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CANADA'S EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL RETURNS WITH VALUABLE DATA

This Year's Expedition Visited All Posts and Gathered Much Scientific Data and Many Specimens

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—After nearly 12 weeks spent patrolling the ice-filled waters of Canada's Eastern Arctic, members of the 1936 Dominion Government expedition have returned to Ottawa, bringing with them a large and valuable collection of botanical, archaeological, and other specimens and much scientific data. The expedition, which was sponsored by the Department of the Interior and which included representatives from the department of Mines, the Post Office Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, sailed from Montreal on July 14 on board the Hudson's Bay Company steamship "Nascopee." Thousands of miles were covered as the ship proceeded from post to post, replenishing supplies and effecting changes in the personnel of the medical services and police detachments. At each port of call the scientists were afforded every opportunity to conduct their respective lines of investigation; administrative officers visited the various settlements, investigating conditions since the previous annual call; and the ship's doctors made a careful check of the health of the natives at the posts and received reports of conditions generally throughout the Eastern Arctic. In fact many avenues leading to an increased knowledge of Canada's Far North were followed with the result that the fund of information on the Dominion's northern possessions is rapidly expanding.

The expedition was in charge of Major D. L. McKeand of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Lundon Branch of the Department of the Interior. Calls were made at Hebron, Labrador; Port Burwell, Wakeham Bay, Sugluk West, Wolstenholme, Port Harrison, Churchill, and Chesterfield, all on the mainland bordering Hudson Bay and Strait; Southampton Island; Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Arctic Bay, and Clyde River on Baffin Island; and Dundas Harbour, Devon Island, and Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island. In reporting on his administrative survey, Major McKeand stated that generally the health of the natives was good and that there were indications that the Eskimo population on most of the northern islands was increasing. This year was cyclic fluctuation in numbers of certain species of animals had reached a low ebb with the result that white fox, caribou, and seal and walrus were more difficult to obtain than ordinarily.

Inspector Keith Duncan, who was in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police party, carried out inspections at all police posts and supervised the changes of personnel where necessary. Lance Corporal D. C. Martin acted as Quartermaster Sergeant and the assignment and work of the other members of the party were as follows: Acting Lance Corporal R. C. Gray, after two years' service at Pond Inlet was relieved by

Constable L. E. Cory. Constable E. C. Jackson was detailed for duty at Port Burwell on the northward voyage and remained there during the summer, being picked up on the home-ward trip. At Lake Harbour, Constable A. Munro was relieved by Constable D. C. Turner; at Port Harrison, Constable W. G. Boorman took over from Constable L. H. Yeomans; and at Chesterfield, Constable R. N. Yates was added to the strength of that detachment. Constable S. L. Taylor, who accompanied the party as emergency relief man, returned south.

Dr. A. Nichols, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, disembarked at Wolstenholme and rejoined the expedition on its return from Churchill. He continued the study of the physiography of the Eastern Arctic with special reference to the nature of the uplift as shown by ancient strand lines and raised beaches. Mr. Nichols stated that the Eastern Arctic regions of Canada have risen 600 feet out of the sea since glacial times and in places at least 30 feet in the last thousand years. He based his conclusions in part on tiny marine fossils found high up on the shores and coastal cliffs and on the ancient strand lines which can be detected by the practised eye of the physiographer. Mr. Nichols made a large collection of post-glacial fossils for the National Museum at Ottawa, as well as samples of rock types and minerals.

C. H. Ney, of the Geodetic Survey, Department of the Interior, and his assistant, Joseph Courtright, continued the work of establishing astronomical stations at various points of call. At Port Burwell, Mr. Ney left the ship to carry on a survey along the coast of Ungava Bay, and was picked up later. The information secured will be of great value in the correction of maps and charts of this far northern area.

Douglas Leechman, of the National Museum, Department of Mines, disembarked at Wolstenholme, on Hudson Strait, and spent three weeks doing archaeological work in that area and on Mansel Island. Later he continued his investigations at farther north points. The ruins of many Eskimo villages were excavated and examined, resulting in the addition of considerable information and quite a number of specimens which will throw further light on the history of early Eskimo migrations.

Dr. N. M. MacArthur was the ship's doctor from Montreal to Churchill. Dr. T. J. Orford, who took over these duties on the voyage northward to Pangnirtung; Dr. A. G. MacKinnon, who completed his year's service at Pangnirtung and was relieved by Dr. Orford; and Dr. R. G. M. Keeling, British physician who spent some time with the British-Canadian Arctic Expedition between Churchill and Southampton Island and who acted as Assistant Ship's Doctor, all made examinations of the natives at different points during the patrol. As a result of their inspections they were agreed that the general health of the Eskimos was good. In particular they noted the vigour of the children, which was ascribed to the work of the Medical Service of the Department of the Interior in the North and of the mission hospitals at Pangnirtung and Chesterfield.

G. H. Lawrence, of the Post Office Department, handled 19,000 pieces of philatelic mail and in addition several thousand letters, parcels, and other articles of postal matter passing between Government officers, trading company officials, and mission workers and their respective departments, head offices, and families and friends "outside." Natives also made use of the Arctic postal facilities to send to their friends letters in "syllabic," a method of writing the Eskimo language which is in use among the natives all over the Canadian North.

Dr. Nicholas Polunin, of Oxford and Harvard Universities, and Rev. Father Arthème Dutilly, both well known botanists, were guests with the expedition and made collections of specimens of plant life and soil. They will make contributions to the National Museum of Canada. Lloyd Roberts and Thomas Wayling, members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, acted as historians during the voyage, the former on the trip to Churchill and the latter during the remainder of the patrol.

The 1936 annual patrol of the Eastern Arctic was successful in every respect. All the objectives on the itinerary were reached, changes in the personnel of the different Police detachments were effected, and the extensive programme of administrative and scientific undertakings was carried out. Notwithstanding the cyclic shortage of game and fur animals, inhabitants of the Eastern Arctic were found in good health, and the general condition of the natives satisfactory.

K. P. Band "Go Hollywood." Opera House—Nov. 16-17.

SCREEN NEWS AND REVIEWS

HOLLYWOOD—About the time Mary Astor was ganging "Rusty" Langhanke, playing about the Kenwood section of Chicago, a couple of daring young fellows set up shop as motion picture producers in a now famous Hollywood barn unhappily long since destroyed.

They made a picture called "The Squaw Man," and that was the beginning of the Famous Players-Lasky corporation, which evolved through many transformations into the Paramount Public corporation of today.

One of these young fellows was Cecil DeMille. He is still making motion pictures, as assiduously, as enthusiastically as ever. If any one in Hollywood has the right to be called a cinema sage, Cecil de Mille must be that man. Appropriately, he is now making pictures for Paramount, the company he helped to start.

Always Topnotcher

In the interim he has been literally almost all over the place, but always a topnotcher. He is the leading exponent of Biblical themes, creator of the bathtub as an appurtenance of glamor and a discoverer of talent in unexpected places.

He is so exalted that he is held to be little aware of the goings-on of Hollywood, such as the war between Mary Astor and Dr. Franklyn Thorpe.

But of the genesis of that controversy, and of the results thereof; of that Hollywoodian trait of which Mary Astor today is a flaming exponent—glamor—Mr. De Mille is most pointedly aware.

He knows more about the glamor and morals and the conflict between them in literature and history than perhaps any film producer.

Basis of Showmanship

They are his twin watchwords. They are his touchstones of showman ship. With glamor and morals co-starred he made The Ten Commandments King of Kings, Cleopatra, Male and Female, Madame Satan, Dynamite, The Crusaders.

Now he is making a western epic called "The Plainsman," and if in it he does not endow Gary Cooper, the hero, with more sex appeal than Col. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, whom he impersonates, ever dreamed of, then he is no longer De Mille.

"Just as soon as sex can be eliminated from life," said Mr. De Mille, "it can be eliminated from motion pictures."

"There is nothing in the world the matter with sex. If motion pictures are to be deprived of sex, the sex motivation, the complications of sex, the innumerable and fascinating slants and angles of this inexhaustible subject—we might as well shut up shop."

Mr. De Mille did not say whether or not he believed Hollywood and the world ought to condone Mary Astor for having extra-marital affairs of the heart. He did assert whether he believes the general average of mortality in Hollywood to be about the same as the morality of society in general. He is interested in glamor as such and in morals as such—but not in their application to Mary Astor or any other individual.

Discovered Gloria Swanson

It was Mr. De Mille who found Gloria Swanson disporting in Mack Sennett bathing beauty comedies, detected her possibilities and made of her the screen's first 'clothes-horse.'

"You can't manufacture glamor any more like De Mille used to do," says Samuel Goldwyn. "I remember when I was a boy and a young man youths used to give boxes of candy all done up in plush, with pink and lavender lovers' knots and all sorts of fancy fandangles on them to their girls. Chances are the candy inside was not so good. It never was. Nowadays the finest candy comes in plain boxes. The maker depends on the excellence of his product not on the way it's got up."

Glamor Must Be Real

"It's the same with us movie producers. The glamor of our girls these days has to come from within. It must be real or the public rejects it. Glamor of the sort that Barbara La Marr used to give us on the screen wouldn't go today."

"Naturally I am a believer in the observance of good morals because I believe in good social order," Mr. De Mille asserted. "It is an edifying thing to see such a great medium as the motion picture for the spreading of good moral doctrine."

"As for a war of glamor vs. morals? Well, I don't even grant that such a war exists. I believe glamor and morals are twin hand-maidens, and that both can be used to advantage in life, literature, and motion pictures."

VIMY RIDGE SEEDS FOR CANADA

VIMY, France, Oct. 23—Seeds of wheat collected at Vimy are to be sown in Canada at the spot where Jacques Cartier, French explorer, first landed more than 300 years ago.

The idea of sowing wheat from Flanders was advanced by the Mayor of Vimy, himself a veteran of the Great War. The seeds have been gathered by French ex-soldiers.

LITTLE FISH BY MILLIONS PLACED IN CANADIAN WATERS BY FISH CULTURISTS

Distribution of Eggs, Fry, Etc., From Federal Hatcheries Close to 145,900,000 in Year --- Regulation of Temperature Essential Element in Hatchery Work --- Liver Favorite Fish Baby Food.

Replenishing stocks in depleted streams and lakes and stocking barren waters with desirable species, the fish hatcheries operated by the Dominion Department of Fisheries distributed nearly 145,900,000 eggs, fry, fingerlings, and older fish during 1935. No doubt some of the eggs didn't hatch after they were planted in the gravel beds of the water bottom and probably some of the fish have died before this—marine cannibals and other fish enemies are always busy—but experience in Canada and elsewhere has proved that fish culture may be an effective agency in maintaining and increasing the stocks of some species of fish.

Fish culture, of course, requires a good deal of care. It has its own difficulties, too. For instance, to cite only one example, there's the problem of keeping water temperature in hatching troughs at exactly the right level.

Let temperature rise a few degrees too high and life in a million or more eggs may be destroyed in quick time.

The first step in fish culture, assuming that the hatchery and its equipment and ponds are in readiness is to obtain the parent fish from which the eggs are to be taken for hatching. How this is done depends upon the species, the topography of the adjacent country, and the streams or lakes in which the fish are to be caught. In capturing British Columbia salmon for fish cultural purposes it is the practice to fence rivers which the fish are ascending on their way to natural spawning grounds and install traps in the fence or fences. When the fish find their way into the traps they are taken out and transferred to enclosures or "pens" where they are held until their eggs have developed to the stage in which they may suitably be "stripped" from them and placed in the hatchery troughs. On the other hand, in the Atlantic area a good many of the Atlantic salmon required for hatchery stripping are purchased from commercial fishermen who have taken them in their nets. Whitefish, pickerel and salmon trout, to speak only of three other species, are usually taken by the fish culture people in pound nets.

Careful Handling Vital

The stripping of parent fish and the fertilizing and handling of their eggs is comparatively simple but requires to be done very carefully. The eggs are stripped from the female fish by exerting a gentle pressure of the hand on the abdomen of the fish which causes the eggs to flow out into a pan which has been rinsed in pure cold water and placed in readiness. The male fish is stripped in the same way. After that the eggs and milt are stirred together gently and the pan which holds them is filled with clean, pure water. The water is poured off several times and replaced by a fresh supply until, in the process, all impurities have been removed. Then the pan and fertilized eggs are set in a cool, shaded place and the eggs are stirred gently every half hour for the first five or six hours or until they are ready to transfer to the hatchery or to shipping trays. When first stripped from the

fish the eggs are soft to the touch but in the water-filled pan they absorb moisture for a short time and become firm, and then they are spoken of as being "water hardened."

The eggs of all species of fish propagated by the Department of Fisheries are hatched in running water which is ordinarily brought into the hatchery by gravity from nearby streams. Salmon and trout eggs are hatched in trays or baskets placed in troughs in the hatcheries. The eggs of such fish as pickerel and whitefish on the other hand, are placed in jars. In the former case the water which flows continually over the trays or baskets is carried to them, by gravity from the hatchery head troughs but in the case of whitefish and pickerel eggs the water goes into the containers through bottom tubes.

Feeding the Babies

Eggs that are stripped from the parent fish in the autumn hatch in the following spring. For a short time after the baby fish or fry are hatched they get their nourishment from the food sac which is attached to the abdomen. As this sac is gradually absorbed the little fellows begin to swim about in the hatchery pond and forage for themselves, eating food which Nature has placed in the water or food which the fish culture staff has put there. Fresh beef liver, ground up or pulped, has been found to give better results in promoting growth and health than any other food so far used at the Dominion hatcheries. However, experimental use of other foods is carried on continuously with a view to finding a ration that will be as efficient as liver, or more efficient, but will be less expensive.

When the fry or older fish are to be distributed in stream or lake they are transferred to containers called "distributing cans" and taken to their destination. When the particular distributing point is reached the water in the cans is gradually brought, by mixing, to the same temperature as that in the lake. Then the fish are set free in their new home and for the first time in their life are "on their own."

K. P. Band "Go Hollywood." Opera House—Nov. 16-17.

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Ar. 8.35	Woodstock	Ar. 6.15
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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 on the 7th day of November, 1936. For Parish and County Taxes, Road Taxes and School Taxes, with cost: The Luke Dow Property, Parish of Canterbury, York County, N.B.

No. 1 All that certain lot, piece, portion or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury aforesaid described as follows: that is to say, bounded on the northerly side by land owned and occupied by Ambrose Dow, on the southerly side by lands owned and occupied by John W. Dow, on the western side by the New Brunswick Railway, and on the easterly side by land called the "Walters land", and containing fifty acres more or less.

No. 2 All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury on the west side of the lot of land deeded by James Murchie to George Dickinson and bounded as follows: starting at the sixty-ninth mile post and running south to the rear of Hartin Settlement lots and then east thirty rods and thence thirty rods parallel with the Canadian Pacific Railway to a cedar post, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Del. Parish & County Tax, 1931.....\$ 3.78  
" " " " " 1932..... 4.75  
" " " " " 1933..... 5.75  
" " " " " 1934..... 6.50  
" " " " " 1935..... 6.75  
" " " " " 1936..... 7.65

Del. Road Tax, 1935.....\$1.80  
" " " " " 1936..... 1.80

Del. School Tax, 1934.....\$9.00  
" " " " " 1935..... 6.38  
" " " " " 1936..... 9.00

Total Parish & County Taxes, .....\$63.76  
Total Road Taxes .....\$35.18  
Total School Tax, Dist. No. 22 ..... 2.60

Total .....\$101.54  
Dated this 8th day of October, 1936.  
C. A. GOODSPED,  
High Sheriff for York County.