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ABERHART IS KEEPING CANADA GUESSING

Social Credit Will Have to Be Put in Operation ---
By New Experiments Never Tried Before

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 20—Provincial Premier William Aberhart's profit-sharing social credit plan, which contemplates making a gratuitous state income available to every adult citizen in his province, has all Canada guessing as to just what is happening, according to Dewitt MacKenzie in the Associated Press News.

During an investigation in Alberta, and a 5,000-mile swing through the Dominion, this writer did not find a single person, outside Aberhart's own cabinet, who could say just what is in the mind of Canada's most sensational personality, who is called the "man of destiny" by his admirers, and a dangerous, potential dictator by his opponents. This was true even in the capital of Alberta.

Bankers and other economic experts, and business men of all classes with whom this writer talked are running around in circles. They admit freely that they are in a state of nerves as Aberhart, backed by the acclaim and votes of the masses, proceeds to wield the big stick to drive his programme into operation.

The only thing they claim to see clearly, through their dark glasses of condemnation, is that the scheme projects the scrapping of orthodox economic ideas and the substitution of a regime which means (so they assert) an arbitrary leveling off of the wealth of the province, with the moneyed citizens footing the bill in the long run.

Aberhart is understood to have got his initial ideas from the works of Major C. H. Douglas, the English economist, who is said to be the father of the social credit theory. Just how closely the premier is trying to follow the teaching of Douglas is not apparent.

Working Out Details

Aberhart is still in the process of working out details and constructing the machine through which he hopes to make social credit function. It is planned to start payment of monthly incomes next month. Meantime he has made striking moves in cutting interest on provincial indebtedness and in reducing private debts.

Social credit will have to be put into operation—if it is put into operation—by a series of experiments, since it never before has been tried by any government. No one can say in advance just what all the intervening steps will be, but Aberhart's ultimate goal is not hard to see. Here is the objective of social credit, as set forth under his name in this year's Canadian Almanac:

"The objective of social credit is a more efficient distribution of the goods and services which our modern industrial and commercial system is capable of producing. Social credit aims to bring consumption into line with actual and potential production by increasing effective purchasing

power. The scientific principles upon which social credit is based are calculated to solve the problem created by the existence of abundance on one hand and poverty on the other.

"The two major instruments upon which social credit relies for the attainment of this objective are the basic dividend and the just price. The basic dividend is a monthly credit, to be made available to every adult citizen. This credit gives claim to goods and services, thereby increasing purchasing power and stimulating distribution. The just price is a scientific means of effecting price control so as to prevent exorbitant profits from depriving the consumer of the benefits to be derived through the credits issued through the basic dividend.

The purpose of social credit is to return to the consumer the full benefits accruing from mass production which have been made possible by our collective form of society."

Now the film begins to dance and blur. The objective can still be seen in the background, but it is partially obscured by a foreground that represents constantly changing views as the experimenters feel their way. If you see the picture run over and over, and analyze it, you begin to get this view, if confusing technical terms are sheared away.

Aberhart's plan would turn the province into a huge profit-sharing corporation in which every citizen would be a shareholder and draw actual dividends monthly. These dividends would not be in cash, but in credit which would have the purchasing power of cash. They would theoretically be large enough to provide everybody with the necessities of life and, in due course, with many luxuries.

The credit is based on the natural resources of the province. It applies only to operations within the province, and not to external deals.

With credit in the hands of everybody, the thing theoretically will operate like this: A laborer will tender a draft on his government credit to the grocer for food; the grocer will use this credit to purchase a suit of clothes from the clothier, who in turn will employ it for some needs of his own.

Thus the credit will keep circulating with actual cash not needed for the great majority of internal transactions. The scheme has many aspects of a huge barter system. In effect, I swap my 20 bushels of wheat for your suit of clothes, without real cash changing hands.

It is important to note that the total credit available, which will be handed through a government credit-house—that is, a sort of bank—will consist of much more than the basic dividends. Citizens participating in the scheme have to sign a covenant, a sort of contract, with the government.

Under this compact, wage earners, business men and farmers agree that, in addition to the basic dividends, they will deposit a certain part of their income in the credit house to purchase credit. Obviously the big business man or wheat farmer will establish much more credit than the little fellow—a day laborer for example.

With credit constantly circulating, consumption will be increased, it is claimed. This in turn will stimulate production and result in the establishment of new industries; the wealth of the province will increase. Actual cash needed for external operations will come into the province—mostly into the hands of the government—through exports, such as wheat, and payments for services rendered by citizens to people outside the province.

In order to make the scheme work the amount of credit in circulation must balance the consumption.

To reduce the credit, so the writer was told authoritatively, a certain amount of credit would be cancelled in the balances of those who have a lot of it piled up. If a man has \$200,000 saved in credit, the government will destroy just so much as is necessary to equalize consumption, this man, of course, losing only the same proportion as others in the upper register.

Other forms of levy on so-called unearned increments are contemplated and income taxes already have been increased.

Those who are fighting Aberhart cite these things as indications that he intends to take heavily from the rich to provide for the poor.

In this connection here is a bit of social credit creed, taken from Aberhart's own social credit manual, issued last year before his election:

"Is it the intention under social credit to limit the income of citizens to a certain maximum? Answer: Yes, it is, for no one should be allowed to have an income greater than he himself and his loved ones can possibly enjoy, to the privation of his fellow citizens."

Again: "If I should leave Alberta, would I lose everything? Answer: No.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES EATEN TOO LITTLE

(By Dr. James W. Barton)

Every healthy individual likes to eat. It is one of those "duties" in life that carries with it real enjoyment. Without food, one is weak and there is no desire for work or play; with food, there is the feeling of strength and a desire for work or play.

And today there is more than just "food" at hand for us to eat; there is the appeal to the brain appetite—smell, sight taste, memory—that will make food so inviting that the digestive juices in the mouth, stomach, and pancreas actually start flowing before food even enters the mouth.

Now this brain appetite is a wonderful help to digestion, and is something that the hospital dietitian keeps in mind (making food attractive looking to patients).

What is Result?

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that it has caused manufacturers of food products to put up their foods in attractive packages, and the food itself may be deprived of certain valuable substances in order to make the food more inviting.

What has been the result of making food attractive, easy to handle, and requiring less cooking?

Dr. Jean Bogert, in her book "Nutrition and Physical Fitness," says that the alterations in our national diet may be summed up under the following heads:

1. Cereals form a larger bulk of the diet than ever before and most of these are consumed in the form of highly milled products (this makes them more "attractive" in appearance and less trouble to prepare or serve), which are sometimes lacking in minerals and vitamins.

2. Sugar forms a much larger proportion of the diet than formerly. Sugar is a good food, gives energy quicker than any other food, but if not used up by work or play, has an acid reaction and stores up fat in many individuals.

3. More highly refined, canned and preserved foods are used. (Some of the vitamins and minerals are lost from the food by these processes. Canned foods, however, are now safe foods.)

4. Too prominent place is now given to muscle meats—beef, lamb, pork. (Muscle foods are necessary for everyone, particularly for those who work hard and for growing children. What is meant is that, with so much work done by machinery, less "muscle" food is needed by the average individual.)

5. Dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables are used less freely than formerly.

While attractiveness and ease of preparation must be considered, it is even more important that dairy products, fruits and vegetables be eaten to a greater extent than is our habit at present.

You would be able to sell your property if you so desired. You could carry your bonds with you, if you preferred to do that. There might be restrictions upon anyone carrying away more than they and their loved ones could use for the rest of their lifetime."

At the same time Aberhart makes this statement, which his opponents say clashes with other views he has expressed:

"It is not the intention of social credit to confiscate or take away anything from those who already have it."

Interesting sidelights on social credit are given in Aberhart's manual:

"Would basic dividends make the women too independent? Answer. Economic security is the right of every citizen, male or female. Women have never intended to be slaves, but helpmates. There would, no doubt, be more wholesome marriages. They would not need to marry for a meal ticket."

"What effect will social credit have upon crime? Answer: Poverty breeds crime. Since social credit is going to bring back prosperity and give food, clothing and shelter to the citizens, crime would be reduced. There would be no need of theft."

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 19—President Roosevelt, in a brief address dedicating the new Hyde Park municipal stadium, today characterized the present relations between the United States and Canada as "a splendid thing."

"Relations between the United States and Canada in the past two or three years have reached a point of friendship and understanding we have never had in bygone years," he said.

He referred to the undefended border between the two countries as an "admirable example to the whole world."

In speaking of the stadium, the president said:

"This may be boondoggling, but it is a pretty good example of it."

The stadium was constructed with Federal funds.

BURDEN NOTES

Mrs. Thomas McLean of Lake George is spending a short time with Mrs. David Burden.

Mrs. Ida Nevers of Long's Creek, has been visiting at the home of her brother H. J. Smith, has returned home.

Mrs. Arnold Trail and family of Island View, who were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Long, have returned home.

Mrs. W. A. MacKenzie spent a few days last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Donald Whitman.

Mrs. Moses Kitchen has returned home, after spending a week with Mrs. W. A. MacKenzie.

Miss Mildred Kitchen was calling on friends in this place one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson and family and Mrs. Martha Currie spent Sunday with Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. David Burden.

Rev. W. G. Killam held services in the Burden church Sunday afternoon.

Upper Maugerville

On Tuesday evening the Misses Helen and Marian Anderson entertained at their home here, at a variety shower for Miss Helen Dykeman. About seventy invited guests were present. The gifts were lovely, consisting of silver, pyrex and linen, and were placed in a prettily decorated bassinet and wheeled to the sitting room by Anne Tompkins and Elmo Woodcock dressed as bride and groom. Much merriment was caused by reading the original poetry which accompanied each present.

A social evening was enjoyed and a delicious lunch served. A three-tier wedding cake, surmounted by miniature bride and groom, was cut and passed around by Miss Dykeman. In a few well chosen words Miss Dykeman and Mr. True thanked their friends for the presents received.

"GO HOLLYWOOD"

NOTICE OF SALE

To Frank L. Thomas of the Parish of Douglas in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick and James R. Thomas of the same place and Annie A. Thomas, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date the first of September, A.D. 1931, registered in Book 214 of the York County Records at pages 264-268 as Number 83475 made between James R. Thomas and Annie A. Thomas, his wife, and Frank L. Thomas as mortgagors and Bertha McMullin, wife of Roy McMullin, as mortgagee, there will, for the purpose of realizing the monies secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office City of Fredericton on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1936, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in the said mortgage as follows:

FIRST: All those lands and premises conveyed by Gustave Grandame to the James R. Thomas under the name of James Thomas by indenture bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1916, registered in Book 164 of the York County Records at pages 23 and 24 as Number 67054 and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain part or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, Province of New Brunswick, and known as part of lots number ten, eleven, twelve, being on the east side of the Cardigan Great Highway Road, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of the said highway road at the centre of lot number twelve (the upper or north side of said lot twelve being owned by William Davidson) thence east along said line of lot number twelve one hundred and forty-seven rods to a cedar post, thence southerly at right angles to a cedar fence, (said fence being the centre line of lot number ten, the southern side being owned by David L. Evans) thence west along said fence to the highway road, thence north along the highway road to place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. Being the same lands and premises deeded by William S. Ray and wife to the said Grantors by deed registered in Book A-7, pages 497 and 498.

Saving and excepting thereout and therefrom that portion of the above described lands conveyed by the said James R. Thomas et ux to Kenneth Bird by indenture bearing date the third day of July, 1919, registered in Book 178 of the said Records at Pages 18 and 19 as Number 70635, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the dividing line between land owned by the late David L. Evans and the aforesaid James Thomas intersects the aforesaid Cardigan Highway Road and running along said line easterly one hundred and forty-seven rods to a cedar post, thence northerly at right angles forty rods to a stake, thence westerly and parallel with the first line one hundred and forty-seven rods to the aforesaid road, thence southerly along said road to the place of beginning forty rods.

SECOND: All those lands and premises conveyed by Kenneth G. Bird et ux to the said Frank L. Thomas by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1927, registered in Book 202 of the York County Records at Pages 542 to 544 as Number 79810 and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, Province of New Brunswick, and known as part of lots number ten, eleven, twelve, being on the east side of the Cardigan Road so called, bounded as follows: Beginning at the said Cardigan Road where the upper line of land formerly owned by Thomas E. Griffiths, now occupied by Merinda Monteith, strikes the said Road and running in a westerly direction along said line to a stake, thence in a northerly direction 80 rods to a stake on the lower line of land formerly owned by Dr. Jacobs, now owned by Thomas Evans, thence along said line in an easterly direction till it strikes the said Cardigan Road, thence along said Road to the place of beginning, the same being part of number eleven being the Daniel Davis lot, containing one hundred acres more or less, being part of the same lands and premises conveyed by deed from William James Monteith and wife to the said Kenneth G. Bird and registered in York County Records in Book 175, pages 386 and 387 under official number 71371 bearing date the 29th day of May, A.D. 1920.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated this 10th day of October, A.D. 1936.

(Sgd.) BERTHA McMULLIN,
(Sgd.) J. J. F. WINSLOW Mortgagee,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, N.B. at twelve o'clock noon, the 14th day of November, 1936.

SIMON STAIRS, ESTATE

Queensbury, York County, N. B.
A lot of land in the Parish of Queensbury in the said County of York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north easterly side of a reserved road being about seven-eighths of a mile north east of the River Saint John and fronting the rear of land owned or lately owned by Andrew King, the said point being at the intersection of the north westerly line of lot No. 31, granted to James McFarland with the said reserved road, thence along the said reserved road north westerly and at right angles with the line of lot No. 31 twelve chains and fifty links to the south easterly side of land owned by William Clark, thence north easterly along the southeasterly line of said Clark land one hundred and ninety eight chains or to the rear of the original grant to Captain Francis Stevenson (the tract being described being a part of said grant) thence south easterly along the rear line of the said grant twelve chains and fifty links to the most northern angle of the said grant of lot No. 31 granted to James McFarland and thence along the said south westerly one hundred and ninety eight chains to the place of beginning containing two hundred and thirty four acres more or less and being a southeasterly part of lot No. 32, originally granted to Captain Francis Stevenson on the north eastern side of the River Saint John below Nackawick River.

Delinquent Parish and County: Road and School Taxes.

Year	Parish & County	Roads
1927	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.20
1928	5.70	1.20
1929	6.00	1.20
1930	5.70	1.20
1931	4.80	1.20
1932	3.30	1.20
1933	2.55	1.20
1934	3.00	1.20
1935	2.70	1.20
1936	2.47	.90

\$42.22	\$11.70
School Taxes, District No. 6	
1931	\$ 3.50
1932	3.30
1933	2.55
1934	3.00
1935	2.70
1936	2.81
	\$17.86
Total Parish & County Taxes	\$42.22
Total Road Taxes	\$11.70
Total School Taxes	\$17.86

\$71.78
C. N. GOODSPEED,
High Sheriff of York County, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.,
October 16th, 1936.

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