hall Fredericton, N. B.



Mother Not to Blame For the Children's Colds

Despite all the mothers can do the kiddies will run out of doors not properly wrapped up; have too much clothing on; get overheated and cool off too suddenly; get their feet wet; kick off the bed-clothes, and do a dozen things the mother cannot prevent.
Half the battle in doctoring children's colds is to give them something they will like; something they will take without any fuss, and this the mother will find in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It acts promptly and effectively.