

NEW BRUNSWICK FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ELECT OFFICERS

Standardization of Berry Crates One of Subjects Discussed at Meeting in Fredericton—Keener Interest to be Taken in Fruit Growing in Future.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 15.—The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association had a large attendance at their seventeenth annual meeting held in the large committee room at the parliament building this afternoon. President W. B. Gilman was in the chair.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President W. B. Gilman, Springhill; Vice-President, W. W. Hubbard, Fredericton; Directors—A. C. Parker, Woodstock; A. B. Dampier, Douglas; P. G. Smith, Long Beach.

President Gilman was appointed delegate to the Dominion Fruit Conference. Subjects brought up for discussion at the meeting were standardization of berry crates, change in size of berry and quart crates from two fifth and four fifth quart, now in use, to the imperial quart and quart, specific national grades for apples; transportation of fruit and fruit statistics.

As a result of the discussion on standardization, and the changing of the size of berry crates, a motion was passed instructing the delegates to the Dominion Fruit Conference to support the change to fruit and quart boxes for small fruits. The matter of standardization of berry crates was also discussed.

Improved transportation for fruit on the railways was declared to be a necessity for proper development of markets.

P. J. Carey, of Toronto, packing expert of the Federal Fruit Division, addressed the association on the imperial fruit exhibition at London. He warmly congratulated New Brunswick upon the first prize won by her exports.

The committee on Resolutions presented resolutions thanking both the Provincial and Dominion Fruit Divisions for the assistance given the association, also urging the executive of the Dominion Fruit Division to facilitate for fruit at the exhibition to be held in the province next autumn.

It was recommended that the executive undertake a revision of the benefits of the association, and that it take steps to organize a field day for the coming summer. A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturalist, was thanked for his efforts and the best wishes of the association were extended.

Co-operative shipments were continued with success. The total production of apples was not more than one-half the consumption in the province, and when export was considered not more than one-fifth.

The success of the London Fruit Show had made a red letter day for New Brunswick which had the Canadian championships in Fameuse and Macintosh.

SAID HE COULD NEVER BE WELL

"Fruit-a-lives" Restored Him to Health

169 Avenue Plus IX, Montreal
"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine but I did not improve, and finally he told me that I could not be cured.

At this time, a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-lives." After taking two boxes, I was greatly relieved; and this fruit medicine made me comfortable. My digestion and general health are splendid.

GASPAR DUBARD.
50c a box, 4 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Weddings
Burns-Morris.
A wedding of interest was solemnized in Holy Trinity church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the pastor, Rt. Rev. J. J. Walsh, V. G., united in marriage Miss Mary Pauline Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Morris, to James J. Burns, of Cardiff, South Wales. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by her sister, Miss Geraldine Morris, R. N. The groom was supported by Ronald M. Morris, brother of the bride.

Following the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served at the home of the bride's parents, 85 Winter street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Burns left on the Montreal train on a honeymoon trip to Upper Canadian cities. On their return they will reside at 106 Burpee avenue.

Rippey-Jones
Special to The Standard.
Moncton, N. B., Feb. 15.—A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Charles Jones this evening when her youngest daughter, Winifred A. Rippey, was united in marriage with William Rippey, Superintendent of Transportation, C. N. R., at Moncton. Only the immediate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Ramsay minister of St. John's church.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Rippey left on the Maritime Express on a wedding trip to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and New York. They will reside at Moncton.

Obituary
Walter J. Daley.
The death of Walter J. Daley took place yesterday morning at his residence, 29 Millidge avenue. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Gladys Heenan, an infant child, his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Daley; five brothers, John, Daniel and Gerard of this city; Fred, of Sydney, and Frank, of Boston; and two sisters, Mrs. Fred Coughlan and Mrs. John O'Brien, both of this city. The funeral will be held on Friday.

Mrs. J. A. Ritchie.
Word was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mrs. J. A. Ritchie, at Winnipeg, on Tuesday last. She is survived by one son, Monty; two daughters, Mrs. Rose Johnston and Miss Helen Ritchie; one brother, Dr. M. F. Keith, of Moncton, and one sister, Mrs. M. F. Perry, of St. John.

Nervous Breakdown
The extreme depression and discouragement which comes over one at times is the most alarming symptom of nervous exhaustion. This letter is a message of hope to all who find themselves in this unfortunate condition.

Mrs. Geo. T. Tingley, Albert, N.B., writes:
"For years I was in a very nervous, run-down condition, was much depressed in spirit and suffered a great deal. The least noise would irritate me and at times I felt as though I could not get to sleep. I consulted different doctors to no effect.

MINISTER TO TAKE 100 PACKAGES OF RAT POISON WITH HIM TO NEW POST

London, Feb. 15.—After waiting nine months for a steamer to take him to his new post the Rev. Henry M. Rogers will set out soon for Tristan Da Cuna, a lonely South Atlantic isle, taking with him a hundred, not a few, but packages of rat poison. This strange circumstance is due to the fact that while the island has only 100 inhabitants it has a vast population of rats which are said to have sprung from rodents that deserted a sinking American ship near the island years ago.

Among the island's advantages are the fact that it has no crime, no law and only one dollar in real money, among the entire population. Hereafter the only visit made to it has been by a British warship. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, however, really is going to a populous Paris compared to the one he now is holding at Alexton in Britain, where he has 40 parishioners and where there are neither stores, nor postoffice, and intervals of 14 years between marriages.

IS KENYA COLONY THE KEY TO CONSTANT TURMOIL IN INDIA?

Secretary of Indian Overseas Association Believes It Is and That Wise Policy of Concessions in East Africa Would Do Much to Relieve the Situation.

London, Feb. 13.—H. S. L. Polak, secretary of the Indian Overseas Association, considers that the fundamental cause of the present trouble in India is racial rather than political and that the key to the situation lies in Kenya Colony. "The case of the Indians in East Africa is regarded in India as the acid test of the sincerity of statesmen's protestations to Indians of British citizenship," Mr. Polak states, adding that, contrary to recommendations of the dominion premiers at the imperial conference in London, equal

rights of citizenship had not yet been conferred on the Indian inhabitants of Kenya. Among the Indian population far more stress is laid on the non-fulfillment of promises in East Africa than on the endeavor to make the Indian Reform Act workable. The natives of India are in close touch with Kenya Colony affairs and regard it as the test of British sincerity.

While heartily deprecating Mahatma Gandhi's programme of civil disobedience, Mr. Polak considers that the Indian crisis is partly a result of Mr. Gandhi's preaching. Mr. Polak is a personal friend of Mr. Gandhi, but is awake to his failings.

The British Government, Mr. Polak says, has to solve three vital problems before peace can be restored to India. 1. The question of Indian citizenship in Kenya. 2. Peace with Turkey. 3. The question of complete provincial autonomy in the United and Central provinces in India.

This situation must be faced if anarchy and revolution are to be avoided. The country cannot be compared with any European state. It is full of inflammable material, which unscrupulous agitators do not hesitate to utilize. This is deplored by moderate opinion, but must be recognized in handling such a vital problem.

A wise concession policy in East Africa, Mr. Polak considers, would do much to relieve the situation. In the meantime, while an early peace with Turkey would placate Muhammadan opinion.

Mr. Polak thinks it specially urgent that the British Government should recognize that the India of today is far removed even from the India of three years ago. This, he thinks, is already recognized by the Indian Government and he understands that representations to that effect have been made to the Indian Office here, but just what the immediate result will be remains to be seen.

MINISTER TO TAKE 100 PACKAGES OF RAT POISON WITH HIM TO NEW POST

London, Feb. 15.—After waiting nine months for a steamer to take him to his new post the Rev. Henry M. Rogers will set out soon for Tristan Da Cuna, a lonely South Atlantic isle, taking with him a hundred, not a few, but packages of rat poison. This strange circumstance is due to the fact that while the island has only 100 inhabitants it has a vast population of rats which are said to have sprung from rodents that deserted a sinking American ship near the island years ago.

Among the island's advantages are the fact that it has no crime, no law and only one dollar in real money, among the entire population. Hereafter the only visit made to it has been by a British warship. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, however, really is going to a populous Paris compared to the one he now is holding at Alexton in Britain, where he has 40 parishioners and where there are neither stores, nor postoffice, and intervals of 14 years between marriages.

IS KENYA COLONY THE KEY TO CONSTANT TURMOIL IN INDIA?

Secretary of Indian Overseas Association Believes It Is and That Wise Policy of Concessions in East Africa Would Do Much to Relieve the Situation.

London, Feb. 13.—H. S. L. Polak, secretary of the Indian Overseas Association, considers that the fundamental cause of the present trouble in India is racial rather than political and that the key to the situation lies in Kenya Colony. "The case of the Indians in East Africa is regarded in India as the acid test of the sincerity of statesmen's protestations to Indians of British citizenship," Mr. Polak states, adding that, contrary to recommendations of the dominion premiers at the imperial conference in London, equal

rights of citizenship had not yet been conferred on the Indian inhabitants of Kenya. Among the Indian population far more stress is laid on the non-fulfillment of promises in East Africa than on the endeavor to make the Indian Reform Act workable. The natives of India are in close touch with Kenya Colony affairs and regard it as the test of British sincerity.

While heartily deprecating Mahatma Gandhi's programme of civil disobedience, Mr. Polak considers that the Indian crisis is partly a result of Mr. Gandhi's preaching. Mr. Polak is a personal friend of Mr. Gandhi, but is awake to his failings.

The British Government, Mr. Polak says, has to solve three vital problems before peace can be restored to India. 1. The question of Indian citizenship in Kenya. 2. Peace with Turkey. 3. The question of complete provincial autonomy in the United and Central provinces in India.

This situation must be faced if anarchy and revolution are to be avoided. The country cannot be compared with any European state. It is full of inflammable material, which unscrupulous agitators do not hesitate to utilize. This is deplored by moderate opinion, but must be recognized in handling such a vital problem.

A wise concession policy in East Africa, Mr. Polak considers, would do much to relieve the situation. In the meantime, while an early peace with Turkey would placate Muhammadan opinion.

Mr. Polak thinks it specially urgent that the British Government should recognize that the India of today is far removed even from the India of three years ago. This, he thinks, is already recognized by the Indian Government and he understands that representations to that effect have been made to the Indian Office here, but just what the immediate result will be remains to be seen.

Genuine Bayer Aspirin

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

FRANCE TAKEN TO TASK FOR ERRORS COMMITTED AT PARLEY

Gravest of All, Says Writer in The Temps, Was to Think England and America Were at Odds.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Temps, which frequently receives official inspiration from the Quai D'Orsay, especially as regards its political pronouncements, had a leading editorial last night on the end of the Washington conference. It contained the first French admission of errors committed by French statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic. The article reads: "We not speak the truth openly. The French government has committed grave errors which instead of being amply adjusted have served as a pretext for commentaries and manœuvres that no Frenchman would be capable of imagining.

It was an error for us to think that England and the United States were at odds. The governments of London and Washington were working in concert before the conference. The interests of France were to act in accord. It was an error to claim a number of cruisers for France which our budget would not permit us to construct. It was an error to discuss submarine tonnage. It was an error

to reduce the personnel of the French delegation at the moment questions became more complicated, leaving only M. Sarraut to direct French policy. His role was hard and ungrateful. "Even so all those French errors did not justify Lord Lee to involve against France the article by Cauter and ascribe as his opinions what actually are the opinions of German. French errors did not authorize the New York World to publish a cartoon representing France as wearing a Prussian helmet."

Summing up the conference work the Temps says: "Even if the Washington Conference has little changed the conditions of China, it marks a great transformation of the political equilibrium of the world."

As the humming bird moth works at night it is rarely seen. Christian churches are the only churches in Japan.

Married
VAN WART-HARRAY—At the Methodist Parsonage, Long Beach, on Feb. 14th, by Rev. H. Ramsay, Annie Belle Ramsay, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. Ramsay, to Frederick Cecil Van Wart of Elmville, N. B.

Died
CODNER—In this city on February 14, at his residence, 53 Somerset street, Samuel Codner, aged 79 years. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

BLACK—After a short illness at his residence, Edith Avenue, East St. John, on February 14, 1922 City Ray Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah D. Black, of Sussex, N. B., leaving a loving wife, two sons, and three brothers to mourn. Funeral on Friday from his late residence. Service at 3 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM
In loving memory of Minnie C. Leitch who departed this life Thursday, February 15th, 1922. Beloved wife of E. E. Fraser.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
The officers and members of New Brunswick Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, are requested to assemble at Edith Avenue, East St. John, on Friday, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother PAST CHANCELLOR O. R. BLACK. Sister lodges are invited. Ordinary dues. By order of C. C. JAMES MOULTON, K. of P. E.

Adge!

Abandon Government Plan To Improve English Housing Scheme
Cost Running So High as to Become Burden to Taxpayers.

Government efforts to help the housing situation have resulted in failure, and abandonment of the project in England. While the activities resulted in the construction of 70,000 houses and will result eventually in the building of 165,000, it was found that cost was running so high and was placing such a burden on the people in increased taxes and taxation, that the scheme which originally provided for the construction of 600,000 houses was given up.

These interesting facts are outlined by a writer in B. W. Street & Co.'s Investment Magazine, who says that the building of houses in Great Britain had fallen off rapidly for five years previous to the war. In 1919 the situation became so acute that the government passed the housing bill by which the central government-bonded bank to make good the greater part of the annual and unavoidable loss from the necessity of building at a time when prices of material and labor were at the peak.

Whole towns were planned, streets were laid out and public buildings arranged. To meet the expenses of the venture, the government placed upon each of the 1,800 English municipalities the responsibility of issuing bonds necessary to secure the capital to carry out their respective housing plans.

It was apparent from the first that there would be a great deficit each year. Houses which before the war cost £250 to build now cost the government £1,000 even with the discounts and advantages enjoyed by reason of such wholesale operations.

Efficiently any scheme which contemplated inducing the working man to pay a weekly rent from four to five times that what he had been accustomed to pay could not be carried out. When the wave of economic reform reached Parliament in 1921 the costly operations of the housing act were brought up for discussion. The debate disclosed that if the plan was carried through as originally planned there would be a loss to the central government of more than \$100,000,000 per year for a period of 60 years; that even being the difference between money invested at 4 per cent and the low rents which would have been charged. The only way to meet the deficit would be to tax the gov-

The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

1921 THE MOST PROFITABLE YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Results for Year Ended 31st December

ASSETS	\$129,372,127.33
Increase for year	14,532,682.85
CASH INCOME	81,107,149.16
Increase for year	2,356,570.73
SURPLUS over all liabilities and capital	10,353,909.10
Increase for year	2,019,241.95
PROFITS paid or allotted to policyholders	1,849,689.95
PAYMENTS to Policyholders, Death Claims, etc.	11,967,669.62
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	536,718,130.53
Increase for year	50,076,895.36
NEW ASSURANCES issued and paid for in cash	90,030,035.66

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL