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THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930

ISSUE RULES FOR

FARM PROSPERITY

Ottawa.—The following rules have been formulated by agricultural experts here as an aid to better and more lucrative farming:

(1) Farm because he loves it; few people succeed in doing things they are not interested in.

(2) He should adopt a sound financial policy in his individual farm operation, and investment of any surplus funds which he accumulates should be in securities which can be converted quickly into cash when needed. Corporations or business men usually invest their surplus funds in good stocks and bonds not necessarily allied with their own business, with a daily market value so they can be immediately converted into cash if needed in their business. Farmers, when possible, should follow this principle.

(3) Plan his work; keep in close touch with his provincial agricultural college, experiment station and county agent.

(4) Have his soil analyzed and cultivate only productive land; base his production on demand as near as possible, and produce quality products.

(5) Join with his neighbors in organizing a cooperative marketing association through which to sell his products because in union there is strength.

ATTEMPT TO KEEP U. S.

TOURISTS AWAY FROM CANADA

Efforts of U. S. Newspaper to Discourage Motor Trips to the Dominion

Toronto.—Efforts of an Ohio State newspaper to discourage motor trips into Canada and to divert tourists to United States resorts has been revealed by C. C. Hele, director of publicity for the Ontario government.

According to Mr. Hele, the paper published articles intimating tourists would meet with "more red tape during their annual forays into Canada this year than ever before." It was also claimed in the articles that Americans wishing entry into this country were now required to produce birth certificates at border points.

"This seems to be a deliberate attempt to keep Americans away from Canada this year," Mr. Hele said. "There is absolutely no foundation for such statements."

SHOE PRODUCTION

SHOWS DECLINE

Canada's production of leather footwear in May, 1930, amounted to 1,524,938 pairs, compared with 1,574,405 pairs in the preceding month and 1,888,350 in May, 1929, according to a report published by the Dominion Board of Statistics. Footwear for women accounted for 45 per cent. of the total output and footwear for men for 26 per cent. The remaining 26 per cent. was divided between children's models and boys' and girls'.

During May imports amounted to 105,306 pairs, compared to 94,770 pairs in April, and 85,108 pairs in May, 1929.

UNITED STATES TO COPY

GUIDE SYSTEM OF QUEBEC

Washington D. C.—The City of Quebec has a system of examinations for candidates who wish to qualify as historic guides, is the observation of George H. Butler, vice-consul in the United States Foreign Service. A desire to attract tourists to the city and to give them a favorable impression which will cause them to return, led to the institution of the historic guides. The matter of giving tourists accurate and clear descriptions of the city and its institutions is considered important, and this result is obtained by training official guides.

Courses of study covering a period of several years include the following subjects: Oral and written French and English, history of the Chateau and Fort of Saint-Louis, history of the fortifications of Quebec from 1553 to 1914, history and detailed description of the Quebec bridge, industry and labor organizations in Quebec, commerce and finance of Quebec, history of parliament buildings in Quebec, description of all historic tablets, natural resources of Quebec, parks of Quebec, descriptions of the furnishings and interiors of country homes, relations between French and English Canadians, the environs of Quebec, educational system and institutions of Quebec, history of constitutional law, the fur industry and fur-bearing animals of Quebec, relations between church and state in Quebec, public utility companies, history of Dubergier's model of Quebec, Quebec's part in the great war of 1914-1918, history of the highways of the Province of Quebec, streets and public squares of the City of Quebec, economic development of Quebec, public buildings, and history of the seigneurial regime in Quebec.

This system of official licenses for guides has received favorable comment in the French press of Quebec and Montreal.

YOUTHS SURVEY

ARCTIC AIR ROUTE

Work is being done this summer in Greenland and Iceland by 15 youths who left London last week aboard the exploration ship "Quest" for a year's exploration of the Arctic regions. The boys' ages averaged only 23 years.

The purpose of the voyage, which is under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, is to obtain information with a view to establishing an air route from England to North America across the Arctic regions with only 300 miles over the sea. H. G. Watkins, 23-year-old explorer, is leader of the expedition. Each of his companions is a specialist.

A scientific exploration of Labrador was made last year by Watkins and of Spitzbergen the year before. The expedition will establish a base on the southeastern coast of Greenland and a station on top of the ice cap, 8,000 feet above sea level.

A year's food supply was packed in the hold of the Quest and two airplanes, two speed boats, sledges and several delicate meteorological instruments furnished by the government, were included in the equipment.

The flying conditions in the Arctic have already been rather thoroughly investigated by Canada and radio stations are in operation by the Department of Marine in that area, and weather reports have been made available. Flying officials in the National Defence Department at Ottawa are reluctant to express an opinion as to the feasibility of setting up an air route between Canada and England through the Arctic. They point out, however, that it would be essential to such a project that supply bases be put down at several points along the route and that every advantage be taken of radio range finding stations in the Hudson Strait.

AFRICAN TEACHERS

GET NEW BUREAU

A national bureau of education has been recently established in connection with the Union Department of Education of the Union of South Africa. The bureau, in its organization and work, will follow to some extent the plan of the Office of Special Enquiries and Reports in London, and the Zentralinstitut für Erziehung und Unterricht in Berlin and the United States Office of Education.

Its function will be the collection, evaluation and dissemination of "information concerning educational formation concerning educational needs and actual progress in various directions." It plans to deal with educational questions on broad lines from a South African point of view, making available the experience gained in other countries.

FISH AND FRENCH

FRIED ARE FREE

Paris, France.—In an attempt to increase the consumption of sea food in France the State Railway Company has recently undertaken a campaign of propaganda in order to convince the consuming public of the high food value of fish.

An exposition train including five cars was shown at the Gare-Saint-Lazare by the president of the administrative council of the railroad. The illustrative material at the station included several executives of the cold storage and canning industries, municipal and consular of Paris and delegates from the Ministry of Commerce.

A special feature of the exposition was the restaurant car in which visitors can watch the preparation of the different varieties of fish served. The train is making a tour of France, visiting the larger cities in the west and southwest.

BUTTER SUPPLY UP

TEN MILLION POUNDS

An increase in the number of pounds of butter in cold storage in Canada on July 1, over the figure for the previous year and the decreases in the storage totals of both eggs and cheese were noticeable in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The number of pounds of butter in storage on July 1 was 21,961,220, compared to 11,237,900 on July 1, 1929, 12,672,966 representing the average for the past five-year period. The number of pounds of cheese this year was 15,730,096, compared with 17,976,400 on July 1, 1929, and 18,879,940 as the five-year average.

There were 14,595,759 dozen eggs in storage, compared with 16,485,211 last year and an average for the five-year period of 14,566,560.

CANADIANS STILL

LEAVING FOR U. S.

Washington, D. C.—During May, 1930, the Western Hemisphere contributed 5,638 immigrants to the United States, the major portion, 4,216 or 74.8 per cent., coming from Canada, according to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration. There was a decrease in the inward movement of both aliens and citizens in May as compared with the preceding month. The number of aliens admitted during May was 36,940, including 19,414 immigrants and 17,526 non-immigrants. American citizens returning in May numbered 25,487.

Among the 21,414 aliens who departed in May, 17,694 were non-emigrants, either going abroad for a short stay or leaving after a visit to this country, and 3,720 were emigrants. The outward movement this month of aliens and citizens shows an increase compared with the figures for April, 1930.

U. S. INCOME TAX

FOR RUDYARD KIPLING

New York.—Uncle Sam wants Rudyard Kipling to pay \$2,104.50 in income taxes due for 1924, it has been known.

A lien was filed in federal court in Brooklyn by Walter E. Corwin, internal revenue collector from the eastern New York district, alleging that the income and giving the British writer's address as Garden City, Long Island, the office of his publishers.

FACT and FOLLY

"By The MISSING LIKNS"

TOURIST FACTS AND FIGURES

It is estimated by our board of statisticians that up to the time this issue goes to press, 197 tons of dust have been swallowed by tourists on New Brunswick roads.

Due to blow-outs, punctures and other tire troubles, the total number of swear-words in the English language has been increased by \$5 per cent.

Practically all pedestrians have now bitten the dust. Travel broadens one, and the pedestrians are certainly getting flattened.

Three million rumble seat riders have developed cases of spinal curvature and "athlete's back."

Accidents seem to be on the increase. "When better hospitals are built, motorists will fill them."

Four per cent. of the cars which race trains to crossings, get by. However, we would not like to discourage any one with the spirit of the true sportsman in his blood.

Studebaker has recently announced a revolutionary advance in motor engineering, namely, "free wheeling." It is rumored that this was invented by a Scotchman.

Undeniably, this is the motor age. We are told that home life is being destroyed. The hit-and-run drivers are seeing that all kinds of life are destroyed, and as to the family life, well,—a family is now just a group of growling speed-kings and queens, who all want the car at the same time.

CANADA HAS RIGHT TO

AMEND CONSTITUTION

Ottawa.—Canada's power to amend her own constitution is "one subject touching our status that has not been satisfactorily settled yet," John S. Ewart, noted constitutional authority, told a service club here recently.

"That is a right which some other Dominions have," he continued. "Practically speaking, Canada has the right to amend her constitution since the latest provision is that the British Parliament must, of necessity, approve any change we, as a Dominion, do not amend our constitution."

In explaining the British Commonwealth of Nations, Mr. Ewart referred to it as a "personal union," held together by common allegiance to one King." He urged that Canadians give consideration to the problem of the Dominion's attitude toward Great Britain if a European war developed.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORS

SEND LETTERS OF THANKS

The American Agricultural Editors' Association, whose members recently visited New Brunswick on a tour of Eastern Canada, have through their secretary, Walter H. Lloyd, of The Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, sent a letter expressing thanks for courtesies extended to their party by J. D. Black, Director of the Bureau of Provincial Information, who arranged their itinerary through this province for the government of New Brunswick. A letter from Robert J. C. Stead, director of publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, who was in charge of the tour for the Federal Government, also expresses appreciation of what was done for the party.

Mention is especially made in Mr. Lloyd's letter of the pasture improvement work being carried on at the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton.

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ALL STANDARD TIMES

Full details from any Canadian National Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL

CROP REPORT

General

Intense heat throughout the Prairie Provinces has caused rapid growth. Crops in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan are making satisfactory progress under ideal conditions, but parts of southern Saskatchewan and most areas in Alberta urgently need rain, as the crop is in a crucial stage. In Quebec crops are generally satisfactory, except on low-lying lands. Rain has interfered with haying operations and warm, dry weather is needed. In Ontario conditions continue favorable and crops generally are making good progress. In the Maritime Provinces growth generally is satisfactory. In British Columbia the weather has been hot and crops are maturing rapidly. Details follow:

Prairie Provinces

Alberta, Northeastern Area—Showers, followed by warm weather, have promoted rapid growth and indications are for fair crops. Some hail damage has been reported. Alberta, southeastern area: Conditions are only fair and more rain will be needed shortly. Alberta, western area: Local showers have been beneficial, and growth is rapid, but rain is needed over the whole area.

Saskatchewan, Northern Area—Ideal growing weather prevails, with sufficient moisture. Present indications are for average maturity with a good average yield. Hail damage has been in scattered sections only. Coarse grain is now well advanced. Saskatchewan, Southern Area: Crops are poor on stubble and breaking, and fair on summer-fallow. There is sufficient temporary moisture, but the heat is intense and rain would be welcome. There have been scattered hail losses.

Manitoba—All crops continue to make favorable progress. Wheat shows a vigorous uniform stand, and is practically all headed out, and prospects are encouraging. Coarse grains show satisfactory promise. Crops lodged by high winds and heavy rains are making remarkable recovery.

Province of Quebec

Root crops continue to progress satisfactorily but have suffered from excessive moisture in some areas. While damage in some sections is reported, indications still point to a heavy hay crop of good quality. Pastures are excellent. Oats and barley continue to do well in most districts. Hot, dry weather is required to bring along corn. Peas promise to be a good average crop. The growth of tobacco has also been retarded by excessive moisture.

Province of Ontario

In some districts haying operations have been retarded by too frequent rains; about an average crop is retained, and is well filled. Harvesting has commenced, and a crop of good quality and about average yield is expected. Spring grains have satisfactory growth and show promise of good average yields. Peas, tomatoes and beans are a good average crop. Corn is in good condition. Root crops are developing satisfactorily. Early potatoes are plentiful, and sugar beets look promising. Pasture is exceptionally good. Local showers have benefited tobacco crops, which are in promising condition. Early apples are a fair crop; late varieties promise a light crop. Raspberries and cherries are plentiful. Grapes and peaches are about average.

Maritime Provinces

A good average crop of hay in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is expected; in Nova Scotia the yield will be below average. Pastures are fair to good. Potatoes continue to make satisfactory progress, although dry weather would be beneficial in some districts. Apples are sizing well in the Annapolis Valley and indications point to good quality fruit.

Province of British Columbia

Grain crops are doing well and a good average yield is expected. The potato crop will be heavier than for several years. The heat has been beneficial to the tomato crop and the yield may now be as high as 90 per cent. of average. Cherries are practically over; the crop is considerably below average. Other tree fruits are doing well. Strawberries are practically over; the yield was about 60 per cent. of average and the quality only fair. A small crop of raspberries is now being picked. Hops are showing good growth. Pasture is still plentiful but water is scarce on the cattle ranges.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

MAKE MOST PAPER

The United States and Canada together produce about as much pulp from wood as all the rest of the world combined, according to recent estimates. The other outstanding producers are, in order of their importance, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Japan. The latest figures available for all these countries are for 1927 and these show that in the production of pulp, Canada ranks first, with the United States, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Japan following in that order. In the production of paper and board the United States ranks first, with Canada, Germany and Great Britain following.

In export trade Sweden exports about 40 per cent. of the world's total exported pulp, followed by Canada, Norway and Finland in that order. The United States, in spite of its great production, is the greatest importer of pulp, with 36 per cent. of the total, followed by Great Britain with 34 per cent. Considering the total paper exported by all the countries of the world as 100 per cent., Canada exports 45 per cent. of this quantity, followed by Sweden with 11 per cent., Germany with 10 per cent., Norway with 8 per cent., Finland with 7 per cent., and the United States with 2 per cent.

As to the imports of paper considered on the same basis, the United States imports 56 per cent. of the total and Great Britain 20 per cent. Germany imports large quantities of wood for the manufacture of pulp, while Great Britain imports considerable amounts of wood pulp and also of esparto.

In the Far East, Japan is the only important producer of pulp and paper. There is little competition to be met by United States paper manufacturers in Far Eastern markets largely because the papers made by the Japanese mills are adapted to the peculiar requirements of the Orient and these papers are not made by United States mills. There is a rather steady market for certain grades of papers made in the United States and the Japanese production affects the sale of these only slightly.

PULPWOOD

I am in a position to contract for a considerable quantity of spruce, fir and poplar pulpwood for the coming season.

J. L. WHITE, GRAND FALLS, N. B.

DECLARES WORLD

MIGHT LIVE ON AIR

Birmingham, Eng.—The world might in the future live on air, said Dr. Herbert Levinstein, presiding at the meeting of the Chemical Industry Society here recently. Besides synthetic nitrogen, the air might yet supply synthetic fuel to replace coal, and the world's raw materials and power might ultimately be drawn from the air, the water, the soil and the sun, he remarked.

Another ten or fifteen generations would see the world's principal coal deposits exhausted, Dr. Levinstein declared. He pleaded for a national agricultural policy and described the "Manchester School" doctrine of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, "the principle of the cheap jack who moves from fair to fair."

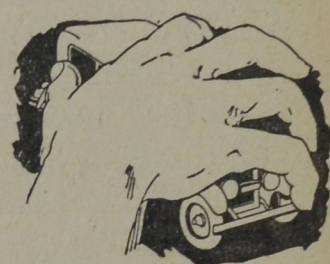
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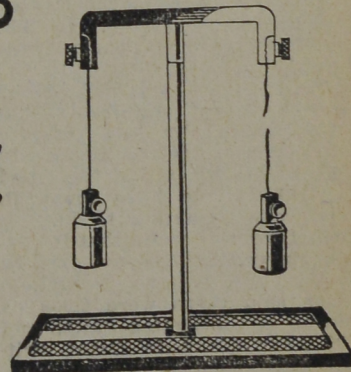
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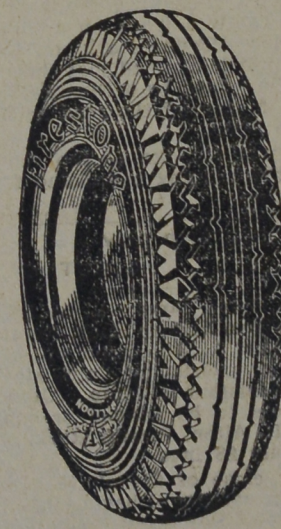


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