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A YEAR OF HEARTENING PROGRESS  
SAYS SIR EDWARD BEATTYProgress Reflected in Bigger Turnover, Increased  
Production, and Revival of Trade

The following is a review of the economic conditions of Canada during the year now drawing to a close, as seen by Sir Edward Beatty, G.B., K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A year of heartening progress—some such words as these come naturally to the mind when one comes to consider the past twelve months and what they have meant in Canadian economic affairs.

We have seen progress reflected in busier factories, a larger turnover of commodities, the increased production of many primary materials, and such a reduction of unemployment as naturally follows upon a revival of trade and industry.

We have seen a persistently continued development of gold mining to the point where it has become one of our major industries, with a production which has increased from \$115,500,000 in 1935 to an estimated figure of \$123,000,000 in 1936. Our other mining industries—especially those producing base metals—have shown a marked increase of production; our output of forest products—especially newsprint, is making new records, for in the first eleven months of 1936 production of newsprint exceeded the total for any previous complete year; our tourist trade for 1936 is authoritatively estimated to have brought over \$300,000,000 of new money to the country; the country's exports of domestic produce, excluding gold, have increased, for the twelve months ending October 1936, to \$967,742,508, or more than \$173,500,000 in excess of the same exports in the twelve months ending October 1935. Finally, the most important of all changes, to a country such as this, begins to show itself, and the prices of raw materials and primary commodities are showing a definite tendency to rise with fair rapidity.

Faced with such clearly indicative facts as these, those large sections of the community directly affected cannot but be heartened and inspired with a renewed confidence in the future of the country.

Even in agriculture, although less generally, the year has seen betterment following upon increased production for export of certain important commodities, and better prices in many lines. There has been an important decrease in the amount of wheat in store, relieving the market from a depressing influence which long has overhung it. Indeed, world wheat conditions are at present such that our only regret is that we have not more wheat to sell.

Unfortunately, the drought conditions of recent years have continued in Western Canada and, although the increase in price has tended to improve purchasing power in that area, the fact that 1936 produced the lowest yield per acre in the history of Western Canada has been a depressing influence. As against this, we may set the very important factor of a marked revival in Western Canada of faith in the outlook for the staple commodities of agricultural production.

While drought conditions have more affected farm owners and workers in those areas, they were bound to be felt in other lines of activity, and of these the railways stood to lose most, since the haulage of grain to water ports is normally so large a proportion of their annual business. All-Canadian carloadings of grain and grain products for the first eleven months of the past year increased over the same period of 1935 by 24,660, to a total of 321,247. Of this increase only about one third was loaded in the West. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of the year 1926, a year in which the Western crop was \$81,000,000 bushels, or about what we have been accustomed to consider an average normal crop. In that year Western grain and grain products carloadings for the first eleven months totalled 326,527 cars, while in 1936 they were 224,625, a loss of over 100,000 cars. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the meaning of this when translated in terms of railway revenues.

The total number of freight cars

loaded in all Canada during the first eleven months of the past year was 2,294,212, an increase over the same period of 1935 of 102,567, and with this the railways have reason to be gratified. It has about it the elements of a pleasant picture. If we again turn back to the year 1926, we find that total freight loadings for the same period of that year amounted to 2,978,874 cars, or 684,664 cars more than we have handled in the eleven months of 1936.

I make the foregoing comparisons in order to bring home to my readers the thought that Canadian railways have still a long way to go before they recover the ground which, for one reason or another, they have lost over recent years. For the first eleven months of this past year, latest available figures at this moment of write-



SIR EDWARD BEATTY,  
G.B., K.C., LL.D.  
Reviews Canada's Economic Conditions of the Year 1936

ing, gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway have approximated \$126,310,000, an increase over the same period of 1935 of \$8,212,000. This is encouraging evidence of the larger business movement, but against it we have to set the fact that for the first ten months of this year, again the latest figures available, the Company's operating expenses increased over those of the same period of 1935 by \$7,359,820. It will at once be recognized that the increase in business has produced practically no additional profit for the owners of the Railway, and is far from providing anything in the nature of surplus funds available for capital expenditures. That this failure to increase net revenues more adequately is the result of general railway conditions in Canada, and not of special operating troubles of the Canadian Pacific Railway is indicated by the fact that the Canadian National Railways reported, for the first ten months of 1936, an increase in gross revenues of \$10,311,676, and an increase in expenses of \$10,230,321.

Such figures as these are serious and disturbing to those of us whose life work it is to operate railways. They can be no less alarming to those who own the railways, and since every tax-paying citizen of Canada is in the latter class, it should follow that Canadians are eagerly looking to see what we are doing about it, and how we are shaping our course so that our railways may maintain their proper position in the national transportation system, and may continue to serve the country's progress adequately. The experience of this Company last summer when we were exhibiting our new light, fast trains convinces me that the people of Canada are keenly interested in what we are trying to do to meet changing conditions. The crowds that flocked to stations along the line to inspect these trains were second in volume only to those that gathered to wave a friendly hand of congratulations to our anniversary train, whose passage across Canada marked the fiftieth year of Canadian Pacific trans-continental operation.

All this being so, it perhaps is desirable to turn for a moment to what we have done the past twelve months in the way of modernizing equipment and generally bettering services offered to our patrons. The demand for the installation of air-cooling upon our passenger trains became insistent as soon as that operation was proven practicable. After exhaustive experiment we set about installing the mechanism best suited to our use into modernized cars, as quickly as funds available for the purpose would permit. This was a costly procedure, brought upon us at a time when revenues were drastically below what we had once believed to be normal, and it is to be remembered that this important addition to overhead and operating costs was not accompanied by any direct increase of revenues. The passenger paid no more for the increased comfort of the air-conditioned car than he did for his transportation in the days before he demanded and received this amenity. Considering relative costs and available revenues, we have progressed far in the installation of air-condi-

(Continued on Page Six)

... OF ...

## Interest to Women

## ARTIFICES OF SCENERY

## GIVE OUTDOOR ILLUSION

(By Cynthia Proctor)

We know one family who is going to ring in the New Year with an indoor picnic party—and why isn't that an idea for one of the best, most formal, and most easily planned parties of the season? Of course, by this time, you've forgotten how fed up you were on picnics last summer—by now you're probably fed up on the usual bridge parties with a buffet supper following.

Decorate the room with appropriate New Year's bells and Father Time and glistening cellophane if you wish or, if possible, drag in a few odd branches or use decorative 'scenery' paper to give the effect of out-of-doors.

Get a basket for each guest—the little ones with handles are nice. All of the food is packed into the baskets and they are arranged on the dining room table, one just above each place setting. Only the silverware and napkins are placed on the table. The table cover may be a 'picknicky' checked one, or one of paper. A red bow and a sprig of holly or mistletoe might be put on the top of each basket.

The menu for this picnic supper might be chicken salad, pickled watermelon rind, hot rolls, individual mince pies, coffee, salted nuts and small candies. Or, if you prefer, assorted sandwiches, a hard-cooked egg wrapped in wax paper, a whole tomato, fruit cake and a banana or orange or apple. Oh, yes, don't forget a pickle. The hot rolls and coffee are passed after the guests are seated and have opened their picnic baskets, but the rest of the food is packed.

Into the bottom of the basket put a large paper plate, on which is a paper doily. Place on this a small paper plate with a generous serving of chicken salad. A little paper cup holds the pickled watermelon and another cup holds the salted nuts and candy. Heat the pies on large tins or cookie sheets and place them on paper plates similar to the ones used for the salad. (There are stunning new designs in paper plates and cups now).

Baskets are arranged in a double line down the centre of the table. When the guests are seated, each helps himself to a basket, opens it, removes the plates with the food, arranges them to suit himself while the rolls and coffee are being passed. The picnic can be served buffet

style, if desired, with the baskets arranged on the dining room table and taken back to card tables along with the coffee. In that case, the silver and napkins should be packed along with the food.

Another way is to pack all the food into one large basket, covering it over with a large checkered tablecloth. Put plenty of pillows around on the floor and set out the picnic lunch on the cloth, spread on the floor, near the fireplace if you have one. Guests might toast marshmallows and roast 'hot dogs' with long-handled forks, if they like. Did you ever try putting a square of cheese on a cracker, and holding it over the fireplace flame just until the cheese starts to melt. Delicious morsels!

If there are any 'humorists' in the party, they might pantomime an ant attack, make believe slapping mosquitoes, or imitate the buzzing of bees.

## Harpo Marx's "Alphabetics"

You'll want to play some perfectly nonsensical games at this party, too. Good! First of all, at the moment, is Harpo Marx's creation, which he calls "Alphabetics." You need a fertile imagination, a quick grasp at puns—one of those "knock-knock" game souls and just 26 letters to play. Harpo says that if you go stark mad before you get to "Z" then you're a 'sissy.'

For instance, Harpo's alphabet starts out with 'A' for horses, 'which anyone knowing the game will recognize as 'Hay for horses.' 'B for mutton' or 'beef or mutton.' Get it?

Anyone here's the whole works. Our advice is to say your words out loud—very slowly, running the syllables sort of together. A for horses. B for mutton. C for yourself. D for dumb ('dumb, you dumbell'). E for Adam (Eve or Adam). F for vescent. G as music (Jazz music). H before beauty (age before beauty). I for get. J for see a dream walking? K for Ancis (she's a movie star). L for sure (what you catch when you get home late and forget to do the shopping). M for sis (emphasis). N for mation. O for there (you sing that one). P for soap. Q for billiards. R for dollar (half a dollar). S for you. T for two. U for me. V for la France. W for a dollar (double you—). X for breakfast. Y for heaven's sake. Z for you to figure out. Zeasy!

Now, ready, set, go! There are lots of other ideas for each letter.

BEAUTY UNADORNED, BUT GROOMED  
IS BEST RULE AT SWEET SIXTEEN

(By Victorine Howard)

Holidays are here—and school's out. This week, while all the hordes of young girls are home vacationing from Latin grammar and history, seems a good time to offer a few suggestions on skin care and make-up for the teen-age girl who's making her first faltering, but determined steps in the general direction of the rouge pot.

Just how determined those steps are is something every mother knows. The trouble with most of these youngsters is the complete lack of happy medium. As a leading authority on enhancing feminine pulchritude says, "either they imitate their elder sisters and sophisticated relatives by gilding their beauty with an overabundance of cosmetics—heavy eyeshadow, dark lipstick, ridiculously plucked eyebrows, strong foundation cream designed for tough, stringy, or otherwise weatherbeaten skin, and heavy perfumes, which are so much more flattering to more mature women, or they abstain from all beauty treatment and sneer at the idea of doing anything at all about their looks."

## Be Moderate

Both groups, he points out, are wrong, for while there is nothing so lovely as natural beauty in a young girl, tender skin needs some protection, hair needs grooming, nails and hands need early care.

And he's absolutely right. The damage done by neglect to all three may take years of attempting to rectify later on. As for the larger group who overdoes the cosmetic business with a heavy hand, it's hopeless to try and stoo them. The most you can do is to offer them a little intelligent guidance along lesser and lighter makeup lines. It is for the beginner in beauty care that he has outlined the following suggestions:

## For the Young

"First, the hair, which in young girls, tends to be luxuriant, but not well groomed. I do not recommend a severe, excessively well set coiffure for the young girl, but I do recommend a little supervision. Careful nightly brushing is of paramount importance. A wave should be taken once in three weeks to keep the hair

in trim. The night before, rub vaseline into your scalp. The next day, wash your hair with any good face soap. After the washing, rub your hair dry by hand. That makes your wave last twice as long.

"For youthful piquant faces, I like a cropped hair cut, somewhat on the Etan style, with the hair brushed straight up from the forehead and rising in the back in tiny curls, like inverted plumes. For the tall, slender types, I favor the long hair bob, kept in place with invisible pins and parted in the centre. Hair decorations should be very simple, not exceeding a silver or gold bow, or the very French and chic barettes, copied in brilliants. Fluffy bangs are becoming.

## Light Powder

"For the face, I suggest the lightest and most fragile of powders. Very light lipstick, rouge (if any) and nail polish in a fairly pale shade. And eyebrows kept in a natural line. I do not recommend mask treatments for young faces. They are entirely superfluous. Face cleansing is best done by a mild soap, warm water and a soft washcloth. If the skin is very dry the soap and water may be varied by cleansing with a pure cold cream and tissues.

"Personal cleanliness is important for young bodies which perspire freely. Instead of deodorants I would recommend very frequent bathing and the use of a talcum, such as gardenia, to soothe chafed parts and leave a lingering fragrance. Another consideration toward cleanliness is the absolute necessity for sweet, clean-smelling clothes. Hang sachets on your clothes hangers and see how nicely your clothes will smell.

## For the Hands

"Now for the hand care. Young girls like outdoor sports—sleigh riding, snow fights, skiing. They need a lotion which will prevent chapping, and which is also antiseptic (benzoin does that).

"Talking about disinfectants. The best you can use is soap and water. But spirits of camphor will help to prevent the development of fever blisters, which usually congregate on the lips. Just a dab of camphor on a wad of cotton will do the trick."

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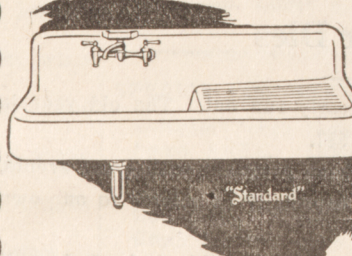
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