

THE DAILY NEWS.

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, September 1, 1931

The Story of Prince Rupert's Milk Supply Which Comes Mostly From Ranches of the Interior

Prince Rupert needs milk and cream and the farmers of the interior need money. That is why the business of Valentin's dairy has been such a success. It caters to the need of both the farmer and the city dweller.

Many Prince Rupert people do not realize the care that is taken by the farmers of the interior in supplying the need of the local people. In the first place the dairy herds are all permeated by a fine Guernsey strain that enriches the milk causing it to be superior to any recently analyzed here. These Guernseys came mostly from the Borhaven ranch at Vanderhoof and are of the very highest grade, originally all prize winners. Mr. Borhaven left Vanderhoof a broken man but he left behind him a legacy in his Guernsey herd that will be a lasting benefit to the whole of Central British Columbia. It insures rich milk which always commands a ready market.

In the winter time the interior farmer goes out to a neighboring lake and puts up ice for the summer. He saws out the blocks, hauls them home and covers them with sawdust, thus insuring perfect refrigeration when the hot weather arrives. Urged by the various forces at work for betterment he puts in sanitary barns so that his cows may live under the best possible conditions.

At milking time the cows are carefully washed, the udders cleaned and the tails also made sanitary. Every possible precaution is taken to provide for perfect milk. The milker washes carefully and puts on a white milking coat. Pails are sealed and always left bottom up so that there may be no chance of dust settling on the interior. The big milk cans in which the product is shipped are similarly treated.

Very few people, when they take their morning milk, realize that in order that it may be shipped in, someone has to be at the train at the shipping point in the middle of the night to see that it gets away. At Telkwa the train stops about 3 a.m. and the milk cans are taken aboard, two men having to break

the night's rest in order to see that Prince Rupert people are properly fed. The milk there comes from the rich Telkwa and Round Lake ranches which are among the finest in the country. Each section contributes its quota, each dairy is inspected, each herd is tested and each dairyman has been educated in methods of sanitation, all for the benefit of Prince Rupert.

Much more might be said in giving the story of Prince Rupert's milk supply but this is enough to show what is being done today in a business that is capable of great expansion. Medical men say that milk is the ideal diet, especially for children. And there is no milk so good as that which comes direct to the consumers without being processed. The farms of Central British Columbia provide the ideal conditions for producing the milk and Prince Rupert is the natural market. Valentin's Dairy distributes all this milk that comes from the Skeena and Bulkley Valleys and the details of the task have been worked out so that the best possible results are obtained.

With many friends, whom she had made during her stay of several months in the city, on hand to bid her bon voyage. Mrs. Dickson of England, who has been visiting here with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday afternoon on the Prince George for Vancouver enroute to Corpus Christi, Texas, where she will visit another brother, Stanley Johnson, returning in October to England. Mrs. Dickson is being accompanied as far as Vancouver by Mrs. T. H. Johnson.

IMPORTANCE OF GAME RESOURCES IS STRESSED BY COMMISSIONER; REGULATIONS PROVE EFFECTIVE.

(Continued from page one)

standard that had been achieved here.

The speaker then went on to tell of his first appointment in 1905 as game warden for British Columbia. The outlook for the future of game in the province appeared almost hopeless with some fields already depleted, unlimited sale of game and prosecutions for game law violation very rare indeed. For the game warden there was but a small salary with no expense allowances. It was, indeed, a disheartening state of affairs. Soon, with the assistance of a few game associations, a limited amount of money became available for travelling expenses and later two temporary assistants were taken on. Finally funds for travelling expenses became available from the government through the police vote.

The first thing Mr. Williams then did was to go into the East Kootenay and raid the Stony Indians of Alberta who had virtually annihilated the mule deer. Eventually, these Indians were driven out of the province altogether. Beaver of the province were almost extinct and bears were becoming scarce through the enormous slaughter of blacks and grizzlies for their skins to be used as blankets and robes. The wild fowl situation, Mr. Williams described as one of the most serious problems that had to be dealt with. The whole matter rested with the United States. The number of migratory birds shot in British Columbia was a mere bagatelle as compared with the quantity that were slaughtered in the United States. It was safe to say that more birds would be killed by members of one or two clubs in California on the first day of the season than were taken throughout British Columbia in the entire season. While preservation action on a large scale rested with United States solely, British Columbia hunters might improve their own shooting to a certain extent by guarding against slaughter and seeing that there was no interference with breeding. Until such time as something was done by the United States, Mr. Williams declared that he would oppose any such proposal as limiting the shooting season in British Columbia to one month. In conservation measures British Columbia had long led the way by prohibition of the pump gun or automatic, by cutting the bag limits and by practically stopping the sale of wild fowl. Conditions were much different in the United States. Incidentally, there had been an excellent breeding season during the past year.

Game Bearers

Turning his attention to the matter of fur bearers, Mr. Williams referred to the necessity of conservation of this most valuable industry. The whole country had been over-trapped but some improvement in the state of affairs had been brought about by the system of trapline registration which had been adopted. As a result of the registration, there had been actually more royalty paid although trapping had been known to be less. Defending his stand in refusing to impose a close season on beaver, Mr. Williams declared that, from reports he had received, the trappers themselves were conserving this variety of fur bearer and, further, there was no general scarcity. Further than that, it would be next to impossible to enforce such a closed season.

It was a brilliant revelation that Mr. Williams made in comparing the big game situation with that existing a quarter of a century ago. Whereas 25 years ago there were only a few moose in East Kootenay with the principal quantity in the north, these animals now abounded in all parts of the province with the exception of on the coast. The wapiti had increased from a scattered few to an enormous number. A rarity of mountain sheep had increased to an abundance. Mule deer had come back on a scale to a point where now they were more numerous than even the oldest Indians had ever known. The policy of protection that had been followed had been responsible for all this, British Columbia had much for which to be thankful. It was vastly different from the United States.

Coming down to matters of interest to this district, Mr. Williams declared that, while a greater bounty was highly desirable, it was lucky that there was even a \$5 bounty this year on wolves. Had great pressure not been brought to bear and the support of the premier and attorney-general secured, the vote for bounty would have been cut almost to the vanishing point. In connection with bounties, Mr.

Williams explained that the Department of Agriculture provided the vote for bounties in the interest of protecting the farmers' animals against predatory animals.

Mr. Williams admitted that one game warden could not possibly patrol a whole district the size of this. Only the question of funds prevented there being two or three game wardens with a boat which was much needed at their disposal. Meantime, the police gave assistance in many ways. As for the division a better showing was made in the protection of trappers.

The question of money was always a troublesome one. This year there was a vote of \$206,000 for game service. There had been greatly increased costs from the old days, however, and still there was a money shortage. Hunters paid cheaply for their game in British Columbia today. If the sport were to continue, it might be necessary that they should have to pay more.

Up to People

It was up to the people to decide whether or not they would assist him in the work he was doing for the great game resources of this country, Mr. Williams concluded. He wished the public to realize that considerable responsibility rested on his shoulders, that his whole heart and soul was in the work and that, if he made mistakes, it was not out of anything but desire to do the right thing in the work of preservation of the game of British Columbia.

Robert Elance asked questions regarding the idea of "honorary game wardens" to co-operate with the game wardens and also in regard to the cutting of the fishing bag from 25 to 15.

The matter of fishing was entirely a federal affair, replied Mr. Williams, although he had given a personal opinion, when it had been put up to him, that, generally, it might be advisable to cut the fishing bag from 25 to 20. He had not, however, been responsible for what had been done, despite what might be said.

The policy of honorary game wardens Mr. Williams described as "useless." It might look all right on paper but there was really nothing like constituted authority and experience had proven that honorary game wardens were not very effective.

Before the meeting concluded, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Williams on motion of Robert Elance.

BIG GAME HUNT OPEN

First Party Leaves Jasper For Country Beyond Park

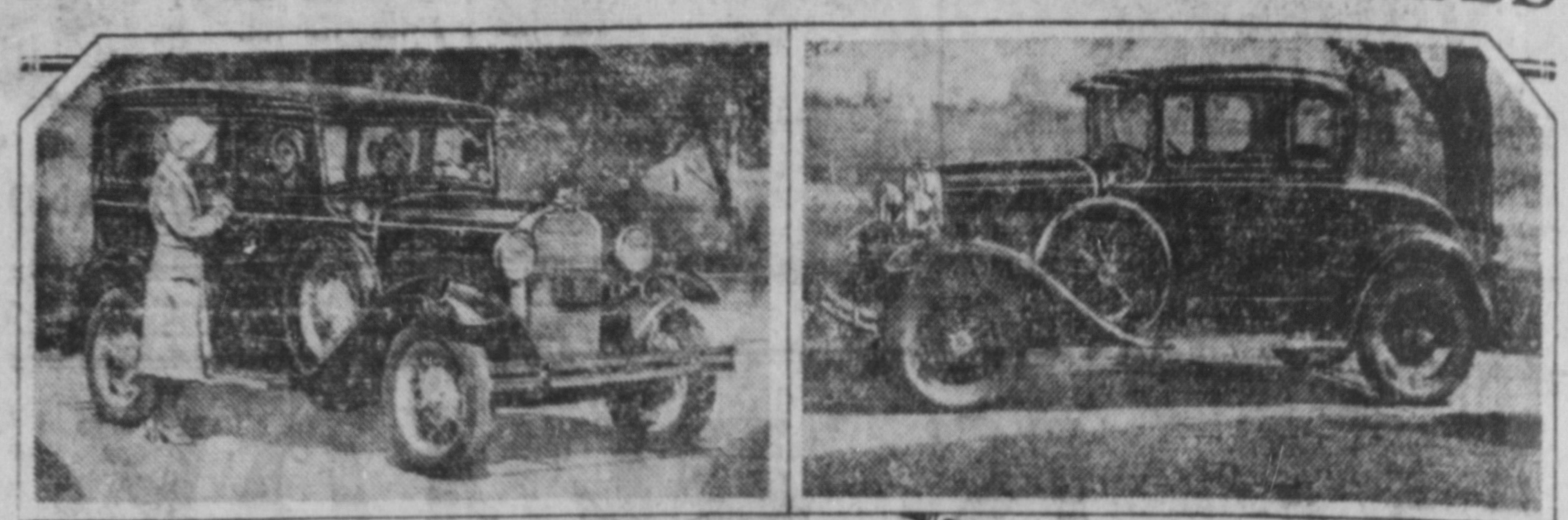
JASPER PARK, Sept. 1.—With the opening of the big game hunting season today, the first party to outfit here left Sunday for the wild and rugged country beyond the north boundary of Jasper National Park where they will hunt moose, sheep and grizzlies. The expedition is led by Dr. Robert S. Bickley, prominent New York surgeon, who recently made a record airplane journey to Jasper from the great American metropolis of the Atlantic seaboard. Other members of the party include Mrs. Bickley and Miss Georgia Belle Bickley, New York, and Dr. Paul Read, Toronto.

Latest reports from outside the confines of Jasper National Park indicate an abundance of wild animals which are apparently an overflow from this vast game sanctuary. Grizzlies, in particular, are reported in large numbers and several herds of caribou have been sighted. Sheep and moose are also believed to be plentiful.



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IF financial difficulties tempt you to forfeit any of your Life Insurance, first get the expert advice of the company or companies in which you are insured. They can probably suggest a plan to help you maintain the protection of Life Insurance for yourself and loved ones.

Perhaps you intend to allow your Life Insurance to lapse now and take out new insurance later. If so, remember these three facts:

First—New Life Insurance is certain to cost you much more.

Second—You may discover too late that you are uninsurable.

Third—The moment you let a Life Insurance policy lapse you deprive your wife and children of the protection they need.

Better play safe. Wise counsel from an authorized Life Insurance representative may save you money and prevent future hardship.



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One of a series of messages sponsored by Canadian and British Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada.

WHO'S WHO

(By Gee)

John B. Munro

MOST men have hobbies and Mr. Munro, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, and vice-chairman of the British Columbia provincial committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference is no exception.

He confesses that his chief relaxation is the study of early agriculture and the romantic history of the province in which he resides. He was born at Embro, Ontario, in 1892, and has been Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia since 1929.

Following public school education Mr. Munro took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, securing his B.S.A. degree, and also at the University of British Columbia, where he secured the degree of M.S.A.

For a year or so he was assistant editor of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada and was also district supervisor of agricultural instruction at Armstrong. In 1923 he was appointed assistant agronomist of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists and other kindred organizations.

