Persistent effort surmounts every obstacle

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 51

"Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1927

NATIONAL APPLE WEEK, OCT. 24-31

OCTOBER 24 to 31 has been selected as National Apple Week in Canada. The dates are well selected, because at that time harvesting of winter apples will be in full swingg, and it is fitting that the city dwellers should have an annual feast of apples as well as the pickers and packers in the orchards districts.

We note many so-called diet doctors recommending different fruits for those who think there is something wrong "inside," but apart from naming the fruit the public is kept in ignorance of what peculiar kick, chemical or vitamin the recommended fruit contains. Just how a grapefruit in the morning can do any good we cannot fathomNo doubt it will pucker up both the face and the stomach and give them both a twisting exercise.

Apples have been a corrective since the world began. We have acid apples, cider apples and non-acid apples, all calculated to help the various needs of consumers. There is a fortune awaiting the doctor who can define correctly the iron and other tonic qualities of the various fruits. The public knows that apples are beneficial to health, but they do not know the scientivc reason why Delicious apples can be eaten before going to bed, by old and young, without starting any fermentation in the stomach. It is known as the "Old Man's Apple," and old men usually know a good thing.

Since we must have vitamins in our diet, it follows that the most valuable foods are likely to be those which, in their development, have had the greatest opportunity of absorbing from the sun. This is found to be the case, and apples which develop slowly while the fruit and the leaves are bathed in the life-giving rays, contain an abundant supply of the essential vitamins.

Canadians will have a big supply of big apples for Apple Week and this should start them into the winter in a robust and healthy condition. We recommend storing good apples in every cellar for winter use.

CULLUD WOMAN HARD ON MOVIE STAR

Los Angeles.—Whatever might have been the shortcomings of Frank Keenan, veteran stage actor and film director, he was a good patron of his bootlegger, his wife's negro maid, Beatrice Mills, testified last week in the divorce suit, which resulted in a divorce being given Mrs. Keenan.

"Judge, he'd buy his Scotch three bottles at a time," the maid testified.

"That doesn't mean anything unless you say how long three bottles would last him," the maid was told by the court.

"Well, judge, in a pinch he would spread it over a day and a half,' the maid responded.

PROSPECTING BY ELECTRICITY

"THE future of mining on the North American continent is in Canada,"Sherwin Kelly, of Toronto and New York, mining geologist, assistant manager of the Schlumberger Electrical prospecting Methods, said recently at the Chamber of Mines, Vancouver. "Canada, believe, is on the threshold of a mining development which will be even greater than that in the United States since 1849.'

Mr. Kelly, a young man of 32 years, has had considerable practical and theoretical experience. He has taught mining and geology in the University of Kansas, in the University of Toronto, and he has also done postgraduate work in Paris at the Sorbonne, at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Ecole des Mines and at the College des France.

He addressed a group of mining men on "Electrical Prospecting," his hearers including members of the Chambers of Mines, the Bureau of Mines, Vancouver board of trade, and the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

He compared electrical prospecting with the more usual forms of magnetic, Eotvos torsion balance and seismograph prospecting.

Sulphide deposits, including lead, copper, iron and some gold and silver, act as a huge battery, generating the electricity of half a volt. There are two methods of prospecting by electricity. In the first we pass the current between poles a mile apart. In the second we measure on our 'potentiometer' the current generated spontaneously by the sulphide mineral deposits in contact with moisture."

Mr. Kelly said that British Columbia was a promising field for prospecting. He could promise to show owners of mining lands just which areas are barren and which areas have sulphide deposits. The work has been carried on in a practical way for fifteen years, he said. The average cost per acre, over all, is from $6 to $10. Mr. Kelly expects to be back in British Columbia in the spring.

After a period of storm and stress we should look carefully for the rainbow; it is there.

Pontine Marshes

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

THE Pontine marshes, close to Rome yet little known, form one of the strangest corners of Italy. It is paradoxical that this region is not better known, for one of the world's most famous roads, the Appian Way, leads straight to it.

The Via Appia, built bp Appius Claudius about 300 years B.C., starts from Porta San Sebastiano, the southern gate of Rome, and leads toward Naples. For the first 65 miles it runs as straight as a taut strong, until it reaches the town of Terracina, where it passes under the cliff of Monte Saint Angelo that overhangs the sea.

The Romans had to chisel off part of the mock to make space for the roadbed. After passing this point itt makes a first bend and then goes to Naples.

When you leave the Eternal City on this classic road you pass at first along a wonderful array of old Romansepulchral monuments; then you climb up the Alban hills, extinct volcanoes of prehistoric times, and from there you gradually descend upon a great plain, some 30 miles from Rome, there known to history as the Pontine marshes.

On the left, as you travel toward Terracina, are the olive covered Lepine mountains, of gray limestone, that at sunset are veiled by that beautiful purple haze one sees so often reproduced on the background of the early Renaissance paintings. To the right is the Tyrrhenian sea, along the border of which runs a large sand dune covered by a wonderfuloak forest some 30 miles in length. Between the dune and the sea is a series of lagoons.

At the extreme end a solitary mountain rises, to all appearances from the sea. It is Mount Circeo, the cornerstone of the Pontine marshes. This mount was an island in bygone ages, as geologists have proved, and Homer, eight centuries before Christ, speaksof it in the Odyssey as an island, though probably is was not so any longer.

The large quadrangle formed by the foothills of the Alban volcanoes, by the Lepine mountains, by the wooded sand dunes of the coast, and by Mount Circeo, measuring some 150,000 of extraordinarily fertile land, is known to history as the Pontine marshes. The water, hemmed in on all sides, cannot flow out.

In winter the mountain streams pour their foaming, muddy torrents upon the lowland, flooding thousands of acres; the rich mud slowly settles, coating the fields with a silt which is the finest of fertilizers; then the waters gradually flow out through narrow chnanels until, in scmmmer,only the lowest portion of the land, that which lies practically at sea level,remains in a swampy condition.

A dense, luxuriant growth of water plants springs up with the approach the warmer season; the stagnant, lukewatm waters teem with life of every description, and toward the month of July the treacherous Anopheles mosquito drops its filmy larval veil, rises out of the marshes, and, flying around in search of a living for itself, sows death upon humanity..

Many centuries ago most of the inhabitants fled to the mountoins,built their towns on some steep hills, and from these vantage points made dashes into the plain to work the fields and tend their cattle. Such a place was ancient Cori, founded by the Trojan Dardanos, with its city walls constructed of huge polygonal blocks and with its beautifully preserved temple of Hercules.

A little farther on rose Norma, on the very edge of a vertical cliff 600 feet high, as ancient as the city of Rome, if not more so.(In olden times it was called Norba, and the cyclopean walls, formed out of huge, carefully trimmed boulders, are still a marvel to those who visit this not easily accessible place.

At the foot of Norma is the abandoned medieval town of Ninfa, the Pompeii of the Middle ages, as Gregorovius called it, covered with ivy and brambles. This is one of the most poetic spots of the world.

A little farther along the range is Sermoneta, with the thirteenth century castle of the Caetani towering on a high mountain spur and dominating the vast plain of the Pontine marshes. Then follow Sezze, Piperno, and other towns.

These are the inhabited places today; but in olden times the whole land was denstly populated and highly productive. Twenty-three towns are supposed to have existed where now one sees not the trace of a single building. The most famous of these cities which have disappeared was Pometia, conquered and sacked by the Roman king, Tarquinius the Superb, in the sixth century before Christ.

The lagoons of the marshes have formed between the great prehistoric dune covered with oak forest and the more recent one thrown up bp the sea. There isno natural communication between the lagoons and the sea. When these lakes swell during the rainy season, the fishermen cut a small ditch across the dune, and the waters, rushing out to the sea, in a few hours widen to a broad river. The fish taste this lukewarm, brackish water and swim by the thousands and millions into the lagoon, where they are caught.

At the time of the Roman republic, in the fourth and fifth centuries B.C., the Pontine region seems to have been free of water, healthful and densely populated. Then, a little before 300 B.C., near the time the Appian road was built, something happened that has not been fully understood.

The natural outlet of the waters in the depression between the city of Terracina and Mount Circeo was obstructed, probably through some seismic movement; a raising of the ground a few feet was quite sufficient to stop the outflow of the waters; and the sea increased the obstruction by piling up sand dunes.

In this way the great plain of Pometia became hemmed in on all sides by higher lands and converted into a large basin, into which thewaters naturally converged from everywhere, except through the narrow channels dug near Terracina to connect the marshes with the sea.

New Italy intends now to tackle the problem of draining the marshes that has baffled each succeeding generation for more than two thousand years. The government is approaching it with all the means and technical knowledge of modern times and will accomplish the work.

The ancient canal of Rio Martino will be opened again, the mountain streams will be placed under control by building a reservoir at the foot of the mountains, and large pumping stations are to erected for draining the swampy land that is practically at sea level.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

BY ERWIN GREER

BAD BRAKES MAY MEAN YOUR LIFE

THE coroner rubs his hands together and solemnly says, "Accidental death due to carelessness." Why does aman allow bad brakes to go without getting immediately on the job and repairing them? Why risk his own life and that of the passerby just because he thought that they would hold up for a few days? Brakes are a valuable factor in the operation if the car, and it is just as essential that they work properly as it is for the engine to be right. The brake must respond to your touch just as does the throttle because in driving over wet and slippery roads, swinging around curves, and approaching dangerous thoroughfares, you must know that that the brakes are right.

Take the brakes, from the levers all the way back and front and give everything connected with their operation a minute's examination. Keep rust from eating into thest slender little brake rods, always. Keep a coat of paint on them because that is the best preventive; rust is what first eats the metal; and when that sudden strain comes and snap goes the rod you are at the car's mercy. Also watch very carefully the condition of the brake lining. Do not let that wear down too hard because there, too, you are flirting with death, which is putting it mildly. When they wear down many conditions arise with which possibly many readers are not familiar. The asbestos surface becomes hard and glazed, and there naturally is not the holding power there was before. Then you take up on the rod length and it is all right for a while; you tell yourself you will reline it or have it relined in a few days. Until it is relined you are wearing down to the rivets and when you brake you are increasing the friction there by fully 50 per cent and if the hill happens to be long and rough, and it is necessary to brake extremely hard and you do not think it necessary to brake with the engine, it rapidly heats up and it red hot by the time the bottom of the hill is reached, with the result that if you are little careless and have allowed oil to accumulate around the brake there is a great possibility of the oil getting on fire, due to its presence and the red hot brakes. Or they may freeze. If that occurs at high speed you won't be able to read any more of the Greer articles.

ANNUAL MEETING MINING INSTITUTE

THE annual general meeting of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, to be held in Bancouver on November 23 and 24 and in Nanaimo on November 25, is anticipated by mining men throughout the province with great interest.

The meetings in in the past have invariably attracted large attendancse and have been memorably enjoyable. The present one will undoubtedly prove no exception to the rule. In brief, the program as arranged will include reviews of the principal mining developments of the year by the provincial mineralogist, J. D. Galloway; by the British Columbia representative of the geological survey, Dr. V. Dolmago, and by the resident engineers. This will occupy the first morning session. The remaining three sessions in Vancouver will be occupied by discussions on three major topics, namely:"Recent Improvements and Innovations in Flotation Practice," "Electrical Prospecting,' and "Placer Mining Conditions." The first mentioned topic will be introduced in papers by W. B. Timm of the Dominion department of mines, Dale L. Pitt of the Premier, Mr. Oughtred of the Sullivan, and H. A. Pearce of the Britannia. There will be a banquet on Thursday eveening, November 24, following which Col. W. W. Foster will deliver a popular lecture on "The Retreat From Mons."

On the morning of the third day of the meeting, steamer will be taken to Nanaimo, where there will be an afternoon session devoted mainly to a general discussion on the "Beneficiation of Coal," to be introduced in a paper by Professor Robert H. Clark of the University of British Columbia, entitled "The Production of Liquid Fuels From Coal."

The business meeting will be followed by a dinner and festivities in the evening. The meetings of the institute are open to the public and a cordial invitation to attend is extended to all interested in the progress and welfare of our mining industry.

THREE KICKS IN IN A DOLLAR

..According to a leading resident of Emporia, Kan., who presented a park to that town recently, there are three kicks in every dollar...The first of these is when one makes the dollar, for, naturally, he says "it has to be earned before you have it." .....

....The second kick is when one saves the dollar, since he must save it to keep it.....And the third and biggest kick of all is when it is given away. The cornerstone of philanthropy is, in part, constructed of this last principle... ....

THE PRAIRIE FRUIT MARKET

CALGARY, October 19.—Weather here has been fine during the past week, and reports from all points show that threshing is again resumed There is not one quarter ohe wheat threshing done in Alberta, and business is quiet as a consequence. Two weeks of sunshine would benefit business at prairie points.

Two cars of cold storage prunes arrived from Washington this week. These were in illegal containers.

Mixed cars of vegetables are arriving from British Columbia, including cauliflower, pumpkin, squash, tomatoes and celery. British Columbia tomatoes are pretty well cleaned up. A car of California tomatoes arrived this week in lugs, also some nice cucumbers from Creston.

Jonathans in bulk are being shipped to Edmonton and are ogered in all kinds of containers, incuding the Ontario bushel basket.

Potatoes from Edmonton are being shipped to Winnipeg, where wet, backward weather has interfered with the maturity of the Manitoba spuds. They are being sold by farmers surrounding Edmonton at 30c per bushel, or $10 per ton, sacks extra. Alberta has a big crop of potatoes and we expect to see most of the surplus shipped to Manitoba. A fine car of British Columbia potatoes arrived in Calgary on Monday from Armstrong. The shipper hand-sorted these potatoes and is shipping them under his brand with his card in each sach. The high quality of those potatoes will earn him a premium in later shipments.

There is a selling war on in Calgary in Mac crates. Last week they were selling upon a five cent crate profit. This week one firm sold at cost, and its competitor went to 15 cents under cost, or $1.45 per crate. Such generosity will not last long.

Today Calgarians are being tagged with apples, donated by the Associated Growers and Sales Service of British Columbia. The proceeds will be devoted to furnish Christmas cheer to families where unfortunate financial conditions exist.

NEW MINERAL CLAIM AND LAND SURVEY MAP

A new map has just been produced by the provincial department of mines.

By showing the number of "mining camps" and the numerous mineral claims that have been staked and surveyed, the map clearly reflects and will assist the wide and important interest now directed towards the development of the potential wealth of these areas,

The modern practice of metallurgy, especially the evolution of new processes of treating complex ores at the Trail smelter, has very much enlarged the interest in this district, and consequently created a pressing need for a deliable mineral claim map.

The "system of survey" which has been introduced into the provincial surveys within recent years, has made it possible to correlate and "control" these surveys. The result of this is that these surveyed mineral claims are now shown in their proper relative positions.

Viewing the intricate maze of lines, one can easily concede that this is t he FIRST general printed map showing all the surveyed claims of these areas; and represents the compiled record of the survey work of many years.

Trails and roads are a most important feature in a mining country, and these, in the main, are shown correctly upon this new sheet map.

A very valuable detail to mining men and mining interests is the relative position of the various camps and the possibility of evolving plans for collective operation, shipment and supply, with reference to Nelson or other points. The boundaries of the mining divisions within the map area are clearly shown.

Another item of particular inerest is the outline of the correct boundaries of Kokanee park. Kokanee park is an area of beautiful natural features of forest, lake, stream, mountain and glacier, about 100 square miles in extent, established in 1922 and set apart for all time as a provincial park. It is situated within an easy day's journey from Nelson, Kaslo, Slocan City, Silverton, or New Denver, there being a wide choice of routes, and trails in plenty. It is a "fisherman s paradise" and an ideal place for the vacationist who desires to go out in the open and enjoy "roughing it." There is excellent mountain climbing, both for novice and expert, and a perfect wonderland of beauty in which to delight.

Story of Discovery of Copper Mountain

A HALF-BREED trapper pursuing a wounded deer led to the discovery of Copper mountain, one of the wonded mines of the empire, now controlled by the Granby Mining & Smelting company, which has produced millions of dollars worth of ore.

The facts surrounding the discovery in 1889, as told by R. A. "Doc' Brown, a veteran prospector of this city, to a coast paper a couple of weeks ago, give an insight into early mining days in British Columbia,

Nearly 2000 tons of ore a day are now being shipped from the mine to the company's concentrator at Allenby, The ore in sight, which forms a small portion of the reserve, runs into millions.

During the winter of 1888 "Doc" Brown was a fur buyer in the interior. For three seasons he purchased from trapptrs $300,000 worth of pelts, which he resold in the United States.

Hearing of a half-breed named Jamieson who had furs for sale, Brown visited him. While hitching his horse outside the half-bered's shack he noticed an anthracite rock lying on log.

Investigation showed it was rich in copper. Jamieson, on being questioned, told that he had picked it up on a mountain about twelve miles distant, near Whipsaw creek. He thought it was a pretty bauble. His inherent likink for colored objects had been aroused.

Next day Jamitson and Brown hiked to the location. Brown's dreams of a rich mine were more than realized, he states. They came to a reef literally solid with the metal, which was disclosed by a green stain.

It was then that the half-breed told Brown how he stumbled upon the discovery. A deer, badly wounded, had charged up the hill. He followed, and a piece of rock displaying the colors of the rainbow excited his curiosity so much that he stopped and put it in his pocket. He thought no more about it and went after the deer.

"Doc" gave the half-breed $20 to record two claims at Granite Creek, and cautioned him to keep the news of the strike secret. Early next spring, with powder, fuse and caps, they blew out a small portion of the mountain side.

"NNow we have found the real thing,' exclaimed Brown with excitement, as he picked up chunks of copper glance—almost pure copper 'It was prettier than the markings on a peacock, and subsequent assays showed it ran 72 per cent copper," he states.

By this time even the half-breed was convinced that the multicolored rock was of tremendous value. Brown prospected around the mountain and

Continued on Page 4.)

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

THE result of the by-election in Nelson last Monday was an important victory for the MacLean government. Normally, Nelson is a safe Conservative constituency, and the election of the Liberal candidate should therefore all the more gratifying td the administration. Mr. McDonald's election means that the government will have a safe majority in the house to carry out its policy at the forthcoming session, and it will also have an important influence on the next general election, which will, in probability, be held next year.

AN interesting history of the friendly, old-fashioned colonitl clock is given by Walter Randell Storey in Arts and Decoration Magazine. "No one of furniture gives quite as cheerful and quait a note to a room as does a colonial clock. There is a distinct decorative quality in a banjo or lyre clock on the wall, a grandfather clock in the corner, or an early shelf clock on the fireplace mantel. These interesting relics of colonial days, still ticking away never tell what they have seen years ago. Yet their round, friendly faces and dignified forms hint of farm houses with low-beamed ceilings, Georgian mansions with lofty rooms. The earliest tall clocks had plain tops. Around 1700 the tops were decorated with three balls or some other form of ornament, the middle ball being placed higher than those at the sides. Later the domed top and the top with the broken arch, so popular in colonial cabinet work, as well as the scroll top, came into the fashion of the day. If your clock has a square metal dial it is likely to be of the seventeenth century, for it was not until after the beginning of the eighteenth century that the arch above the dial appeared with its moving moon or hedaving ship. Clocks in those days had more to do than today, for some were also equipped to tell the month and the day of the month and to inform the family whether it was April or May."

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S attempt to "smoke out' President Coolidge on a third term did not succeed, but did revive a story told last summer while Mr. Coolidge was at the White Pine camp in the Adirondacks. According to the gossips the president was out on one of the lakes fishing when the sky became overcast. The boatman remarked that the dark clouds indicated rain. Mr. Coolidge made no comment. After a while the sky grew darker and the boatman again remarked that he guessed it was going to rain. Still Mr. Coolidge was silent. Then came the distant roar of thunder. A sharp flash of lightning was followed by another sharp peal of thunder. Rain began to fall. "Well," said the president's companion, questioningly, "I guess we are going to get that shower. The president looked at him and demanded sharply: "What are you trying to do, pin me down?"

PRIMITIVE man lived in America at a vastly earlier time than is generally believed, says Scientific Monthly, if the evidence gathered by the Colorado Museum of Natural History in the Southwest is valid. Nnstead of dating back only some 8000 to 25,000 years, the time when the Indian is supposed to have come to America from Asia, these human relics are assigned to the geological period known as the Pleistocene. It was in this age, from 25,000 to 1,000,000 years ago, that northeastern America was periodically covered with a glacier, and when prehistoric mastodons roamed the land. The discoveries are mostly arrowheads, metates (primitive grinding instruments) and other worked stones, found in close association with extinct animals. Near Frederick, Oklahoma, remains of a mammoth were found at a level of eight feet above that of a deposit which contained some of the relics. This is considered strong evidence of their antiquity. The arrowheads were totally unlike those in any known collections. They were primitive, but the man who made them must have progressed considerably in culture, as they were far in advance of the human relics of that period unearthed elsewhere.

THE old superstition that " every time a 'saxpence' bangs a Scotsman's heart breaks" has been exploded at Inverness. At the bottom of the Wishing well, of whose waters natives sip, breathing a wish and thereafter dropping in a coin, twenty whole guineas have been found this year, besides no end of half crowns and shillings. This is held to be significant, and a refutation of the idea that the Scot is inclined to be tight-fisted. For "wishing waters' are generally supposed to answer the prayers of their devotees quite effectively.

SHAKESPEARE used the skeletons of former life that had drifted down to him upon the stream of time, and were cast at his feet, a heap of dead matter. But he clothed them with flesh and blood, and breathed into their nostrils, and they lived and moved with a life that was individual and self-existent after he had once-thrown it og from his own exuberant and intellual vitality. His teeming brain bred lowlier beggars and kinglier kings than all Europe could have furnished as subjects for his portraiture. He found in his own consciousness ideals neither he nor any other man had ever looked upon.—Richard Grant White.

XENOPHON, the Greek military leader and historian, lived from about the year 430 to 355 B.C. In 401 B.C. he joined a body of 10,000 Greek mercenaries serving under Cyrus in Persia. Cyrus was slain, and it devolved upon Xenophon to lead home the Greeks over the mountains of Armenia, through a hostile and rugged country to the Black sea. He performed the great feat and wrote an account of the retreat of the 10,000 which is used in college today as a Greek reader.

TRANSPORTATION of food to the animals is quite a problem in any zoo, and at the National Zoological park at Washington an effort is being made to grow provender right on the spot. A large garden is operated not far from the pens and it supplies kale, spinach, lettuce, Cwiss chard, beet tops and the like in huge quantities. Even the lawn clippings are fed to the ruminants and water fowl, and trimmings from trees—the leaves, bark and small twigs—are accepted greedily by the browsing animals. Recently an orchard was set out and it is expected that soon all the apples that can be used will be grown right in the park.

FEMININE interest in aviation in Europe has started special fashions for air travelers, and dressmakers are displaying outfits for flyers. One costume selected was of soft leather colored royal blue, and consisted of helmet, coat, short skirt and full-length trousers.

THE charleston has been included in the annual dancing tournament between cities of Ulster, Ireland. It is not classed as one of the regular dances, such as the foxtrot, waltz and tango, but is given in a special and separate competition. The tournament this year was conducted in Victoria hall, Belfast, by the Ulster amateur dancing championship, and every amateur dancer in Ulster was eligible. The first prize was a loving cup presented by the lord mayor of Belfast, when the contest was inaugurated three years ago. Miss Katherine Watson of Derry judged the trials, and admitted that Belfast had better dancers than Derry.

ABOUT 700 miles og Boston in the North Atlantic the lookout on the steamer President Garfield saw a piece of wreckage. It was a hatch cover with a live object on it. The steamer stopped and rowing out to the wreckage sailors found a Siamese kitten, wet to the skin and half starved but still alive. Where it came from will remain a mystery of the sea. It is now a mascot of the Garfield's crew..

BACK in 1893 Mme. Anna-Emilie Guzman left 100,000 francs to the French Academy of Science to be awarded to the first scientist who would communicate with another planet, Mars excluded. During the 34 years since this prize, it has caused more trouble for the academy than all the other duties combined. Thousands have claimed the award. Letters have come from all parts of the earth purporting to prove the writers had communicated with other worlds. The academy would like to get rid of the money, but doesn't know how, legally.

Some people are too honest to take advice they haven't paid for, and others are too wise.

C. LEWIS HIND, in his book, "Naphtali"—the story of his adventures while earning a living by writing—tells of his first meeting with Amy Lowell the New England poet. He attended a literary supper in New York and sat next to a "rather large, formidable woman with an assured smile and no apology for being late"—she had arrived half an hour after supper had betn served. "She took the seat next to mine and at once usurped the conversation readily and animatedly. I listened with delight and wondered who she might be. I began to put questions to her, mainly about poetry, which she answered slightly, with half her intelligence. After a rebuff more pointed, I said suddenly: 'I believe you are Miss Amy Lowell!' She flashed her handsome eyes upon me and said: 'Who the h—l did you think I was ' "

Over 80,000 people visited Shakespeare's birthplace last year and nearly 60,000 Anne Hathaway's cottage.

Poems From Eastern Lands

CHINA

A PICTURE OF HUSBANDRY

Various the toils which fields so large demand!
We choose the seed; we take our tools in hand.
In winter for our work we thus prepare;
Then in the spring, bearing the sharpened share,
We to the acres go that south incline,
And to the earth the different seeds consingn.
Soon, straight and large, upward each plant aspires;—
All happens as our noble lord desires.

The plants will ear; within their sheath confined,
The grains will harden, and be good in kind.
Nor darnel these, nor wolf's-tail grass infests;
From core and leaf we pick the insect pests,
And pick we those that eat the joints and roots:—
So do we guard from harm the growing fruits.
May the great Spirit, whom each farmer names,
Those insects take, and cast them to the flames!

The clouds o'erspread the sky in masses dense,
And gentle rain down to the earth dispense.
First may the public fields the blessing get,
And then with it our private fields we wea!
Patches of unripe grain the reaper leaves
And here and there ungathered are the sheaves.
Handfuls besides we drop upon the ground,
And ears untouched in numbers lie around;—
These by the poor and widows shall be found.

When wives and children to the toilers come,
Bringing provisions from each separate home,
Our lord of long descent shall oft appear;
The inspecto also, glad the men to cheer.
They too shall thank the Spirits of the air
With sacrifices pure for all their care;
Now red, now black, the victims that they slay
As north or south the sacrifice they pay;
While millet bright the altars always show;—
And we shall thus still greater blessings know.

—From The Shi-King.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

A military airship, constructed in secret for the British army, creates a sensation in London.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., and party, arrived in the city at 4:30 last Friday afternoon by a special train.

Ald. N. D. McIntosh was elected mayor by acclamation on Monday to fill the unexpired of ex-Mayor Hammar, resigned.

Mrs. A. E. Savage returned this week from an extended visit to her old home in Pennsylvania.

The second car of ore was loaded at the Golden Eeagle mine this week for shipment to the Granby smelter.

The Spice of Life

EVERYTHING ELSE HIGH; WHY NOT THE ANKLET?

Senator Robinson, at one of his faous duck luncheons, was marveling over the high prices that prevail in the night clubs of New York.

"A young man," he said, "visited a night club not long ago. The cover charge was $5. Champagne was $41. The young man shook his head and started for the door without ordering anything.

"'What's the matter ' a pretty girl at a desk near the door said to him. 'Anything wrong '

"'What's that round your neck?" said the young man.

"The girl put her hand up to her gold chain.

"'That, she said, ' is a necklet. Why?'

"'Well,' said the young man,'everything's so high in this club,I thought it might be an anklet.' "

NEED FOR SPEED

What President Wilson said was the best negro story he had heard since his arrival in Europe, he retold to the American newspaper men during the return voyage across the English channtl after his visit to London. Here it is:

A group of negro soldiers were in a front-line trench on the eve of an attack. A white officer approached one of them and asked:

"What would you do, Jim, if you suddenly saw the whole German cavalry coming straight at you?'

"What would I do, boss?" repeated Jim. "Why, I sure would spread the news through France."

LEVITY RESENTED

A man who had bought a very veluable building site was surveying his newly acquired property in a mood of reverie when a stranger, in a similar mood, accosted him.

"Sir," said the man, "I remember when this property was a farm. Why, I buried a dog here in those days. And now hear that it has been sold for half a million.'

"Yes," said the new owner, with a smile. "I bought it."

The stranger was obviously hurt.

"But what I'm telling you," he said, is the truth.'

WHAT DOES IT MATTER

Conversation of two college sophomores recently overheard:

"You know, I feel like Hamlet did when he said, 'O Death! where is thy sting?' '

"Hamlet didn't say that."

"No? Well, who did?"

„Othello said that."

"Well, what did Hamlet say '

"Hamlet said, 'My kingdom for a horse.' "

"Well, that's nice, too."

LOSS OF NOT ONE FATHER

A physician summoned to keep a rendezvous with old Doctor Stork, found pater familias pacing up and down the corridor of the home, greatly upset. The doctor smiled. Then he patted the head of the family on the back.

"Now don't you worry, old man,' he said, "don't you worry at all. I've been taking care of things like this for nearly forty years, and you know I haven't lost a father yet."

AN ALIBI FOR ED

Two backwoodsmen in Maine knocked at the door of a house at the edge of the forest. "Hello, Ed!' said one of them to the farmer who came to the door. "Say, we come across the dead body of a man over there in the hollow an' we kinda thought 'twas you."

"That so? What'd he look like?" asked the farmer.

"Well, he was about your build—'

"Have on a gray flannel shirt?"

"Yep."

"Boots?"

"Yep.

"Was they knee boots or hip boots?"

"Let s see. Which was they, Charley, knet boots or hip boots Oh, yes, they was hip boots."

"Nope," said the farmer. " 'Twas not me."

A LIBERAL PARENT

"What did her father give her when they were married?"

"He gave her permission to return home after three quarrels and separations, but stipulated that after more than three they would have to arrange their reconciliations elsewhere."

A NEW LOUD SPEAKER

Ffiend—I wouldn't call your husband a loud dresser."

Wife—Wouldn't eh? You ought to be in a moom with him when he can t find a shirt.

COURT PROCEDURE

He drew her to him. She objected.

See here,' he said, "isn't this the drawing room?"

Objection withdrawn.

FOR Rheumatism

BAYER

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Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Applications for immediate purchase of Lots and Acreage owned by the City, within the Municipality, are invited.

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

List of Lots and prices may be seen at the City Office.

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

Sometimes the informality
of the spoken word
is more effective
than a letter.
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84

Statement of Apple Prices on the Prairies

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION FIGURES COMPARED WITH PRICES CHARGED BY WHOLESALERS

KELOWNA, October 10, 1927.—As reflecting the movement of McIntoshapples, the committee of direction announces that already 308,000 boxes have gone to the domestic market and that, of Wealthies, 238,$$$ boxes have gone forward. Prices on Jonathans, Winter Bananas and later varieties for western markets have not yet been set.

The committee has also compiled a comparative statement showing the price on Okanagan fruits on prairie markets as charged by wholesalers to their retail customers. The "Committee Delivered Price" is that set f.o.b. plus freight. The "Market Price" is extracted from the Telegraphic Market Newsletter of the Dominion department of agriculture, issued from Vancouver on September 29. The statement follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRICES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927

		Calgary		Edmonton		Saskatoon		Regina		Winnipeg	
		Committee delivered price.	Market price.	Committee delivered price.	Market price.	Committee delivered price.	Market price.	Committee delivered price.	Market price.	Committee delivered price.	Market price.
WEALTHD—	Fancy	$1.85	$2.05—2.15	$1.98	$2.25—2.30	$2.07	$2.25—2.35	$2.07		$20.7	$2.50
	Ce s	1.65	2.00	1.78	2.10—2.15	1.85		1.85		1.85	
	Crates	1.45	1.50—1.60	1.58	1.75	1.66	2.00	1.66		1.66	2.00
McINTOSH—	Fancy	2.20	2.35—2.40	2.33	2.40—2.50	2.42	2.75	2.42	$2.75	2.42	2.75
	Cees	1.90	2.05—2.15	2.03	2.25—2.30	2.12	2.40	2.12	2.50	2.12	
	Crates	1.70	1.85—1.90	1.83	2.00—2.10	1.92	2.25	1.82	2.25	1.92	2.25
HYSLOPS—	Fancy	1.60	1.75	1.72	1.80—1.90	1.81	2.00—2.25	1.81	2.00	1.81	2.15—2.25
BARTLETTS	Ex. F	3.10		3.22		3:32		3.32		3.32	
	Fancy	2.85	3.25—3.50	2.97	3.50—3.75	3.07	3.75—4.00	3.75		3.07	
	Cees	2.65	2.75—3.00	2.53	3.25—3.50	2.82		2.82			
FLEMISH—	Ex. F	2.35		2.53		2.07		2.07		3.07	
	Fancy	2.60	2.65—2.75	2.72	3.00—3.25	2.82	3.25—3.40	2.82	3.50	2.82	3.50
	Cees	2.35	2.65	2.47	2.75—3.00	2.57		2.57		2.57	
PEACHES—	1's	1.57	1.50—1.60	1.63	.75— .80	1.64	1.85—2.00	1.64	1:75	1.64	2.00
PLUMS—	2's	1.37	1.50	1.44	1.50—1.75	1.44	1.75—2.15	1.44		1.44	
PRUNES—		.86	.90—1.00	.93	.90—1.00	.95	1.05—1.10	.95	1.25	.95	1.00

Storing Apples

It is difficult for many people to realize that an apple is a living thing in which certain natural changes continue after harvest. If the fruit has reached what is commonly called "normal maturity" on the tree, these processes can be slowed up by storing the fruit at low temperatures.

The maturity of fruit has a considerable bearing on both quality and storage life. As an example of this last statement two pickings of Gravensteins were made in 1926. Trees in fairly uniform condition were selected. The fruit from one lot of trees was picked and a representative sample stored. Ten days later the fruit from the other trees was picked and a representative sample stored along with thefirst picking.

The early picked fruit was not as highly colored as the second lot and the ground color was still a pronounced greenish yellow. The second lot was highly colored with a good yellow ground and the fruit averaged three pounds harder than the first picked fruit. After two months' storage the early picked fruit was still marketable but lacked the dessert quality, color and hardness of the fruit from the second picking. After three months' storage the first lot was past its prime and practically unmarketable, whereas the late picked fruit was in a splendid condition and retained good dessert qualities. The market value of the late picked fruit was approximately $1.50 per barrel higher than the first lot.

Apples showing considerable scab or blemish from disease should not be kept in storage any longer than necessary as such fruit will invariably rot and wilt quicker than sound specimens.

Good ventilation that will drop the temperature of the storage room as kuickly as possible in the autumn is essential for the storing of the autumn varieties. Warm temperatureshasten the changes that ripen and wilt apples whereas low temperatures prolong the storage life by slowing up the natural ripening processes.

EVOLUTIONARY SPECULATION

They say a man was once an ape;
The ape was once a fish.
The "has been" now assumes a shape
That gives him high "posish."

Storing of Dessert Apples

Suhc choice varieties of apples as the McIntosh can be retained in their freshness and full flavor for many weeks when maintained at proper storage temerature. The report of the Summerland, British Columbia, experiment alstation for 1926 states that when kept at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit it required five months for the apples to develop softness represented by nine pounds as against fourteen pounds when the fruit was picked. Similar fruit placed in common storage where the temperature during the autumn months ranged between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit reached a softness of nine pounds in two months. By the time apples had reached a softness of 8½ pounds their market value had become seriously impaired by shrivelling and by discoloration of the flesh and and the development of undesirable flavor. These results suggest, according to the superintendent of the station, that it is not advisable to hold the McIntosh apple in storage after the ripening processes have reached a stage such that the apple has a hardness of about ten pounds as measured by the preshure tester. The rapidity with which2the fruit softens after removal from storage depends largely, it is pointed out in the report, on the temperatures to which it is subjected, but unless temperatures of well over 40 degrees Fahrenheit are encountered and more than a month is taken to get the apples into consumption, this procedure may be expected to ensure delivery of the fruit to the consumer in good condition. Referring further to this experiment this report, which is obtainable from the publications branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, makes the useful observation that apples retain crispness and flavor to best adventage either in tht store or in the home when kept under conditions of comparative low temperature and high humidity. A week or two in a warm furnace room or under the kitchen table, it is pointed out, will seriously impair the appearance and quality of the best apples.

APPLE WEEK

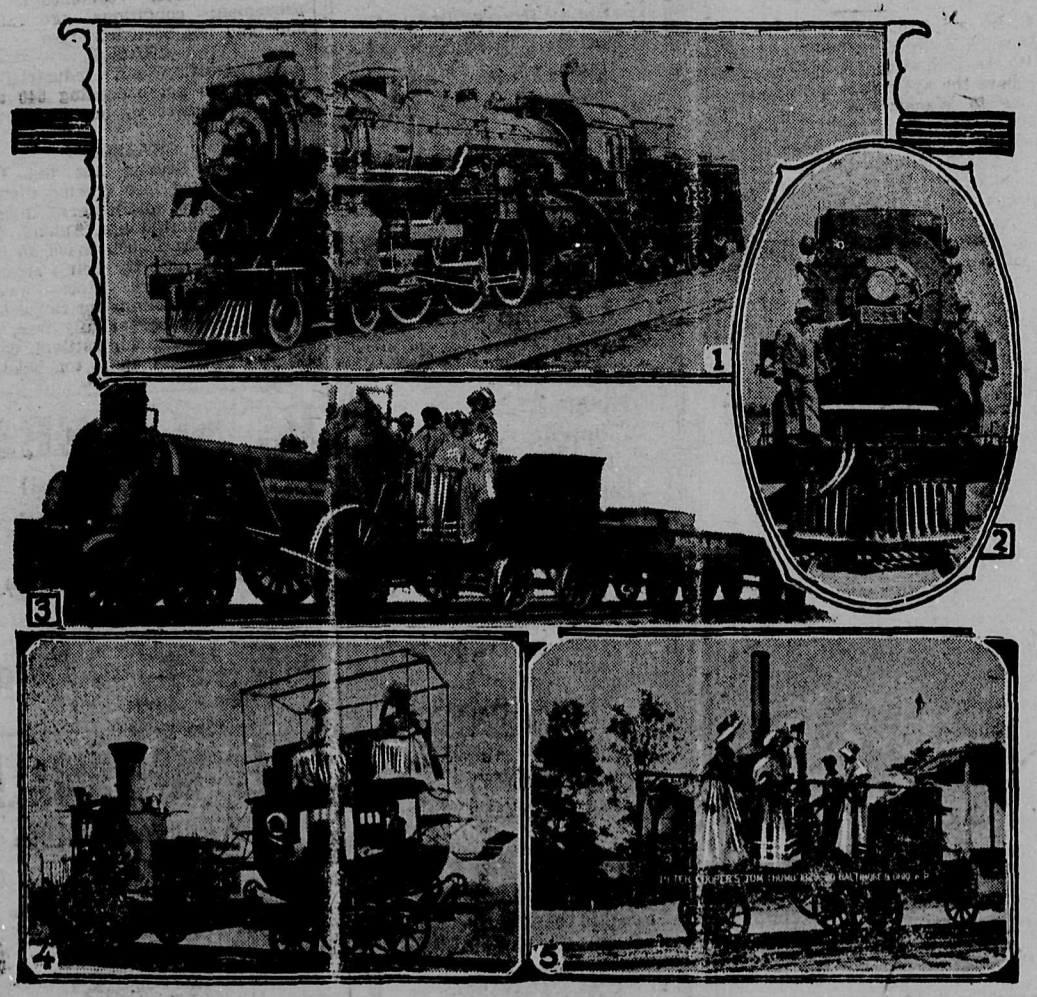
National Apple Week, October 24 to 31, will be promoted in British Columbia by fruit men and by the British Columbia Products bureau of the Vancouver board of trade.

A window dressing contest will be held among the stores of Vancouver, featuring apples. Money prizes and trophies will be awarded.

Hotels and restaurants at the coast are being asked to put on special menus for the week, using apples in many dishes. The British Columbia Products bureau will supply speakers to service clubs and other organizations for that week, as well as providing lessons for Vancouver school children onthe beneficial results of apple-eating.

"Apples for Health" is the National Apple Week slogan.

Transportation Epic of North America



(1) "2300" Pacific type locomotive that represented the Canadian Pacific at Baltimore. (2) Head-on view. (3) Early B. & O. engine at the Pageant. (4) The "Atlantic" of 1832 vintage. (5) Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb", built in 1829, the first locomotive in North America.

The epic of transportation in America from the days when Indians trekked across the plains with their luggage on poles dragged by dogs and ponies to the present with 250-ton locomotives thundering across the country hauling hotels on wheels at 70 miles an hour was enacted at Boston recently during the Centenary Exhibition and Pageant of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this fall.

Canadian interest at the "Fair of the Iron Horse" was keen as this country was represented at Baltimore by the latest achievements in the way of locomotive construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway was represented by its finest and fastest passenger locomotive, the latest type of their "2300" Pacific class locomotive, number No. 2333, which drew the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Premier Baldwin during their recent trip across Canada. Engineer W. R. Creighton (who has been with the Canadian Pacific 24 years) and Fireman R. F. Thomas (22 years) not only piloted the Prince of Wales' train, but took the locomotive from Toronto to Baltimore for the Fair of the Iron Horse. This locomotive is capable of a maximum speed of 90 miles per hour, weighs nearly 500,000 pounds and can handle 16 steel cars on fast schedule.

On the opening day of the Pageant this powerful engine took its place alongside a half dozen other giants from the roads of various countries. Notable among these from across the water was the huge new "King George V" pride of the Great Western Railway and the fastest that England has produced. During the opening parade of these locomotives the band played "Land of Hope and Glory" and "Rule Britannia" in honor of the of the countries they represented.

The Pageant is recognized to have been the greatest transportation exhibition ever staged. Every period of railway history since steam was first used for railway locomotion was represented and the result was a strange collection of contrivances that made the crowds stare in wonder as they puffed along under their own steam. The 250-ton marvels of present day railroads they professed to accept as something tangible but not the curios that have been preserved from nearly a hundred years back. Perhaps the most interesting old-time exhibit was Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb" the first locomotive built in North America being constructed in 1829. The backers of the B. & O. railroad were so impressed with it and the evident value of steam that they were willing to go ahead and organize the road a century ago.

Real Indians added a romantic dash to the scene. They whooped past the crowds on their fleet ponies and then returned to guide the visitors down to view their encampment a short distance away.

One of the outstanding features of the Pageant was the dress of those who manned the old-time trains and the passengers who made the journey each day around the tracks in front of the crowds. The costumes were true to the period which the locomotive and train represented and added sufficient color to make the exhibition one of the most picturesque and historical yet staged.

GENERAL NEWS

The total attendance at the Toronto Exhibition this year was 1,870,000, or an increase of 297,000 over 1926.

The Saint John Board of Harbor Commissioners is now busy working on plans for more adequate port facilities and estimating costs of new wharves, grain elevators and everything necessary to handle a larger flow of business.

The establishment of a "Faculty of Fisheries" at Dalhousie University at Halifax is under consideration. If this course is added to the curriculum, it will be the first time in the history of this continent that lectures on fisheries will have been delivered as a college course.

As a latest development of the Canada-West Indies treaty, ice cream is now being shipped from Halifax to British Guiana in liquid form and re-frozen at its destination. On the other hand, ice cream shipped to Bermuda is shipped in blocks and kept solid throughout the journey.

Application has been made to the Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners for the right to drill along the shore of Stanley Park and across First Narrows with a view to building a tunnel under the entrance to the harbor. The backers of the project estimate its cost at $4,000,000.

A saving of forty-eight hours was effected in the transport of trans-Atlantic mail to the city when bundles were taken from the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Australia" at Rimouski and conveyed by plane to Montreal. Experiments are considered to have been successful, and it is understood a future development will extend the flying service to Toronto.

Though the crop season is late, reports received by the transportation department of the Canadian Pacific Railway are most satisfactory, insofar as yield per acre is concerned. From many points in Saskatchewan word comes that wheat threshed out from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, while in Alberta the yield runs from 25 to 45 bushels per acre.

F. W. Swindells, a wealthy Connecticut manufacturer, is developing a model farm at Princeport, on the Midland division of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, twelve miles from here. This farm contains 400 acres under cultivation and 50 acres of woodland, ideally situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the upper part of Cobequid Bay and valleys of exceeding beauty. His Guernsey herd consists of 50 purebred milch cows. His barns are on the Danish dairy plan and are said to be the best in the province.

It is announced that the 2,000,000-bushel elevator at Midland, Ontario, erected by James Playfair and his associates has been completed, and that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to proceed with the construction of seven miles of line directly connecting the elevator at Midland and joining up its main line through Port McNicoll to Montreal. The immediate result, it is believed, will be that the largest shipping point on the eastern lakes will have direct connection with Saint John, and have the effect of greatly increasing the traffic through that port.

OVERSIGHT

Spifkins was a practical man. Phlegmatic and stoical and very practical. His office was on the tenth floor. One day he feel out of the window. But he landed unhurt on an automobile below, and rolled off onto the pavement.

"Aw heck!" he exclaimed as he got up and brushed himself off. "Now I've got to go clear back up afttr my hat and umbrella."

"Did father ask you any questions?"

"Jus one."

"What was it?"

"How much cash I had to spart."

DO YOU WANT THE PEOPLE TO READ YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

People take The Sun because they believe it is worth the price we charge for it. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they read its contents, including advertisments. This is not always the case wifh newspapers that are offered as premiums with chromos or lottery tickets

WE DO NOT WANT CHARITY ADVERTISING---

Advertising "to help the editor." But we do want businessadvertising by progressive business men who know that sensible advertising brings results and pay. If you have something to offer the public that will benefit them and you as well, the newspaper reaches more people than a bill board

SUN READERS KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

and if you have the goods you can do business with them

THE CITY

CONSERVATIVE MOURNERS

Conservative mourners over the result of the Nelson by-election in all parts of the province are extracting comfort out of the fact that the Liberal candidate received a smaller majority than the late Premier Oliver was given in the same constituency a fey years ago, and, taking this fact for their groundwork, are predicting all sorts of calamities to the MacLean administration in the near future. There is neither good sense nor the slightest attempt at reasoning in this sort of talk. Nelson is a strong Conservative constituency. The oldest inhabitant of British Columbia cannot remember when it went Liberal before the late Mr. Oliver carried it. Mr. McDonald's election, therefore, indictaes that the people of this province have more faith in Liberalism today than they ever had before.

The Boundary Iron Works are very busy at present, and some overtime is being put in by the crew of workmen The manager reports a shortage of scrap iron, but the arrival of two carloads from Vancouver this week relieved the situation somewhat.

Mrs. Mary A. Greig, aged 73,passed away last Friday at the General hostal in Vancouver. Mrs. Greig, with her husband, had been a resident of British Columbia since 1885, living the greater part at Greenwood. Mr. Greig diel in May last.

At a social gathering at the home of Mrs. W. E. Eureby, on Wednesday evening, the Ladies' Aid of the United church made the presentation of a clock to Mrs. John McKie, who is leaving the city to take up her residence in Vancouver.

The resolution respecting power rates adopted by the Grand Forks city council at its last meeting was approved by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities at its annual convention in Nanaimo this week.

T. A. Taggart left for Bancouver on Monday, having been called to that city by the death of his brother-in-law, the late William Cooper.

The official count in the Nelson by-election gives Mayor McDonald, Liberal, a majority of 28.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Woodland returned last night from a three or four weeks' vacation trip to the eastern provinces and the eastern states. They were accompanied to this city by Mr. Woodland's aunt, of Montreal.

The automobile stolen from this city last week was recovered this week, and it is now safely housed in a local garage. The thief had abandoned it fifty miles below Republic, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gregory, of Greenwood, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cook last Friday.

Mrs. John McKie left yesterday for Vancouver, where she will make her permanent home.

Story of Discovery of Copper Mountain

(Continued from Page 1.)

found it was a solid mass of ore.

Brown made a long and tedious trip over the rough trails to Seattle, where he raised $6000 necessary to form a company to stake out twelve claims, as the mining laws allowed only one claim per man.

In the following fall Brown returned, but a rude awakening was in store for the prospector at Ruby City. The town was full of the news of a rich strike on Copper mountain. Brown discovered to his dismay that news of his find had leaked out, and that already 300 claims had been filed on the mountain and vicinity.

A small town of tents sprang up overnight on the mountain. Thoroughly disheartened, Brown continued his way in search of fresh fields and awaited his time until the excitement abated.

He returned in 1894. In the meantime Jamieson had died. As Brown exptcted, a number of the claims had been abandoned, as capital was scarce. He renewed his assessment work on the property and formed the Sunset company, which expended $30,000 on the claim.

At this time news of the strike had again got abroad and caused empire-wide interest. Capitalists in the old country sent experts, some of whom condemned the property. The C.P.R. became interested and bought an option on 86 claims for $1,000,000, Mr. Brown stated.

For three years engineers ran diamond drills into the heart of the mountain, and the assays of the cores contained exceedingly high copper values.

Brown built the first wagon road to the property. Throug unforeseen circumstances, the Sunset company lost its claim. Two friends of Mr. Brown—Jesse Miller and Charlie Sanders—were persuaded to take up the clsims by Mr, Brown. They paid $2.50 for recording them and afterwards sold them for $22,500 each, when development work started in earnest.

Three of Jamieson's sons would not listen to Brown's advice, and they, with many others, missed golden opportunities, he states.

"There are ups and downs in the prospector's life, as the discovery of this valuable mine goes to show," commented Brown. "Although I had millions within my grasp and eventually lost all, it is some consolation to know that I took a leading part in developing the mineral resources of the province.'

Although 78 years of age, Brown is hale and hearty, and still tramps in the hills in search of precious metals.

A woman likes to have people say that she is young looking and is a member of an old family.

AGREEMENT

Mr. Murphy was taking his first flight ina n airplane. The pilot was taking him over San Francisco and when they were about 8000 feet up the plane went into a nose dive.

"I'll bet 50 per cent of the people down there thought we were falling," the pilot remarked.

"Sure," answered Mr. Murphy,"and I know danged well 50 per cent of the people up here thought so, too."

He that would eat the kernel must first crack the nut.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"My niece is quite theatrical," remarked old Mrs. Blunderby. "Next week she is taking part in a Shakespeare play at college."

"Which of his plays is it?" her caller asked.

"Edith mentioned the name of it, but I'm not sure whether it's 'If You Like It That Way' or Nothing Much Doing.' "

BY REQUEST

The golfer nonchalantly stepped up to the tee and swung one of those carelessly careful drives.

The ball sailed straight down the fairway, leaped gaily across the green and dived into the hole like a prairie dog.

"What have yau suddenly gone crazy about?" inquired the golfer's wife, who was trying to learn something about the game.

"Why, I just made a hole in one!" yelled the golfer as he essayed a double handspring with a wild gleam of delight in his eyes.

"Did you?" sweetly said the little wooman. "Please do it again, dear. I didn'e see you."

GIVE US THE OLD WAY

Another reminder that change is not always progress is an entirely new way to make turkey stuffing.

GENERAL NEWS

To meet the increased activity in aviation the Royal Canadian Air Force will be equipped with 26 new planes, according to information given out at Ottawa recently.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to give the name of Princess Elaine to the new vessel building in Scotland for the Vancouver-Nanaimo route, at a cost of $1,500,000.

To handle the heavy prospective movement of grain this year the Canadian Pacific Railway have opened the Transcona yards at Winnipeg and the new double track between Molson and Whittier Junction.

Some idea of the increase in the volume of traffic through the port of Vancouver is given by the fact that during the past year exports from that port were valued at $149,000,000 as compared with $68,000,000 five years ago.

The winter carnival at Banff is to be held from February 4 to 11 this year, according to L. C. Orr, president of the Banff Winter Sports Association. Preparations are under way that give promise of a greater carnival than ever staged at this famous mountain resort.

An exceptional crop of blueberries has been gathered this season, according to the agent of the Canadian Pacific Express Company at Kenora, 324,767 pounds having passed through his office to date, and approximately 30,000 pounds being shipped over the lakes to the United States. The estimated value of the total shipment is placed at about $38,000.

The names of Nungesser and Coli, who sought to fly the Atlantic but failed, will live forever in the place names of Canada. The topographical survey, department of the Interior, has issued a new map of the gold bearing areas in the vicinity of Woman Narrow and Birch Lakes in northwestern Ontario. The names of these two aviators from France have been given to two lakes.

E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has announced in a telegram to H. R. Silver, president of the Lord Nelson Hotel Co., at Halifax, that the railway company has decided to subscribe to the extent of $350,000 in financing the hotel. Construction of a $1,250,000 hotel building will commence immediately.

Canada's "Agricultural Jubilee" is to be celebrated this year according to an announcement made by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, who has taken the matter up with various provinces. It has been decided to hold the celebration in connection with the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, November 16 to 24 as the new building erected there jointly by the Dominion and Ontario Governments offer a splendid setting for this event.

In spite of the milk embargo Canada's exports of milk and cream to the United States have been well above the average this year, according to Washington figures. The total exports of milk and cream, chiefly the latter, show an increase of 34,000 gallons during the seven months' period January to July. The exact figures, 1,096,798 gallons compare favorably with 1,062,756 gallons in 1926 and 1,055,161 gallons in 1925.

"Picturesque America" Includes Picturesque Canada

1. Twin Falls, Yoho Glacier. 2. A Raft of Fun—Lake O'Hara.

Can you imagine a span of a thousand million years or so? If you can, try to picture to yourself the place where the Rocky Mountains now stand, with their snow-crowned peaks towering into the sky, at the bottommost depths of an inland sea.

Do you know how the Rockies were formed? By what Titanic forces these great masses were crumbled and folded and lifted high in the air?

It is a most interesting story that geology tells us concerning the formation of this gigantic range through the ages—aeons before the human race dwelt upon the earth, and only one of the many other fascinating things that one learns about one's own land, in "Picturesque America," a de-luxe volume, superbly illustrated with 500 photographs and charmingly written, which has been published recently by "The Resorts and Playgrounds of America," New York.

It is a compliment, and not one undeserved, to Canada, that this book, which describes so clearly and well, the wonders and beauties of the parks and beauty spots of North America, should give over more than one-quarter of its space to Canada's great playground. Yet it cannot but be recognized that her parks are unique in their magnificence of form and beauty of color, in their preservation of game and wild creatures, and in their possession of great virginal forests and vast regions as yet unexplored.

The National Parks of Canada are 14 in number and range in area from a few square miles to 4,000 square miles. For the most part they are found in the western part of the country; while the three most beautiful Rocky Mountain parks, Banff, Yoho and Glacier, lie along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Many well-known writers, such as Robert Sterling Yard, Zane Grey, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Henry Van Dyke, Charles Lummis, Arthur Stringer, Mary Carolyn Davies, and J. B. Harkin have contributed to this volume, which maintains a high standard of literary quality throughout. Verses of nature by equally well-known poets are scattered throughout, and there is added a complete index and bibliography. Hence besides the charm of the book it is invaluable as one of reference. It would seem that its purpose—to make better known and thus better appreciated the scenic marvels of America's wonderlands, must be accomplished.

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New Type
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THE SUN

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TELEPHONE

R 101

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant unreserved,surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation and imment for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1 Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Vivtoria, B. C., or any Government Agent.

Records will be made covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 5,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range, and 8,000 feet per acre east of that range.

Applications for pre-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to the value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant and unreserved Crown Lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes; minimum price of first-class (arable) land is $5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land $2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown land is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, on conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being siven to established owners. Stock owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers up to ten head.

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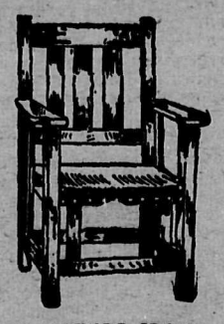

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