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CITY COUNCIL TALKS GOATS

Proposed Bylaw Was Cause of Much Discussion Among City Fathers Last Evening

Discussion of a proposed goat bylaw, which has been hanging fire for several weeks, was discussed at length by the city council last night. Many phases of a situation which has been brought about as a result of certain neighborly grievances on Fifth Avenue East were brought up and many suggestions of more or less value were offered. Finally it was decided that the city solicitor should bring in a bylaw setting out that goats shall not be kept within 25 feet of any dwelling house and that no manure shall be burned within the city limits. The medical health officer is to be requested to attend the next meeting of the council at which this question is dealt with.

BENSON GETS REPLIES TO HIS PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ELEVATOR SITE

MacKenzie King Takes Special Interest in Matter and Extends Thanks to Local Man

Letters of acknowledgement have been received by R. E. Benson of having received photographs of the proposed elevator site at Prince Rupert from Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Sir Henry Thornton, Hon. Charles Murphy, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and R. C. W. Leith. The letter from Premier King's private secretary is as follows:

"The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant enclosing a photograph of the harbor at Prince Rupert to support the representations which have been received, urging the construction of an elevator at that point.

"Mr. King desires to thank you for your courtesy in sending him this most interesting photograph, which he will be pleased to pass on to Hon. T. A. Low, minister of Trade and Commerce, who, on behalf of the government has been giving special consideration to the question involved."

F. A. McGREGOR,
 Private Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF METHODIST BOARD HELD LAST EVENING

Followed by Party at Which Members of Ladies' Aid Were Guests of Honor

The official board of the Methodist Church was in annual session last night. Reports for the year showed the affairs of the church to be in a more satisfactory condition than they had been for years. The annual congregational meeting will be held later.

After the board meeting last night, the members of the Ladies' Aid were the guests of the board

ARE YOUR NERVES "ALL ON EDGE?"

"Fruit-a-tives" Brings Rest and Comfort

Amazing Results from Intensified Fruit Juices

In these strenuous days, there is constant warfare waged against our nervous vitality. The man and woman who is free of Nervousness and Sleeplessness; who is not more or less troubled with Indigestion, Rheumatism, Headaches, Neuralgia, Weariness and Loss of Vitality, Pain in the Back and Constipation, are very rare indeed. This is why the Fruit Treatment, in the form of "Fruit-a-tives" is a blessing to nervous, sleepless, unstrung men and women.

"Fruit-a-tives" is really the intensified juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes and contains all the medicinal powers of these fruit juices and in a more active and concentrated form. "Fruit-a-tives" will always relieve Nervousness and Sleeplessness by re-balancing the system of waste—by rebuilding the nerve cells by means of pure, rich blood—by regulating the stomach, liver, bowels and skin—and by invigorating and re-vitalizing the whole system.

Try the fruit treatment for your nerves. Get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today. Your druggist has them—25c. and 50c. a box, or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

At a party which was given to show the appreciation of the Board for the excellent service given by the ladies during past years. The evening was spent in competitions and games and the affair proved to be one of the largest and most successful of its kind staged in the city for some time. Refreshment were served and many of those present expressed the hope that such events would be more frequently held in future.

DR. SPENCER BEING TRANSFERRED FROM PORT SIMPSON SOON

Will be Located at Bella Bella and Rev. William Allen Will Take His Place

Rev. Dr. J. C. Spencer of Port Simpson is a passenger going through on the steamer Gardnera this afternoon bound for Vancouver where he will attend the annual conference of the Methodist Church which is to open on May 11. In the meantime the annual meeting of Port Simpson district will take place at Vancouver on May 12 and the meeting of Indian workers on May 13.

After many years of good service at Port Simpson, it is announced that Dr. Spencer is to be transferred this year to Bella Bella. His place at Port Simpson will be taken by Rev. William Allan of Skidegate. Dr. Spencer will return to Port Simpson before going to take up his new post.

Rev. W. H. Pierce of Port Essington will be sailing on Thursday morning for the conference. Ministers from the interior will be here next week on their way south.

When you buy advertising you buy CIRCULATION, and see that you get it.

DEEPEST MINES NOT 7,000 FT.

Brazil Boasts One That Penetrates Earth Farthest; Some Entered Below and Worked Upward

TRANSVAAL ARE DEEP
Oldest Mines in World Worked at Sinai 3,700 Years B.C.

WASHINGTON, May 6. — (By Canadian Press). — A recent study by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines of the depth of mines throughout the world indicates that man has penetrated but little below the surface of the earth. The deepest mines are insignificant in measurement when compared with airplane altitude records. One of the facts revealed by the study was that man in most of his mining operations, even for precious metals, is just scratching the surface or going under the skin of old mother earth.

Dr. Thomas T. Read, acting assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, says it is axiomatic that old mines are not very deep and deep mines are not very old. The oldest mines in the world of which there is any certain record are the copper and turquoise mines of the Sinai Peninsula, which were worked by the Egyptians as early as 3700 B.C., but these have never been sunk to what would now be considered even moderate depths.

The silver-lead mines of Mount Laurion, in Greece, are very old, but as the mineral occurs along the contact between approximately horizontal limestones and slates, it is hardly possible to speak of the mines as having any depth at all, except in the sense that a tunnel has depth beneath the top of the mountain it pierces. The Phoenicians probably began to work the tin mines of Spain and Cornwall as early as 1500 B.C. Although tin mining in Cornwall has been carried on continuously until modern times the Dolcoath workings, the deepest, were not sunk further than 2,300 feet, as the cost of tin produced from such depth was too great to compete with that from surface workings in Malaysia.

The various other old mines in Europe are not very deep. The Sulfidena mine in Norway has an inclined shaft 3,700 feet deep and is of particular interest because it is the only deep mine north of the Arctic Circle. It was opened in 1887. Generally speaking, the deepest mines of Europe are coal mines. Coal mine shafts in Great Britain are as much as 3,500 feet deep, while many of the coal mine shafts in Belgium and France are more than 3,000 feet deep and several shafts are now being sunk which will go to a depth of 4,000 feet. Most of the mines of South America might more accurately be called high rather than deep. The Braden mine in Chile, one of the big copper mines opened in recent times, is entered at the bottom and worked up. The copper mines at Cerro de Pasco in Peru (started as a silver mine in 1630) are only about 1,000 feet deep, though they are at an elevation of 11,000 feet above the sea level.

There are some small mines in South America at even greater elevations than this, but the only really deep mine in South America is the St. John del Rey mine in Brazil, which is the deepest mine in the world. Its workings extend to a depth of 6,726 feet vertically between the top of the main shaft. This depth is reached by a series of connected shafts like a flight of stairs. This is a gold mine which was started in 1834, and the region in which it is situated is the oldest mining region in the new world, gold having been continuously mined there for more than 200 years.

The gold mines of the Transvaal take a second highest rank for depth. The Village Deep workings extend to a depth of 6,263 feet and there are so many

mines of which the workings are more than 4,000 feet in depth that it would make too long a list to mention them. The City Deep has made plans to work to a depth of 7,000 feet.

In the Kolar gold field of India the Champion Reef Gold Mines, Ltd., has a number of deep shafts, two of them being 6,091 and 6,094 feet deep respectively. The mining operations in this region are mostly at a depth of 4,000 feet or more.

Australia has many mines, and some of them are quite deep, the Victoria Consolidated, at Bendigo, being more than 4,600 feet deep and the New Chum is more than 4,100 feet deep. At Kalgoorlie, in western Australia, there are several mines from 2,000 to more than 3,000 feet deep. The deepest mine workings in the United States are those of the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated, in Michigan. The copper deposits are inclined, and the deepest working are 5,990 feet vertically below the surface. The deepest vertical shaft is the Tamarack No. 5, 5,309 feet deep; the Red Jacket vertical shaft is 4,900 feet deep. There are several inclined shafts in this district which are more than 8,000 feet long, but vertically they are not so deep as those mentioned.

The deepest workings of the Calumet and Hecla represent the nearest approach man has made to the center of the earth, since they are about 4,600 feet below sea level.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Prince Rupert
 H. E. Goulbourne, Vancouver; J. W. Budd, Toronto; William Vanderlip and F. H. Aiken, Terrace; Mr. and Mrs. C. Nicolson, Prince George; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morry, Port Essington.
Central
 George Bassett, C.N.R.; S. Robertson, Edmonton; P. G. Ludwig, Dorrain; R. Fitzsimmons, Vancouver; M. Monsin, city.

Dated February 14th, 1924.

PROCLAMATION

BYNG OF VIMY
 [L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION

E. L. NEWGOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

WHEREAS the protection and perpetuation of our forests are vital for the continued industrial welfare and national strength of Canada and to its individual health, comfort and prosperity;

And Whereas it is shown by the statistics of the several forest authorities of the Dominion that the forest resources have suffered enormous losses through the occurrence of forest fires and that the loss through such fires has far exceeded in amount the depletion in timber wealth through legitimate cutting operations;

And Whereas Our Dominion is recognized as the main source of supply of coniferous timber within Our Empire and it is essential that, if Canada is to retain and develop her position as an exporter of forest products, the unnecessary losses through forest fires must be curtailed;

And Whereas in many cases forest fires have resulted in disastrous loss of life, and of valuable property other than timber wealth;

And Whereas apart from direct loss through the agency of fire, the vitality of the forest is thereby seriously impaired, thus rendering it unduly susceptible to attack by insect and fungus pests;

And Whereas forest fires disturb the equilibrium of stream flow, lower the water table, and frequently give rise to serious erosive effects;

And Whereas the great majority of forest fires are entirely attributable to inexcusable neglect or ignorance, and are therefore preventable, and the exercise of reasonable Prudence and proper carefulness on the part of responsible individuals would reduce the timber losses by fire in Canada to small proportions;

And Whereas it is desirable that the attention of the public be directed to the extent and underlying causes of the preventable loss of life and property by fire and to the best and most practicable means for its control and that a specific period of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information;

Now Know Ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint the week commencing Sunday, the twenty-seventh

day of April and ending on Saturday, the third day of May in this present year as "Save the Forest Week," during which period the citizens of Our Dominion shall be entreated earnestly to consider the facts hereinbefore set out, to give careful heed to information disseminated by the various forest protective agencies, and in particular to act upon the following suggestions:

- That settlers and others engaged in the clearing of land should fully observe the fire laws of the Dominion and of the province, which laws have been enacted for their protection, as well as for the preservation of Our timber resources;
 - That at this time of the year, when thousands are looking forward to spending their summer vacations in the woods, all should take cognizance of the fact that the camp-fire, which is one of the most pleasant and valuable adjuncts to camp life, may, if neglected, easily result in disaster; and that to prevent repetition of such losses as have been annually sustained from this cause, all persons should familiarize themselves with the proper methods of building, using and extinguishing such fires;
 - That loggers, saw-mill operators and others interested in timber operations should see that all equipment and appliances designed to prevent the origin or spread of fires shall be repaired and placed in a state of thorough overhaul; that such persons should review with care the fire protection requirements of the legislation under which they operate; and that they should see that all employees working under their direction are properly instructed as to the danger of fire.
- Of all which Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, General on the Retired List and in the Reserve of Officers of Our Army, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
 THOMAS MULVEY,
 Under-Secretary of State.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST PLAN

Following is the complete plan for the essay competition, announcement of which was made yesterday:

- 1—The subject of the essay is to be the proclamation designating the week April 27 to May 3 as "Save the Forest Week," or any point relating to forest fire prevention, dealt with in such proclamation.
- 2—The essay not to exceed five hundred words in length.
- 3—The essay may be written either in English or French.
- 4—The essay is to be in the contestant's own handwriting, and to be written on one side of the paper only.
- 5—The contest is restricted to children under sixteen years of age.
- 6—Each essay must be accompanied by a certificate of a school teacher or clergyman that the contestant is under sixteen years of age.
- 7—Neither the name nor any other mark of identification of the contestant shall appear on the essay, but each essay must be accompanied by a separate sheet on which is legibly written the contestant's name and address in full, and school, if any.
- 8—No person shall be eligible to receive more than one prize, nor to enter more than one newspaper competition.
- 9—The competition will close at twelve midnight on May 3, 1924.

The Prizes
 10—The prizes for the competition are as follows:
 (1)—Radio Set—
 A receiving outfit to consist of—
 (1) Regenerative tuner with detector and two stage audio frequency amplifier.
 (2) Complete set of tubes

to work off dry battery.

- (3) One pair telephones and plug.
- (4) A and B batteries.
- (5) Complete antenna equipment.
- (6) Necessary wire for connecting up set.
- (7) Twenty-five dollars in cash.
- (8) Ten dollars in cash.
- (9) Honorable mention — Five prizes of five dollars cash apiece.

11—The essay winning first prize shall be forwarded by the newspaper to the Acting Director of the Dominion Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who will judge it in competition with other first prize essays to be received by him from similar contests all over Canada.

Central Competition
 12—The Acting Director of Forestry will award the grand prize for the best essay received from all Canada.

- 13—The grand prize will also be a radio set, as follows:
 Receiving outfit to consist of—
 (1) One tuner, detector and amplifier unit comprising not less than two stages radio frequency amplification detector, and two stages audio frequency amplification.
 (2) One pair telephones and plug.
 (3) One loud speaker.
 (4) Necessary A and B batteries.
 (5) Complete antenna equipment.
 (6) Necessary wire for connecting up set.
- 14—The contestant winning the grand prize must return his local first prize in good condition to the newspaper which awarded it. The newspaper will thereupon deliver to him the grand prize.
- 15—The local first prize so returned will be delivered by the newspaper to the contestant winning the second prize in the local competition.

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It reaches you as rich and full flavored as the day it was roasted. In 1/2, 1 lb. and 3 lb. Vacuum Packed Tins.

