

The Grand Falls Gazette

Published Every Thursday

GRAND FALLS, N. B.

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Subscription Rates: To Canada, \$1.50 the year; six months, 75c; to the United States, \$2.00 the year; six months, \$1.00.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930

ONE MAN'S OPINION

As promised last week we are passing on to our readers the opinion of a business man in regard to the handling of liquor in New Brunswick. This man told us that all his life he had not been a prohibitionist but that now he would vote for prohibition if it was offered as a solution, or, from a business standpoint, favor the return of the open bar. Taking all into consideration, the welfare of our people, the youth especially, and his own business, we would think he would lean towards total prohibition.

Due to his business placing him in a good position to observe things as they are in this section of the province, he has noticed who are buying and drinking liquor, how they are buying it, and has been aware of the effect on his own business. He mentioned certain things:

The certain number who drink at social affairs, purchasing from any source. (This is not confined to any particular section of the country, or continent).

The young people, girls included, who are coming from Maine to purchase liquor at the government stores, without their parents' knowledge, then disposing of it in some out-of-the-way spot before returning across the line.

The effect on business, that is the retail business of clothing, etc., is marked. Naturally, if a person of more or less limited means pays out several dollars often for liquor he has to do without things that his family or he himself needs or would find very useful in their everyday living.

The business man we are referring to mentioned one item in wool goods that were sold in quantity to purchasers from Maine, who came over for the better quality of wool that they could get for the same money. He said that these purchasers of wool goods were still coming over but were satisfied to wear anything at all that they could get home.

After the provincial election it was hoped that changes would be made, at least a limit placed on the amount that one person could buy in a definite time. Other restrictions may be needed but this is the outstanding it would appear, with the present law in force.

THE OBSERVER'S EDITOR WRITES AN EDITORIAL

—So Do We—

We have discovered the model newspaper! Yes, sir, and it is possible that we may fall under its influence to such an extent that half the readers of the NEWS and GAZETTE may cancel their subscriptions—possible but very improbable. We do not say that it is the model weekly paper but the editor of the sheet apparently thinks his newspaper one to be copied closely in make-up and its other details by all other weekly newspapers. Examination of our exchanges do not show any such desire on the part of editors and publishers to do so. Perhaps they have the same opinion that we have. The editor of this particular sheet claims that some one paper is "copying the make-up of his paper, the placing of news headings," and that he "feels complimented," and that he "even feels a sort of moral responsibility for that particular paper."

What conceit! Furthermore, in the one and only editorial, as the name of the VICTORIA NEWS is brought in at the end, it must be that the editor of the Hartland Observer insinuates that the NEWS is copying the make-up of the Observer. As if we would be guilty of such a thing! Comparison of the front page and the placing of matter inside, of any issues of the two papers reveal so many differences that a child in grade two, who never saw a make-up rule would be aware of them.

Our style of setting headings and placing them and the make-up of the NEWS have been arrived at after study of trade publications and styles in other papers (the Observer was not included) coupled with ideas of our own and experimentation, and finally consistent with economical

production. The editor of the Observer states that he does not object to news items being clipped from his columns but he does object to original editorial matter being used without credit being given as he says "has been done on many occasions in the Victoria News."

We must plead guilty to clipping of news matter that would be of interest to our readers from our exchanges, we all do it, but we must say that it has only been on rare occasions that we found anything in the Observer that would be of interest to our readers. As to what the editor of the Observer considers original editorial matter, we do not know whether he means, editorials, editorial opinion concealed in news items, or news items that he writes himself.

We have no memory of ever using editorials that the editor of the Observer ever wrote. We did in a recent issue use part of an article about potatoes that appeared on page one of the Observer and that perhaps might be termed editorial matter and we congratulate the Observer's editor if it was original. You see we must always remain slightly doubtful of the originality of editorial matter appearing in the Observer, at least as long as the present editor remains.

During his brief period in editorial charge of the Carleton Sentinel we used to wonder at the quantity of editorials (?) on temperance that appeared in the editorial columns at one time. Then we received a blow! A newspaper on the opposite side of politics casually mentioned the lifting of these so-called editorials from the Temperance Bulletin.

The editor of the Observer has again shown his unhappy faculty of saying the wrong thing in the wrong place, as was shown during his stay with the Carleton Sentinel. We do not need to explain the latter statement.

We might conclude with the fact that the NEWS and GAZETTE, during the period of the present ownership, enjoyed a substantial increase in the number of its readers in Victoria and Carleton counties, and that without a subscription contest!

OUR DEBT

All weekly editors owe a debt to each other for news matter taken from the columns of each other's papers. In some instances it is best to give credit and in other instances it is not necessary. Of course original editorials are always given proper credit.

We wish to especially acknowledge our debt to the Fort Fairfield Review

for the number of items secured from it that are of interest to our readers. We note that the Review in some issues uses several items from our paper. Being so close to each other there are naturally many things that are of mutual interest to readers of the two publications. Personally, we always feel pleased when we see that the Review uses some of the matter that we have written. In some instances we mention each other's paper as the source, in many we do not, especially when items are re-written to suit particular needs of each.

The Stabell Mine situated near the Harricaw river in what is generally known as the Rouyn area, is the oldest mine in that district. Plans are laid to have it re-opened and install a mill to treat the ore already blocked out. Diamond drilling is also progressing.

Recently a new process has been patented on the making of nitrates from the air in which gypsum is used which has the effect of cutting out one stage of the operation and reduces the cost of production of those nitrogen salts which are used as fertilizer. This opens up a new market for Canadian gypsum.

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

"I am sending back my stop light. From now on the signal will be 'go ahead.'" That was one of the messages dispatched by Healy F. Needham of Toronto just before he left all roads behind and guided his roadster into the first stretch of Northern Ontario bush west of Hearst. Even before he arrived at Hearst, Needham had to navigate some bad stretches of road, churning his way through mud rendered almost liquid by equinoctial rains. To reach his goal, Needham will have to drive his car through over 600 miles of typical north country. He was not downhearted as he left Hearst and expressed determination to succeed in his venture. All Hearst was enthusiastic about his effort and the story of the trip has aroused interest all over Canada. Needham's progress for the next month can scarcely be expected to be more than a score of miles a day.

Care of Machinery

Thousands of dollars are wasted annually through leaving farm machinery and equipment out in the open, and breakdowns at critical periods always prove expensive. It costs very little, around \$150, to provide an adequate, if rough, shelter for binders, threshers, tractors, combines, mowers etc., most of which are idle about 46 weeks in the year. All that is necessary is a shed that will keep rain, snow and sun from the equipment. The saving in depreciation alone will more than offset the cost in the first year. The farmer who has his machinery housed has a much better chance to repair it during the winter time and with only 170 working days between the spring thaw and freeze-up keeping farm machinery at maximum efficiency is really important.—Dominion Department of Agriculture.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Three Basic Principles

Speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto the Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, named three essentials for the improvement of farming as an industry: First, the use of better blood in breeding stock to ensure better results from the same work and the same amount of feed; Second, more scientific feeding and where possible the purchase of cheaper feeds of equivalent value; and Third, the development of more highly specialized marketing, decreasing the spread between producer and consumer, insuring the best quality at a uniform standard to hold a market once obtained, and to develop a dependable volume of quality products. He further urged the farmer to eliminate waste wherever possible; and the exercise of sober balanced and constructive thought in relation to farm problems.

Crop Figures Revised

The September survey of conditions throughout Canada in the fruit industry by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture shows the apple crop to be 75.5 per cent. of 1928, and 200,000 barrels below the five year average. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick are all considerably "off" in production prospects this year but British Columbia expects some 360,000 barrels more than last year and a quarter of a million barrels more than her five year average. Weather conditions generally have not been entirely favourable and the general lack of rainfall has retarded growth, at the same time orchard pests have been kept in check and there has been no serious outbreak of apple scab. The pear crop is substantially ahead of last year and the peach crop will be lighter than expected will be well ahead of 1929. Plums and prunes in Ontario show a slight increase while the British Columbia production is down by 27 per cent. Grapes will be about the same as last year.

Fall Down on Packing

"The quality of Canadian fruits and vegetables is undoubtedly better than the great bulk of those imported but we certainly fall down on our grading, packing" is the comment of a circular recently issued by the Canadian Horticulture Council. Growers and shippers who will conscientiously follow the regulations prescribed by the Federal Fruit Act and Regulations and the Root Vegetables Act will give little cause for consumer complaint. In this connection the shipping point inspection service of the Dominion Fruit Branch is an invaluable aid.

A Big Business

Few people appreciate the dollar value of agriculture in Canada, or realize that it is really a big business. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the agricultural wealth of the Dominion as for the year 1929 at the huge sum of \$7,978,633,000. This figure is made up of the following estimated values: Lands—\$3,316,061,000; buildings, \$1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, \$665,172,000; livestock, \$864,167,000; poultry, \$63,854,000; animals for fur farms, \$19,447,000; and agricultural production, \$1,667,218,000.

FACT AND FOLLY

By H. G.

The Biography of a Modern Man
Seeing that this is the motor age, this should have been an autobiography, but the extreme modesty of the man prevented it, modesty being such an outstanding characteristic of the modern age.

Algernon Lindbergh Carnockefeller was born in a hospital. The circumstances surrounding his birth were extraordinary in that no one said he looked exactly like his father or mother of uncle Bob. Someone did say that he looked intelligent, but his later experience at school proved these base insinuations to be unfounded. At the age of two weeks he became practically an orphan, his father being a golfer, and his mother a bridge player.

His education was carried on first in a boarding school. It presented a great problem; in fact several problems were presented to him. They are still unsolved. When Algy was twenty-seven his parents gave him a coon coat and he was immediately declared fit for college. Here he specialized in plain and fancy necking, and his literary efforts consisted of brief telegrams asking for money. As a foot ball player he played good hockey. The remnants of his college education were a few snappy come-backs such as "Back in the bowl of milk, wise cracker," and "Oh, yeah," but having a poor memory he forgot all but the last named one which he used on all occasions. His friends almost died laughing when he said it, which is only one example of the value of learning. When his father refused to keep him longer at college he graduated. Considering the ligneous composition of his cranium, he was classed as a post graduate. Post was right.

He was now facing the cold world, which was soon warmed up, however, by the death of a rich uncle. When the old man's gambling debts had been paid, Algy got the proceeds, which allowed him to become a man-about-town, a married man, a prominent club man, and several other kinds of man which we had better not mention here. When he married, club life began in earnest for him more ways than one. He no longer had to consider the cost of high living. As he increased in importance his stomach also became prominent. When he had not seen his feet for over two years he took up golf, and continued to gain rapidly.

Having a red hot tip from "someone who knew," he invested all he had in the stock market. He bought heavy in "Amalgamated Baby Carriages," but the modern aversion to large families ruined him. He lost all he had and after being promptly divorced by his wife, he committed suicide, with the firm resolution never to buy on margin again. This, of course, happened at his club. His funeral took place from the city funeral parlors and he

was mourned for some time when it was discovered that he left no estate.

MORAL: When the modern man can be born in a hospital, educated at boarding school and college, spend his vacations in Europe, be married in a church, live in hotel suites, die at a club, and have a funeral from an undertaker's, what does he want a home for?

Imports Banned

Owing to the existence of foot and mouth disease in England an order has been issued from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act cancelling all permits for the importation of ruminants and swine from Great Britain to Canada. This action has been made necessary as foot and mouth disease has been confirmed near Leeds in England. The order reads in part:—"Owing to the presence of foot and mouth disease in England all permits for the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine from Great Britain are cancelled, with the exception of those covering shipments which are at this date actually embarked on vessels en route to Canada." The order is dated September 8, 1930.



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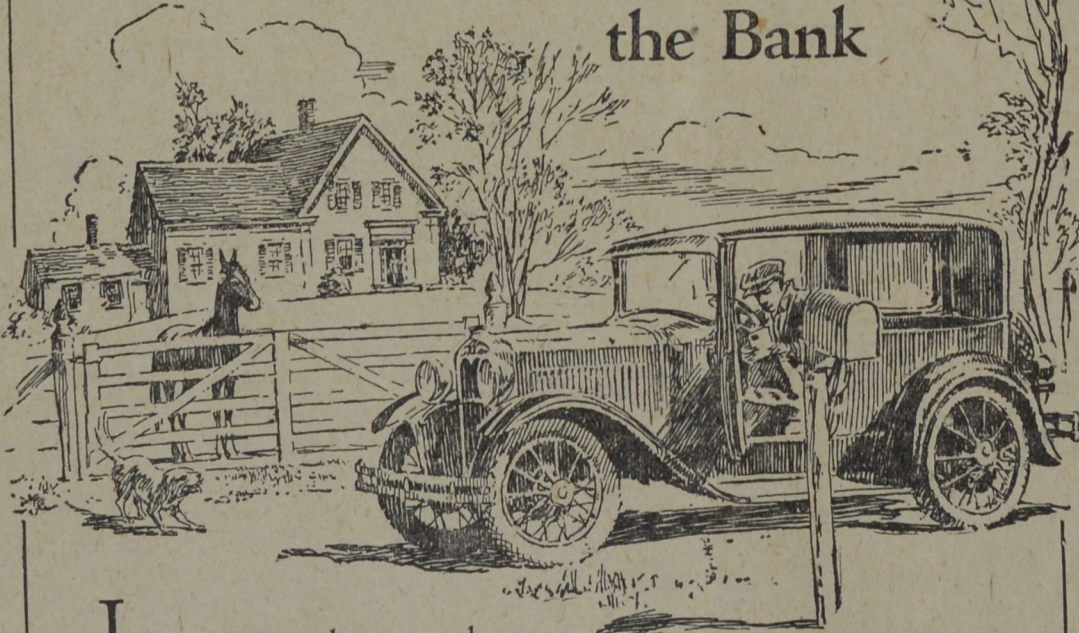
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