

Classified PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. D. MacMILLAN
DENTIST
Over H. S. Miller's Store
Telephone 73

Dr. J. E. Park, M.D., C.M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at Residence, formerly the
R. B. Call Property.
Office Phone 183 Newcastle, N. B.

INSURANCE
FIRE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH, LIFE
INSURANCE. See our new 20 yr.
Endowment. Same as bank ac-
tivity protection.

W. E. RUSSELL

A FAMILY MEMORIAL

should be a record for the ages



THE extra cost of a good monument
over the other kind is a duty to
those who come after quite as much
as to those remembered.
The value of our guarantee is
evident in thousands of monuments
erected by us from Halifax to Camp-
bellton during the SIXTY YEARS
we have been in business.

Write for design booklet to
MONCTON, N. B.

For Sale

Wood in any quantity or size at
reasonable prices; also trucking
done promptly and carefully.
FINDLAY COPP,
Phone Newcastle, N. B.

Practical Training

The story of our school is a story
of success. The records made by our
graduates are an emphatic argument
as to the practicability of our busi-
ness courses.

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Write for Full Particulars
Address
F. B. OSBORNE, Principal
box 928 FREDERICTON N. B.

Notice

All persons are warned that tres-
passing on Beaubear's Island is
strictly prohibited and any person
who is found on the island will be
prosecuted.

O'BRIEN LTD.
Nelson, N. B.
July 13th, 1923.
19-26

NOTICE To Our Subscribers

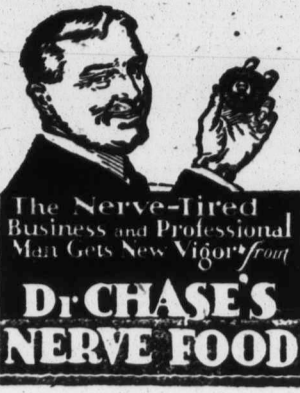
We are revising our
Mailing List and all sub-
scribers in arrears are res-
pectfully asked to pay the
amounts due on their
paper. Look at your
address label, and if it
does not read 1923 you
owe us something and
we would be pleased to
have your remittance at
once.

IN UNION ADVOCATE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson



The Nerve-Tired
Business and Professional
Man Gets New Vigor from
**Dr. CHASE'S
NERVE FOOD**

Arrested When About To Wed Rich U. S. Girl

Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 30.—
Pasadena was gossiping over
the arrest of "Robert A.
Winthrop," on advice from
Bend, Or. charging him with
grand larceny and obtaining
money under false pretenses.

"Winthrop" had posed as
a young millionaire since he
came here some time ago and
was engaged to have been
married in less than two
weeks to one of the wealthiest
society girls of the city.

Several hundred invita-
tions had been sent out, 200
resents had been received,
and the wedding was to have
been one of the events of the
season.

The young man, who is
said to be a member of a pro-
minent Massachusetts family
was arrested at an advertis-
ing agency in which he re-
cently purchased a half-inter-
est. He denied the charges
declaring they were fabrica-
tions to embarrass him and
his prospective bride.

Private detectives say that
he admitted to them shortly
after his arrest that he has a
wife living on Beacon Hill,
Boston.

Hermits Doubt Existence Of Automobiles

St. Clairsville, O. Sept. 30.
When John Furbee, a deputy
sheriff called at a secluded
home a mile from its nearest
neighbor, he found two aged
brothers who believed that
Theodore Roosevelt still wa-
President. They said they
had heard something about
there being a war several
years ago but they were skepti-
cal.

They not only knew nothing
about electricity but they
refused to believe "light could
go through a wire." They
were equally skeptical when
Furbee attempted to describe
an automobile to them.

Their nearest neighbor said
he never more than "passed
the time of day with them"
and said he believed their
contention that they had not
left their farm for more than
15 years. Both men said they
had no desire to visit a city
because they regard cities as
works of the devil.

DECLINED ADVICE OF OTHER EXPERT

Lakehurst, N.J., Sept. 30.—
Disregarding the advice of
his other expert, Commander
Zachary Lansdowne held the
airship Shenandoah on her
course until she was drawn in
to the storm that wrecked her.
Lieut. Joseph B. Anderson,
aerologist on board testified
yesterday before the naval
court of inquiry.

The suggestion that the
ship be turned to the south
was made at least half an
hour, and probably an hour,
before she was wrecked, An-
derson said, adding that Lans-
downe had declined to heed
the advice because the aero-
logist had been unable to
point to any specific immedi-
ate danger signal in the skies
to warrant a change of the
course. After the Shenandoah
was caught in the storm
and had made her first rise,
and then levelled off, An-
derson's advice that a southeas-
terly course be followed then
in an effort to get out of the

storm, also went unheeded,
he declared. Commander
Lansdowne wanted to follow
it but the other officers in
the control car, advised
against it, because storm
clouds were in that direction.
This discussion took place
while the great hull was be-
ing buffeted in the storm and
the officers were exhausting
their resources in trying to
save her. It was described as
brief but the aerologist indi-
cated that it was sharp.
Cross examined by the
court on this point, Anderson
said whether the ship could
have escaped from the storm
at that time was wholly pro-
blematical.
"I am not trying to argue
that a southeasterly course
would have saved the ship,"
he said.

NO INDIAN SUMMER
An American weather authority
says there really is no such thing as
Indian summer, but that in some
years we do get a period of mild,
lazy weather in October, and some-
times in November. Whatever the
right name for it is, it is not infre-
quent in this country and people who
gladly will probably continue
to refer to it by the old name. Even
the expectation that Indian summer
will come along is a help.



Quality

The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, oats, barley,
butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and
clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these pro-
ducts is, of course, Great Britain—the one great consuming country of
the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food
products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.
The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the
energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress them-
selves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only
within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this
problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department
now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the
"grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is
seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on
the British market.

"Grading" means the classifying
of products, whether they be hogs, but-
ter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into
what might be called in a general way
"BEST", "GOOD", "FAIR" and
"POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in
describing the grades, but that is what
is meant. The purpose served in grad-
ing is threefold—
(1) Educational. When the pro-
ducer sees the relative quality of his
product he is spurred on to maintain
that quality if it is the "best" or to
improve the quality where necessary.
(2) Fair Play. When products are
not graded the inferior article for
various reasons often brings as much as
the superior article, and the credit and
advantage of putting the superior pro-
duct on the market is lost to the one
who really deserves it.

(3) Facilitating Trade. The
dealer learns to have confidence in the
article he is buying and buys more free-
ly, because it is guaranteed by grading,
and gradually everybody gets to know
what the "best" article really looks like
or tastes like. In short, grading brings
about standardization and assures to
the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass
seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, but-
ter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The
results have been in every case benefi-
cial and in some cases quite markedly
so, even though the grading system has
been in effect in some cases for only
two or three years, thus—
Cheese—Grading began April 1st,
1923. Canadian cheese the year before
had fallen into such disfavour on the
British market that New Zealand cheese
was quite commonly preferred. Today
Canadian cheese commands cents per
pound higher than New Zealand.
Butter—Grading began same time
as for cheese. The reputation of our but-
ter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian
butter today, while not the best on the
market, is rapidly improving in quality
and gaining in reputation.

Hogs—Over two years ago the De-
partment of Agriculture began to grade
live hogs at the packing houses and
stock yards. The 10% premium paid by
the packers for "select" bacon hogs as
against "thick smooths" as classed by
departmental graders has done wonders
to improve the quality of our hogs and
develop the bacon industry.
Best Canadian bacon, which ordinar-
ily was quoted two years ago from 10 to

18 shillings a long hundredweight below
Danish, has gradually grown in the esti-
mation of the British wholesale buyer
until it is now quoted at only from 1 or
less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long
hundredweight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of
course, due to quality and has come
about very gradually, the spread nar-
rowing down by a shilling or two a
month until now it is not at all a rare
occurrence to see best Canadian selling
on a par with the Danish article.

Eggs—Canada was the first country
to grade and standardize eggs. These
grades and standards apply not only to
export, interprovincial and import ship-
ments, but also to domestic trading.
The basis is interior quality, clean-
ness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has
established confidence between producer
and consumer and between exporter and
British importer, and has resulted in a
greatly-increased demand for the Cana-
dian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned
where grading has worked to the great
advantage of the producer and to the
advancement of Canadian agriculture.
Already Great Britain recognizes our
store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples
and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other
products, particularly our butter and
bacon, as to bring them also into this
list of "the best on the British market"
and consequently the highest priced.
Grading enabled us to do this for
cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.
Grading is helping us to do it for
butter and bacon.

Quality Counts
Quality is thus the first objective for the
Canadian export trade, and then steady, regular
supply. It is, along these lines the Department of
Agriculture is working by educational methods,
and the result of this policy is seen in the growing
volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at
these figures—

Canada's Principal Exports of
Farm Products

	1922-23	1923-24
Wheat (bus.)	159,215,197	191,784,537
Flour (bbls.)	6,017,082	11,029,237
Bacon and Hams (wt.)	60,258	1,298,721
Beef Cattle	298,211	216,757
Pork (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,711,871
Cheese (wt.)	1,952,393	1,289,023
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,499	1,406,237
Oats (bus.)	14,221,048	20,775,761
Barley (bus.)	8,252,133	22,929,434
Rye (bus.)	3,201,450	7,324,586
Bran Shorts and Middlings (wt.)	819,781	3,667,038
Oats and Rolled Oats (wt.)	297,226	830,046
Clover Seeds (bus.)	179,283	417,907
Tobacco (lbs.)	200,153	2,827,023
Cream (gals.)	1,279,195	3,284,198
Flax Seed (bus.)	1,341,201	2,500,106

For further information and publications write
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA