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FINAL CROP REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937

Reports Compiled By Bank of Montreal Review Conditions which Prevailed Throughout Season

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches. Our Managers have knowledge of each local situation and are in touch with crop conditions in all sections of the districts mentioned.

General

This, the final crop report of the Bank of Montreal for the year, is in the nature of a review of conditions which prevailed throughout the season and a summary of the results in each of the provinces. Put briefly, the situation as revealed by final returns, is that while the total wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces proved to be the lowest in a succession of poor years, with grade and quality high though somewhat below those of 1936, the crop yields in all the other provinces were generally satisfactory, and in some cases unusually abundant, although grain returns were somewhat on the light side. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the wheat production of the three Prairie Provinces at 164,000,000 bushels, which is 48,000,000 bushels less than last year and contrasts with a ten-year average of 355,275,000 bushels. The estimated average wheat yields by provinces are: Manitoba 18.5 bushels, Saskatchewan 2.5 bushels, Alberta 9.7 bushels. The 1937 wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces, officially estimated at 24,599,000 acres, is practically the same as last year. While the production of coarse grains is slightly higher than last year, there is an acute shortage of winter feed supplies in many districts. Oats are estimated at 148,032,000 bushels and barley at 66,457,000 bushels. Threshing is finished in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is nearing completion in Alberta. Deliveries of wheat by farmers to country elevators from August 1st to October 15th totalled 74,736,000 bushels, compared with 115,745,000 bushels during the same period last year. In Quebec province excessive heat in July and August caused the rapid maturity of all cereal crops and this, together with damage by rust, resulted in light yields in most districts. The warm weather, however, proved beneficial to the growth of canning and fodder crops and returns generally were above average, as also were those of apples, small fruits and tobacco. In Ontario there was an average yield of winter wheat and a slightly below average yield of spring grains. The hay crop was heavy, that of roots, corn and canning crops satisfactory, and fruits of all kinds were generally plentiful. The tobacco crop was exceptionally good. In the Maritime Provinces cereal crops generally were below average in yield and grade. Seeding was interrupted by cold rainy weather and a dry growing season during July and August resulted in crops maturing too rapidly. Apples and potatoes with few exceptions gave satisfactory yields. In British Columbia grain yields were below average, but hay and fodder crops yielded well, and potato and other root crops were satisfactory. Berry crops other than strawberries were better than last year and, with the exception of cherries, which yielded poorly, the tree fruit crop on the whole was materially above that of 1936.

Prairie Provinces

Seeding commenced about the end of April and while temporarily interrupted by fairly general rains, operations were completed by the latter part of May. Surface moisture generally was adequate for germination, but there was a serious deficiency of subsoil moisture reserves over the greater part of Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. General rains fell over Manitoba and parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the early stages of growth, but the districts requiring most moisture received least. High temperatures during the latter part of June caused rapid evaporation and the intense heat of early July ended the prospect of any crop over wide areas of Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. Rains in mid-July forestalled a rapidly developing drought condition in western and northern Alberta and improved coarse grains in parts of Saskatchewan. The area most seriously affected by drought extends westward from the southwest corner of Manitoba through southern, central and west central Saskatchewan and the greater portion of eastern Alberta. Rust infection observed early in July was confined almost entirely to Manitoba, but the damage was by no means as serious as that in 1935. Hail caused severe damage in some parts of Manitoba and Alberta. The harvest of sugar beets in Alberta has been retarded by wet weather but it is indicated the yield will be better than average. Moisture reserves are deficient in many districts but average rainfall in each province since

September 1st is better than last year.

Province of Quebec

Eastern Townships and Ottawa Valley—The run of maple sap this spring was below average but the product was of good quality. Most districts completed seeding operations in fairly good time and conditions during the germination period were favourable but owing to an abnormally hot growing season, cereal crops suffered from rust and lack of moisture. Canning peas and tomatoes yielded abundantly and the pack was much larger than last year. The hay crop was average in quantity and quality. Although yields varied considerably root crops were satisfactory. Apples and small fruits were about average. The tobacco crop is estimated to be 30% larger than last year and the quality is good. Pastures in most districts were good throughout the season.

Lower St. Lawrence and Lake St. John District—In the more northerly districts seeding was somewhat later than usual but growing conditions were fairly good throughout the summer and an average outturn of cereal crops was obtained. In the more southerly area dry hot weather during the summer resulted in reduced yields. A satisfactory crop of fodder corn was harvested. The hay crop generally was only fair and of inferior quality. Potatoes and other root crops were average with some loss reported from rot. Shipments of blueberries were somewhat smaller than usual.

Province of Ontario

A cold wet spring delayed seeding of spring grains, but subsequent favourable weather caused rapid growth and satisfactory progress was made excepting in the southwestern and northern sections. During August frequent heavy rains and high temperatures caused considerable damage, curtailing anticipated yields and lowering grades. The average yield of spring grains by sections is variable and for the Province, while higher than in 1936, is slightly below average. Fall wheat wintered well and an average yield of good quality was threshed. Oats and barley were affected by excessive moisture during harvest, lowering expected yield and quality. Estimated yields are 33.0 bushels and 29.6 bushels per acre respectively, as against an average of 35.4 and 30.9 bushels. Canning corn and peas were satisfactory crops. Tomatoes were damaged by excessive rainfall in southwestern Ontario, while in eastern Ontario the yield and quality were above average. Podder corn was an excellent crop. Hay was a heavy crop, but owing to intermittent showers curing was difficult and in many sections the quality is only fair. Early cultivation of roots was hampered by wet weather and the yield of sugar beets is expected to be substantially curtailed. Mangolds, turnips and potat-

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BRAINS MORE THAN BIRTH GET JAPANESE BOY TO THE TOP

Opportunities Like That of American Lad But He Must Show "Stuff" to Enter High School

(By Reiman Morin)

TOKIO, Oct. 25—Life begins at 14 for Masatora Kubo, sturdy, bright-eyed, vital—a typical Japanese school boy.

Until a few days ago, when Masatora entered 'middle school,' his life essentially was the same as any American boy's.

He went, more by compulsion than desire, to primary school. For six years (in some other cases eight) his education was provided by the government. He fretted about tests, stayed after school and sometimes

suffered parental thunder over his report card.

At 14, like the average American youngster, he was ready for middle school, which is about the equivalent of high school.

At this point, the parallel ends. The American boy goes to high school, as a matter of course. Masatora doesn't. For him, middle school is not just an automatic next-step, a part of growing up. He had to fight for his place, qualifying for the right to continue his education.

Qualifying meant hurdling an entrance examination, studded with spikes. He was examined in algebra, geometry and the intricate written Japanese. Worst of all, he was tested in English. English, to a Japanese, is no less a nightmare than Japanese to an American.

These recent summer months, technically, were his vacation.

Actually, they were as grim a period as he will ever know. Since July his nose has been glued to the grindstone in a session of red hot, deadly earnest 'cranking.'

Then came the examinations. Masatora qualified. But about one-third of the boys failed. The percentage was even higher among the girls. Many who failed will wait until next year.

Some will go to work, enrolling in night schools. Their jobs, being unskilled workers, will command no more than ten yen a month, which would correspond, not mathematically, but in ratio to the standards of living, to about \$20. Since the cry in Japan today is for trained hands and heads, most of Masatora's friends certainly will try, next year, to follow him to middle school.

Masatora has put on a cadet-type school uniform, which he wears with pride. It is a symbol of merit.

He is also sharply conscious, at this time of his life than probably at any other of the potentialities of the future. Few doors are closed to him. He knows it is possible for him even to become the Premier of Japan. He knows that Koki Hirota, present Foreign Minister, former Premier, is the son of a stone mason. And he is fully aware that many giants in Japanese finance, industry and the professions came from stations more lowly than his.

Kellogg Brands Policy of Japan Unreconcilable With the Peace Pact

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24—Frank B. Kellogg, co-author of the Kellogg Briand Peace Pact, and former Secretary of State, tonight declared he could reconcile the present policy of Japan in China "neither with the letter nor spirit of the pact."

Kellogg, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, said he believes that the hope of the world for peace "depends upon the observation by all the signatory powers, of the terms and principles of the pact of Paris."

In a prepared statement, Kellogg said he regretted that "any government should show a disregard for its pledged word; for that is the destruction not only of the pact, but of the mutual confidence upon which alone the society of nations can exist. The alternative to such confidence," he said, "is international anarchy."

Cherries yielded poorly, due to wet weather during the pollination period. The apple crop is estimated at over 5,000,000 boxes, as against 4,420,483 boxes last year. The quality is good and runs 60% to export sizes. Apricots were a heavy crop. Peaches yielded ten per cent above average, but were largely number two grade. Pears, plums and prunes yielded fair to good crops. Hail losses were negligible and pests normal. Generally speaking agricultural conditions have been satisfactory in this province during the past season.

PLANES SPEED WATER SURVEY

Prairie Drought Bowl Is Photographed to Decide Best Dam Sites

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—Aircraft have been engaged to expedite surveys of water resources in the Alberta Saskatchewan drought area, it was learned tonight as the Royal Canadian Air Force made public a report on civil operations in the West and Northwest.

The Air Force report said two machines were sent early in September to photograph sections of drought area for the Department of Agriculture, and officials of that department explained the work was designed to determine suitable locations for dams and other water conservation works on the Frenchman and Souris Rivers in the prairie drought bowl.

In the Northwest the Air Force reported aerial photography was hampered by smoke. Biggest forest fire in the country's history last summer burned an area west of the Athabasca River 300 miles long and fifty miles deep. The fire was burning late in July when the Governor General was taken down north and its smoke covered a long stretch of the Athabasca between Waterways and Lake Athabasca.

In the drought area, the Department of Agriculture reported, planes were substituted for ground parties to speed water surveys. The plane crews took photographs which are used with stereoscopic viewers to bring out contours in the countryside and enable quick determination of the best spots for dams and reservoirs.

ZEALAND

We are glad to report that Mrs. Olive Morehouse who has been confined to her bed through illness for the past two weeks, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Foster and daughter Mrs. Dykeman of Kingsley were Sunday guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Burtt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Winans of Worcester, Mass., have returned to their home after spending some time with Mrs. Winan's brother Thomas Burtt.

The annual harvest service was held at St. Paul's church on Sunday, the speaker being the pastor, Rev. E. D. McQueen, a goodly number being present.

The Ladies' Aid met at the residence of Dr. O. E. Morehouse on Wednesday evening, the evening was spent in card playing and house games.

Miss Hattie Burtt spent the weekend in Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitehead of Springfield are moving to Zealand for the winter.

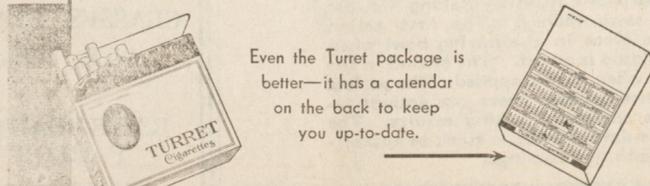
Miss Velma London of Woodstock spent the weekend with friends at Zealand.

Editor, Keep your snapshots glowing. We country folk like them.

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