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Premier Dysart Chats With the People of N. B.

TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC SECURITY, INCREASED STANDARDS OF LIVING

New Markets for Farmers and Others --- Educational Field to Be Explored and Made to Harmonize With Present Day Needs --- Other Policies Explained.

Speaking to the people of New Brunswick last evening over a provincial-wide radio hookup, Hon. A. A. Dysart, Premier of the province, addressed the people of the province on matters of public interest connected with his Government. The Premier pointed out the different measures which the Dysart Government had introduced during the past year for the social and economic benefit of the people. Premier Dysart, who stated that New Brunswick must balance its trade, pointed out where the government had opened new markets and were endeavoring to promote an increased business both in agriculture and in forest products. He stated that definite steps were being taken to promote economic security and an increase in the standard of living. During the past year the government had opened a new market for potatoes in the South American Republics and it was also felt that this country would offer a market for other agricultural products. Mr. Dysart, continuing showed what the government is doing for the fishermen as well as for the agriculturists and also that through the new timber regulations recently adopted, increased employment would be given to the men in the lumber industry.

Taking up the social end of life, Hon. Mr. Dysart dealt with the Old Age Pensions recently introduced and showed how over nine thousand people were today receiving a monthly pension check from the government. He explained the government policy in regard to new school books, and made the important statement that changes would be made in the educational system so as to make that system harmonize with present-day needs and bring it more in touch with the general public whom it should be made to serve. In connection with social betterment of the people, the premier spoke of the abolishing of direct relief, and providing gainful employment in the way of public works, land clearing, plowing bonuses and other means to provide a cure for the present day ills. He said that labor and capital must form a sympathetic co-operation and work together for the future of the province.

Hon. Mr. Dysart spoke as follows: A little more than a year ago you—the people of New Brunswick—entrusted to us the duties and responsibilities of government. It is my privilege to return to you tonight to

render an account of our stewardship, leaving it to your good judgment to appraise the manner in which we have discharged that trust. You will recall that when we appealed to the people in the election of 1935 we presented to you a programme—a series of policies—which, in our opinion, provided the proper course of action to promote progress and development in this Province. There may be some who felt that our platform was designed merely for the purpose of winning an election, that we were designing proposals incapable of fulfillment or which we did not intend to fulfill. But, ladies and gentlemen, I think you will agree that the record of our first year in office completely dissipates any misgiving in that regard. We are following the course, which we carefully plotted out to you prior to the election and, though it was originally arranged as a five year plan, we have today, after one year in office, either implemented or laid the foundation for all the major features of that programme. We were serious when we talked to you in 1935 and we are just as serious today.

Our broad programme is founded on the principle that the Province of New Brunswick possesses the wherewithal in resources of man-power and wealth to insure prosperity and contentment for its people. It is true that we are second to the smallest of the British North American Provinces, both in population and in area, but it is also true that our human resources have demonstrated capacity for superior achievement, and more than one hundred years ago surveys made by the Imperial Government indicated that New Brunswick may successfully support population of ten millions of people. Given the background of initiative, industry, thrift and intelligence which we inherit from our pioneer English, Scottish, Irish and French ancestry, we need only to consolidate our strength and direct our energies to a common purpose to achieve the destiny which is rightfully ours and which, with firmness and persistence, we intend to promote.

The years of man are short but the years of a country or state are counted in generations. We cannot forget that in the past our great New Brunswick port—Saint John—carried our commerce to the four corners of the earth. Within the lives of many of us the port of Saint John had a registry of shipping second only to Liverpool and our seamen, our merchantile and export houses were known in every port of the world. It has been said that the transition from sail to steam brought about our decline. With that I cannot agree. We demonstrated in those days that we could play a man's part among the nations of the world. We have the same human stock, the same resources today and, giving full play to our native capacity for trading, we will again take our place in international commerce regardless of what human device or agency may be employed to carry that commerce.

Aid To Farmers

We have launched out independently to recover that position. A year ago we sent sample shipments of our poultry products to test the strength of the British markets and we have been greatly encouraged. We are exploring the market for bacon in Great Britain and with equally optimistic results. We know that we can sell these products to England at a profit and we are organizing our farmers at home to take advantage of the opportunity that is provided. Farmers are now being bussed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to produce a type of hog that will furnish the quality of bacon the English consumer demands; and they are being encouraged to maintain a standard that will insure permanency of trade, and a degree and spirit of co-operation that will promote orderly and consistent development of the market.

South American Market

We became convinced, too, that there was a market for our potatoes, particularly seed stock, in South America. We sought the co-operation of our sister provinces and Ottawa to explore that field of enterprise but, failing to secure it, we engaged the services of the most capable man we could find and the Government of New Brunswick sent him to South America to find a market for New Brunswick potatoes. He has since returned and what has been the result? He found that in Argentina where we had sent sample shipments of seed potatoes a year ago, New

Brunswick stock yielded two hundred and twenty bushels to the acre as compared to thirty bushels from local seed. He brought back orders from the Government of Argentina to absorb all our surplus seed potatoes this year and opened up a potential market in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay for five hundred thousand barrels of our seed stock or nearly four times the quantity produced by our growers this year.

In addition to that, our agent, Mr. G. C. Cunningham, was able to have the freight rate on potatoes from Saint John to South American ports reduced from \$14.50 per long ton to \$9.00 by passenger steamer and \$8.30 by freighter.

And, which is probably the most significant achievement, the Furness Prince Line has been prevailed upon to extend its northern terminus to Saint John, where it will make fortnightly calls to receive passengers and freight. That line of steamers which previously made New York its terminus now establishes direct connection between our Provinces and countries below the equator. And I trust that the people of New Brunswick will give full play to their characteristic initiative and resourcefulness to develop other fields of commerce and make this service continuous and permanent and not leave it wholly dependent upon potato cargoes. The Government will do what it can as quickly as opportunity and resources permit, to enlarge this field of commerce but without the active and energetic co-operation of private enterprise we cannot hope to make the best use of the opportunities presented.

The first of the Furness Prince Line has left Saint John with a full cargo of potatoes. In two weeks another of the line will take a second cargo and it is quite possible that potatoes alone will provide adequate freight to insure continuity of service until Christmas. Other freight must be provided if the service is to be maintained beyond the potato-shipping season. I may add that another service, the Munson Line, may also make Saint John its terminus, if the trade on this route warrants. I need not warn you that influences have already been and will be at work to destroy this direct trade connection and while I make no reflection upon the motives of others, I plead with you to protect the Province against any move to destroy or frustrate our programme to put New Brunswick where it belongs.

Develop Crown Lands

The foundation of our export trade lies in our agricultural and forest resources. I have told you what efforts we have made and are making to place the products of our farms in foreign markets. Now what of our timber resources? Eleven thousand square miles of our Province out of a total less than twenty-eight thousand, are Crown Lands held under long-term licenses by corporations and individuals. It was the original design and intention that these lands should be utilized by the licensees to promote production and to give employment to a measure consistent with the opportunity provided. It was not the intention that these lands should be withheld from development either to build up reserves or to protect the investments of private interests elsewhere. This great area of eleven thousand square miles belongs to the people of New Brunswick and it is the duty of the Government as trustee of this vast estate to see that it is administered wisely and judiciously to yield the maximum of benefit to the people.

The Government has adopted timber regulations which make it imperative to operate these Crown Lands. Each holding must be made to yield annually a minimum of twelve thousand and five hundred superficial feet of which at least two thousand five hundred superficial feet must be hardwood.

Licensees are being made to state their intentions in advance and should they fail to cut the quantity stipulated or to have others do it for them, then the Minister of Lands and Mines is given the authority to permit others to operate and to penalize the licensee, either by fine or forfeiture of rights, for his non-compliance.

It is not the intention to be unduly severe with licensees nor to give independent operators opportunity to play fast and loose. Every reasonable consideration and encouragement will be given to all, but the fundamental principle must be fulfilled that our Crown Lands shall yield consistently each year to serve as a stabilizer to industry and labor and contribute regularly, in conjunction with agriculture, a basic foundation for maintaining export connections.

The British market for lumber has become stronger, new outlets have opened in the United States, and with the stimulus given to construction the world over, the minimum cut we have set is a very modest appraisal, indeed, of what the Province may produce. What we have provided, however, is steady and consistent operation and a fair distribution of work and wages.



HON. A. A. DYSART
Premier, Who Took People Into His Confidence Last Night

In stating that agriculture and forest products will provide the basis for continuous export trade connections, I do not mean to imply that they will provide the sum total of our export business. But, given the direct world contact these two natural industries can provide, our field of world commerce may be infinitely expanded. We may export profitably all those products and manufactures founded upon our varied and extensive native resources. Furthermore, we will be in a position to manufacture from raw products imported from countries with which we have built up direct trade connections, to supply our own market and outside markets as well.

Why, you may ask, do we show such tremendous concern for export markets? The answer is simple.

It is true we are importing from other Provinces and from other countries agricultural and other products which we should be producing for ourselves. But it is our aim and purpose to so organize our producers on the land that this condition will no longer obtain or will exist only to a minimum degree.

But we cannot live by trade amongst ourselves, by trusting to chance to snap a few crumbs from the inter-Provincial and international trade marts and by importing an ever-increasing supply of goods from other provinces and from other countries. Such a haphazard and disorganized policy must lead to inevitable ruin and impoverishment. We have already drifted too far in that direction and a reversal of policy is not only advisable but it is absolutely imperative.

In years gone by our export trade was a dominating factor in our economic life. It has faded gradually since we gave to another power the duty and responsibility of promoting and maintaining our foreign trade connections. And whether it be due to our own indifference or discrimination on the part of others against our interests, or a combination of both, the fact remains that we, as a Province, have receded in export trade and we have not been compensated by receiving business from other Provinces.

New Brunswick must balance its trade. It means little or nothing to this Province that Canada's trade is balanced when our own trade is not. At present we have no absolute means of knowing the state of our commerce with other Provinces but the best information available indicates that for every dollar's worth of goods we sell to our sister provinces, we buy back nine dollar's worth. Lacking export markets to compensate for this unfavorable state of affairs, how can we hope to survive? Necessity compels us to seek markets in foreign countries for the products of our workers, while we press for more equitable distribution of our domestic trade.

This picture I have presented is one that affects, not the isolated few, but each and every one of us. When a country, such as New Brunswick, suffers consistently over a long period of years from an unfavorable trade balance, that condition finds reflection directly in our daily lives. Our standard of living must deteriorate in proportion to our shrinking wealth, our workers must accept less for their labor, industries must languish and die, and governments, municipal and provincial, must be oppressed by shrinking income and enlarged obligations that expand and increase as the vitality of the community is weakened.

Economic Security
The Government, of which I am proud to be the leader, has not chosen to let things take their uncertain course. We have taken definite steps to promote economic security on other fronts, as well, and to promote a standard of living in this Province to which we feel our people are entitled.

Capital and labor go hand in hand to promote industry. In the words of the poet they are "useless each without the other." Whence then the capital to put our surplus labor to work? One unfailing source—the banks. Much of our capital lodged in banks and banking institutions was being sent out of the Province for investment elsewhere. We passed legislation placing a tax on the excess of deposits over investments within the Province and we also made provision to establish provincial savings banks, if necessary, to insure that our purpose to retain our wealth for our own development will be fulfilled.

We have had many conference with bankers as a result of that legislation but we did not yield from the principle involved. As a consequence of these discussions, however, credit is being made easier and industrial and commercial enterprise is finding a more pliant attitude on the part of financial institutions.

You will have observed that the president and directors of several banks have visited the province in the last few months to study our local conditions and I would direct your attention to advertisements which banks have published in provincial papers recently encouraging loans to trade and industry and also to small salaried workers.

My purpose in exposing this situation to you is not to secure your commendation or to prompt empty vaporings about conquests over big interests. That is utter nonsense and is beneath the dignity of government. We acted according to the needs of the situation and I am stating the facts to you solely for your information and guidance.

In the meantime, while this economic re-adjustment is developing, we have not neglected to put our domestic affairs in order. We have employed every means to the limit of our capacity and resources to provide work for our people, to place them in a position to support themselves and where possible we have diverted business through local channels to support our industries and keep our men employed.

Gainful Employment Promoted
At the present time nearly nine thousand heads of families have been placed in gainful employment in public works undertaken and promoted by the Government, and nearly ten

(Continued on Page Seven)

CALGARY, Oct. 16—Joe Jerwa, whose contract is owned by Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League but who would rather play for New York Americans, today returned his contract unsigned to the Bruins.

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Lv. 9.00 a.m.	Meductic	Lv. 5.50 p.m.
Lv. 9.20 a.m.	Pokioke	Lv. 5.30 p.m.
Ar. 9.40 a.m.	Moonlight Inn	Lv. 5.10 p.m.
Lv. 9.50 a.m.	Moonlight Inn	Ar. 5.00 p.m.
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