The happiest are those who have helped others to be happy

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 40 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927

PRINGE UNVEILS LAURIER STATUE

Address of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King

OTTAWA, August 4.—Address by the prime minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by his royal highness the Prince of Wales, Parliament Hill, August 3, 1927:

The statue which this royal highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to unveil this afternoon has been erected by authority of parliament to commemorate the name and memory of one whose life is a part of the history of Canada, and a part of the larger community of British nations of which his majesty is king.

In the lights and sradows of history there are few events which present more in the way of parallel and contrast than the ceremony of today and a ceremony of thirty years ago which it serves to recall. Thirty years ago, the British empire was celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. This year, Canada is celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the confederation of her provinces. Thirty years ago, at the heart of the empire of which she was queen, the revered and venerable Victoria was bestowing, as a mark of royal favor, a knighthood on Wilfrid Laurier, at the time the prime minister of Canada. Today in the capital of Canada, the memory of Sir Wilfrid is being honored by the illustrious great-grandson of her late majesty, his royal highness the Prince of Wales, our future king, who is about to unveil the statue of Sir Wilfrid in the distinguished presence, among others, of his royal highness Prince George, and the prime minister of Great Britain. Where in history will be found aught that speaks more of the inheritance which we of the British communities share in common; or more of its poetry and romance? It would almost seem as if Time, itself, had paused to pay a tribute, and to give to the occasion its appropriate setting.

I have said that the life of Sir Wilfrid is a part of the history of Canada and of the British empire. It is in the perspective of history that we must seek to view the life of Laurier today. That is not an easy task, for the great figures of history are seen in retrospect. They emerge in their true proportions only as the present recedes into the past. There is much, however, in the Laurier whom they all knew, which his contemporaries, by common consent, would have been quick to concede, and it is of this, more especially that I desire to speak.

Laurier was, first and foremost, a great Canadian. I do not, I trust, take from the greatness of other lives, some of them commemorated on this hill, when I say that of all the personalities in our history, his was most distinctively Canadian. It embodied much of Canada's past as well as of its present. It spoke to us of the two great races that have shaped our destiny, and of a broader toleration in religious faiths.

In his ancestry, by direct descent, Laurier went back to the beginnings of French colonization in Canada. Allied to the first enduring French settlement established by Champlain at Quebec in 1608 was the sister settlement at Montreal founded by Sieur de Maisoneuve in 1641. Among the number who, as soldier colonists with Sieur de Maisonneuve, sought to gain a wider dominion for their sovereign and their faith, was Laurier's first Canadian ancestor. Others of his ancestors came in the years immediately following. For eight generations in unbroken succession his forefathers pioneered in the wilds of the Laurentians, making for their children, and their children's children, homes on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

It was exactly 200 years from the time at which his first ancestor arrived in Canada, that Laurier was born on November 20, 1841, at St. Lin, a French-Canadian village not many miles distant from Montreal. In that interval of 200 years, Canada had passed from a French to a British possession. More remarkable still, Canada, largely French-Canadian, had remained British, when elsewhere, in North America, British colonies in 1776 declared their independence. Within this period also, during the war of 1812-14, French-Canadian loyalty once more aided in preserving Canada to the British crown.

The seventy-seven years which elapsed between the birth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1841 and his death on February 17, 1919, contain the other epoch-making events of our history—the establishment of responsible self-government, the confederation of the provinces, the expansion of the Dominion, and Canada's participation in the Great war. It was within this framework, which embraces Canada's development from a group of small colonie usnited by teh St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, to a nation extending from sea to sea, and holding its place among the nations of the world, that Laurier played his part as a leading, and, for a considerable time, the foremost figure in our public life.

Laurier was elected to the legislature of the province of Quebec in 1871. He entered the parliament of Canada in 1874. Three years later, he became a minister of the crown in the administration of Alexander Mackenzie. In 1887 he became the leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the opposition in the house of commons. In 1896, he became prime minister. The office of prime minister he held continuously for fifteen years. From 1911 to his death in 1919, he continued the leader of his party and the leader of the opposition. It was a great public career. In period of time alone, it embraced meembership in the house of commons of within five year ofs half a century.

At a moment such as the present, it would be impossible, even were it appropriate, to attempt to sketch the incidents of Laurier's career. At most one can but seek to recall a very few of Laurier's characteristics, qualities and guiding principles which gave to his leadership the commanding plac it never lacked. "Nature," says one of his biographers, "was prodigal of her gifts to Wilfrid Laurier.' Inappearance, he was markedbearing spoke of the chivalry of his race, and in more particularsthan one, he gave to chivalry its highest expression. His great natural endowments were enriched by a nobility of character that made his personality one of rare dignity and serenity. Wherever he went he seemed to shed "a constant influence,a peculiar grace." He was singularly devoid of jealousies and pejudices, ssingularly charitable in his estimates of others, and singularly forgiving. In all things, he was a great gentleman. His public and private life were sans peur et sans reproche. He was the type of leader who mmen delight to follow, and whom a nation is proud to honor.

Laurier was a great parliamentarian. His life was centred in the house of commons and its associations. Neither law nor journalism claimed more than the beginnings of his career. Once he became the leader of his party, it was amid the affairs of state that his life was wholly lived. It is di cult to say whether the gift of oratory, in which he was unsurpassed, and which he exercised with a natural and equal grace in the French and Englis languages, brought him more of power and influence on the platform or in parliament. Wherever he spoke, men were attracted by his words, and above all by the charm of their delivery and expression. Behind the gift of utterance lay a mind keen in its perceptions and richly stored in a knowledgee of affairs, in history and literature; also a heart, tender and strong in its emotions, and warmly responsive to the interests of other lives.

Sir Wilfrid's political thought was largely shaped by his study of British history and British politics, and by his admiration of British parliamentary institutions. He never ceased to speak of what he felt he owed to the writings and example of such men as Macaulay and Burke, of Pitt and Fox, of Bright and Gladstone. To him the British constitution was a bulwark of freedom, and British parliamentary procedure and practice the palladium of liberty. He was an upholder of constitutional monarchy and had a very real concern for the unity of the British empire of which he believed the crown to be the great bond. There was, he said, something which appealed strongly to the imagination, and which for

(Continued on Page 3)

Story of The Colosseum

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

IN THE Colosseum at Rome where many hundreds of early Christians were crunched by wild beasts under the sanction of an ancient Roman government, Rome's present-day government fqcently replaced a huge wooden cross commemorating the martyrs. The cross, originally placed by Pope Benedict XIV in 1749, had been absent since 1862. This great amphitheater, shown in innumerable pictures, is probably the most familiar ruin in the world.

The Colosseum is a monument to a highly civilized people's brutality—a depth of brutality that is hardly conceivable from the point of view of the twentieth century. The huge structure was built deliberatdly to furnish the best facilities for three classes of spectacles: fights to the death between armed men, fights between armed beasts, and fights between men and beasts.

Gladiatorial combats had developed from customs of primitive Roman days when on the death of a man of note, all his slaves slaughtered as human sacrifices during the funeral rites. It was really a step forward in a way, though a feeble one, when it was decided to have the slaves fight so that only half would be killed. These slave combats came to be staged in the forums and were viewed by the populace from temporary wooded seats.

The first permanent amphitheater was built in 29 B. C., in the reign of of Augustus, of stone and wood. In 57 A. D. Nero built a wooden one which burned a decade or so later. In 72 A. D. Vespasian began the greatest of amphitheaters, which the world has come to call "the Colosseum." No short cuts were taken as in the building of many other amphitheaters, where mounds of earth are thrown up and faced with stone or concrete. The vast Colosseum was built from the ground up, and far below ground, out of masonry. Few single structures, until the day of the sper-skyscraper of Ameicra, have contained as great a cubic volume of stone and brick and concrete as this eliptical grandstand of old Rome, built for the spectacular slaughtering of man and beast.

Begun by Vespasian, work on the structure was continued by his son, Titus. It was the latter who sacked Jerusalem. Twelve thousand of the many Jews captured at that time were set to work to complete the great building. With its dedication in 80 began one of the goriest chapters in the story of Roman amusements. The celebration of is opening lasted 100 days. Thousands of wild animals and hundreds of men were slaughtered to make this gigantic "Roman holiday."

The Colosseum is not quite so large in area covered as the modern football amphitheater. The eliptical arena (named from the sand that was spread on its surface to absorb the blood of its victims) is in round numbers 280 feet long and 180 feet across; while the rectangular playing space of a football field is 300 by 260 feet. To enclose such a playing field, allowing a margin outside the gridiron, a football amphitheater must be 350 feet or more long and about 250 feet wide, inside dimensions.

In most modern athletic amphitheaters the seats rise on a relatively gentle slope and the highest are seldom over 50 feet above the field. In the Colosseum the slope was steep—approximately 45 degrees—and the outside wall of the structure towers 160 feet above the ground, or approximately to the height of a 15 or 16-storey office building. the outside wall was built of great blocks of stone, while the interior was mostly of brick and concrete. The outer wall was made up largely of arches in three tiers, one above the other, and extending side by side entirely around the building. The arches on the ground level were numbered, and through them the Roman populace poured on the way to the spectacles.

The choice seats were those closest to the arena. From them one could lean over to tease the tawny lions who could leap almost, but never quite, to the top of the protecting wall; and from them one could almost feel the air of swishing swords hacking at the heads of the gladiators. In these preferred positions sat the emperor on a slightly raised dais, and below and to the sides, senators, leading patricians and the Vestal virgins, the young priestesses of the Temple of Vesta, who were so carefully nurtured and guarded by Rome. Many a time the thumbs of those young women gave the final signal which determined the death of a wounded gladiator.

Next above the senators sat patricians and other citizens in a dwindling scale of importance. All but the topmost seats were numbered and tickets were provided. For places in the unnumbered section the less fortunate had to wait in line, sometimes all night, as is the case of world-series fans in America today.

Grim and ghastly as the purpose of the Flavian amphitheater was, it was in no sense crude. It was a marvel of solid construction admirably fitted to the uses to which it was to be put. Beneath the arena in chambers and passes were concealed ingenious mechanisms by means of which sectionsof the floor could be raised or lowered, popping animals or men unexpectedly into view or removing them as quickly. Also the entire space could be flooded for naval combats.

For nearly four and a half centuries the Flavian amphitheater played its bloody role in Roman affairs. It was not without mishaps that might have put it in ruins much sooner had not Rome still been a going civilization. It was twice struck by lightning in the second century and twice injured by earthquakes in the third; but each time it was restored, and the long series of deaths in its arena grew even greater.

After Rome's fall, in the turbulent Middle ages, the old amphitheater, then the Colosseum, was used as a fortress by one of the family factions of Rome, the Frangipanis. In these times, too, it was robbed of the iron clamps of the outer wall which held the stone blocks together. The outer walls that stand today are deeply pitted because of these depredations. In 1349 an earthquake shook down a large part of the weakened outer structure. There was no power able or interested to restore it, and the ruin of the building then definitely set in.

For a long time after this the Colosseum was a quarry. Thousands of tons of travertine, marble, and other materials were dug out of the fallen pile or stripped from the portion still standing, and carried off for use in building many of the palaces and churches of Renaissance Rome.

Only a little more than half of the original structure now stands, considering the entire cubic contents of the masonry. But most of those who have viewed it feel that the part is much more majestic than the whole.

The Motor Car Drivers' Column

BY ERWIN GREER

TAKE CARE IN SUMMER TOURING OR ELSE—

The radiator should have been cleaned out with lye solution and well rinsed with several changes of fresh water before you started. If you have any rain water left over after filling your quart bottle for use in the battery, use it to fill the radiator. There is no lime, magnesia or other chemical salts in rain water and consequently nothing to form scale within the radiator. Scale interferes considerably with the cooling efficiency and the hard water found in some portions of the country deposits oodle os scalesf—enough sometimes to practically close the radiator circulating system.

See that the cells of the radiator are not filled up with grasshoppers, bees, moths, butterflies and beetles caught on the fly and see that the hose connections are tight. Replace leaky hose at once and use white lead at the connections if tightening the clip does not stop the leak at this point. Take no chances when crossing desert country with water holes possibly fifty miles apart, but fill your radiator every time you stop for oil or gas—and carry a spare five gallons of water either in a can, iceless refrigerator or water bag. Climbing mountains presents much the same problems as crossing the deserts and the best cars cars will be handicapped by boiling water on long, bad grades, negotiated in intermediate or low gears. It helps a lot, of course, if you have had the carbon removed before starting on the trip; and don't forget that driving in second gear with the spark fully advanced—provided your motor is properly timed—will heat the motor less than driving in high gear with a retarded spark. The second gear was put in your transmission with more than one purpose in view—use it.

If a leak in the pump packing cannot be stopped by tightening the stuffing nuts, it is an easy matter to back off the pump collars and wrap the shaft with a few incdes of common cotton string.

Care of the storage battery is important. The action of the sulphuric acid in the cells often corrodes the terminals so badly that it is impossible to remove them. To prevent this corrosion remove the terminals and scrape them perfectly clean before replacing; draw the bolts up snugly and then apply a coat of cup grease to the outside of each—you can't put it on too thickly, especially on the positive connection.

The water level in the battery should be maintained at least a quarter of an inch above the battery plates, and in hot weather during this means usually every other day—not every other week. Use only distilled water or pure rain water.

Corky Core or Brown Core of Apples

This is the season of the year when attention is being drawn to corky core or brown core of apples. Its severity varies from year to year, but its prevalence during the last few years has caused a great deal of anxiety to many growers. This disease is charasterized by the occurrence of yellowish-brown areas in the core and fsometimes in the outer flesh o the apple, but shows no external evidence on the apple and it is only on cutting that one can be certain of its presence.

Investigations on the cause of the disease have been under way at the field laboratory of plant pathology, Summerland, B. C., for four years and, while these are not yet by any means complete, many facts concerning the conditions under which the disease appears have been ascertained. A thorough investigation has, so far, failed to show the presence of any fungus or bacteria in connection with this disease. We believe that the trouble is altogether caused by an unfavorable growth condition, to which the trees suffering from the disease have been subjected. Thedisease occurs on trees which have suffered from extremes in soil moisture conditions during the latter part of the growing season, that is, we find it on trees which have too much moisture and also on trees which have too little moisture during this period. These extremes appear to kill off the feeding system of the tree and there results therefrom an unbalanced condition in the buds that are to bear the next year's crop.

Control recommendations for the grower are: First, to see that there is no excess moisture remaining around the trees during the late summer and early fall. In our irrigated section the danger of seepage is always present and the grower must make certain that it is not this condition that is agecting the trees. Second, where trees are growing on shallow, open soils, to see that the irrigation water is applied late enough in the year to prevent too much drying out of the soil between the time when the irrigation water is shut off and when the fall rains come.

Further details on this problem will be gladly furnished by the Summerland laboratory.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.

NEW GAME REGULATIONS FOR 1927

The temporary Game Regulations for 1927, gazetted May 19, have been withdrawn and retplaced with a complete set, gazetted on June 30. In publishing the regulations so far ahead of the opening of the shooting season, the game board is showing a measure of readiness in meeting the wishes of sportsmen. In 1925, the regulations did not appear in the B. C. Gazette until August 27. Publication was made last year on July 29 and this year a month earlier.

The principal change is in the realignment of the game districts. The Northern district has been abolished, and the province is now divided into Eastern and Western districts only. The Western district is defined as "all that section of the province situate and lying to the west of the summit of the cascade mountains and south of the electoral district of Atlin." The Eastern district includes all the remainder of the province.

The dates given of opening and closing of seasons are inclusive.

EASTERN DISTRICT—BIG GAME

Moose

Moose, of all male sex, in that portion of the electoral district of Omineca situate and lying to the north of the main line of the Canadian National railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and in the electoral districts of Atlin, Fort George and Cariboo, open season from September 1 to December 15.

In the electoral district of Columbia, except that portion thereof situate and lying west of the Columbia river, open season from October 1 to October 31.

Caribou

Caribou, of the male sex, in theEastern district (except the electoral district of Cariboo situate and lying to the west of the Fraser river, and that further portion of he Eastern district situate and lying to the south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway), open season from September 1 to December 15.

Wapiti (Elk)

Wapiti (Elk), of the male sex, in the electoral districts of Fernie,Cranbrook and Columbia, except that portion of the Columbia electoral district situate and lying to the west of the Columbia river, open season from October 1 to October 15.

Mountain Sheep

Mountain sheep, of the male sex, the Eastern district, in that portion thereof situate and lying to the north of the main line of the Canadian National railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and in those portions of the electoral districts of Cariboo and Lillooet situate and lying to the south of the 52nd parallel of latitude and west of the Fraser river, open season from September 1 to November 15.

In the electoral districts of Fernie, Cranbrook and Columbia, open season from October 1 to October 31.

Mountain Goat

Mountain goat, in the Eastern district, except tha portion thereof described as follows: "Commencing at a point on the international boundary where it is intersected by the center line of the Columbia river; thence northerly along the said center line of the Columbia river to the Arrow lakes; thence northerly along th center line of the Arrow lakes and Columbia river to the Canadian Pacific railway; thence westerly following the boundary of township 6, range 26, west of the 6th meridian, being a point south of Yale; thence east along the north boundaries of township 6, ranges 26 and 25, to the easterly boundary of the watershed of the Fraser river; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said watershed to the international boundary line; thence easterly along said international boundary to the point of commencement," open season from September 1 to December 15.

Bear

Bear (except White or Kermodei Bear), in the Eastern district, open season from September 1 to June 30, 1928.

Provided that no bear shall be trapped in the Eastern district.

Deer

Deer (Mule, White-tail and Coast), bucks only, throughout the Eastern district (except White-tail Deer in North and South Okanagan and Similkameen electoral districts and in the Grand Forks-Greenwood electoral district west of the summit of the

(Continued on Page 4.)

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

SO LONG as the Mosaic laws concerning food are adhered to, says Dr. Lyle Cameron in the London Lancet, the Jews are likely to be immune to many bacterial diseases to which other inhabitants of the same countries are prone. Ordinary septic infections trouble them but little, and they are the best suited of all white races to live in malarial districts. Of the factors which have preserved their racial characteristics, health has been one of the most important. On the other hand, the nervous system and mentality of the Jew, although of a high order, is more likely to break down under stress, a fact for which persecution may be partly responsible. In research undertaken by Sichel in the Frankfort (Germany) hospital for the insane, it was discovered that there were relatively more Jewish inmates than the corresponding percentage of the Jewish population of Frankfort. This, however, only held for certain groups of nervous disorders. The Jewish race is peculiarly susceptible to certain diseases an immune to others. Tuberculosis is rare and cancer is common among them, and they have always been considered very prone to diabetes.

"WE WILL change your watch into a twenty-four hour watch in a few minutes," is the wording of a poster outside a watchmaker's store in the Friedrichstrasse station, write a Bseriln correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. The addition of an inner circle on the dial, showing the figures from thirteen to twenty-four for the hours from 1 p.m. until midnight, is necessary, he avers, since the twenty-four hour clock has now been introduced by the railways, post and telegraph, street car and underground companies. Now, also, the German army and navy have adopted this clock, which, it is believed, will be of advantage, since it will prevent the recurrence of errors in the naming of time in military orders. It cannot be said, however, that the public is very enthusiastic about the new clock. It cannot accustom itself to saying 13 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock, or 23 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock in the night.

PARIS has a new garden. It is a pleasanet spot in the landscape. This new garden has been made on the eastern side of the island in the Seine on which stands Notre Dame.Some old buildings have been cleared away and the space has been employed to put the Gothic lines of the cathedral in better view. Yewh and box trees have been planted and at the entrance venerable stone pinnacles from ancient edifices have been erected. On the central lawn are some old carved stone. Ivy is being grown to form a curtain over the stone parapet between the garden and the river.

NEW methods are being used to measure the heat of Kilauea, giant volcano of Hawaii. Under direction of Dr. T. A. Jagger, director of the Hawaii volcano observatory, borings ten feet deep dot the solid rock at the crater at intervals of 1000 feet. As soon ah the temperatures within are taken and recorded, the holes are capped with metal rings to preserve them, so that they can be used for future observations.

EX-GUNNER JENKINS, who is said to have fired the first British shell in the drive against Von Kluck's troops in the batle of Mons, arrived recently at Auckland, New Zealand, to take up farming. Jenkins served with E battery, R. H. A. He took part in many large engagements on the western front, and came through uninjured.

GARBAGE of Berlin is to be made into artificial silk, gunction and other products. Kert Gearson has recently erected a large plant and announces that by his process all cellulose matter will be sifted from the garbage and subjected to special treatment. He further says that by distilling such matter as potato parings and pieces of wood, he can produce charcoal, tar and acetic acid.

THERE are few growing things more attrctive than that member of the lily family, the American hellebore, known to farmers as "cow-poison," because its roots disagrees violently with their herds. Cow-poison seems to flourish in the northern states, amid bogs and swales; but on the tablelands it extends far southwardsinto West Virginia's virgin wilds.

WHEN Napoleon retreated from Moscow, in 1812, was the last time Ivan Shapkov, of Lahti, Russia, got drunk, he told census takers recently when he gave them proof that he had been born in 1782. As a young soldier of 30 years of age, he helped repel Napoleon's invasion of Russia. He is now 145 years old and enjoying life and good health with his sixth wife, who is 88 years old.

A CALIFORNIA inventor, busy on a light-projecting apparatus for guiding aircraft during night flights, gave an amuhing proof of the concentrative capacity of his reflectors by turning the reflector to the sun and and cooking a joint of meat in the heat of the reflected rays. Incidentally, he claims to be able to throw a beam of light that will be visible a distance of 450 miles.

THANK God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day that must be don whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.—Charles Kingsley.

A PLOW that can be turned loose on a field and that will plow the whole thing without the touch of a man's hand has been perfected and put to work on a Nebraska farm by F. L. Zibach, of Grand Ihland, Neb. The power is supplied by gasoline tractor, but the control is by an electrical device that starts the machine and runs it around and around a field in concentric furrows properly spaced for accurate plowing.

TWO thousand butterflies which have been collected in tropical East Africa were recently shipped from Liverpool to America. Mounting of the specimenh had taken 333 hours of spare-time work, according to the collector, A. Lovering, of Clevedon, England. The collection, valued at $2500, also includes thousands of beetles, grasshoppers and other insects gathered by Lovering.

EIRE island, near Anchorage, Alaska, is the maternity hospital for moose. Moose cows are now swimming from the mainland to give bith to their calves. The island is small in size, but it harbors no wolves, and the young moose, when old enough to look out for themselves, are escorted back to the mainland by their mothers.

THE deaths from heart disease in this country have doubled in the last fifteen years.. This was revealed in a recent report of a medical association which records all deaths from heart disease. Twenty years ago, the report stated, the death rate from heart disease to each 100,000 population was 103.3, while in 1925 it had risen to 210, an appalling advance.

FORMER Empress Zita hah been asked by Hungary for the heart of the late and last emperor, Charles IV. The heart is at Lequeitio, Spain, and it is proposed to place it in the cathedral of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, so that it may rest with the bodies of the old Magyar rulers.

WILD ducks from the Oregon lakes have been feeding in the lowlands along the Columbia river, Washington. Farmers discover the ducks have been living on field mice which have multiplied there at an amazing rate in recent years. Ah spring hunting is not allowed in that state, the ducks may clean up this field pest.

EXPERIMENTS carried out by an English naturalist indicate that a new method of controlling the growth of hair may in the near future make it unnecessary for men to shave. In the experiments a strin of mice was produced whose heads became bald in sixteen days. A few days later they lost the fur on their backs.

A NEW anesthetic has been produced in Germany which is said to be more effective and more agreeable than chloroform or ether. The new method will do away with the necessity for an anesthetic attendant at operations.

BACK in 1880 "Prof." Ross Hall, who made hih living traveling about the country demonstrating how electricity could produce light, was not allowed to show in a building. Owners were afraid of fire or explosion, so his demonstrations were all out of doors.

SUNDAY, a Boston terrier owned by Allan Burdick, of the New Canaan, Conn., police force, is a genuine "coffee hound." Sunday must have his coffee in a cup, with a little milk and a great deal of sugar, before he will consider even the most tempting bone.

FORESTS produce timber much more rapidly under forest management than in the wild, virgin state. A good stand of Douglas fir in western Oregon or Washington under management will produce merchantable saw timber in approximately 60 years .

A GIRL aged two, named Winnifred Tierney, of Lille, France, is claimed to be the youngest child to speak four languages. She can answer questions in French, English, German, and modern Greek.

THE electrical industry in Americais a thing of htupendous size. During 1926 it produced and sold nearly $6,000,000,000 worth of service and equipment.

Poems From Eastern Lands

ARABIA

DIALOGUE BY RAIS

Rais

Maid of sorrow, tell us why
Sad and drooping hangs thy head?
Is it grief that bids thee sigh?
Is it sleep that ules thy bed?

Lady

Ah! I mourn no fancied wound,
Pangs too true this heart have wrung,
Since the snakes which curl aroun
Selim's brows my bosom stung.

Destin'd now to keener woes,
I must see the youth depart,
He must go, and as he goes
Rend at once my bursting heart.

Slumber may desert my bed,
'Tis not slumber's charms I seek—
'Tis the robe of beauty spread
O'er my Selim's rosy cheek.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

A party of scientists, consisting of the commissioners appointed by the Canadian and United States governments in connection with the international boundary line survey, arrived in the city Friday night.

The grading of Third street is at present being prosecuted with vigor by the Kettle Valley line, a temporary track having been put down between Winnipeg avenue and Bridge street to facilitate the work.

Quite a number of Boundary peopit have invested in B. C. Copper company shares this year, and they feel pretty good over it, with a 40 cent dividend announced.

The C.P.R. will probably place one or two switch engines permanently at Phoenix, assembling all ore trains at Hartford Junction and despatching them direct from there to the smelters.

Fred Russell made a trip to Franklin camp last Sunday. He came back with bronzed face and calloused hands merely from viewing the amount of work being done in that camp at present.

The Spice of Life

ECONOMY

In the club they were talking of men who, though famous and wealthy, were at the same time very mean.

"I once knew a man," said Butler, "who was so economical that he used cover up his inkwell between dips in case any shoulk be lost by evaporation."

"But I knew a man," observed Cutler, "who stopped his clock every night to prevent the works wearing while he was asleep!"

BREAKING IT GENTLY

Murphy had been careless in handling the blasting powder in the quarry, and Duffy had been deputed to break the news gently to the widow.

"Mrs. Murphy," said he, "isn't it today the fellow calls for the weekly payment fer Murphy's life insurance?"

"It is," answered Mrs. Murphy.

"Well, now, a word in your ear," said Dugy. "Surq ye can snap your fingers at the fellow today."

NO TROUBLE

"Having any trouble these days meeting your expenses, Bill?"

"Meeting 'em? Why, man I run into 'em every time I move."

"YES, SIR"

Two flappers were flapping
One warmf afternoon,
If skirts grow much shorter
They're bathing suits soon.

SLY PSYCHOLOGY

"Why did you tell that man he looks like a Greek god?"

"As an intelligence test," replied Miss Cayenne. "If he begins to smirk and act as if he believed it, it will show he is half moron."

A DIFFERENCE

Hank—Close that gate before the chickens get out.

Jake—Aw, they will come back home.

Hank—Come back nothing—they'll go home.

SALESMANSHIP

Mrs. Stouter—I want a five-pound box of chocolates.

Clerk—Yes, madam. We are now giving a reducing free free with every purchase.

Silas, the plowman, was used to eating eleven doughnuts at tea time, but then it was usually after a hard day's work in the fields.

One morning, however, it rained heavily and Silas found it impossible to do as much work as was his custom. So as he passed through the kitchen he called to the farmer's wife:

"I shan't be eatin' so many of them things at tea, ma'am. Ten'll be enough—but make 'em bigger."

HELP WANTED

Man of the House—Don't say anything to your mistress, cook, but have you a policeman calling on you in the kitchen?

Cook—No, sir.

Man of the House—Well, try to get one. We must have somebody to help eat up the cold ham.

SUBDIVIDING THE CLOUDS

The airship leaves the earth behind;
And Fancy, growing bold,
Says, "castles in the air" we'll find
By agents bought and sold.

EVER NOTICE?

Simpson—The newspaper printed your letter, didn't it? What makes you think the editor didn't agree with the statements you made?

Samson—He didn't correct the grammatical errors in it—or the misspelled words.

WHY HE WASN'T BOSS

"If I were you I'd be boss in my own home, or know the reason why," exclaimed the bachelor to his married friend.

"Yes, exactly," said the married man. "I know the reason why!"

IMPRESSIVE

Hobbs—What's the idea of a small firm like yours havingsuch a massive safe?

Dobbs—It helps the morale of our creditors.

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT

Howl—You recommend the hotel, but you say the owneris incompetent!

Howell—No, I said—inexperienced.

GOOD REASON

Diner—What's the matter with the coffee? It looks like mud.

Waiter—Well, sir, it was ground this morning.

THE POOR WORM

"Man's a tyrant," declared Mrs. Scrappington. "Isn't he, John?"

"Really, my dear, I hardly—"

"Is he or is he not?"

"He is."

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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.
"LONG DISTANCE, PLEASE"

British Columbia Telephone Company

THE SUN prints all the local news and carries a number of interesting features found in no other Boundary paper $1.00 per year

62

CROWN COLONY DAYS

Away back in the sixties thousands of acres of British Columbia's timber were sold for one cent per acre, which looked like a fair price---then. To-day similar timber is worth from $150 to $200 an acre, so tremendously has timber appreciated in value within the scope of an average lifetime.

What the young growth of to-day will be worth sixty years from now is beyond computation if it is protected from fire and allowed to reach maturity.

The moral is obvious.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES YOU CAN HELP

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

PRINCE UNVEILS LAURIER STATUE

(Continued from Page 1)

him had a great attraction in an agglomeration of continents under the British crown. The firm basis of the British empire, next to the British crown, he believed to lie in the complete autonomy of the self-governing units. Addressing the then Prince of Wales, now his majesty King George, on the occasion of the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec in 1908, Sir Wilfrid said: "As I advance in years I appreciate the more the wisdom of that British constitution under which I was born and brought up, and under which I have grown old, which has given to the various portions of the empire their separate free governments. It is our proud boast that Canada is the freest country in the world. It is our boast that in this country liberty of all kinds, civil and religious liberty, flourish to the highest degree." To those of his own race, he never failed to extol the degree to which he believed justice to be secured and rights to be protected under the British flag. Nor did he hesitate heartily to commend the free i nstitutions of Britain to those of other parts. It is an open secret that in the framing and acceptance of the South African constitution, General Botha was not a little influenced by the counsel and advice of Laurier. In a letter written to Sir Wilfrid, and read by him at the Tercentenary celebration to which I have just referred, General Botha said: "It is our intention to follow in the footsteps of Canada." More than one part of the empire has looked to Canada in the development of free government.

The rights of minorities were to Sir Wilfrid a sacred cause. Frequently I have heard him say that to be of the minority in both race and religion was, in his public life, the cross that had been given him to bear At the time he became the leader of his party, he is known to have asserted that it would mean much of sacrifice in the end. He was thinking of how the real significance of larger issues is often lost in appeals that are made to prejudice and passion. But here let us seek th perspective of History. We know so little of the real significance of crosses and sacrifice. To have been of the minority in race and religion, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, and to have enjoyed, as he did, so great a confidence on the part of all will, I believe, come to be recognized as the crowning glory of his career. Not only in Canada did it help to inspire in the breasts of minorities a confidence in his advocacy of British traditions and laws, but in the larger arena of empire, it gave to men of other races a faith in the justice and freedom of British institutions which, with less in the way of example, they might have found it difficult to possess.

As I seek for the guiding principles in Laurier's leadership, I find them in the words unity and liberty. To his mind the one was indispensable to the other. There could be no true unity where boubts existed as to liberty; and there could be no true liberty without a conscious unity. Unity and liberty, he believed, could only be attained through counsels of moderation and toleration. For this reason he sought, in all that pertained to differences of opinion, to avoid coercion and to practice conciliation. Unity and liberty were equally essential as underlying principles in the national and imperial policies. Appreciating to the full the significance of the differences in origin of the Canadian people, Sir Wilfrid believed with all his heardt that only by a profound regard for each other's point of view in racial, recould the unity of Canada be maintained; and Canadian unity was Laurier's supreme aim. In the liberty of worship, oflanguage and custom guaranteed to his compatrots by the policy of the Quebec act of 1774, and confirmed in the Constitutional act of 1791, he won his first confidence in the breadth of vision of British statesmanship. In the autonomy of the proovinces of our Dominion, he came to feel a security in the larger project of confederation. In national autonomy, he believed, lay the secret of imperial unity. Self-govern ment, expanding in area as it developed with time, such was his vision of unity secured by liberty, and his vision of liberty maintained by unity.

The imperial conference of 1926 has declared the British empire to be a group of self-governing communities, equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs. Here and now, it is interesting to recall that as early as 1897, in London, at the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Laurier spoke of the British empire as "a galaxy of nations." If, as is now generally accepted, "a community of free nations" united by acommon allegiance to the crown is an accurate description of the British empire, it may, I think, truthfully be said that few, if any, entertained this conception earlier or, in its entiretyof outline, more clearly than Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and that working towards its r ealization as he did, through good report and ill, no man in his day or generation contributed more to what we believe will prove to be the enduring foundation of that great structure.

All-important, however, as is a right development in inter-imperial relations, it was not on the place he would hold in the building of empire, that Sir Wilfrid's thoughts were cenl tred. If he gave thought to the matter at all, it was of the place he would hold in the harts of the people, in the hearts of the people in the land that gave him birth, and in the humble homes with which, in his boyhood, he was so familiar. There was much about him that made one think of Abraham Lincoln. He gave more study to the life of Lincoln than to the life of ay other man. "With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right" were the words he was fondest of quoting; and more thar once he made them words of counsel and advice to the rising generation. To the young sculptor who has made the pportrait about to be unveiled, we are indebted for an interpretation of Laurier that would most have accorded with his own wish. It is not the Laurier in the early years of his premiership, receiving a knighthood from the world's most illustrious queen; nor the maturer Laurier, at the zenith of his power; but the Laurier of years, the Laurier of the people, fighting for the right as God gave him to see the right.

That his spirit already has inspired the youth of our land is evidenced by what we shall see in a few moments. In a competition open to the sculptors of the world, the first place was won by the author of the portrait in bronze about to be unveiled. It was only after the award was made that it was discovered the successful competitor was a young French-Canadian, and in his twenty seventh year, J. Emile Brunet, born not many miles from where Sir Wilfrid himself was born. I am free to confess that it was not without some misgivings, because of his youth, that Mr. Brunet was commissioned by the government to execute the work. On behalf of the government, I should likepublicly to expess t o him today our satisfaction with the manner in which his task has been performed, and our high admiration of the statue itself. As Canadians, we share his pride, that the honor of executing the statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier now erected on Parliament Hill should have fallen to one of whom Sir Wilfrid himself would have been more than proud, and who has given to his country one more notable example of the artistic genius of the people of the province of Quebec.

In conclusion, as a resident of Ottawa, may I be permitted to say ,with what pride we of this capital city behold this statue, in the place which has been accorded on Parliament Hill How befitting are the the surroundings! Here are the houses of parliament with which Sir Wilfrid's life was so intimately associated; yonder are the Laurentian hills that he so dearly loved; and there the gate through which he was wont to pass. This city was identified with his public life more closely than any other. It contains innumerable associations with his name. It was here that, for many years, he and Lady Laurier had their home. It was his great ambition to make it a capital of which all Canada would be proud.

To me there is something deeply impressive in this bronze figure standing where it is. I have watched little children play about its base. How Sir Wilfrid would have loved that! I have seen men and women of all walks of life come in the quiet of evening to pay it reverence. Today, it is given unto princes to do it honor. There is something, however, even more impressive than all this. It is what is left "when the captains and the kings depart." It is what future generations will see, when we who knew him shall have passed away, and others gather where we today are assembled. It is the old man, with his bare head and his white hair, standing alone. fighting for the right as God gave him to see the right.

WHY SHE BOUGHT A BASKET

Addressing a Philadelphia Sunday school, Dr. J. M. Buckley, the eminent editor and divine, related an incident that greatly interested the children. He told of meeting a ragged, hungry-looking child on the street one day and upon questioning her found that she had an invalid mother and younger brothers and sisters who were without food. He gave her a silver dollar and then followed her to see what she would do with it.

"Now, children," he said, "what do you think was the first thing she bought with that money? Hands up.'

Many children guessed, but no answer proved to be correct. Finally one boy at the back of the room ventured to put his hand up. The doctor asked for his answer.

"A basket," said the boy.

"Correct!" cried the doctor, delighted. "Here's a boy that thinks! Now, my lad, would you be willing to go up on the platform and tell us why you think it was a basket "

After a great deal of coaxing the boy went up, but he was reluctant to talk.

"Go on,' urged the doctor. "I'll give you this silver coin if you'll tell me why you think she bought a basket first."

"Be-because," stammered the youngster at last, "because I was in Canmden last Sunday and heard you tell the same story there."

CRIPPLED INDUSTRY

"Jedge," a very large and determined colored woman announced as she ushered a frightened ex-husband into his honor's chamber, "dis nigger ain't paid me one cent ob alimony for sebben months."

"What s the matter, Sam " sternly inquired the judge. "Haven't you been workink lately?"

"Nosuh," was the response. "Ah ain't bin able to find mah dice."

WHY TAX REFUNDS AIDS PROSPERITY

Sunday—John Jones reads in paper that tax refund checks are being mailed. Drops paper with howl of delight, dasheh from apartment, buys self three 50-cent cigars and blows $1.40 on box of candy for wife.

Monday—Throws away radio batteries and pays$ 65r for A and B tliminators. Wishes he could afford a new set. Grumbles about cor looking shabby too.

Tuesday—Trades in old radio for $5 on $275 Snooper Nootrodyne. Asks wife how she fkeh that raidator cap on the new Flipflop Eiht.

Wednesday—Pays $80 for new overcoat. Detours eight blocks going to office to pass Flipflop agency.

Thursday—Gives wife $165 to buy motoring costume. Calls up Flipflop agencg and asks for demontration.

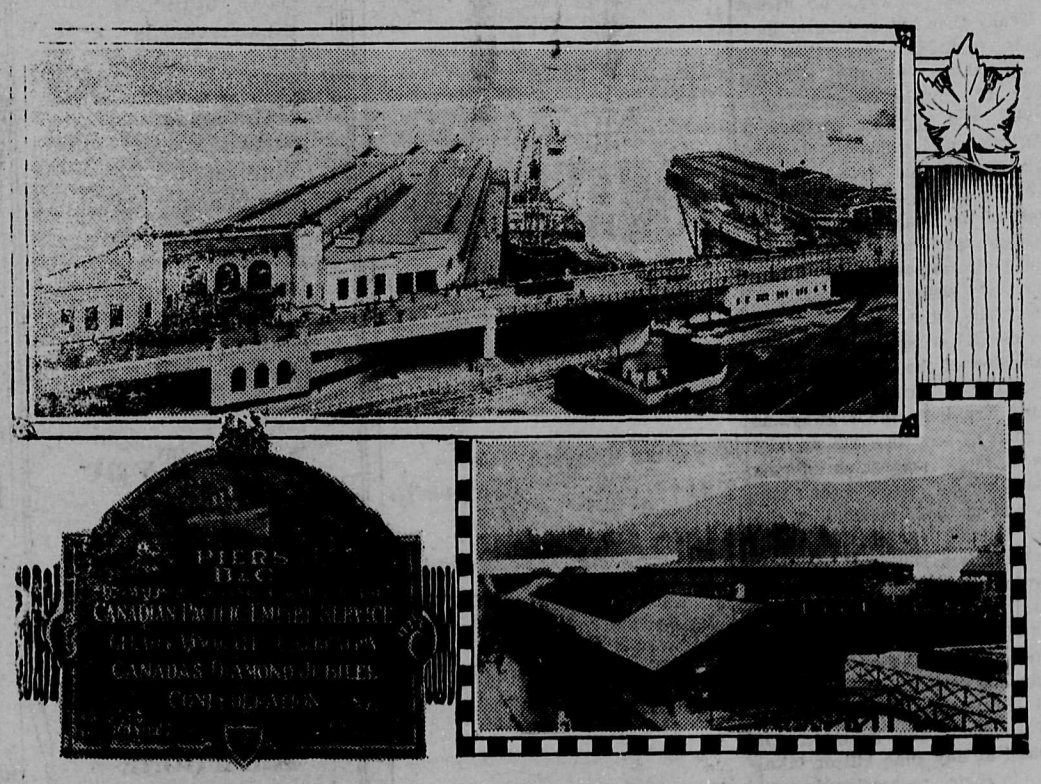
Friday—Swaps in old car for $75 on new Flipflop Eight at $2250.

Saturday—Receives tax refund of 27 cents.—Lift.

Turning to his wife, the husband remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes, said his wife sweetly, "by marriage.'

Great Pier Dedicated to Empire Service



1. New C.P.R. Pier at Vancouver. 2. Bronze plaque unveiled by Mayor Taylor of Vancouver.
3. The C.P.R. Docks as they appeared in the early days of this port.

One notable feature of Greater Vancouver's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation—and one that no other city in the Dominion can boast of duplicating—was the dedication and official opening of the new $6,000,000 Canadian Pacific Pier B-C.

The new mammoth pier is the second longest in the world, and was planned with an eye to a prosperous future when Vancouver will be one of, if not the biggest, port on the Pacific coast, and designed to accommodate at least two of the greatest liners built.

It is a far cry from the first wooded pile ocean docks built by the Canadian Pacific in the early spring of 1887 when Vancouver was a city of stumps and possibilities to the present pier with nearly 3,000 feet of berthing space available and accommodation for the cargoes of a dozen of even the most modern ocean greyhounds. Representing the last word in modern machine construction, the new pier is also notable for the pleasing manner in which the practical has been combined with the artistic.

The Canadian Pacific is interested chiefly in the trade with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand. Although imports and exports are of a mixed character, the most valuable single article is silk. Silk shipments must be transferred from boat to rail with the least possible delay. Facilities embodied in the construction of this pier ensure the rapid and careful handling of all cargoes.

While designed primarily for the use of its own ships, the C.P.R. will allow pier B-C to be used by the ships of other lines. Its length of 1,140 feet permits the docking on either side, of the largest of the present day trans-Pacific boats—the Empress of Canada, 640 feet in length—with a smaller vessel. Its width of 331 feet permits a moderate sized boat to be docked at the off-shore end at the same time that either or both sides of the pier are in use.

A special feature of the construction of the pier is that a promenade is constructed down each side of the pier leading from the head-house over the roofs of the freight sheds. Connections are made from this promenade to the ships by a long gangway so that passengers may embark or disembark without hindering the freight handling on the lower deck

In officially opening the pier Mayor Taylor unveiled a magnificent bronze plaque, a gift of private citizens of Vancouver, which bears the following inscription: "Piers B and C. Formally Opened and Dedicated to the Canadian Pacific Empire Service during Greater Vancouver's Celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation by Louis D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver."

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 re its contents, includi advertisments. T is not always the wifh newspapers th 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

Scientifically Packed

"SALADA" TEA

TEA

As free from dust as tea can be.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The residence owned by A. W. Smith, Great Northern conductor, in the West end, was completely destroyed by fire on night. Thq building and is said to have been insured for $1000.

A grass fire, said to have been started by a C.P.R. freight engine at Gilpin on Wednesday, appeared to be still burning last nigt.

Miss marie Dobry, who has been visitig her mother in this city for a short time, returned to Seattle last Saturday.

Mrs. P. T. McCallum and daughter Euphy returned yesterday morning from a trip to the springs near Nakusp, B. C.

Rev. and Mrs Beattle and daughter returned on Wednesday evening from their vacation trip to the coast.

James Berry, of this city, this week purchased Mrs. G. A. S. Bell's ranch qroqerty in the North Fork district.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mitchell and family roturday from a two weeks' vacation trip to the coast.

Miss Pauline Sloan, of Seattle, is visiting her mother inthis city.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION PRICES

Committee of Direction prices, f. o.b. shipping point:

Plums, Peach, layered	$ 1.25
Apricots, No. 1, per 4-bskt	1.75
Apples, wrapped, per box	2.00
In crates	1.75
Cookers	1.50
Tomatoes, Semi, No. 1	1.25
ditto, No. 2	1.00
Cucumbers, per box	.50
Celery, washed, per lb	.06
Celery, unwashed, per lb	.05
Peppers and Eggplant, per lb	.15
Onions, Bermuda,crates,per ton	55.00
Sets, in sacks, per ton	40.00
Silverskin, per peach box	1.25
Cabbage, standards, per ton	30.00
Ponies, per ton	35.00
Carrots, per ton	30.00
Beets, per ton	45.00
Turnips, Squash and Marrow, per ton	40.00
Potatoes, striaght off mixed cars, per ton	28.00
Washington—	
Peaches, Dewey, per box	1.10
Apricots, per 4-bskt crate	1.50
Plums, Peach, 4-bskt crate	1.30
Tomatoes, 28-lb lug	1.00
Onions, Walla Walla, per cwt	1.20
Apples, Wealthy and Duchess, unwrapped, $1.50 to	1.75
California—	
Pears, 180 and larger	2.50
Plums, per box	1.40
Cantaloupes, Standards	1.75
Cantaloupes, Flats	.75

THE ART OF MAKING TEA

Spalding Black, on the staff of the Salada Tea company, recently prepared an interesting leaflet entitled "The Art of Correct Tea Making." Approximately 26,000,000 cups of tea are consumed every day in Canada, and yet it is doubtful if one-tenth of this number is prepared with the necessary care to bring out the full flavor of the tea leaf so that this stimulating and refreshing drink may be thoroughly enjoyed. The following is from "The Art of Correct Tea Making":

Tea is one of the kindliest blessings of nature. In its comforting indulgence one can lose the worries of the day and forget the fatigue of effort.

The full of a cup of this gracious beverage can only be reached when fine quality tea is used and ceremonial care exercised in its preparation, to draw each tiny leaf the essence of bavor and refreshment with which it has been endowed by nature.

How to prepare tea:

In the countries of the East, where the drinking of tea has been enjoyed for a thousand years or more, the subject of preparing the leaf for consumption has become a fine art and a ceremony, but the full delicious refreshment and healthful stimulation may be extracted from the fragrant tea-leaves if the following rules are followed exactly:

Rule No. 1—The best quality of tea must be used. The tea also must be fresh, to yield the full goodness.

Rule No. 2—The quality of the water used will affect the bavor of the beverage in the cup. Draw fresh cold water and bring it to a hard bubbly boil. Never use water that has been boiled before. Sometimes chloine put in water to purify it will completely change the flavor of the tea. The water is to blame, however, and not the tea.

Rule No. 3—It is proper that only a crockery or china teapot be used, never one of metal or any other substance if the pure and delicious flavor of the tea is to be drawn out. Tea likewise should never be enclosed in a hetal tea-ball.

Rule No. 4—The teapot must be scalded out with boiling water and while it is warm, place in it one level teaspoonful of tea for each cup required.

Rule No. 5—Now pour the boiling water on the leaves. Allow to steep in a warm place for vve minutes. Stir just sufficiently to diffuse the full strength of thetea. Then pour the lipuid off the leaves intoanother heated vessel, unless served immediately. If poured off in this way, the tea will not take on bitter taste,which even the finest tea will do unless prevented from over-steeping. Tea made according to these rules will be fragrant, delicious and completely satisfying.

NEW GAME REGULAJIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Midway mountains), open season from September 1 to December 15.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

In the Eastern district, all fur-bearing animals (except Beaver and Muskrats), open season from November 15 to April 30, 1928.

In the Eastern district, Muskrats and Beaver, open season from March 15 1928, to April 36, 192.8

GAME BIRDS

Ducks

Ducks (except wood and Eider Ducks), Wilson Snipe, Coots, Geese and Brant, throughout the Eastern district, , open season from September 15 to December 31.

Grouse and Ptarmigan

Blue Grouse only, in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the Grand Forks-Greenwood electoral district and that portion of the Similkameen electoral district situate and lying east of Allison creek, the South Similkameen river and the Pasayton river, open season from September 15 to October 15.

Grouse (Blue and Willow) and Ptarmigan (except Prairie Chicken or Sharp-tailed Grouse), in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the Cariboo electoral district, open season from September 15 to November 15. In the remainder of the Eastern district (except the electoral districts of Omineca, Skeena, Fort George, Atlin, North andSouth Okanagan, open season from September 15 to October 15.

Ptarmigan, in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the electoral districts of Omineca,Skeena Fort George and Atlin, open season from September 15 to November 15.

Prairie Chicken or Sharp-tailed Grouse, in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the electoral district of Fort George, situate and lying to the north and east of the Rocky mountains, open season from September 1 to October 15. In the Eastern district, in those portions of the electoral dis? tricts of Cariboo and Lillooet, situate and lying to the south of the 53rd parallel of latitude, open season from October 15 to October 31.

Quail

Quail, in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the electoral district of Similkameen and South Okanagan, open season from October 15 to November 15.

Pheasants

Pheasants, cock birds only, in the Eastern district; in the electoral district of South Okanagan; that portion of the Similkameen electoral district situate and lying to the east of Allison creek, the South Similkameen river and the Pasayton river; in the electoral district of North Okanagan (except that portion situate and lying to the east of the Coldstream municipality), and in the municipality and district municipality of Salmon Arm, open season from October 15 to November 15.

Cock birds only, in the Eastern district, in the North Okanagan electoral district, comprising that certain parcel or tract of land lying within the drainage area of Duteau, Harris and Bessette creeks, and being bounded on the north by the Creighton valley Vernon road, on the west by the eastern boundary of Coldstream municipality, and on the south by the south boundary of the North Okanagan electoral district, open season from October 15 to October 31.

Cock birds only, in the Eastern district, in thatportion of the electoral distric of Creston situate and lying to the west Kootenay Landing, open season from October 15 to October 16.

Cock birds only, in the Eastern district, in that portion of the electoral district of Lillooet along the Fraser river from Big Bar creek on the north to Texas creek on the south, extending a distance of ten miles on the west side of the Fraser river and for a distance of thirty-five miles on the east side of the said river, open season from October 15 to October 31.

European Partridge

European Partridge, in the Eastern district, in the electoral districts of Similkameen and North and South Okanagan, open season from October 15 to November 15.

In the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the municipality of Salmon Arm, open season from November 1 to November 15.

BAG LIMITS

Big Game

Deer.—No person anywhere in the Eastern district shall kill or take or have in their possession during the open season more than two deer, all of which must be of the male sex.

Bear.—No person anywhere in the province shall at any time kill or ake or have in their possession during the open season more than two grizzly bear and three bear of any other species.

Mountain Sheep.—In that portion of the province north of the main line of the Canadian National railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, no person shall at any time kill or take or have in their possession more than two mountain sheep. In the electoral districts of Fernie, Cranbrook and Columbia, and in those portions of the Cariboo and Lillooet electoral districts situate and lying to the south of the 52nd parallel of latitude and west of the Fraser river, no person shall at any time kill or take or have in their possession more than one mountain sheep.

Caribou.—In that portion of the Eastern district lying to the north of the main line of the Canadian National railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, no person shall at any time kill or take or have in their possession during the open season more than two caribou, and in those portions of the Eastern district lying to the south of the Canadian National railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, no person shall at any time kill or take or have in their possession during the open season more than one caribou.

Wapiti (Elk), Moose and Mountain Goat.—Throughout the province no person shall at any time kill or take or have in their possession during the open season more than one wapiti (elk), one moose and two mountain goat.

Game Birds

Pheasants (cock birds only).—Except in the electoral district of Creston: Daily bag limit, 44; total bag limit, 15. In the electoral district of Creston: Daily bag limit, 3; total bag limit, 6.

Quail.—Daily bag limit, 10; total bag limit, 100.

Grouse and Ptarmigan (except Prairie Chicken or Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Daily bag limit, 6 of one species or 12 of all species; total bag limit, 50 in the aggregate.

Prairie Chicken or Sharp-tailed Grouse.—In the electoral district of Fort George: Daily bag limit, 6; total bag limit, 50. In the electoral districts of Cariboo and Lillooet: Daily bag limit, 3; total bag limit, 12.

European Partridge.—Daily bag limit, 4; total bag limit, 15.

Ducks.—Daily bag limit, 20; total bag limit, 150.

Geese.—Daily bag limit, 10; total bag limit, 50.

Brant.—Daily bag limit, 10; total bag limit, 50.

Wilson Snipe.—Daily bag limit, 25; total bag limit, 150.

Coots.—Daily bag limit, 25; total bag limit, 150.

Every person, upon the request of anyy constable or game warden, shall furnish satisfactory proof to him of the locality and dates on which any game was by him killed or taken.

The open season declared by the regulations do not apply to the hunting, taking or having in possession of quail, pheasants, prairie chicken (sharp-tailed grouse) or partridges when snow is on the ground.

AN EPHEMERAL LOT

The little shop-girl was reading the newspaper on her way down town in the subway.

"What are nonagenarians?" she asked her friend who sat beside her."

"I don't know," was the reply. "Why, what about it?"

"Well, they must be a sickly lot. Whenever I read about them they are almost always dying."

PRECOCIOUS LOGIC

The active mind of youth often finds a nugget of wisdom in a matrix of misunderstanding. That was the case with the little girl referred to in J. U. H.'s Weekly. She jumped hastily at a wrong conclusion, but landed on a bed rock of fact!"

"Papa, pro and con mean opposites, don't thep " she inquired

"Right," said the parent.

"That must be whp thep speak of progress and congress,' she concluded.

CHILDHOOD'S FAVORITE TREat

Early one morning last winter when the thermometer was near zero, a man who directs the operation of a score of newsboys considered it a good idea to give the boys some food to help them combat the cold. He invited them all into a restaurant. "Now order what you want," he said to them, "so you'll be able to keep warm when you go out on the street." And every mother's son of them ordered ice cream.

AND NOW YOU KNOW

"Ah, you are the young man in question. What's your name?"

"Ivan Auszelchmmugencugteki."

"How do you spell it?"

"As it is pronounced!"

CANCELLATION DF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN that the reserve covering Lots 3906s, 3907s, 3908s and 3909s, Similkameen Division of Yale District, is cancelled.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
15th July, 1927.

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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 improvement 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, Victoria, 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 can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to 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 lands 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 given 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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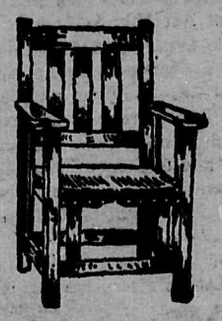

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