

RAW IMMIGRANT YOUTH WINS HIGHEST PLACE



Sidney Wrightson, 18 years old, an unemployed miner with a mother and two brothers to aid in supporting in Durham County, England, was brought to Canada in 1927 by the Canadian National Railways Colonization Department, and placed on the farm of James Bell, near Kingston, by the British Immigration and Colonization Association. Never having seen a farm before he set to work in earnest to "learn the game", with such success that this year he stood highest in the agricultural judging contest in the county of Frontenac among 55 competitors, in connection with the Ontario Government plan to take 500 boys to the Royal Winter Fair.—Canadian National Railways photograph.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE ROSES WHERE ROSES ARE OFFERED AT A SHILLING PER POUND

(Steven Christensen, in New York Sun.)

Karlovo, Bulgaria. You have heard of the famous valley of roses. This town is its center, roses are everywhere and it is not poetry to say that there is perfume in the air. Just open the window and the rose odor pours in. There is so much it seems a pity that it cannot be drawn from the air, the way the essence is distilled from the roses.

Karlovo is an old Turkish town, situated at the foot of the Balkan Mountains, down whose sloping sides numerous streams trickle through the courtyards of the houses, making a natural drainage system. From the window where I write I see the minaret of a mosque. There are thousands of mosques through the Balkans. The Turks departed decades ago, but they left their impress upon places and people and it is curious that many of their customs and traditions are being preserved by Christian countries.

It was a Turk that introduced the cultivation of the rose in Bulgaria. That was 230 years ago, and today approximately 200,000 people are engaged in the industry. The rose valley proper is about eighty miles long and approximately ten miles wide. The width varies as the Balkan Mountains and the Sredna-Gora range come together or spread wider apart. Through this narrow valley and up the gently rising hills are dozens of villages surrounded by rose gardens and topped with trees which rise above the houses like gigantic green umbrellas.

About the Plantations.

Many people have the idea that the valley of roses is one long uninterrupted bed of roses, stretching infinitely like an unbroken rug of red and white colors. This isn't so. The rose plantations are small patches, like vineyards, scattered through the valley amidst fields of wheat, barley, oats and other plants.

If all the territory in the valley of roses was planted with flowers it would take millions of hands to gather them during the fifteen or twenty days that the harvesting lasts. The season for the gathering of the rose and for its distillation starts about May 25 and lasts until the 10th or 15th of June. As I write thousands of women are clipping the soft flowers and peasants stuff them into sacks and haul them to the distillers.

The harvesting is a peculiar thing. A field of bushes may be green in the evening, but, weather permitting, about 4 o'clock the following morning it will be a soft blanket woven out of living flowers, with millions of silky petals. All these roses must be gathered between 4 and 9 o'clock in the morning. If they are left on the bushes they lose their perfume and a year's care to produce them is wasted in a few hours. This curious condition makes it unprofitable for the distiller to cultivate roses. He must depend upon peasants for the supply.

The rose requires only a few hours attention even during the intensive period of harvest, but it makes necessary the employment of a large number of hands, since hundreds of tons of roses must be gathered within the space of a few hours. The peasants can do this because they make it a family festival. They go out to the field early in the morning and before the sun has had its innings they have gathered the flowers, with the dew of the night still upon them. Then they disperse to other work in the field, thus making rose culture a sort of side line.

None Too Friendly.

The distillers could not afford to hire thousands of people for a period of twenty days and only give them actual employment of a few hours a day. Furthermore, if the roses should happen to suffer from some devastating sickness or the crops were bad they would lose heavily. Buying from the peasants the distillers are not likely to suffer from any losses. Damage to the roses is spread over a large number of growers and the loss is not keenly felt by individuals.

There is much enmity between growers and distillers. The former think that the distillers who come to the valley for only a month during harvesting and distillation and then depart for Paris, London and New York are exploiting them. They sometimes gather the roses and hold them in sacks, trying to exact bigger

prices. This results in losses for both the peasant and the distiller, since the rose must be distilled within a day after it is clipped. When kept longer it begins to ferment and the essence contains a large percentage of alcohol. The rose petals, like the essence itself, are sold by weight. The average price this year for a pound of roses is 5 cents. It takes 2,000 pounds of roses to produce one pound of rose oil.

The roses did not suffer from the earthquakes or the subsequent floods, but considerable damage has been done by the cold weather.

France is the largest consumer of the famous Bulgaria essence, with the United States second. But in view of the fact that the attar is never used in its natural state but as a base for perfumes, America is virtually the biggest market for it, since much of the French perfume is marketed in the United States.

The rose always has been a favorite flower. Cleopatra once covered the floor of her dining hall to the depth of a cubit with roses; while the fiddler Nero squandered a fortune for roses on a single feast so that he might decorate the heads of his guests. One Ibn Khaldun tells that in the reign of Kaliph Mamoun, in the ninth century, the province of Faristan in Persia had to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 bottles of rose water to the treasury of Bagdad.

Before Bulgaria began cultivating the queen of flowers for its essence the gardens of Persia, situated in the neighborhood of Shiraz, were famous for the fragrance of their roses. But the rose found its most favorable climate and soil in this valley of roses, where, protected from winds by the mountains, it grows in profusion and gives the best perfume obtainable. As we speak of the rose as the queen of flowers, so in Persia it is called "Gul," that is, the flower, and in Bulgaria they call the rose oil "Gulovo Maslo," or oil of Gul.

INDIANS HAVE DROPPED THE FANCY NAMES

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—Because modern society finds such names as Dr. J. Montgomery Hair-Stick-Four-Ways or Atty. Robert F. Two-Horse-One-Cow awkward and confusing, not to say humorous, a movement is underway to simplify the red men's names.

Vetal Winn, 511 Locust street, whitening in Wisconsin Archeology for October discusses the Wisconsin reform. Charles Brown, Madison, curator of the Wisconsin Historical museum, also tells of the simplification.

Have Family Names

Jim Horse-Go-Long-Way and Chief Stick-in-the-Mud are soon to disappear and no longer will Indians bear names consisting of Indian ideas expressed in English. Such names are absurd and ridiculous to Badger students of Indian lore and are a serious detriment to the red man who proposes to take his place in modern society, these men contend.

The proposal, according to Mr. Brown, is to change the Indians' names to family names by which the Indians are known among themselves. "The early settler held the Indian either in contempt or fear, seldom learned his language and usually called his Indian acquaintance by a nickname coined by himself or some kind of translation of his Indian name," explains Mr. Winn. "To the Indian of that day, it mattered nothing what the white man called him."

Some Are White

"Now if we look ahead as far in time as we must look back to the first colonists, we shall see the descendants of the Indians as average citizens, many of them of nearly pure white blood whose only connection with the Indian perhaps as a family tradition or an Indian name."

Most of the Indians have a name by which they were known among the Indians, concludes Mr. Winn. Each should assume his Indian name as a family name. If it is compounded of many words, several words or syllables could be dropped and still the name would be of Indian origin.

THE OLD ARMY GAME

I am surely very simple
And I'm lacking, dear, in guile
For I fall for every dimple
And surrender to a smile.

Cleopatra didn't know a
Thing that isn't in your art—
But, dear lady, if you'll show a
Little tiny trace of heart.

I will worship you forever
But I'm sorry dear to say
You are so confounded clever
You know I will anyway.

—WILLFRED J. FUNK in New York Sun.

She—Are you sure you love me?
He—Well I just came from the doctor and he says it isn't rheumatism.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.

NOTICE OF SALE

To the Heirs of Coburn Allen, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, deceased, and to all others whom it may in any wise concern,—

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1928, and registered in York County Records in Book 206, pages 119-123, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1928, and made between the said Coburn Allen, of the one part, and Kitchen Bros., Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick having its head office at the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, and in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1929, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows:

"All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick at or near Burt's Corner and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at the Southwest corner of a lot of land owned by 'Newton Bird'; thence running North along side line of said Newton Bird's lot nine rods, thence at right angles and running West fifty three feet to a post thence at right angles and running South nine rods to the main highway road; thence along said highway road to the place of beginning, fifty three feet, containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less. Being the same lands and premises conveyed by Deed from Thomas W. Fowler and wife to Coburn Allen, and recorded in York County Records in Book 185, pages 185 and 186, under official number 74854, and bearing date the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1924." Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

Dated this ninth day of November, A. D. 1928.

KITCHEN BROS., LTD.,
per H. A. Peters, Sec'y-Treas.

THE DAILY MAIL

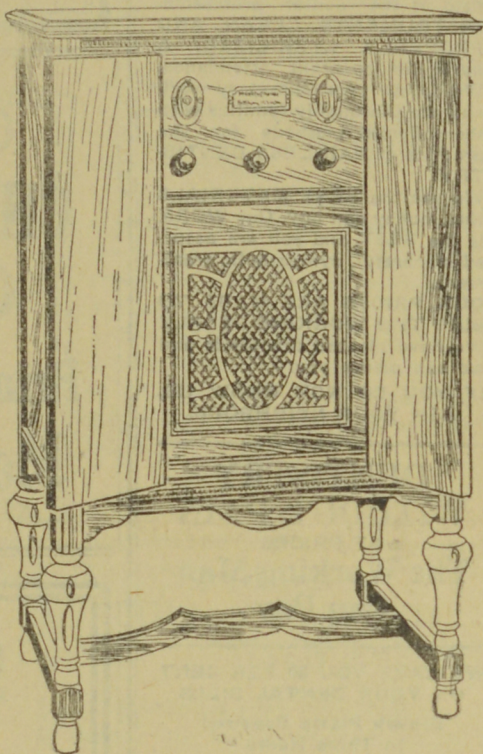
is on Sale at the following places of business in the city:
J. H. HAWTHORNE Est. Queen Street
WESLEY ERB, 266 York Street.
ALD. W. G. QUINN, 147 Westmorland Street.
ALONZO STAPLES, 100 York Street.
A. J. HANLON, 83 Regent Street.
RAY BARKER, Corner Carleton and King Streets.

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Westinghouse Batteryless Console DeLuxe

JOYOUSLY old and young alike will welcome it—jubilant to see it's a Westinghouse Masterpiece—finest product of the Radio Pioneers of the world. There is a glamour and fascination both in giving and receiving the most advanced radio instrument that has ever been produced.

IT isn't merely those who know radio who have acclaimed the Westinghouse to be without a peer but thousands of owners in every town, city and community across Canada. Ever since this model came on the market there has been such a demand that Westinghouse facilities, great as they are, have been unable to supply sufficient sets for every home that wants one.

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