

# The Grand Falls Gazette

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at  
GRAND FALLS, N. B.  
S. J. Merritt, Managing Editor  
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931

## BEANS

Beans, in line with other agricultural products are not a very valuable crop at the present time, but, possibly worth considerable more in relation to cost of production than some other products. A large amount of beans are imported into New Brunswick.

The average production of beans to the acre for the Dominion, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, is a little more than 16 bushels. Recently discussing the production of beans with a Kilburn farmer, who harvests about an acre of beans each year, we asked him what his average production would be and he said about 15 bushels. Native beans are noted for their fine flavour.

Beans require a large amount of labour from the time they are planted to the final hand-picking, but labour is the greatest cost. If you have a good strain of seed, rust-resistant and early maturing, a supply for seed purposes should be kept two years ahead.

## SPECIALIZED FARMING

It is often contended that in order to make money in farming one must specialize on one or two products. This may be true in normal years but if the product the farmer happens to specialize on happens to be very low in price for a year or two he is likely to incur heavy losses. We do not claim that a farmer should not specialize. Economic authorities state that it is necessary. We can see, how in the case of potatoes, a farmer invests a large amount of capital in necessary machinery and must raise a certain amount to make it worthwhile. When he plants a sufficient acreage to make potato raising worthwhile he has to invest a lot more money in fertilizer, spraying materials and possibly seed. Coupled with the fact that potatoes are a perishable commodity, making it a risky proposition. It does seem too bad that we could not get a fair price for our potatoes since our climate and soil are so suitable and the inclination of our farmers toward raising potatoes in large quantities.

Specialized farming can be coupled with balanced farming, of which we wrote last week. Even though he should specialize on one or two things the farmer should raise a variety of products, including as much of his own food as possible. The other day, talking to a man who planted 12 acres of potatoes this year, he said that he always raised his own wheat and in his opinion, a farmer who did not was not a farmer at all. This particular farmer also made this significant statement: "I certainly like to raise potatoes, but it looks as if I will have to give it up." And he is in a better position than some others, with a yield of 1700 barrels, mostly certified seed, from his 12 acres of potatoes.

Some farmers do not consider it economical to grow wheat and have their own flour but we believe it should be done.

We have never advocated the complete abandonment of potato raising. Farmers that have the necessary machinery should keep on, planting a few acres each year. When new machinery is needed and the individual farmer is not growing enough potatoes himself to warrant the purchase he could club with another farmer.

## EXCHANGING GOODS

Elsewhere our readers will find an article, taken from a contemporary weekly, on exchanging articles that are not of use to the owners. We have been wondering for some time if this idea could not be applied, on a large scale, to our farm and manufactured products.

## WHY NOT SWAP?

In a certain section of Oklahoma farmers and miners have made a swap, exchanging wheat for coal. It is a good idea. If money is afraid to come out of hiding then why not do a little exchanging? Lots of families have more of one commodity than they need. Why not swap it to the fellow who needs it for something you can use to advantage? Bartering and swapping were resorted to by the early settlers of the country with a good deal of success. The fellow with a surplus of one product exchanged some of it for something he needed and no money changed hands. Which was all right, since money in itself is no more than a medium of exchange and the fact of the business is, if we could learn to do without money we would all be better off. Look around and make a few inquiries among your neighbors. Once the swapping habit gets a start in this section it is going to prove a popular means of exchange, and everybody that practices it will be better off.—Exchange.

## A VALUABLE LESSON

It often takes a severe jolt to awaken some people to the fact that they are travelling the wrong path. But the depression that is now gradually fading out has served the purpose. No matter how hard it is hit the public can generally find at least one good lesson in the slump. They realize now that the greatest asset one can have, in good times or bad, is a clean record.

More than one family has learned the value of credit as a result of the tightening up in finances that started more than a year ago. And this is true in every section of the country. Those who protected their credit by meeting their bills as promptly as they possibly could, and showing a willingness to pay whatever obligations they contracted have found the going much easier than those who abused their credit, let their bills drag along and made no apparent effort to settle them or any part of them.

Local business men have been more than lenient through the dark days of the past few months. And yet they cannot be blamed for refusing to favor the fellow who has never showed his appreciation of the trust placed in him when he could have paid. It is but natural that now, when credit is needed more than at any time in recent years, the favors should be shown those who paid their bills when the money was easier to get hold of. This certainly should be a lesson to the "slow pay" type. They ought to realize now that keeping one's credit good is just about the same thing as having the actual cash in the bank. If they are not learning this from this experience, then there is no hope for them.—Aroostook Republican.

## A BIG JOB AHEAD

It becomes more and more evident that today's boys and girls are going to face a big job in tomorrow's world. New international relations have come into being in the past few years and we of this generation apparently do not know just how to handle ourselves in the new and difficult situation. The next generation, profiting by our hard-won experience, will know more. The best thing we can do is encourage the right kind of training. Schools and colleges ought to have more time and attention to courses in modern history and subjects which will prepare young people for a broader understanding of all nations. In short, the next generation must be trained to live and act in a different sort of world.—Ex.

## U.S. Cattle Buyers Benefit By Exchange.

With the Canadian dollar quoted at .88 on New York, United States cattle buyers are coming north again to buy dairy and feeder stock. The advantage the present depression in Canadian funds affords just a little more than offsets the U.S. tariff barrier which has kept them at home for some time past. A buyer coming into Ottawa last week (Oct. 1) looking for dairy cattle presented a letter of credit for \$1,500 and was given a deposit account of \$1,650 according to one of the leading local buyers. This situation provides an attractive new outlet for Canadian producers as the Canadian dollar has full value here, and the United States buyer is again able to do business. The present prospect is that a considerable demand for Canadian livestock will develop.

## FEELING OF INFERIORITY COMMON HUMAN ATTITUDE

"Inferiority Complex" Results From Failure of Individual to Meet Required Standards.

The manner in which psychological terms are finding their way into the speech of the people is well illustrated by the wide use of the term, "inferiority complex." Quite often it is used without the writer's having a very clear idea of what it really means.

Very early in life—during the first years of childhood—each person unconsciously forms two patterns or ideals to which he aspires. One represents his own estimate or standard of what he feels he should be; the other, what he believes is the standard or ideals of the particular group to which he belongs. These, of course, are at first patterned largely upon parents and other members of the immediate family.

Every person, therefore, is constantly trying to assert himself; before him is always the need to measure up to either or both of these standards. Naturally, there is likely to result certain conflicts within the individual arising out of inability, fancied or real, to reach the desired goal.

Such a conditions often leads to various peculiarities of behaviour. Persons who are, or believe that they are, inadequate in a certain respect are led to compensate for their deficiencies. This is a perfectly normal reaction and in most cases results in a fair adjustment. But some persons over compensate. A case is cited of a girl who, from the time she was a small child, was told that it was well for her that she had brains because she was too homely for anyone to pay attention to her. In consequence, she neglected her personal appearance and concentrated her attention upon appearing "brainy." She became very difficult to get along with and was very unhappy. It was not till she was taken in hand by a psychiatrist and given an insight into her condition that she was able to overcome this unfortunate attitude of mind.

The "show-off" child is frequently suffering from an inferiority complex. To attract attention to himself is his great aim. And to attain this end he will go to the most extravagant extremes. The truth is not in him—if he can gain attention by telling a tall story. He is noisy and impudent in school and disagreeable on the playground. Of course, his lessons are neglected and he frequently becomes a truant and then a delinquent.

Cases such as these cannot be dealt with properly unless they are understood. And to understand them

requires a knowledge of the fundamentals of human behavior. Perhaps the first of these is that no person's behavior is due entirely to accident; that for every reaction there is always a reason.—D.M.—LeB.

Information on any point not covered here will be given in later issues if you will address your questions to "Mental Health," 111 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario.)

## FREIGHT RATES, ETC.

(Continued from page one)

of us who used to go to the woods stayed home and cut stove wood about that time, since our American neighbors wanted wood, and many cars of wood could have been shipped to Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield that could not be shipped because the freight cost almost as much as the wood cost at that time, and because the company could not see that it would be better to drop rates a little. As a result, the Americans done without our wood or got it the best way they could, and the railroads lost money they could have got, their employees lost the work, and we lost the market for our wood. So please tell me where any of us made anything. I could not help it, but I and lots of others had to set back and see dollars go by us that we might have had to feed our families on. Now, friends, I for one feel glad that someone is able to have a truck, for all must agree that last fall and so far this fall we have had thousands of dollars of American money left here in Victoria county, and I suppose in Carleton and Madawaska counties as well, that we never would have had had it not been for lower transportation. Can we thank the railroad for it?

Now, in former days when work got slack on the railroad men used to get a leave of absence I believe and would work at whatever they could to get by. I'll agree it's pretty hard times for work and wages are low. I don't feel worthy to be called a carpenter but I work at that trade for a living, but I have found it necessary this last two Springs to take my knife and go cutting potato seed, and go into the hay field, or find it necessary to do anything to get by now. If when I could not get work with my tools I would put on a blue serge suit and a white collar and stood around the station or around some store waiting for someone to call for me or come after me, I'll tell you true, friends, someone would have had to help keep my family long before this.

Dear Editor: I don't wish to take up too much space, as there are lots to be said. See what freight rates have done to the pulp industry. In

closing, I would say, as true citizens allow that we are living in a free country and that all must live as well as ourselves, and put our shoulders to the wheel and press hard and try our best to get this old world going good again. Cheer up, friends! With best wishes to all, and thanking you, Mr. Editor,

H. M. Goodine.

Tilley, N.B.



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## NOTICE OF SALE

TO DAVID J. COLLINS, of the Town of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, lumber manufacturer, and Elizabeth Collins, his wife, and The Royal Bank of Canada, a corporation duly incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada, and to all others whom it may in anywise concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 26th day of June, A.D. 1922, made and executed between the said David J. Collins, of the Town of Grand Falls, in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, lumber manufacturer, and Elizabeth Collins, his wife, of the first part, and F. M. Bowmaster, of the Parish of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in the Victoria County Records in Book 56, page 663 to 666 inclusive under official number 22147, the said indenture of mortgage being bequeathed, inter alia, under and by virtue of the last will and testament of the late F. M. Bowmaster, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1924, to one Mary E. Bowmaster (now the undersigned Mary E. Hartt, wife of J. Wallace Hartt, of the Parish of Grand Falls aforesaid) which said last will and testament is duly recorded in the Victoria County Records in Book 62, page 609, under official number 24420, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof contrary to the provisions of the said indenture, be sold at public auction in front of the office of A. S. Fergusson, Barrister, at the Town of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria aforesaid, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1931, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in said indenture of mortgage as follows:

"All those certain lots or tracts of land, situate in the Town of Grand Falls, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded and described as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the southerly side of a Military road at the north-east angle of lot number 67, Block 12, Town Plat of Colebrook (Grand Falls), granted to Patrick McMillan, thence running south 20 degrees east 4 chains and 50 links; thence north 70 degrees 90 links; thence north 20 degrees west 4 chains and 50 links; thence south 70 degrees west 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 1 rood and 24 poles more or less, distinguished as Lots numbered 66 and 75, Block 12, Town Plat of Colebrook (Grand Falls), the same having been granted by the Crown to Patrick McMillan by

letters patent bearing date the 26th day of February, A.D. 1869, and conveyed by said Grantor to George A. McMillan by deed dated April 8, A.D. 1892, and by said George A. McMillan conveyed to James E. McCormack by deed dated April 4, A.D. 1905, and by him conveyed to said David J. Collins by deed dated the 31st day of October, A.D. 1916."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. Dated this eighth day of September, A.D. 1931.

Witness: (Sgd.) A. B. Dumas,  
(Sgd.) Mary E. Hartt,  
Assignee and Holder  
of Mortgage.  
(Sgd.) A. S. Fergusson,  
Solicitor for Assignee and  
Holder of Mortgage. 5118m.

## SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at public auction at the Court House at Andover in the County of Victoria on Friday, the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1931, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Parish of Perth in the County of Victoria known and distinguished as lot number forty-eight in Kintore Settlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less, granted by the Crown to Charles Anderson, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, the same having been seized and to be sold under and by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the secretary of the County of Victoria bearing date the fifth day of August A.D. 1931, ordering and directing me to seize, attach and proceed to sell so much of the real estate of J. B. Adam, deceased, as should, in my estimation, be sufficient to pay certain poor, county and road taxes, expenses and costs therein mentioned. Dated the sixth day of August, A.D. 1931.

FRANK V. BISHOP,  
High Sheriff of the County  
SGM 15111 of Victoria.

## SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at public auction at the Court House at Andover in the County of Victoria on Friday, the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1931, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Parish of Drummond in said County of Victoria known and distinguished as lot number seven, range four, Tilley Settlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less, vide Book 16, 606 Victoria Records, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights and privileges and appurtenances thereto appertaining, the same having been seized and to be sold by me under and by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the secretary of the County of Victoria bearing date the fifth day of August, A.D. 1931, ordering and directing me to seize, attach and proceed to sell so much of the real estate of Wilbert Kilcollins within my bailiwick as should, in my estimation, be sufficient to pay certain rates for school purposes and expenses and costs therein mentioned. Dated the sixth day of August, A.D. 1931.

FRANK V. BISHOP,  
High Sheriff of the County  
SGM 15111 of Victoria.

## SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at public auction at the Court House at Andover in the County of Victoria on Friday, the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1931, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Parish of Andover in said County of Victoria, bounded on the north by land owned by Minnie Woodard, on the east by the United States and Canada Boundary Line, on the south by Government lands and on the west by the Doak Road, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, the same having been seized and to be sold under and by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the secretary of the County of Victoria bearing date the fifth day of August, A.D. 1931, ordering and directing me to seize, attach and proceed to sell so much of the real estate of Hanford Good within my bailiwick as should, in my estimation, be sufficient to pay certain school rates and taxes, and expenses and costs therein mentioned. Dated the sixth day of August, A.D. 1931.

FRANK V. BISHOP,  
High Sheriff of the County  
SGM 15111 of Victoria.

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