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It takes a brave man to deny an erroneous report about himself that is complimentary

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 4 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927

Legislative Library

POPULARIZING B. C. FRUIT ON PRAIRIES

THE weekly letters of the committee of direction to the newspapers have been omitted for the last few weews, owing to the absence of O. W. Hembling at the coast on potato control and the absence of the chairman on the prairies investigating conditions there.

Potato Situation Difficult

The potato situation presents innumerble difficulties owing to the Oriental aspect of the business.The committee, however, through Mr. Hembling, has been very persistent in enforcing the Act wherever possible, and the result is that the white growtrs in the Dry Belt are understood to be more completely behind its operations than ever before. Indeed, some of these contend that but for it interior potatoes would have been selling as low as $2 per ton. The advent of winter weather, in all probability, will change the situation somewhat.

Prairie Sentiment Favorable to Committee

The chairman visited the cities of Calgary (twice), Moose Jaw, Regina (twice), Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton on his trip. In each city he interviewed all the brokers and jobbers which time permitted, and in Winnipeg and Calgary he met the jobbers collectively in meetings lasting for several hours.

In all places he found sentiment favorable to the committee because of more stabilized conditions, although, likewise, difficulties were reported. These had to do chiefly with the condition of fruit and vegetables on arrival and the passing of claims in regard thereto. Indeed, this matter of claims and their adjustment cut a large figure in the various discussions. It is not at all improbable that the attitude of the committee in approving claims before final settlement will be found to have effected a material saving to the industry.

It is more now than ever the contention that nothing except products of unquestioned worth should leave British Columbia, and quality in fruit must be beyond question if the shippers are to have the support of the trade on the prairies to the full extent. Remember, that conditions are now vitally changed and that jobbers put their money into supplies f.o.b. points in British Columbia, whereas formerly the shippers were consigning and rolling their goods to be dealt with according to conditions on arrival and the type of market experiditions in weather or transit, a purchaser of a car of specified varieties and grades is entitled to receive quality as ordered just as much as if he were buying biscuits or cast iron pipe.

The fruits and vegetables of British Columbia are in a position which they have not commanded for many years past, but it is only by the conscientious efforts of all connected with the industry that the happy condition of f.o.b. selling will be maintained.

While it is conceded that the committee has this season met with a measure of success,s it is frequently given as a reason that the crop has been a small one (though it is a question if the 1927 apple crop is not more than fully equal to normal) and the question is asked, what will be done in a year of heavy crop.

Councils of Women Promise Co-operation

Il was with the idea of partly answering this question that the chairman conferred with the leaders among the women's organizations of the prairies. The most promising channels appeared to be those of the Local Councils of Women, and he was able to have lengthy interviews with the presidents of the local and provincial councils in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary. They expressed their willingness to cooperate ate in fruit distribution, if properly advised from time to time.

In addition, the chairman was invited to address a gathering of some six hundred teachers and Normal students who were assembled in convention in Regina. The story of British Columbia, its fruit and its fruit industry was thus brought to the attention of influential representatives from all districts in southern Saskatchewan.

The field for educational work of this sort is unlimited, and it was the contention of all interviewed that the purchase of British Columbia fruit would be greatly stimulated if housewives were authoritatively informed as to the time when each of the varieties of should be bought.

It would be idle, of course, to claim that fruit will sell in quantities regardless of cost, and the principle of modest prices in years of plenty will naturally have to be observed.

British Columbia Apples Sell in Eastern Provinces

To conclude with a matter of figures, it may be said that altogether nearly one million and three-quarter boxes of apples have been marketed n Canada alone up to date, of which approximately 145,000 have been sold in Ontario and 105,000 in the eastern provinces. It is further interesting two note that Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland imported both Jonathans and McIntosh, while two personal friends of the chairman enquiring for apples in Halifax, N. S., were both offered fruit from British Columbia.—Interior Tree Fruit and Begetable Committee of Direction.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Greer

IT IS EASY TO MTET ST. PETER

THE recipe for meeting Saint Peter? Here it is: take any fool, add plain jackass ignorance and a motor car; soak the fool well in his own ego,place in the car and let go. After due time remove and set in a satin-liner receptacle garnish with flowers.

But the fool grins at advice and offers the following tips to those who wish to pass throuugh the pearly gates.

Always drive fast and never sound your horn when leaving an alley. Race with locomotives when approching a grade crossing. Engineers like it, as it breaks the monotonw of their jobs. Take the shortest route aroud blind left-hand curves. Let the other fellow watch out for himself. Never look around when you back up, as there is never anyone behind you. Always speed. It distinguishes you as a driver of pep.

Drive fast on wet pavements and never use nonskid chains. There is always something to stop you—often a heavy truck or a strong curb. Drive just as if there weren't twenty million other cars in service. In wet weather always drive in trolley tracks. It's smooth going ando ut of the mud. Always lock your brakes and weed chainsin the tool box when skidding. It makes the job more artistic.

In sloppy weather drive close to the curb and spash pedestrians. Dry cleaners appreciate it. Always aus e cutout. Snappy drivers always do, and sick sick people love it. Never soundy our horn on ther oad, but save it for late at night asa door beel. In this way you will be sure to get attention from mothers of sleeping children.

When driving atn ight make sure one of your headlights is out. This makes people believe you are Deaji Eye Dick, which greatly enhances yours afety. When stopping for traffic signals always inch onto the pedestrian's righto f way, and always make your "horseshoe" turns at intersections where the traffic is the heaviest.

The fool grins. That same grin is on his face when, later, he is hurried to the morgue—only then the grin is more morrible.

PROPER PLACE TO LOOK

During the moving a portrait of one of the ancestors of the Blodgett family had got lost. No one could find it at either the old or the new house, and there was great consternation. William Blodgett, aged ten, was offered a "treat," value not announced, for any hint that would lead to the return of the missing grandfather.

At noon he came home from school breathless. "I think, mother," he said, "I think we can find grandfather's picture."

"Where?"

"Downtown. I saw a notice on a shop window, and it said: 'Paintings restored within.'"

If a man can lead, he will.

Dead Cities of Carthage

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

FEW sites of antiquity have a more illustrious history than the peninsula on which lie the accumulated ruinos of the dead cities of Carthage. Phoenicians, Berbers, Numidians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantine crusaders, and, lastly, the Arabs have all left their traces, and today in the strata oft hirty centuries lie the mute evidences of long racial warfare and the dethronement of past splendors.

Here, where peace now reigns over the marble dust, is a natural beauty and grandeur equal to any of the famous scenes along the Mediterranean shore, and the panorama viewed from Cape Carthage explains Queen Dido's selection of the site, in the ninth century B.C., for the first Punic city of Carthage.

From the summit of the ancient hill called Byrsa (meaning "hide," and reminiscent of the Dido story of the bull skin), is unfolded the landscape which was once the scene of great tragedy of the Mediterranean To the east lies the magnificent Gulf of Tunis, of azure blue shading off into emerald green nearth e shore.

On theo pposite bank, arise the majestic twin summits of the sacred mountain of the Carthaginians, the Bou-Kornein. There stood the temple dedicated to Baal, but only a few stones mark the spot where the flames of votive offerings once paid homage to the insatiable Phoenician gods.

To the south, in an amphitheater surrounded by purple mountains, its hundred minarets reflected in the Tunis lagoon, lies "the White Mantle of the Prophet," as the Arabs call the city of Tunis today.

The picturesque village of Sidi-bou-Said crownst he northern promontory of Cape Carthage. It looks somewhat liked white dove,t he sacred symbol of theC arthaginians, for its roofs and domes spread out like wings above the blood-red precipices that stand like sentinels above the entrance to the Gulf of Tunis.

Thisi s the scene so often gazen upon by Di do, Pyrrhus, Hasdrubal, Hanicler, Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, Cyprian, Augustine, Genseric and St. Louis, andi ts history is made still more eloquentb y the resurrection of its buried ruins.

Under Earth and Water

The excavation ofC arthage is difficult because of the great topographical changes that have taken place since Punis days. For these changes the Medjerda river is responsiblet o a considerable degree, as its alluvial deposits have encroached upon a large part of the peninsula, completely covering a portion of land which in all probability was once occupied by the city. Today the Arabss till call these marshes Bahar el Azrag, meaning "the Blue Sea."

From motion picture films taken by airplane it is quite evident that there are vast submarine walls at Cape Kamart, to the northwest of the peninsula. Excavations at this point, it is believed, will throw some light on the old baffling mystery as to the site of the Punic ports, where the mighty merchants beetso f the Canaanites pliedt o and fro. (As may be remembered, the Phoenicians, whose Roman name was "Punicus," were natives of Canaan, in the lowlands of Palestine, prior to the invasion of the Jews.)

According to thed escriptions of Appian and other Roman historians, we know the ports to hae been circular at one time, with the admiral's military palace in the center, and at another time quadrilateral. It is said that as many as 220 galleys could be anchored at one time in the harbor. Actually a series of harbors they were, of imposing architecture and were markedo ff by gigantic columns, between which the ships were moored.

Carthage a Great City

Thes ea has risen three and one-half yards since Roman days, and there are many ruins under water in the gulf, and at La Marsa, north of the rebuilt city.

The question of when the Egyptions may have occupied this territory can be solved only byt he most laborious and prolonged reseach, since Cambe, the city of the Sidonians, was founded by them six centuries before Dido (really Elissar, daughter of KingM athan of Tyre) settled there with her fugitive Phoenicians, prior to 800 B.C. Cambe was merely a ruin at this time, and history agords nothing beyond the fact of its existence and origin. Sidon had been the principal Phoenician seaport; so the Carthaginian people held their section of whati s now Tunis as far back as their African history has been revealed.

Under the Barcas family (Hasdrubal, Hamilcar, Hannibal, etc.) Carthage was a great center of wealth and commerce, with a population which has been estimated variously between 700,000 and 1,000,000.

The buildings of Carthage prior to its destruction by the Romans, in 146 B.C., were in some cases seven stories high.

Twenty, forty, and sixty feet below the surface have been unearthed the vestiges of the Byzentine, Roman and Phoenician occupations. In this work have been engaged the explorers Gaukler, Merlin and Poinssot, of the Service des Antiquites, but the most notable efforts have been those of Pere Dellattre, who, with exceedingly meager resources, has labored over the ruins for fifty years. He has discovered four of the earliest Christian basillicas, Roman and Punic necropolises, an amphitheater, and many priceless relics, but during hisl ong period of arduouss earch he has actually explored only one-tenth of Roman and Christian Carthage. Lately under Count de Prorok, remains previously located by Pere Dellattre have been completely excavated.

Temple of Tanit Uncovered

The most sensational discovery lately was the Temple of Tanit by the amateur archaeologist, M. Icart, where human sacrifices were offered by the Carthaginians to the goddess of that namea nd to Baal Ammon. Literally hundreds of urns were found containing the bones of children from to twelve years of age who had been burned alive.

The clew which ledt o this important discovery was supplied by an Arab, who was seen digging for stone inscriptions near the location of the Punic ports for the purpose of selling them to tourists. Operations were undertaken near by and inscriptions were found to the deities emnntioned and a large field of stiles bearing the pagan symbol of fertility, a crescent reversed over a disko r triangle.

Below this site were the urns, which were aboutt welve inches high, of red or whie terra cotta, with handles, and wide mouths sealed with yellow clay. Besides the bones of children were those of l ambs and birds here and there. The name of the child sacrificed appeared on the stile immediately above.

The altarsu nearthed at the lowest level were undoubtedly of Egyptian origin.

FIRST CONVICTION UNDER PRODUCE MARKETING ACT

KAMLOOPS, Nov. 22.—Before Magistrate Fisher last week, the case of Rex vs. Mah Chong, charged with a violation of the Produce Marketing Act, came to trial before a crowded court, the large attendance being evidence of the keen interest taken in the first prosecution under the much discussed marketing control legislation.

The charge was shipping without a license. Evidence for the defence failed to establish that any determined effort was made by the accused to obtain a license to ship, and Mah Chong was vned $50 and costs.

It is understood that an appeal may yet be taken on the constitutional aspect of the Marketing Act.

C. H. Dunbar acted for the prosecution, while R. L. ("Pat") Maitland of Vancouver and A. C. Skaling of Kamloops appeared for the defence.

A fortune will be made by the man who invents a home pants pressing machine.

A cheerful countenance will make fools believe you are good-natured.—Chesterfield.

Usually the early bird catches the worm for the benefit of the little fellows who stayed at home.

MANY EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

Special Correspondence

VICTORIA, Nov. 22.—"British Columbia enjoys a splendid reputation in eastern business and financial circles. It is generally recognized that the province has weathered a long period of hard times for everyone in Canada most satisfactorily. Our present financial position excites admiration and is forcing attention to the innumerable opportunities for sound investment in the province. More and more will we receive eastern Canadian money for investment in British Columbia. It looks to me as if British Columbia's day has arrived."

The above statement was made to Vancouver newspaper interviewers by Premier J. D. MacLean on his arrival in that city on his way back to Victoria from Ottawa the other day. In view of the fact that the prime minister was in touch with large financial interests while in the east at the federal-provincial conference, his views on their attitude towards the economic position of this province are greeted with general satisfaction here and elsewhere in British Columbia.

Supporters of both provincial political parties continue to smile at the peculiar efforts some Conservatives are making to perform the final obsequies of Mr. Bowser's public life and the continued refusal of the former leader of the party to remove himself from the political landscape. Considerable amusement was caused the other night when Captain M. D. Harbord addressed the Conservatives of Ward Two in this city and told them he had been assured by Mr. Bowser that he was going south for his health and wanted to be left in peace in his retirement. Captain Harbord thought that cleared the air and said "we can get along with other necessary work and leave Mr. Bowser in his retirement."

But on the very same night Mr. Bowser was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Conesrvative association. At that gathering "the old chief," far from being "out of the picture," as Captain Harbord had implied, was very much in it and the star turn of the evening. In other words, the political substance known as Mr. W. J. Bowser, whlie carefully "laid away" by Captain Harbord in Victoria, was enjoying all his old political health and robustness in the Terminal city.

The truth of the matter is, and it must be apparent to most people, a nice coffin and a deep grave for Mr. Bowser's use; but Mr. Bowser is displaying no interest whatever in the obsequies which have been arranged for him—in other words, Napoleon refuses to go to Elba as long as Vancouver has a welcome for him.

Dr. Tolmie declared the other day that hhe doubted very much whether the prosperity so obvious to most people in British Columbia was anything but a sort of backwashqnot a wave of good times at all. But it is pointed out that he and other pessimists—pessimists for political purposes—are constantly pursued by facts from which they can not escape. For instance, a statement just made public at Ottawa informs the people of this country that up till the end of October of the present year Canada had spent $26,000,000 more in new buildings than she had spen in the corresponding period of 1926

This activity, of course, has been general all over the country. The report notes that an advance in October over the preceding month is recorded in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and in British Columbia, while gains over the corresponding month of last year are recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba,Saskatchewan, and also in this province As far as British Columbia is concerned, increases over September of this year and October of 1926 are represented in last month's totals in returns from Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster, and Prince Rupert Vancouver also is in this category, while prospects are excellent for a Bivtoria total in 1927 almost double that of last ytar.

Building activity is one of the most reliable barometers of a country's economic condition. Canada already is known as a nation of home owners, since in no country in the world do as many people own their own dwellings as in this Dominion. In spite of this new records are being set. In them is the evidence that times are good in Canada. People do not build houses, add to their commercial establishments, enlarge their factories, and generally accept new obligations unless they have a pretty good idea that they will be able to pay the bills when they fall due. Official facts cannot be denied. They answer effectively the pessimistic arguments which some public men continue to use in the hope that they may make a little political capital.

WINGS FOR EVERYBODY

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A "flivver" monoplane weighing about 100 pounds and having a bying speed of 100 miles an hour, will be placed in quantity production after the first of the year, Clarence D. Chamberlin announced.

In announcing his plans for the formation of the Chamberlin Aeronautical Corporation, the young transatlantic flyer said he would adopt mass production methods to airplane construction.

Chamberlin said he could not reveal the identity of his backers, because the situation of the factory had not been decided.

Popular as Autos

"The children of the present generation fo parents will take to aviation as their fathers and mothers had taken to the automobile," Chamberlin said: "My air flivver will be foolproof, and its operation can be learned within a few hours."

In this connection, Chamberlin announced, his company would establish airplane schools throughout the country, where novices would be trained and pilots have opportunity to obtain actual experienced required for a federal transport license.

Two-Seater

Chamberlin's "flivver" will be a two-seater, powered with a small air-cooled motor, temporarily to be imported from Europe, and eventually manufactured in this country.

Chamberlin, who is said to have invested the prize money from his transatlantic flight in a $500,000 corporation, to make the new planes, announced that the first models would cost about $2500. The price will be reduced to $1200 or $1500 as production increases, he said. The "air flivver" will have a body about 20 feet long and a 30-foot wing spread.

PROBING BRITISH FRUIT IMPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Some interesting points with regard to the importation of fruit were elucidated yesterday at the enquiry before tht board of agriculture in connection with requests from Canadian and New Zealand apple growers for an order requiring the marking of imported fresh apples and pears so that prospective buyers would know that they were from the dominions in question.

The chairman asked a witness if he knew that apples with the Union Jack as a trade mark were being sent from the United States, and whether that would not tend as a deception.

The witness replied that it would depnd on who handled the packages.

J. Forsyth Smith, on behalf of Canadian apple growers, asked that retailers of apples should be compelled to label fruit as "empire grown" or "foreign grown." Representatives of the retail dealers, however, urged that if any marking were done it should be carried out before the apples were imported.

George Hall, of the Fruiterers' Federation, said that two similar varieties of apples were marketed, one from Canada and the other from the United States. The former sold at sixpence and the latter at fourpence. "Whatever you say about patriotism" Hall remarked, "the fourpenny touch will go."

Minor princes and chiefs of India wear squeaky shoes to impress their barefooted subjects. A British firm specializes in shoes that squeak loudly.

Good advice is well enough in its way, but a hungry man can't make a satisfactory meal on it.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

LONDON has adopted the idea of having a shopping center beneath the street, several shops having been opened on passage ways to subway stations beneath Piccadilly circus. Jewelry and women's and men's apparel shops are among those established. Electric stairways to the upper outside levels are to be installed. During the digging, parts of fossilized trees and a fossil oyster shell were found, indicating that the district was once under the sea.

FROM time to time the earth approaches a very little world, one that might be walked around in two or three days, for it is only 85 miles round. This is Eros, the tiny planet whose existence was unknown until 1898, when the astronomer Witt of Berlin discovered it by means of photography. At intervals of nearly two years our world and this Lilliputian one approaches one another, coming nearer and nearer each time, and last year Eros was nearer to us than it had been for 20 years.

PEOPLE of the United States are now buying small quantities from South America of what is known as the "paradise nut." It resembles a Brazil nut in shape, but is said to be a little finer in flavor. There i asn interesting story told about this nut, which grows in a large round pod with a small cap at one end. As the story goes, the gas which forms in the pod after it has fallen to the ground forces the cap out with a loud report. This report attracts the monkeys, who then search for the nuts in the thick undergrowth, where they have been thrown by the force of the explosion. This is given as the chief reao sfnor the small supply of paradise nuts brought to the northern markets.

THE recent opening of the Tokyo-Yokohama highway for through automobile traffic marks the decline of the jinrikrsha—the little two-wheeled coolie-drawn cart so characteristic of Japan and the Far Teast. Occidental travelers do not feel that they have done justice to Japan without having had jaunt in the jinrikisha. While the vehicle does not meet with the western conception of comfort, it nevertheless gives a thrill to the stranger when he rides behind a coolie for the first time. But now the automobile is growing in favor in Japan, and with the decline of the old method of travel, many narrow streets and alleys, which were endurable with the jinrikisha, are apparently doomed.Not a few Japanese cities are undertaking a program of street widening and street improvement to accommodate the motor car.

A WESTERN physician returning from a professional call across the country stirred up a jack rabbit. The animal trotted along in front of the physician's car undisturbed apparently while it was traveling 25 miles an hour. Here was a sporting chance to try out the runner made famous by Mark Twain. The physician speeded his car from 2g to 30 miles, and then to 35. The rabbit held his place in the road apparently enjoying the race at that pace. Then the doctor turned on the gas to a speed of 40 miles an hour. The rabbit held the road until it sensed the car was gaining upon it and then loped off into the brush at the side of the road. Thus it appears that the unknown speed of the famous animal has been established. Many a good hound dog has run itself almost to death in pursuit of a jack rabbit before it would give up the chase. Even the greyhound has never been able to carry on with a jack rabbit. It has taken the automobile to drive the jack from the field in a race for speed. No doubt the jack is wondering what sort of a dog has come into its field to defeat it in a trial of speed.

SCENTED teas are popular in China. The flowers commonly used to give the aroma are the white jasmine and the "yu lan," a species of magnolia. The brew is prepared by heating the flower petals with the tea leaves. In some instances the petals are left in the tea, while in the preparation of other varieties the process consists in sprinkling a layer of fresh blossoms over a layer of tea, and repeating the process until the basket is filled. The receptacle is then placed aside until the perfume has thoroughhly permeated the tea leaves, which are afterward separated from the petals. This mingling of the tea leaves and the flowers is repeated until the desired aroma is attained. Then the tea is ready for packing.

TOO much or too little agection of parents is equally harmful and both spoil character. The training that produces docile obedience spoils the child's native aggressiveness and leaves him to be easily beaten in the later competitions of life by minds superior only in their inner preparation. The authority of the parent is a responsibility rather than a privilege. Another risk assumed by parents, which is not so commonly understood is that of hurting their children by affection. With hurings the love attitude may persist in such a way that the child never actually matures and comes to have a fully developed self-life, or indulgence heaped upon the child by the parent may spoil the zest of life and keep the child emotionally infantile. He may become fixed upon the parent so that he is essentially parasitic in his inner emotional cravings and cannot maintain normal relationships in business, social contacts or later family life if he ever attempts to establish a home of his own.

TO BRING the moon apparently as near to the earth as 120 miles is one of the hopes entertained by an expedition that proposes to erect in South Africa an enormous telescope weighing about fifteen tons.

FALLING from the fop of a 100-foot tower, at Allentown, Pa., Robert Brightwell, 32, caught up with a steel buckstoel bucket that had preceded him in his drop. Fellow workers found Brightwell tightly wedged in the heavy steel container, but conscious and able to direct them how to release him. Surgeons said he would recover.

Provincial Politics

ON many occasions since he was elected leader of his party Dr. Tolmie has declared from the public platform that the policies of the MacLean government are driving capital alway from British Columbia. The Conservative Bancouver Daily Province apparently thinks otherwise. This is what that inbuential journal recently said:

"Times have been good in British Columbia for some time, and there is every promise that they will be better. The augmented purchasing power of the prairies will help us; capital from abroad is being invested in our province; organizations like the Dominion government and the Canadian National railways are showing confidence in our future and have made plans for large expenditure among us. All this will stimulate our own confidence. and as convdence builds on confidence, we shall go on and up."

The Vancouver Daily Province naturally is constantly in touch with men and affairs and is not particularly interested in the manufacture of political capital. Surely Dr. Tolmie would hesitate to tell it that it does not know what it is talking about when it says that "capital from abroad is being invested in our province.

IN its reference to the report which the directors of the Pacific Great Eastern railway made public the other day, the Vancouver Daily Province had this to say in part:

"That was a very cheering and cheerful report which the directors of the Pacific Great Eastern were able to issue on Wednesday, covering the operations of nine montsh. There appears to have been a saving all round. Operating costs are lower; administrations costs have been cut; the cost of maintaining rolling stock and equipment has been reduced and quantities of material and supplies no longer needed have beendisposed of, thus saving the expenses of storage and protection. At the same time, the train service on themain line has been maintained, and on the North Shore the service, while reduced, has been satisfactory to the West Vancouver council. All the while betterments in the way of tie replacement and the reconstruction or filling in of trestles has been going on.

"It is probably too soon to cheer, for the P.G.E. is by no means out of the woods yet. But it is no longer wandering about in despair. It appears to be on a path leading to somewhere, and there is light ahead. The province of British Columbia is to be congratulated and the directors are to be congratulated on the showwing made. Another year, if improvement continues, it may be possible to congratulate all concerned upon the disappearance of the optratinb deficit."

It will be remembered that a little over a year ago the provincial government invited three Vancouver business men to accept seats on the board of the railway and give to it the benefit of their experience and judgment. They have just issued their first report, and it draws the above favorable from a Conservative daily newspaper. All Dr. Tolmie has said as to what he would do with the P.G.E. is that he wouldd take "a run over the line" and then annouce his policy.

WHEN the Victoria Liberal association met in annual meeting the other night all the old officers were re-elected by acclamation by an audience numbering a little under nine hundred. When the Conservatives met a week or so ago a continuous uproar marked the proceedings and two of the audience indulged in fisticuffs outside. And when the Conservatives of Oak Bay met recently this is a resolution they passed:

"Be it resolved, that we, the Oak Bay Conservatives, deplore and regret that reports, rumors and propaganda have been circulated throughout the province representing that there is a serious division within the party in Victoria and locality, all of which is causing considerable harm to the party:

"We therefore would urge, in order to avoid any further misunderstanding or misrepresentation, that the Hon. W. J. Bowser reiterate his valedictory speech made at the Conservative convention at Kamloops, and that in order to make the situation peretifyc clear he should publicly announce that he has no intention and will not seek or accept nomination at the forthcoming election, and also in our opinion he should personally request his admirers to loyally support the leadership of Dr. Tolmie, both in words and deeds."

Conservatives have blamed the Liberals for spreading reports of dissensions. When the Oak Bay Tories vguratively ask Mr. Bowser to forego all his rights as a citizen and bury himself in obscurity it would seem that all is far from well within the ranks of the Conservative party. At least many Conservatives are "up in the air" over the situation.

Poems From Eastern Lands

ARABIA

A FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY

When born, in tears we saw thee drown'd,
While thine assembled friends around,
With smiles their joy confest;
So live, that at thy parting hour,
They may the flood of sorrow pour,
And thou in smiles be drest!

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

R. A. Brown's mother, Mrs. Robert A, Brown, died at Waltham, Mass. on Monday last at the age of89 years.

Robert Clark this week received the sad news of the death of his mother at Petrolia, Ont. She was 79 years of age.

Mrs. W. J. Cook, who has been visiting her mother in New York city during the past three months, returned home last Tuesday.

The officials of the Kettle Valley line are to be commended for their courtesy in placing their equipment at the disposal of Drs. Kingston and Newcombe for the removal of the man who was fatally injured last week in the North Fork country.

The Spice of Life

A TALL ONE FROM MADAGASCAR

We have printed almost every kind of fish story, so for variety we offer this yarn, from Madagascar, which you can believe if you want to. It is found in a serious Parisian publication bearing the imposing name of Revue d'Histoire Naturelle Appliquee.

In one of the laboratories of the Madagascar Museum is a young Malagasy assistant whose grandfather is named Rainimhaboka.

This gentleman, whom we shall call Rainim for short, was fishing one day in his home river when an immense crocodile seized him and carried him down into the depths of the flood.

Not being able to extract himself from the jaws of the ani mal, but knowing that crocodiles do not devour their prey until it has putrified, Rainim pretended he was dead. He was an expert diver and kept his head.

The monster took him to a sort of cavern in the river bank, of which the roof was a trifle above the surface of the water, so that Rainim was able to breathe a little. But he breathed under the eye fo the crocodile, who returned every now and then to sniff at his prey and find out if it was ripe enoug to eat.

After some time, however, the creature withdre wfrom the cavern backward and disappeared in the river. At this moment Rainim heard above the galloping of a herd of cattle shaking the roof of his cave. Then suddenly he saw the leg of a cow as it broke through the earth. Rainim seized the limb and clung to it, and as the terrified animal drew back, she dragged Rainim into the light.

As the lucky fisherman rested to recuperate himself on the river bank, he saw his would-be devourer come back and lash about in a frenzy of fury when he found his larder empty. The crocodile, however, was not permitted to protract his lamentations unduly; because when a shoal of other crocodiles came around, attracted by the rumpus, and discovered that a colleague was so foolish as to permit his prey to escape, they set upon and devoured him.

ADVICE FROM A NEPHEW

"Your Sister Anne has been very bad for a week by-past with a could which she got after the misels," wrote a Scotch schoolboy of a century and a half ago, in one of a pair of amusing letters of old-time youngsters published in a recent book by their ddistinguished countryman, William Roughead. "Misels" looks quaint enough; still, a boy of our own time and country might transform measles into something equally queer if he were not a good speller. It is the other letter which could only have been written long ago and far away, and scarcely outside of Scotland. It is from a very young nephew to a comparatively youthful uncle. A canny and precocious youth was Nephew George!

"As you are about to quit your fathers'," advises this surprising youngster, "I am of opinion that a helpmeet would be very requisite. There is one Miss Gardner at Coupar which I would recommend to your view, as she is possessed of a good fortune and no small share of Beauty, and other accomplishments due to her sex. And I doubt not but you might prove agreeable to her; at least her Distinction or Extraction is not so great but you might make your addresses to her with safety. Take this into your consideration, and by giving my kind compts to all the family without exception you will much oblige, Dear Uncle, your affectionate Nephew, Geo. Murray."

Whether or no the advice was taken, and what, if it was, the lady had to say upon the subject is not recorded,

TOO GENEROUS

Two prominent clubwomen recently gave a program in reading, in dialogue form, a series of short paragraphs each had written on a special theme. First one would read, and then in response the other would give her offering.....Each had worked out her part of the program cleverly and tried to put her share over with good effect. Imagine the consternation of Mrs. A when a friend, thinking she had written the entire thing, rushed up at the close and said: "Oh, your program was so interesting, but you gave all the cleverest parts to Mrs. B to read. Why didn't you keep those for yourself?"

WRONG WAY

Litle Tommy had a sore toe, so his mother thought this a good opportunity to make him eat his cereal.

"Tommy," she said, "if you eat your oatmeal, it will cure your toe"

Shortly afterward Tommy came to his mother with a very disgusted air.

"I ate my cereal," he said, "but my toe isn't any better. I guess the darn stuff went down the wrong leg."

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

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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.

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of the spoken word
is more effective
than a letter.
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THE SUN prints all the local news and carries a number of interesting features found in no other Boundary paper $1.00 per year

94

GENERAL NEWS

Reports received from various guides in New Brunswick state that partridges have increased; moose are plentiful and deer greater in numbers than last year. On the Little Tobique River beaver are more numerous this year, but not elsewhere.

Alberta's wheat crop is so good that D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, believes it will reach 180,000,000 bushels. The record crop so far is 166,000,000 bushels, produced in 1923.

Rosebank Pride—71118, an Ayreshire cow owned by George Pearson & Sons, of Waterdown, Ontario, has just scored a Canadian and a world record for milk production, having given 23,641 lbs. of milk, 978 lbs. fat with average test of 4.14 per cent. Her five years' milking record is 87,843 lbs. milk, 3,633 lbs. fat.

Aviation history is being made nowadays. Canadian Air Board officials announce that enquiries have been received from 15 cities in Canada desirous of forming flying clubs. At the same time Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air in the British Government, reports that the first of the two huge 5,000,000 cubic feet dirigibles being built in England for Inter-Imperial commercial communication will be completed in about two years and that the maiden trip will likely be to Canada.

Nova Scotia has won the Agent-General's Challenge Cup at the Imperial Fruit Show held in Manchester, according to official advice by cable. Nova Scotia obtained the greatest number of points in the overseas section of the show, the basis for award being 4 points for each first prize, 3 for each second, 2 for each third and 1 for each entry receiving 75 per cent. Nova Scotia had 48 entries and won 7 firsts, 8 seconds and 5 thirds.

The establishment of a game sanctuary in western Nova Scotia was announced recently by W. L. Hall, Attorney-General of the Province. The reserve covers an area of approximately 200 square miles and contains fine scenery, majestic rivers and forests and lakes in which trout and wild life are sure to thrive. The new sanctuary will take in the chief waterways of Lake Rossignol, Shelburne River, Jordan, Sixth and Fifth Lakes.

According to the latest Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, Canada ranks next to British India as to tobacco produced in the British Empire. "Stimulated by the preference granted Empire-grown tobaccos in the British market since September 1st, 1919," says the report, "the production of tobacco in Canada has increased from 14,232,000 pounds in 1918 to 28,884,000 in 1926; Ontario furnishing about 75 per cent. of the product and Quebec most of the remainder."

Gasoline has done all the damage possible to the horse industry in Canada, according to W. J. McCallum, horse importer of Brampton and Regina, who arrived in Canada recently on board the C. P. liner "Metagama." Mr. McCallum brought with him over 100 champion stallions which he purchased throughout the British Isles, France and Belgium during the summer months. He will take the valuable shipment west this winter and will dispose of them throughout the prairie provinces. Mr. McCallum is optimistic regarding the future of the horse industry in Canada and states that more pure-bred animals are needed on this side of the water.

Increasing interest is being manifested throughout the country in the project sponsored by the Department of National Defence regarding light-aeroplane clubs, and two queries have been received formally requiring the Government to fulfil its part of the scheme by shipping the two Moth planes promised under the provisions of the plan. Montreal and Edmonton are the first two applicants.

Inaugurating a direct mail service by air from Quebec City to Ottawa and bringing British mail to the Capital 48 hours ahead of regular train schedule, a seaplane with first class mail from the Canadian Pacific liner "Montroyal" landed on the Ottawa River near the Parliament Buildings. This is the first mail to reach Ottawa by the air, and is part of a more general experiment on the part of the postal authorities.

Manitoba's first fox show will be held from November 30th to December 3rd, in the old Hudson's Bay store at Winnipeg. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will be superintendent, and A. M. Doyle general manager. There will be eight classes including one for the best pair of matched foxes, one for groups or herds and one for the most desirable fox from a pelt standpoint. Several championships will be awarded, all of which are open to all classes.

What is said to be the most valuable shipment of horses ever to reach Canada arrived in Montreal recently aboard the Canadian Pacific freighters "Bosworth" and "Bolingbroke." The owner is W. J. McCallum, of Brompton, Ont., and Regina, who secured these prize animals in England, Scotland, France and Belgium. They include the famous "Lord Willingdon," for which Mr. McCallum paid $10,000. The horses will be sold throughout the West after being exhibited at Toronto, Chicago, Guelph and Ottawa.

In personal loyalty the loyal can get as much gratification out of it as the object of their loyalty does.

Jerusalem Jews Expect Messiah

NEW YORK.—A new Messiah who will become king of the Jewish nation and whose appearance will put an end to the next world war is predicted by the orthodox Jews of Palestine.

They declare that he will be a superman and that his kingdom will be a gretic enter from which will radiate peace and brotherhood extending throughout the entire world.

The revelation of the Messiah will be preceded by the rebuilding of the temple, they say, adding that this will cause the enmity of many nations, especially those of the Moslem world. The last world war will focus itself in Palestine, and at the critical moment when all appears lost the Messiah, coming fromm heaven, will gain a decisive victory, according to the prediction. It is said he will immediately be proclaimed king, the first king of the Jewish nation in twenty centuries.

50,000 Jews Believe

Of the 150,000 Jews in Palestine, most of whom have returned there from the four corners of the earth since the war, at least 50,000 are expecting developments to rapidly transpire until at an unexpected moment the Messiah will be revealed. "The Jews are praying every day for the coming of the Messiah," declared the president of the town council of Peta Tikva, the largest Jewish agricultural colony in Palestine.

"The Jews believe that some time a Messiah will come who will bring good not only to the Jews but to the whole world," remarked D. Smithson, who was decorated for distinguished service in Palestine during the war. "This idea is spreading throughout the country," he continued.

"The movement to Palestine, the settling on the land and the building up of the Jewish national home, is the forerunner of the Messiah," declared Ephraim Sacks, formerly of Chicago, now president of the town council of the beautiful orange-producing colony of Rehovoth.

The ideal of the restoration of the temple just prior to the coming of the Messiah is soon to be realized, they hope. Ever since the destruction of their last temple, in 70 A.D., by the Roman Emperor Titus, the Jews have gathered daily at the famous "wailing wall' in Jerusalem praying for the rebuilding of the temple. The invasion of the Moslems in the seventh century resulted in the erection of the Mosque of Omar, the third most sacred shrine of performance of the sacred rites of the ruined temple.

"The mosque of Omar will be torn down soon and a wonderful temple like Solomon's shall be built there!" happily exclaimed a rabbi as he was looking out over the temple area from a window of his synagogue.

Rumors are widespread that the specified parts of the temple have already been prepared in various countries, ready to be transported to Palestine and assembled at a moment's notice.

A group of Jerusalem Jews has actually sent a petition to the League of Nations asking for a portion of the old temple site to be awarded to the Jewish nation. The tabling of this petition by the league has not daunted their hopes for a restored temple. So sincerely are they expecting it that a class of prospective priests are being taught the performance of the sacred rites of the temple sacrifices.

The restoration of the temple will create intense animosity among the surrounding nations, they fear. "The nations of the world will fight against Jerusalem in the near future," declared one of the largest manufacturers in Jerusalem. 'The leaders of the Jews sense the situation but they are afraid to express their opinions publicly," he remarked.

The circumstances making possible a war in Palestine will be te withdrawal of the British administration, it is believed. The secretary of a synagogue in Jerusalem said to a New Yory Times correspondent: "The Jews have been waiting 2000 years for England's help, but the English won't always remain here. A certain rabbi making a prophecy 700 years ago foretold that the English would come into Palestine in 1916, but he also stated that they would leave Palestine before the expiration of a quarter of a centeury. This is yet to be fulfilled. Then, he says, that there will be a big war here. The last world war will focus itself in Palestine. The kings of the earth shall fight against the Jews in Palestine, but the Messiah will come and cause the enemy to be utterly defeated.

"The Messiah will be recognized as the great world leader, the law of the Lord shall flow out of Zion, and nations will learn of war no more," the rabbis firmly maintain.

Tony

THIRTY years ago an old New England family of American stock found that it could no longer "make a living" from the ancestral acres. The farm was only thirty miles from Boston, moderately good land originally, but worn out by long and careless agricultural methods. The family was in danger of becoming "town charges." The father sold old place, took his wife and children to a near by city, and disappears from the story. Whether or not he prospered away from the farm we do not know.

The man who bought the farm was an Italian immigrant, a thrifty and industrious fellow from Lombardy. He had a wife and became the father of four children. He put hard work and plenty of fertilizer into the ground. Within vve years he had built a new barn for the cows he had begun to keep. Then he tore down the decrepit old farmhouse and built a comfortable though small dwelling in its place. Next came a row of well built sheds for his tools and work shops, then a new horse barn—for he understood horses better than modern farm machinery. All the time this family lived simply, but more comfortably than the American family he had succeeded; the children were well clothed and sent through the town schools, though they all had plenty of work to do outside of school hours. Today the Italian has one of the best farms in that part oft he state, with well kept buildings and an excellent cash business in vegetables and fruits. And he has $15,000 in the bank. His children have grown up and gone away to do for themselves. He has taken an orphan boy, a state ward, to whom he pays twice as much in wages as the state requires. He is teaching the boy how to farm, how to save his money, how to carry responsibility.

Tony is growing old, but his greatest happiness is to work at restoring the waste part of his farm, which the loose methods of the American family had permitted to revert to bushy pastures and third growth birch and pine scrub. He clears the land, pulls the stumps, digs out the stones, plants the ground first to hay and then to vegetable crops. Acre after acre he has in this way transformed from unkempt and unprofitable idleness into cheerful fields of green that laugh back happily into the pleased face of their creator. You should see Tony's eyes sparkle as he looks at those fields, and hear him say softly to one who stands beside him, "Well, I leave the world better when I go."

A sturdy, useful citizen is Tony, respected by all who know him, beloved by all who know him well. He has brought something worth while from Italy to America. Massachusetts is a better state, the United States a better country, because he is here.—Youth's Companion.

PRINCE OF WALES KNOWS CORRECT THING IN BAGS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Prince of Wales knows his luggage. At an Armistice week exhibition of the handicraft of disabled ex-service men he was shown a model of a Boston bag by Captain James Scott of Sheffield.

When the prince left the booth Captain Scott was observed laughing heartily.

"What's the joke," he was asked.

"The prince opened the bag," said the captain, "peered inside, then asked, "Since the bag has an American name, where is the false bottom for the whisky bottle?"

HOPE SEES A STAR

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud—and the only answer is the echo of ou wrailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word. But in the night of death Hope seas a star, and li tening Love can hear the rustling if a wing. He who sleeps here when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his latest breath, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and fears, that these dear words are true of all the counties dead.—Robert G. Ingersoll, at his brother's grave, June 2, 1879.

TABLE CHATTER

The gentle art of conversation is almost dead, comments a continental madame whose salons once echoed the babel of many tongues. She complains that loud jazz which drowns out talk, the deep concentration required by bridge and mah-jongg and cross-word puzzles, the lack of vocal exercise as one listens to the radio, have turned the trick.

Now all that remains is for a scientist to discover that our entire vocal apparatus is ossifying.

Dyspepsia is the parent of many disagreeable qualities.

The Psychology of Color on a World Cruise

Colors that run rampant in the four corners of the world provide the contrasts that make a lasting impression on the memory of the world traveller. Districts wholly different in their colorful ensemble are but a few miles apart and the keynote of their striking contrasts is color. Today we hear much about color psychology, its effect on the senses of people and of animals; and how it affects temperament and even health.

Colors of the scattered ports of the world that burst from quaint bazaars and the costumes of the inhabitants on the streets, vie with those of nature. The landscapes and seas differ; colors in architecture, and the colors of princes, peasant and paupers, gladden the eye and make the blood run riot in unison.

From New York on December 2 the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Australia, will commence another cruise to the contrasting ports of the world. This vessel will make an entire circuit of the globe anchoring in 56 ports and visiting 21 different countries, covering during the four-months cruise approximately 28,400 miles.

Funchal the Capital of Madeira, and the first port of call is radiant with gaily colored houses and gardens; Costumes here are likewise brilliant. Naples with the wonderful blue of its sea and sky, with Mount Vesuvius at one side and the Islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida in the distance, affords a vision of loveliness.

Japan in cherry blossom time is a fairyland of color and sunshine, and Fujiyama towers above the masses of bloom, its white summit contrasted against the blue sky. New Year's eve in Cairo is most festive and here colors run riot. The bazaars, the palaces and bright hued mosques with their numerous minarets and domes are color schemes of rare beauty. Each of the countries offers an ever-changing vista of color and strike vividly into the memory, causing the traveller to become interested, consciously or not, in color psychology.

One of the features of the world cruise of the Empress of Australia, is the way detail worries have been taken out of the hands of the members of the cruise party. From start to finish the ship is their home. Worries in connection with foreign money, customs regulations and language are a thing unknown to the passengers, as these details have been worked out months ahead and handled entirely by the cruise managers on board.

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

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THE CITY

The Hecla Mining company, of Wallace, Idaho, has started development work on the Union property in Franklin camp. on which it has taken a bond. Half a dozen men from this city have gone up to the camp to work. Paul H. Schultz has been appointed superintendent, and a carload of machinery, including a compressor plant, is being installed. A mechanic is already on the scene, and an assayer will shortly arrive from Idaho. It is the intention of the company to continue active operations all winter.

Invading at least the neighborhood of the original home of the McIntosh apple, the Associated Growers of British Columbia captured first place in the national McIntosh class, open to any Canadian grower, at the Apple Exhibition, held at Montreal last week. This triumph constitutes a very striking testimonial to the superb quality, appearance and pack of the British Columbia McIntosh.

Mail your Christmas gifts early and save disappointment to both sender and receiver. Parcel and other mails intended for European countries shaould be mailed not later than 29th November to connect with the steamer Montclare, sailing from St. John December 6.

Concentration of holdings, expansion of plants, an intensified production, are the plans of Peter Veregin the Youngerounger, head of te Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, with respect to the operations of the Doukhobor organization in this province, he announced in an interview at Nelson this week.

Grand Chancellor Wadlin, of Revelstoke, paid an official visit to the local K. of P. lodge on Tuesday. At the conclusion of the lodge work, a banquet was served. A number of knights from Greenwood were present and took part in the proceedings.

During the Christmas season there is an unusual parcel congestion at United States customs points. To ensure delivery before Chmistmas parcels for the United States should be mailed early—not later than the first week in December.

Registered letter envelopes, No. 8, size 6½x3⅝ inches, for domestic as well as foreign letters, embossed with a 10-cent stamp on the flap for the payment of registration fee, can now be obtained at the post office, and are sold to the public at 11 cents each. These envelopes are of a linen structure and afford greater security to the contents than the ordinary paper envelope ordinarily used.

Robert Lawson is now the apple king of the Kettle valley. He shipped over twenty cars of fruit this year.

Joe Spratt has gone to Franklin camp to work for the Hecla Mining company.

J. C. Wright has returned from a trip to Spokane.

Parcels and other mail for delivery in European countries before Christmas should be mailed at as early a date as possible, preferably within the next two weeks, and at the very latest to connect with the S.S. Montclare from Saint John on December 6.

H. W. Gregory of Greenwood was in the city on Saturday.

Lewis Johnson came down from Franklin camp on Monday for medical treatment. He had had the misfortune to break one of his ribs.

Glen Manly has gone to Moose Jaw, Sask. to take a position in a hardware store.

Mrs. F. J. Miller, who underwent a surgical operation in the Grand Forks hospital a couple of weeks ago, continues to improve.

James Hurd, who has been in the GGrand Forks hospital for some time suffering from stomach troubles, is reported to be convalescent.

J. W. Barton is reported to be quite sick in the Grand Forks hospital.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED CLUB PAYS ITS TENTH BENEFIT

The 1500 Hundred Club of Grand Forks and District on Tuesday paid its tenth benefit since organizing in July, 1923, the sum of $365 being paid to the beneficiary of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Lepper of Nelson, B. C. The club has paid out since incorporation some $3287 in benefits, and has a reserve fund on hand in the Bank of Commerce of $2,558.89. Membership is open to any gentleman or lady not over fifty years of age, and not sufferingfrom any physical disability. Application forms for membership may be obtained from any of the directors or from the secretary-treasurer, Geo. H. Hull, who will appreciate your membership. Promt payment of claims is a feature of the 1500 Club, together with the low cost of protection. In the case of the payment to the beneficiary of Mrs. Lepper, the clanm was passed by the directors and cheque issued in settlement of same within twenty-four hours of receipt of proof of death. The directors are R. Gardner, president; D. C. Manly, R. Campbell, D. R. Rocksteader and O. G. Dunn, who will be glad to give any information concerning the club.

THE FUNNY PART

"Queer thing happened at the Oriental Grotto movie palace last night," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "In the middle of the show the lights went out and didn't come on again for half an hour."

"What was strange about that?" asked a guest.

"Why, all the time the house was dark no little boy kissed the back of his hand or uttered cat-calls and no grown-up lout made a fool of himself by hollering silly witticisms."

ONLY ONE EXPLANATION

Hank—My brother ain't been arrested for ten years.

Tony—What, is he up for life?

MINE FIRE HAS RAGED 43 YEARS

A VERITABLE mouth of hell is open in Ohio—perhaps the greatest fire on earth. From the hilltips one sees asf ar as the eye can reach, thousands of miniature volcanoes belching forth ruin on a fair land. In the mouth of one of the many craters one may stand and gaze farb ack into the earth and see the raging fire that has been burning since 1884. It has been eating out a rich vein of coal and devastating a region that wasl avishly endowed by nature.

Forty-three years ago, during what iss till knowna s "the big coal strike," when miners were holding out for more pay and were being beaten by the importation of strike-breakers from further south, the old Plumber mine, located in Perry county, Ohio, between Shawnee and New Straitsville, was fired by angry strikers, along with seven other large mines. It was the climax of a series of riots and killings. That fire has spread over an area of almost 50,000 acres of valuable coal lands, involving the whole of the Hocking Valleyd istrict, one of the richest bituminous coal districts in the United States.

Tragedy Long Drawn Out

It seems inconceivable that so great a catastrophe could occur within the bounds of the United States without attracting wide attention. But the explanation is simple. It has so slowly and steadily progressed that it has become commonplace tot he people who live near it. It is not even a topic of conversation, except when a geyser of fire breaks out near a cabin, forcing the occupants to hunt a new home. But such minor tragedies are too common to attract much attentionin this land of tragedies.

And so, while sabotage has been thus dramatized on a tremendous scale for 43 years in the Ohio hills the public at large has known little or nothing of it. There are not many visitors in the great fire region, and today few outside of the immediate vicinity know that a great fire is burning under 64 square miles, fast consuming what is left of Ohio' fisnest coal deposit.

"Can't the fire be checked " the layman who learns of the catastrophe always asks. The answer is an emphatic no. Several private fortunes and much public money have been spent in attempts to put out the fire and not the slightest impression has been made on it. The coal is of such rich ffuality and lies so near the surface that it has been impossible to halt the bames.

In one of the early efforts water was pumped underground for three years, but this only seemed to make the fire burn more fiercely. As the coal lies high in the slopes rather than deep in the ground, the water either runs off or turns to steam,with the result that large craters are blown in the hillsides.

The usual method of fighting a mine fire is to shut off the air and thus smother the flames. Here, however, whent he thick vein of coal burns out the earth above it caves in. This opens deep fissures in the earth through which the fire gets a new air supply. In rainy weather water runs through these earth cracks and the steam, forcing its way out, shoots the flames sometimes 50 feet into the air.

The coal in the Hocking Valley district aveares about 1700 tons a foot of thickness per acre. The average thickness of the vein is ten feet. To late, 64 square miles, or 40,960 acres, have been destroyed. On this basis, 693,320,000 tons of coal have been sacrificed.

The loss has climbed from millions of dollars into billions. And that is but the beginning of the story.

Constantly in Danger

On the highway between Shawnee and New Straitsville at intervals along the brick paved road are sign boards warning that cave-ins may occur at any moment—and they do. Here and there a patch in the paving mutely tell where a cave-in caused the roaddway to drop as much as ten or fifteen feet.

In the heart of this fire country dozens of men are opening up new passages to their small mines because the place worked the day before had become a seething furnace. These miners are playing a game with fate that makes ordinary mining seem like chid's play by comparison.

On the hillsides rise geysers of steaming water. Great, red-hot fissures open in the earth through the blackened ruin of what was once a verdant forest. Through the valley runs a stream, from which, even in below zero weather, there rises a blanket of steam. Above the valley hangs a pall of white smoke,pierced here and there by the white tips of the tallest trees and the crests of the highest hills.

POSTPONED

"John, don't ask my father for any favors yet."

"No, I won't."

"Wait till we're married."

TIMBER SALE X9166

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 7th day of December, 1927, for the purchase of Licence X9166, near Pass Creek, to cut 438,000 feet of Fir and Larch and 13,581 Ties.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the District Forester, Nelson, B. C.

Highest Honors in Police First Aid

The highest honors in first aid work among police teams in Canada this year were carried off by the Angus Works Police Team No. 1 of the Canadian Pacific Railway in winning the Sherwood Police Championship, in open competition with all uniformed first aid police teams throughout the Dominion. This team also won the Shaughnessy Shield, representative of the police championship of eastern Canada.

The awards and medals were presented recently in the board room of the Canadian Pacific in Montreal in the presence of E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the C.P.R. and a representative gathering of the Company's officials, including Grant Hall, senior vice president, A. D. MacTier, vice president of eastern lines and J. J. Scully, general manager of eastern lines. The Sherwood Trophy was presented to the members of the team by Col. D. T. Irwin, C.M.G., past president of the St. John Ambulance Association and connected with it since its inception. The various officers present expressed their congratulations to the Angus team for the honors brought to themselves and to the railway company in general. During the same presentation several other Dominion awards were presented to Canadian Pacific teams. These included the Montizambert trophy, representing the open championship of the Dominion which was won by the Chapleau Ontario team; the Wallace Nesbitt Trophy, symbolic of the open railway championship of Canada, the states of Maine and Michigan, won by the Toronto Freight Offices Team and the Ontario Provincial Championship also won by the Toronto Freight Offices.

Members of the team are from left to right back row: Constable A. Allan, Inspector J. MacFarlane and Constable E. Sharpe. Front row: Constable T. O'Neil, seated behind the Shaughnessy Shield and Constable F. Pettit, captain of the team who is seated behind the Sherwood Shield. The cup in the centre is the Johnson Cup representing the championship of Angus Works.

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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 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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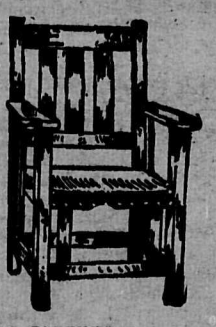
PICTURES



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