

St. Croix Avis.

75TH YEAR.

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TOWN BAND TALK.

By W. D. Ackley.

A good band is a town's best advertising medium. We all admit that it pays to advertise. (Support the band).

The town with a good live band is never spoken of as "a dead town". The two do not go together. (Drop that hammer and get alive yourself.)

Recreation that is not idleness makes happier, better and more contented men and boys. Good citizenship and good fellowship are the mainstays of every community. (Join the band).

The town band should stand for good citizenship. Its object should be to advance music and to assist every public enterprise; in fact, to boost the town. (Boost the band).

Public service makes good citizenship. The town band is a public service institution. To belong to it, or to listen to it, creates some interest. (Still there are some who knock the band.)

Good amateur bandmen are seldom among the unemployed. Because business men and bandmen need them in their town and find them employment. (Stay with the band.)

To succeed, the band must have the respect of the community. (Get busy.) (Keep busy.)—*The Musical Messenger.*

SUGAR NOTES.

Of the desperate collapse of the Russian sugar industry only those can speak who have witnessed the falling apart of an industry that once had only one rival in the world. Every one knows how it came about through the war and revolution. It began with an insufficient quantity of

beet roots reaching the factories as the industrial leaders felt that that output had to be curtailed. In normal times 100,000,000 poods were produced, but as the production fell prices began to rise. Then came inside troubles in the factories themselves. It began with beet cutting knives. Most of the machinery had been brought from Germany and the manufacturers scoured Sweden for knives to cut the beets, and these were not forthcoming. No one ever dreamed that as insignificant a matter as beet knives simply could demoralize the industry, but the trouble began there. Even no plows could be procured for deep plowing and the second or third year there were thousands of acres that had to go untilled. The Germans also plundered the cattle and reduced the area to 250,000 dessatines. In 1917 the output was only 30,000,000 poods and the price was 25 rubles per pood, while in normal times it was only 2 rubles. Then in 1918 the land was largely turned over to grain raising and the area further reduced to 150,000 dessatines or only 27 per cent of the previous area and the production was only 15,000,000 poods or only 15 per cent of the original production. Now 1919 finds the industry worse than ever. The whole Bolshevik scheme failed and 40 factories only averaged 25,000 poods. May the industry arise out of the ashes of political mistakes, lest the dry kiln of selfishness burn out every bit of initiative left in Russia of old.—*Louisiana Planter.*

The Indian soldiers developed a sweet tooth during the war after they had served in East Africa and Mesopotamia. They learned to drink beer and the beer consumption has gone ahead with leaps

DEAFNESS

And Noises In The Head.

IF YOU ARE A SUFFERER—Go to your Local Druggist and order 'CONCENTRATED SOURDAL,' price 4/6 per tin. This New remedy gives almost immediate relief, and quickly effects a permanent cure. It penetrates to the actual seat of the complaint, and has completely cured many cases which were considered hopeless. If your Chemist does not yet stock 'SOURDAL,' do not accept any substitute, but send money-order for a supply direct to the 'SOURDAL' DISTRIBUTING CO., 18 STATION ROAD, CROYDON, SURREY, ENG., and a package will be mailed per return with full directions.

and bounds and that means that the Indians are consuming more sugar in their brews. The Indian soldier was also fed on lumps of sugar and it is one of the interesting things we saw a number of years ago in the land of the Sultan to see little cubes of sugar passed about among the soldiers whenever a higher officer came for inspection. In America it would come in the form of candy, but the use of candy is a typical Western invention if we have the data right on the beginnings of this form of food.—*Ibid.*

In a debate at a session of the Bohemian people's industrial society the matter of wages and high cost of living got an inning. Karl Kominek, a noted industrial leader, argued that those who thought that the high cost of living was due to high wages were largely mistaken. It was true that high wages had to be held in check, but the cause of the high cost of living was a lack of production. Professor Mildschuh replied that the populace had to work to reduce the cost of food products and that wages had to be held in check because the wage-earner did not know the side of the producer. And this was well authenticated in sugar factories.—*Ibid.*

German Austria has settled on a definite beet price for the season of 1919-20. Beets will bring the farmers 30 kronen per one hundred kilograms. Last season it was only 15 kronen. As five kronen made a dallor in the pre-war times the price of beets last year amounted to \$3. per 212 pounds or \$30 a ton. This year they will be \$60 a ton, but then the kronen is worth only about a cent and a half now, so the reader can draw his own conclusions as to what the farmers will get for their beets. And still people believe a good war settles a lot of things when the fact is it unsettles nations' economic, industrial, political and moral conditions for years to come.—*Ibid.*

Lecture.

There will be a lecture in Sunday Market on FRIDAY NIGHT, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Subject:—"WHAT IS MAN?"

Speaker:—

A. C. BOUGH

All are cordially invited.