

THE DAILY NEWS PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Friday, January 23, 1931

NOW FOR THE GARDENS

This is the time to be planning the garden and as soon as the ground is dry enough some spring digging can be done with profit to the garden and to the person who does the digging.

Last year Prince Rupert had many beautiful lawns and gardens but there are still many who have made little or no effort to beautify their places. To these we suggest that they make their plans now for growing a few flowers and possibly putting in a lawn. Careful planning is the first necessity but no one should hesitate to act just because they do not feel capable of drawing up plans. Many of the most beautiful places have "just happened."

If all the citizens do their part Prince Rupert can be made one of the most beautiful cities on the coast. The irregular contour of the land lends itself particularly well to beautiful gardening. No flat place can ever be really beautiful. We should have a garden because it is a civic duty, because it is a personal pleasure and because it is one of the most important factors in esthetic education.

PARKS COMMISSION

We particularly draw the attention of the new Town Planning and Parks Commission to the possibilities of Prince Rupert Beautiful. There is no need to copy other cities and plant rows of trees on our irregular and sometimes narrow streets. They would be out of place where the whole street is not graded. At any rate there are plenty of trees and they make for dampness and we do not need dampness. Rows of trees are not artistic usually and if they are deciduous trees the leaves are a nuisance. If the natural spruce and hemlock are preserved irregularly and the people who have gardens large enough preserve some of them, we shall have plenty of trees. Boulevards with only a few trees but with plenty of green grass and flowers would seem more suitable to conditions here. In the meantime cultivated gardens and well trimmed lawns, and in the apartments, window boxes, would do more than anything else to make Prince Rupert attractive.

THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL

Dean Tells of Theory of Lost Ten Tribes and British Empire at Rotary Luncheon

Showing that the people of the British nation are the descendants of the lost tribes of the House of Israel, Dean Gibson gave an interesting address yesterday at the weekly luncheon of the Prince Rupert Rotary Club.

The Dean stated that although not a convert to the theory, he had made a study of it and found it very interesting. It was the result of a study of the question brought about following attacks on the authenticity of the Bible by Bradlaugh in England.

The ten tribes of Israel were taken captive into the land of Media from which they escaped and established themselves around the Black Sea. From these the Saxons were descended who came to Britain and settled there.

By another route the descendants of Benjamin eventually came to Normandy and crossed into England with William the Conqueror. The English and Welsh languages were largely based on the Hebrew.

at Plymouth and eventually revolted over a question of taxes, just as most of the previous revolutions had started.

The rapid growth of the British Empire was noted, the population today being estimated at 420,000,000 occupying 12,000,000 square miles of territory.

The tribe of Joseph was divided into Ephraim and Manasseh to make 13 tribes and it was interesting to note that the United States were originally 13 in number. There were 13 stripes on the flag, 13 letters in the motto. On the dollar there were 13 stars, 13 letters, 13 arrows and 13 parallel lines and in the Eagle's tail there were 13 feathers and 13 in the tail.

It was said of the descendants of the tribes "Thou shalt lend but not borrow" and today Britain loaned money to all the world and borrowed from none except United States.

The Dean then traced briefly the history of the "Stone of Destiny" on which the Kings and Queens of Britain were crowned. It was said to be the stone on which Jacob laid his head when he slept after he had been cast out from his family. It was carried to Egypt and then to Palestine where it became a part of Solomon's temple. It was taken to Spain and then to Ireland where the kings and queens of that country were crowned on it. Later it was taken to Scotland by the King of Argyshire and since then the kings of Scotland and later the kings of Britain have all been crowned on it.

The English king traces his descent from the House of David and it is worthy of note that Britain was the only country in the Old World that had not persecuted the Jews.

Interior of B.C. Salmon Cannery



Freshly canned salmon ready for shipping to any part of the world. Interior of one of the 45 canneries of the Clover Leaf Salmon Packers in British Columbia.

Canning Methods on Coast Are Described in Detail by R. Gosse, Head of Biggest Salmon Packers

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—By far the greatest proportion of the salmon caught on the west coast is canned. While methods vary somewhat at different packing establishments, the plan ordinarily followed is essentially the same throughout the industry.

The following is the process being used at present by the Clover Leaf Packers, world's largest fishing company, which operates 45 canneries in British Columbia, as explained by Richard Gosse, managing director of the company, in an interview here today.

"On arrival at the plant the salmon are moved by elevator from the boats to the floor of the cannery. From the temporary storage bins the fish are passed to the 'iron chink,' a marvellous machine which performs most of the work of cleaning the fish. The name 'iron chink' has been adopted for the reason that the machine does the work formerly done by Chinese labor. The iron chink can handle fifty or more salmon per minute. By an ingenious arrangement of knives, scrapers, brushes and jets of

plunger fills it with salmon. The filling machines handle 75 cans per minute.

"The cans are then conveyed," Mr. Gosse continued, "to the weighing machine where, if any are slightly underweight, they are automatically thrown out on a table, where additional filling takes place by hand to bring the can up to required weight. Comparatively few, however, are thus treated, as the filling machines generally function perfectly.

"The cans then pass to a machine which puts on the tops but does not seal them tightly. They are then taken to the vacuum machine, where the air is exhausted from the cans and the tops are hermetically sealed. Nearly all salmon canneries now use this vacuum process.

Cooking After Canning

"After emerging from the vacuum machines the cans are placed in iron trays and then moved on small hand trucks to the retorts for cooking. The retort is of steel, cylindrical in shape, about 10 feet in length and approximately five

Salmon Seining In British Columbia



A fishing boat operated by the Clover Leaf Salmon Packers, using a purse seine, a type of net which corrals the fish and secures them when it is drawn in at the bottom to form a purse.

water, the head, fins and tail are cut off and the viscera removed in a single rotary operation. From the iron chink the salmon pass to washing tanks and then to tables, where workers inspect each fish and add any finishing touches that may be necessary to completely dress it in readiness for canning.

Canning Methods

"The cutting machine, with its endless belt conveyor and rotary knives, cuts the salmon into pieces about three or four inches in length, or of convenient size for the cans. The pieces of salmon then pass through gravity chutes to the filling machine, where a plunger fills each can with meat. The cans are fed into the machine from the left above. One-quarter of an ounce of salt has been automatically measured into each can before the

retort in length and approximately five feet in diameter, with a heavy door at one end, which can be closed tightly and bolted when the retort is filled with salmon. Each retort holds several thousand cans of salmon. After the door is closed live steam is admitted and the salmon cooked for an hour and twenty minutes at a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit and under a steam pressure of 10 pounds. This thoroughly cooks the flesh of the fish, softens all the bones, and completely sterilizes the contents of the can.

"Thereafter the cans pass through washing tanks and are placed in flat trays to cool. Careful examination is then made to see if any of the cans are defective. Because of the excellence of modern canning

machinery and methods, every can is perfect. "In some plants the cans are put through a lacquering machine but this has largely been discontinued, as the tops and bottoms of the cans are lacquered previously," concluded Mr. Gosse. "The labelling machine puts the label around the body of the can, which prevents rust and avoids the necessity of lacquering the entire body of the can. The cans are then put in wooden cases, in most instances 48 one-pound cans to the case. A fair proportion of half-pound cans are also packed."

Xmas Toys Were Much Appreciated

Scout Toy Shop Committee Receives Letters of Gratitude

The following are extracts from letters received by the Boy Scouts' Toy Repair Shop Committee in acknowledgment of parcels sent during the recent Christmas season:

"Dear Scouts, please accept my thanks for the nice amusing toys you so kindly sent us. They were different toys from what I have seen before. They came as a pleasant surprise. They were the only presents we had except father bought a pop-gun for my little rother Jack. We were both delighted with the toys and books, again thanking you for the toys, and good wishes."

"Dear Boy Scouts," thank you very much for finding us, and sending us such nice toys. We do like them all and enjoy playing with them. Our best wishes to you all for the New Year."

"Dear Santa Claus, Thank you for the parcel you sent me. My sister is running all the time with

her duck on wheels and she cuddles and loves her dolly. My mother made it a new dress that will go off and on, I did want a gun so badly for Christmas. I hope you have a happy New Year. I am going out to light a fire with my friend so must close now."

Mrs. McKenzie of Queen Charlotte Bridge Hostess

QUEEN CHARLOTTE CITY, Jan. 23.—Mrs. R. G. McKenzie is hostess to a large and happy gathering at her home in the Premier Hotel last week when she entertained most of the ladies of Queen Charlotte City and Skidegate at a bridge party and tea. All those present had a very enjoyable time. Mr. McKenzie placed his car at the disposal of the guests for the day. Among the guests of Mrs. McKenzie were Mrs. Gordon H. Jolliffe, Mrs. H. R. Beaven, Mrs. A. Duval, Mrs. A. Christianson, Mrs. F. Atkins, Mrs. David Wilton and Mrs. Frost of Queen Charlotte City and Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Mrs. P. F. Sze, Mrs. B. A. Munro, Mrs. G. Chastaney, Mrs. B. F. Roberts, Mrs. T. Turner and Mrs. R. Scharffe of Skidegate.

Annual Report Of Fire Chief

Damage for 1930 Just Over \$34,000 —Department is Praised for Its Work


Fire damage in Prince Rupert during 1930 totalled \$34,001.35 of which \$33,481.35 had been paid in insurance, leaving a net loss of but \$520, it was announced by Fire Chief D. H. McDonald in presenting his annual report to the city council last evening. Expenses of the department for the year totalled \$16,672. During the year, the department had responded to 14 alarms and 350 inspections had been made. The chief felt that members of his departments had given another year of faithful service.

Speaking to his motion to file the report, Ald. Macdonald expressed the opinion that it was a very favorable report. It showed that the department had been efficient in preventing the cause of fires and that, when they had arisen, they had been handled effectively. The alderman thought the city was fortunate in having such an efficient department.

SCALE OF CHARGES

The following is the scale of charges made for reading notices:

- Marriage and Engagement announcements \$2.
- Birth Notices 50c.
- Funeral Notices \$1.
- Cards of Thanks \$2
- Funeral Flowers 10c per name

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**
OTTAWA, CANADA

To Canadian Citizens,
Everywhere in Canada.

Bring the Boys and Girls Back Home!

How often have we all deplored the fact that thousands upon thousands of our most promising young men and women find it necessary to leave Canada, in order to seek in some other country opportunities for the employment of their talents that seem to be lacking here?

As individuals we have deplored it, because in these cases the sorrow that is caused us through the breaking of family circles and home ties is accentuated by a sense of irrevocable loss, due to a feeling that the separation is going to be permanent. And from a broad national standpoint we have deplored it, because it has meant a serious drain upon the very kind of population—gifted, energetic, ambitious—that we most need to help in developing our magnificent natural resources.

Must we continue to rear and educate our children—to equip them as best we can for the successful careers we hope will be theirs—only to lose them to an alien flag because of the dearth of opportunity for them at home?

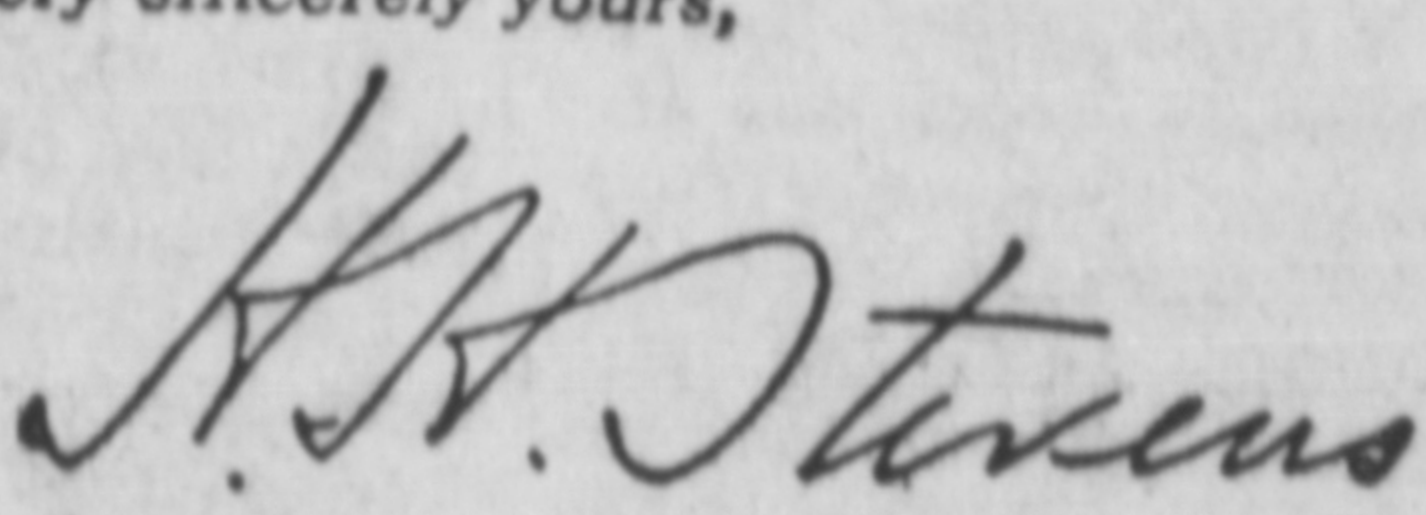
Opportunity of any kind is a result, of which production of some kind is always the cause. Most people create their opportunity by engaging directly in some form of production, such as farming, fishing, mining, lumbering or manufacturing. These people provide the foundation and, according as they succeed, opportunity is created for others in all the occupations that constitute the super-structure, such as transportation, banking, insurance, trading, the professions and public service.

The more the people of a country favor their own producers, thus giving the latter all the incentive necessary to increase the volume and broaden the scope of their production, the more abundant will be the immediate opportunities they create for themselves, and the future opportunities they create for their children.

If in the past opportunity has not been as abundant in Canada as it has been elsewhere, it is because Canadian producers as a class have not been as successful as producers elsewhere have been. And the chief reason our producers have been less successful is because they have failed to receive from Canadian citizens generally the same loyal support that the producers in certain other countries have received from their citizens.

Some of these countries import practically nothing that they are capable of producing for themselves. But we Canadians are so careless about our daily buying, so thoughtless of the welfare of our producers, so shortsighted about keeping the door of opportunity open for our sons and daughters, that every working day we allow ourselves to be sold about \$2,500,000 worth of imported merchandise that our own producers would have been glad to make for us, if we had only given them the chance!

Why not let us all resolve that from now on we'll try to bring our boys and girls back home by remembering, in our buying, that it must always be "Canada First"!

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.