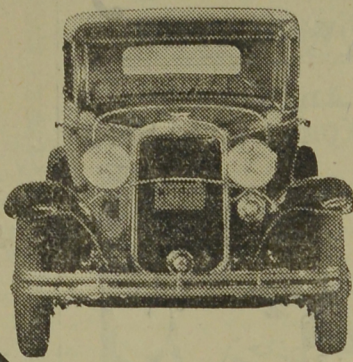
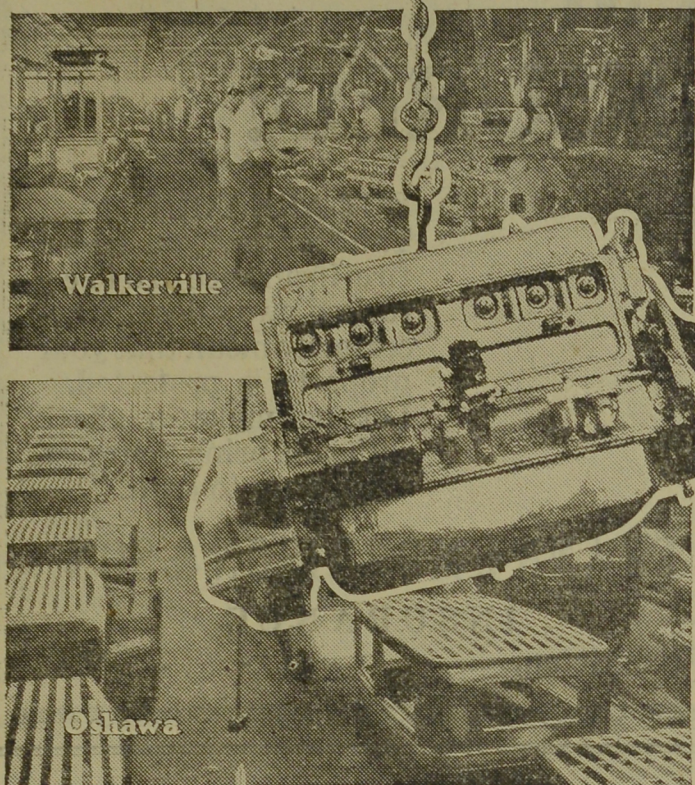


100,000 Motors for Chevrolet Six Made in Canada in 2 Years



ENGINE NO. 100,000

From all parts of Canada come the parts and material used in the making of cars by the great General Motors of Canada organization. This picture shows the 100,000th Chevrolet Six engine made at the Walkerville, Ontario, plant inside of two years. In the background, scenes at two of the factories, the motor plant at Walkerville and the body plant at Oshawa, which contribute two of the chief items to the Canadian-made cars of General Motors. "Engine Number 100,000" came off the line at Walkerville a few weeks ago.

\$65 IN BERLIN WILL BUY

\$1,000 MOSCOW RUBLES

Moscow, Russia.—To those who can, the Soviet Union offers a wonderful get-rich-quick opportunity. Any foreigner can take advantage of it with some slight risk and for a favored class no risk is noticeable.

The varying exchange values of the Soviet ruble are the basis of the system. In Moscow, a sight draft on New York for \$1,000, will get 1,932 rubles at a government bank—the only banks here—which is slightly less than the stabilized par. In Berlin, at any of the private money exchanges, \$1,000 will buy 30,000 rubles. In Harbin or Istanbul, \$1,000 will buy considerably more. Even in Moscow, an American dollar will bring between 10 and 12 rubles—more dollars at the same rates—from furtive speculators who flirt with Siberia or death.

Same In Any Coin

Dollars are quoted for convenience but the contrast is the same whether pounds sterling, reichsmarks, francs, yen or any other stable currency is used for exchange.

A ruble is a ruble—once it gets across the frontier into the Soviet Union. The possibilities are joyful. For less than \$65 in Berlin—enough left over for a half liter of beer plus the Young Plan tax—a person may buy as many rubles as he can get for \$1,000 in Moscow. He can do better by having them shipped from the Near East or the Orient, but Berlin is good enough. Once they are in Moscow—"wotta life!" A 3-ruble bottle of wine costs \$1.55, with Moscow rubles, but only 10 cents with Berlin rubles. Receptions every night if they were not so tiresome. Ten pounds of butter at 14 rubles cost \$7.25, if they are exchanged here, but only 47 cents when they come from Berlin—spread it thick and still have enough for a fling at Deauville, next season. Everything else is proportionately cheap.

In Valuta: Different

The only places where Berlin rubles are not so good as Moscow rubles is certain stores which the government has fitted up with gandy gilt letters, "Antiques," on the windows and a mixed assortment of second-hand and new junk inside—called "loot shops" by the populace. Their

sales are made "in valuta" which means that a receipt must be presented from a Moscow bank showing foreign money was changed for rubles.

This precaution is not so much to get foreign currency as it is to prevent Russians, who naturally get their rubles by working for them, from exchanging the paper for knick-knacks which they consider less liable to depreciate in value. In all other places—state stores, hotels, railroad ticket offices, even taxes—one ruble is as good as another.

The Government recognizes the fictitious value of the ruble. Neither the Moscow exchange rate, nor that of Berlin indicates its real value. In a "valuta" store, where rubles have been purchased at the government rate, prices are about a fourth of what they are for the same article in another government store where any Russian can spend his homegrown rubles.

Privileges For Aliens

In addition, the government has stocked the finest store in Moscow for foreigners and commissars, where food in unlimited quantities can be purchased at ration card prices with any kind of rubles. Even this privilege has a marketable value. The foreigner can get food for his employees, landlord, friends and their family's friends—making himself a valued dispenser of favors in this strictly rationed land. With Berlin rubles it is a mere trifle.

Any foreign diplomat stationed here can bring them from his home capital without risk by diplomatic courier. A few other favored foreigners, which may include newspaper correspondents, who do not officially enjoy diplomatic immunity, also can avail themselves of the privilege.

Others take a chance and get by on their nerve and ingenuity. These are called smugglers, police cases, and are not sufficiently unusual to merit a story. For all, however, Moscow, while not wildly hilarious or socially scintillating, becomes extremely profitable. A couple of years will lay by a generous nest egg for a future, where the lights are brighter though the costs will be higher in regular money.

THE NECKTIE IS A BADGE OF RECOGNITION IN ENGLAND

London, Eng., Feb. 13—According to the old adage men are known by the company they keep. But in Britain the necktie has also become a telltale badge of recognition. There are today hundreds of ties designed exclusively for members of individual regiments, schools, colleges and sports clubs.

This ritual of the necktie, however, is complicated by the multiplicity of old boys, organizations of the public or "prep schools" by the numerous undergraduate clubs which have come into being at Oxford and Cambridge and other universities, and what is much more thought-provoking, the tendency of neckwear manufacturers to place on the market for general use designs similar to those which are distinctive to the various bodies mentioned.

Stage Fight Over Tie

In a well-known West End resort a fracas arose recently because a person, obviously not an old boy of one of the best known of English public schools, was seen by a "regular" to be wearing an old boy's tie. The wearer was challenged; there were words and then a fight. In places which make a speciality of handling the various regimental, school and college ties, it is assumed that the purchaser is a bona fide, representative of each body or institutions.

But so many of the distinctive ties have come into being that in the general stock of neckwear in most shops will be found something akin. It is also suggested that foreign manufacturers catering to the British market, and knowing nothing about the masonry of neckwear, have

copied designs which are held sacrosanct by those who are entitled to wear them. The real things generally cost from \$2 to \$2.50. The innocent (or otherwise) imitations often can be purchased for 75 cents.

Parents of youngsters in prep schools are frequently enjoined not to give away school caps and blazers until the distinctive markings have been removed, for it has been found that boys not attending the schools have been disporting themselves in such habiliments. Nevertheless the male help at the principal universities frequently are to be seen wearing mufflers or scarfs distinctive to the colleges in which they work, having acquired them as castoffs.

The Oxford bags vogue (the wide spreading trousers) has no devotees at the two principal English universities today. The undergraduates are much more intent on acquiring flossy neckwear and scarfs to match. One undergraduate club at Cambridge offers as an inducement to membership the possession of the finest tie at Cambridge. There are some "undergrads" who belong to six or eight clubs just to possess

the ties that go with such membership.

The "passport" ties generally have diagonal strips of color, sometimes only a diagonal line, on a blue, black and red background. But a faded tie frequently will be mistaken for an old boy's tie, or a combination of colors for one distinctive to a "posh" or select regiment.

CELEBRATED WEDDING ON FRIDAY, 13TH

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 13—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cheap, who have 13 children, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary today, Friday the 13th.

Only 12 of the children were expected for the celebration, but absence of the other was not due to superstition.

The thirteenth, Sister Alice Marie of St. Joseph's Academy, Tucson, Arizona, sent word she was too busy to attend.

GOOD PROGRAM TO BE ON THE AIR THIS EVENING

The radio program and its best features for Monday evening in Atlantic Standard time is as follows:

- Roxy's Gang—WJZ.
- Empire Builders—WJZ.
- General Motors Hour—WEAF.
- WLW, CINCINNATI
- 9.30—Carkers.
- 9.30—NBC Program.
- 10.30—Real Folks, Hamilton Club
- WOR, NEWARK
- 8.45—Tom Collins, Song.
- 9.30—Minstrels.
- 11.00—News, Dance Music.
- WEAF, NEW YORK.
- 7.45—Snoop and Peep
- 8.00—Rosalie Wolf trio.
- 8.15—The World Today.
- 8.30—Beaconlights.
- 9.00—The Nation's Capital.
- 9.30—A. & P. Gypsies.
- 10.30—General Motors Hour.
- 11.00—Moonshine and Honeysuckle.
- 12.00—Rhyth Makers.
- WJZ, NEW YORK
- 7.00—The Mormon Choir.
- 7.45—Literary Digest Topics
- 8.00—Amos 'n Andy; Music.
- 8.15—Tasty East Jesters.
- 8.30—Phil Cook.
- 8.45—Roxie and His Gang.
- 9.30—Ingram Shavers.
- 10.00—Maytag Orchestra.
- 10.30—Real Folks
- 11.00—Stromberg Carlson Hour.
- 11.30—Empire Builders.
- 12.00—Slumber Music
- WABC, NEW YORK
- 8.00—Current Events.
- 8.30—The Vagabonds.
- 8.30—Astrologer.
- 8.45—Sincere Program.
- 9.00—Synopsized History.
- 9.30—Mardi Gras.
- 10.00—Three Bakers.
- 10.30—Evening in Paris.
- 11.00—Specials.
- 11.30—Grand Opera Miniature.
- 12.00—Osborne Orchestra.
- 12.30—Orchestras.
- WGY, SCHENECTADY
- 8.00—New Studio Program.
- 8.30—Amos and Andy.
- 9.00—NBC Network (WEAF).
- CKAC MONTREAL
- 8.00—Safety Talk to Children.
- 8.30—Vapex Ambassadors.
- 9.00—Wrigley String Ensemble.
- 9.30—Eveready Feature.
- 10.00—Furniture Mfg's Program.
- 11.00—Imperial Joycasters.
- 12.00—Fred Cully's Dance Orchestra.
- STATION CFNB FREDERICTON
- 8.30—Weather Forecasts, News, Columbia Records.
- 12.30—Columbia Records.
- 1.15—Stock Market.
- 7.00—Weather Forecast, Stock Market Report.
- 10.30—Canadian Pacific Railway Programme.

Dizzy Headaches and Fainting Spells

Mrs. Lloyd Babcock, Hartington, Ont., writes:—"Some time ago I was all run down in health. I had dizzy headaches, and suffered a great deal with fainting spells. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters and after taking two bottles I felt like a new person."

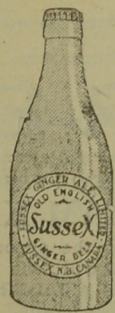
"My husband was troubled with indigestion, after meals, and could get nothing to do him any good until he took B.B.B."

**BURDOCK
BLOOD
BITTERS**

Manufactured, for the past 51 years, only by The T. Milburn Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sussex GINGER ALE

THE clear sparkle of amber beauty that one sees in the depths of Sussex Ginger Ale comes from the Sussex Mineral Spring (government tested for purity), which supplies the artesian well water used in this new, better Ginger Ale.



Manufacturers of
SUSSEX
OLD ENGLISH
GINGER BEER
in Stone—10 oz.

Sip it... note the refreshing glow... the invigorating tang... the result of combining fruit juices, and ginger root with just sufficient carbonization to make it "lively". Your grocer has it... order a case today... always chill before serving.

SUSSEX GINGER ALE LIMITED, Sussex, New Brunswick

Successor to

SUSSEX MINERAL SPRINGS LIMITED • SUSSEX BEVERAGE COMPANY