

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

THE regular meeting of the Grand Forks city council was held in the council chamber on Wednesday evening, the mayor and all the aldermen being present.

A letter was received from E. W. Batsman of the Canadian-Pacific railway, in connection with completion of the transfer of a portion of Third street.

A cheque was received from the provincial government for the parliamentary grant of \$758.44.

The clerk was inducted to complete the registration of parcels D and E in District Lot 493, and to secure reference plans for the same.

Police Magistrate J. A. McCallum was granted leave of absence for three months.

The mayor reported that some minor repairs would be made to the telephone line to Gloucester camp in order to allow the management of the Union mine to keep in touch with the city.

The board of works reported the sale of a set of sleighs for \$40.

The following schedule recommended by the skating rink committee, was approved by the council: Monday, from 7 to 8 p.m. senior hockey team; Tuesday, high school hockey team; Wednesday, reserved; Thursday, public school hockey team; Friday, hockey contest or carnival; Saturday, girls' hockey team; the city to receive 50 per cent of the gate receipts. No practice allowed on Sundays, and no smoking, swearing or playing tag allowed on the ice.

The mayor and clerk were appointed a committee to take the necessary action for the collection of outstanding taxes on the property owned by the Columbia & Western Railway company.

The assessor returned the assessment roll of the city and school districts for 1928.

The Bible in School

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir:—As news has reached here that there is a movement to get a new Bible schools act passed in your progressive province, and as the question appears to be an imperial one, making for character training and good citizenship, it may interest your readers to know that the is a Bible in schools bill to be brought before the New Zealand legislature next session, that will also provide for the learning of the Ten Commandments, which all creeds are agreed upon. The education department is to draw up a syllabus of Scripture lessons to be read.

In the board schools in England, 25 minutes daily are devoted to Bible instruction, learning the Ten Commandments, Proverbs, etc., and hymn singing. Every teacher has an official Bible lesson syllabus, and a syllabus for Jewish scholars, and every scholar has a school Bible.

I would respectfully suggest that those interested should first take a vote of the parents of scholars; your school trustees or education boards can supply their names. This was done here with success, and I have enclosed a copy of ballot paper used, and also a statement in favour of Bible in schools, made by our national director of schools.

I notice that many leaders favour Bible reading in schools and they state that Bible reading will aid in reducing juvenile crime.

Bible in schools was made a political question here; the Reform party who favoured were returned to power by a large majority.

I notice that the following American states, viz: Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee, New Jersey and Georgia, have passed, in recent years, Bible reading in schools bills, which make Bible reading compulsory in every state school. In parts of Canada, I notice that the local school trustees decide the question of Bible reading in schools, but educationists state that that method is a mistake; they say the question should be left to the central education authority to decide, and if adopted, made mandatory in all schools; that was the decision of the South African Union education commission.

Trusting you will excuse this liberty, Yours truly,

KNOX H. SMITH, Secretary, Citizens' Bible in Schools Committee, 10 Taft Street, Brooklyn, Wellington, New Zealand, 8th December, 1927.

Two often cease to be company after they are made one.



TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 9 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

JUBILEE YEAR IN CANADIAN HISTORY

THE Dominion's year of Diamond Jubilee will go down in history as one of the most notable and prosperous in her annals. The Jubilee celebrations on July 1, 2 and 3 were nation-wide and evoked a spirit of patriotic pride in the Dominion, its fathers and its achievements, that demonstrated that, no matter what surface indications may portend, there is from Atlantic to Pacific a genuine love for the land of the Maple Leaf. The chiming of the new bell in the Peace Tower at Ottawa reached from coast to coast and even across the Atlantic, and their message served but to add to the great national significance of celebrations. Race and creed differences were forgotten; political divisions ceased to exist; the people of Canada were united as one in their rejoicing at what had been accomplished in a scant sixty years and determined to build well upon the foundations laid by those who have passed on.

Added importance to the Diamond Jubilee was given by a visit from the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince George, who were accompanied by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of Great Britain, and his helpmate wife. It was unfortunate that they could not time their visit so as to participate in the jubilee celebration in July, but their stay in August perhaps served a good purpose, as it gave Canadians in all parts of the country an opportunity to follow up their demonstrations of love for their own land by fervent proofs of their loyalty to the British crown and commonwealth. The party landed at Quebec July 13. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were only able to stay nineteen days, but in that time managed to go west as far as the British Columbia border and back for a flying glimpse of the Maritime provinces.

The two princes had a little more time part of which they spent on the E. P. ranch in Alberta. Everywhere they went they were given illustrations of the people's affection for them. Especially was this the case where the royal highnesses met the older prince's comrades of the war. At Toronto, Winnipeg, and Calgary there were enormous parades of veterans to see and cheer the soldier prince and sailor brothe. At Toronto 15,000 soldiers and their families stood for hours in pouring rain to meet the princes, producing a demonstration which could hardly be equated anywhere else in the empire.

An international touch was given to the visit of the princes and the British premier by their participation in the consecration ceremonies of the Peace Bridge over the Niagara river on Sunday, August 7. The ties of amity which unite the two great English-speaking nations were bound the more tightly by the impressive yet simple ceremonies which marked the occasion. The British and Canadian delegates were met by the secretary of state of the United States and other high officials, who reciprocated in every possible way the greetings brought by the heir to the throne and the premier of Great Britain and Canada.

The princes sailed from Quebec on September 7 and have promised to "come back soon."

On September 15 a compliment was paid Canada by the Dominion being elected a member of the League of Nations for three years. Her first delegate was Hon. Raoul Dandurand, who was in 1925 the chairman of the league.

Financially and commercially the year was one of great progress and prosperity. A bumper crop in the west was somewhat damaged by bad weather in the fall, yet the result was such as to send through the whole business and over industrial community an electrifying influence which promises to make 1928 even more prosperous than the year of Diamond Jubilee.

Boys who resent the commonplace are in danger.

Through France by Canal

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

ONE may see France either through the front doors or its back doors. The first includes trains de luxe, bustling cities, big hotels, and personally conducting guides; and the national front-door steps are scrubbed to a whiteness for your anticipated arrival.

The second leads you, by unfrequented paths, past the back doors of family life and native customs. Nobody knows you are coming, so you get the potluck and warm welcome accorded to an unexpected guest.

The back-doors voyager, whose patron saint is Robert Louis Stevenson, has a confirmed preference for doing it afoot or astride a donkey or a bicycle; but a newer way is by canoe.

Such a recent voyage began at St. Malo, Brittany. Wide, wet sands where red-capped fishermen mend their nets, a tangle of narrow streets atop a fortified rock whose turreted ramparts as grim with an age-long beating back of the sea and sea-borne invaders—that is St. Malo.

A Rance, an inlet of the sea at St. Malo, was the starting point. It is a placid-appearing channel when the tide is in, but when the tide turns the very bottom seems to drop out. The tidal rise in La Rance is between 25 and 50 feet, according to the season. So rapid is the rise that Breton farmer-fishermen declare that a horseman on the flats as the water starts in cannot escape it.

At Le Chateker is the first lock which separates the turbulent Rance from the Ile-et-Rance canal. "Canal" seems almost a libelous description of those idyllic streams. Instead of some inflexibly straight cut, imprisoned between stone embankments and suggestive of sewage, imagine sylvan windings innumerable, water lilies afloat, bank-bordering poplars a-march against the sky, and far ahead the subaqueous ghost of some woodland embowered bridge dipped in the mirroring vista.

Dinan and Beyond Dinan is the first town of importance to be reached on the Ile-et-Rance canal. The clap of sabots resound through the quaint streets whose fifteenth century house walls and carved arcades befittingly frame a scene of snowy-capped old women and shovel-hatted old men, with their shrewd, kind faces of apple-red freshness. Never were such old folk as these old Breton peasants—old, merely, like some seasoned vintage of "imprisoned sunshine."

Beyond Dinan all is "little country," as the French say, with here and there a cluster of red roofs, or a distant spire, or lock-keeper's house, to their charm to that canoe-tempting stream. Everywhere there are locks. At one stretch there are thirteen within four miles.

At Rennes one leaves the canal and enters the Vilaine river. It is another lovely stream, which winds its way through a flexuous, closely shorn land of, one might almost say, natural golf links. Perhaps it is an indirect compliment to the beauty of French waterways that this one should be called Ugly river.

At Redon the Paris-bound canoeist enters the Nantes-a-Brest canal which stretches to the Erdre river, a tributary of the Loire. This latter river is entered at Nantes and is followed upstream for nearly 200 miles to Orleans.

Avoid the Loire Sands

The Loire is noted for its sand. Though the French glass and cement industries work overtime and the dredges do their best, their united efforts at exhausting the sand of the Loire are about as effective as "seven maids with seven mops" sweeping up a sea beach. It is hopeless, even for a canoe; the best plan is ship the craft to the middle Loire, where the chateaux are many and the sand shoals are fewer.

Langeais, Luynes, Amboise, Chaumont, Blois—unstrung jewels on the river bank of the Loire! But they are jewels which were fashioned and set on their river-commanding heights at different periods and with different aims. Nevertheless they have an historical bond, since most of them occupy the sites of Roman camps, from which they derive their names.

Langeais is a corrupted form of Almgavia, and Maille (the older name of Luynes) is but a slight modification of Malleum. But Gallia declined to remain a Roman colony, and by degrees these sites fell into the hands of the early Frenchmen. Thereupon they erected fortresses, and the Romans being out of the way, proceeded to battle among themselves.

Luynes' grim walls and unornamented towers give us a fair idea of what this military fortress was in the twelfth century, when the powerful nobles warred against each other and even against the king.

Around Langeais centered the great battles between the counts of Anjou and the barons of Touraine. From behind its walls Richard of England (who was also a count of Anjou) defied the crown, and for centuries the English continued to use the castle as a base of gentlemanly brigandage, until the unhappy neighborhood bought them off with 2000 gold crowns, stipulating that the fortress be destroyed. Thereafter hard-fisted Louis XI having quelled his unruly vassals and unified France, rebuilt for himself a modified Langeais—the castle as it stands today.

Some Lovely Chateaux Amboise and Chaumont belong to the same century as Langeais and show the same tendencies. They are military strongholds, softening under ornamentation of pinnacle and carving toward a purpose which became always less warlike and always more luxurious.

Of this gradual transition the final stage is seen in the chateaux of Blois and Azay-le-Rideau, where not a ghost of the somber feudal fortress remains; where windows, and not loopholes, look out upon parks instead of drawbridges, and where ornament expands into the embroideries of a pleasure palace in which the rustle of silks has replaced the clang of mail. Blois is the traveler who prefers to hobnob with the ghosts of gorgeous cardinals and queens and satindoubled courtiers.

At Orleans the canal is regained and stretches off 785 kilometers to the Seine. At Buzes, still on the canal—at the intersection of three, in fact—begins the press of canal traffic that mounts by the mile as Paris is approached.

The French canal system dates back to 1638, when the Canal de Briare was constructed. Since then it has swelled into a great complexity of routes which total more than 3000 miles of canals and nearly 7000 miles of navigable rivers canalized and non-canalized.

It is no exaggeration to say that traffic may be moved from any one to any other part of France over this remarkable system, which entails an annual upkeep expenditure of 30,000,000 francs. Its longest link is the Canal du Midi, which extends 380 miles across southern France, connecting the Rhone with the Atlantic ocean.

The maximum of traffic is found on the Marne-au-Rhin canal, which in 1919 carried 110,000,000 K.T. or kilometer tons. A K.T. is one ton which has been transported one kilometer. Multiplying thus the tonnage carried by the distance it moved, we find in the same year a grand total of 773,000,000 K.T. as the canal traffic of all France.

DRAWN \$2000 YEARLY FOR STAYING ALIVE

PANAMA CITY.—Most men take out insurance as a means of providing for themselves or their families in case of accident or death, but Innocencio Galindo, a prominent resident of this city, expects to gain the full benefit of his insurance by living. He has just obtained an insurance policy by which he will be paid \$2000 a year as long as he lives.

For this policy Mr. Galindo paid the sum of \$8700 and the policy stipulates that for the rest of his life Mr. Galindo will receive a quarterly annuity of \$500. If an allowance is made for the interest which Mr. Galindo will lose on his \$8700, it will be seen that in about five years he will break even with the insurance company and that thereafter what he collects on his policy will be so much "velvet."

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Greer

CONCERNING MOTOR CAR FIRES

HERE are some very interesting experiments with gasoline as conducted by A. H. Hoffman, agricultural engineering division, University of California.

Nowhere and at no time are knowledge and a cool head more at a premium than when fire reaches gasoline. Every year's automobiles and trucks by the hundreds are burned up while their owners stand helplessly looking on.

Mr Hoffman has repeatedly caused an electric spark pass between the very closely spaced points of a spark plug placed inverted and submerged in a quart milk bottle filled with gasoline. The spark showed bright and was sharply snapping, but no ignition of the gasoline resulted. The same spark made the pass while the plug was held in the mixed gasoline vapor and air above the liquid gasoline at the top of the bottle promptly caused a slight explosion, followed by a surface burning of the gasoline vapor which, while slow at first, became more rapid as the heat generated caused a quicker vaporization of the fuel. Closing the mouth of the bottle with the palm of the hand cut off oxygen supply and in a second extinguished the fire. If the fire had been permitted to burn until the unequal heating had cracked the bottle and permitted the gasoline to flow out, a large surface area would have been exposed to the air, making possible a very rapid increase of the fire. Even then, however, the application of anything that would serve to exclude the air from the fluid gasoline would have smothered the flame.

With the same quart bottle half full of gasoline, a lighted match applied to the mouth ignited the one pint of mixed air and gasoline vapor, causing a stronger explosion and a slight after burning at the surface of the gasoline which was easily put out because it was difficult for air to get in fast enough to keep the fire going. With the bottle emptied of gasoline but still wet, the explosion was much stronger but not enough endanger the bottle so long as the mouth was not covered.

Similarly with a gasoline tank, the more nearly empty the tank is, the greater will be the volume of mixed gasoline vapor and air and the stronger will be the explosion if fire gets to it. Also the smaller the opening relative to the volume of the mixture the more powerful the explosion. Of course, it is never altogether safe, to say the least, to hold a lighted match to the mouth of a large gasoline tank whether full or empty, because even if the tank did not burst, there might be enough gasoline and oil soaked wood, upholstery, etc., in the neighborhood to cause an explosion.

BLACK DENIES HAVING STATED THAT HAMMOND WOULD BE PROSECUTED KELOWNA, Dec. 26.—A Sicomous dispatch quoting F. M. Black, chairman of the committee of direction, saying that Mr. Hammond would be prosecuted for violation of the marketing act by shipping his potatoes to Vancouver without a license, is denied by Mr. Black.

He states that he never made any such statement, having just returned from the east and being without adequate information on the Hammond affair. Until he had conferred with the other members of the committee, he was not in a position to make a statement. He had not even discussed the matter at Sicomous, far less making a statement on the action of the committee. O. W. Hambling was handling the potato situation, and until he had fully conferred on the matter with Mr. Hambling, he was not in a position regarding the potato deal.

It takes hard work to make good poetry; but another requisite is inspiration.

TARIFF BOARD AND FRUIT MARKETING

F. M. BLACK, chairman of the committee of direction, returned to Kelowna last Monday evening from Ottawa and prairie points well satisfied with the manner in which the case for the British Columbia fruit growers had been presented at Ottawa, notwithstanding an impression that H. W. Moore, chairman of the tariff board, had somewhat brusque in its reception.

The press reports were very brief, considering that the case occupied about two hours of which one and one-half hours were occupied with the major presentation. This was contained in a written brief, copy of which will be available soon for publication. The reports featured the extempore remarks of the chairman rather than the lengthy series of facts laid before the board.

In opening, Mr. Black compared the committee of direction with the railway commission, which in effect controls the sale of transportation, and then traced the needs of the fruit industry and the conditions leading up to the legislation and formation of the committee, also its principal duties and activities, supplemented by illustrations as to the way certain crops had been placed on the market and the cost to the producer of getting them there.

Mr. Black stressed the fact that prices had to be such as would permit highly perishable commodities to move into consumption at the times when they were ready and that they could not be stored. Several illustrations of this were given.

He also filed with the tariff board copies of all orders of the committee of direction, statements of movement of all crops and of apples to markets in eastern Canada, also a statement showing prices charged by jobbers and retailers on the prairies, compared with cost prices laid down, and a statement prepared by the fruit section of the department of agriculture showing that prices on British Columbia winter apples compared favorably with those charged in the United States.

Expression of opinion were that the operations of the committee had been well presented, and some surprise was evinced that the chairman made such a strong pronouncement immediately at its close.

The press gave prominence to this, but it was not directed against the operations of the committee to which, on the contrary, Chairman Moore was rather complimentary. He was concerned, he said, more particularly with the act because it might not always be administered with regard to the interests of other provinces.

Mr. Black debated some of his contentions before the hearing finally closed.

During the entire session J. A. Grant, of Calgary, British Columbia markets commissioner, was present.

Mr. Black was also interviewed informally by Mr. McGregor registrar of the anti-combine act, who expressed himself as seeing nothing in the operation of the committee to which exception could be taken.

While passing through Winnipeg, Mr. Black had a long talk with Mr. Hull, publicity director and editor of the Scoop Shovel organ of the Manitoba wheel pool, also with Mr. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and with the president and the secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. All expressed themselves most interested in the endeavor to stabilize marketing conditions. Broadly speaking, the farmers' organizations are not opposed to the producer getting a fair return for his labor, but are not favorable to any tariff increases.

Mr. Black entertains the idea that it would be an excellent thing to arrange for monthly visits to the interior of British Columbia from the representatives of the various women's organizations on the prairies. While in Winnipeg, he took the opportunity of discussing informally with the officials of the railways their possible cooperation in the matter of rates. He is of the opinion that contact with the producers and visits to the orchards and packing houses would do an immense amount of good in popularizing British Columbia fruit.—Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction.

Kelowna B. C., December 20, 1927.

Most children have an open countenance, like their hearts; and it is hard to make them shut up.

# The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

## Notes - Notions - Notables

There is an old adage which emphasizes the un wisdom of swapping horses in the middle of a stream. Political observers, more especially those who are not rabid in their party leanings, are giving some thought to it as another provincial general election gradually draws nearer. They are asking themselves what practical service they would be rendering to British Columbia by turning out the MacLean government and putting one in that would be led by Dr. Toimie. These serious-minded men and women are considering this important point from more than one angle. They realize, perhaps more than is generally supposed, that British Columbia has everything to gain by retaining a government that is in sympathy with the government at Ottawa—which, they admit without hesitation, will be a Liberal administration for some years to come—and everything to lose by electing one with nothing in common politically. This is one of the considerations to which they are applying the old adage. Equally vital in importance to them, moreover, is the obvious prosperous condition of the province. Dr. Toimie's suggestion that the continued wave of good times is not a bright outlook at all, but something "in the nature of a back-wash," is merely treated with an indulgent smile, the lame attempt on his part to manufacture political capital being clearly apparent to them. In this latter regard they take their economic soundings from the judgment of Canadians prominent in the financial and industrial world. They are more impressed by the low rate of interest at which the province is able to borrow money than they are about vague generalities which are employed in efforts to obscure facts and practical policies. Much more impressed are they by the increased activity in home building, in the continued decrease in the number of unemployed persons, in the striking increase in the province's banking business, than they are in unsupportable charges of maladministration. They know what the royal commission thought of the Carlow and the Gauthier affairs and the importance which they attach to the numerous pettifogging complaints of a few of the louder Conservative members of the legislature would not be flattering to the party which Dr. Toimie leads. These and other considerations are being studied by the fair-minded voter, irrespective of party, and that is why he is coming to the conclusion that the swapping of horses in the middle of a stream still is an unsound proceeding—why he is making up his mind to sustain the MacLean government at the next election.

When President Doumergue went from Marseilles to open the new canal tunnel which joins the great port of the Rhone he found a dark hole in the mountain-side with a tiny spot of light in the middle. The hole was 70 feet wide and 50 feet high and the spot of light was five miles away! Think how straight the tunnel must be to show that spot in the middle! Frenchmen claim that it is the biggest tunnel in the world. It is not half the length of either the two tunnels of the Simplon, but it is so much broader and deeper that twice as much rock had to be removed as from the Simplon tunnels. In this Rove canal tunnel six railway trains could run abreast, and two barges of 7500 tons can pass at any point of it. The canal is over twelve feet deep at low time. The tunnel connects Marseilles with the great lagoon called the Etang de Barre, and the canal then passes on to join the Rhone at Arles, so connecting with the whole European canal system.

Tea drinking is a universal social habit in Persia. One of the social institutions of great attraction is the tea-house, some of which are furnished quite elaborately, while others are rude in their surroundings. Business men often make appointments here, and it is very common for loafers to seek out these tea houses. The common pipes, cigarettes and the kalkan, or water pipe, are much used. In the water pipe the smoke passes through the water and is drawn into the lungs. Lemon juice and other flavors are sometimes mixed with the water.

Nebraska farmers are raiding coyote dens with wolf hounds to kill off the puppies. The numerous spring crop if allowed to mature would result in a great loss of chickens, turkeys, and young stock. As many as twelve pups have been found in a den. And the dens are not hard to find because of the presence of chicken and rabbit bones at the entrances.

In 1926 a total of 167 treating plants in the United States were actively engaged in treating wood with preservatives to prevent decay. The gain in plant capacity since 1920 is nearly 50 per cent. In 1925 the treating plants consumed 167,742,790 gallons of creosote, 13,048,539 gallons of petroleum oil, 2,080,287 gallons of paving oil, 26,378,658 pounds of zinc chloride and 331,591 gallons of miscellaneous preservatives.

Baseball was known in various forms in the East for years before it received organized recognition, but its birthplace is a matter of dispute. Philadelphia takes the credit as far back as 1833, and New York claims that its Washington club, organized in 1843, was the first exponent of the actual game. Baseball as a national game really came into existence in 1858, with the formation of a National Association of Baseball Players, including the clubs of New York and vicinity.

Leading 134 American track stars by 150 yards, a Hopi Indian set a new marathon record recently in a Long Island race. He overcame the handicap of coming from an arid climate 7000 feet up in the Rockies down to humid sea level. More records would fall to primitive peoples, according to the report of an African explorer in a communication to the National Geographic society, if the Watussis could jump as successfully in a temperate climate as in the tropics. A line, which could be raised or lowered at will, was stretched between two slender trees standing on an incline. "I wrote a spectator at track events among the Watussis people of Tanganyika.

The athletes had to run up to this and jump from a small terrace a foot in height. Despite these unfavorable conditions, exhibitions were given which would place all European efforts in the shade. The best jumpers, slender, but splendid figures, with an almost Indian profile, attained the incredible height of 8 feet 2 inches, and young boys made the relatively no less wonderful performance of 5 feet."

At a double wedding held recently at Traralgon Australia, the brides, Ivy and Ethel Matheson, were sisters; the bridegrooms, Roy and Leonard Battley, were brothers; the best men, R. and J. Pudney were brothers; the bridesmaids, Misses Matheson, sisters of the brides; the groomsmen, R. and C. Webb, brothers, while the officiating clergymen, Reverend Prickett and Reverend Craig, had been fellow-students. The traveling dresses, and hats of both brides were identical.

Originally the term Spanish Main was applied to the mainland of South America between the mouth of the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama. This region was called the Spanish Main to distinguish it from the island possessions of Spain in the West Indies. Later, however, the term Spanish Main was also applied to the adjacent waters especially to the Caribbean sea. We hear the term most frequently in connection with the buccaners who inhabited the Spanish Main. By extension the route of Spanish trade ships between Spain and America was included in the Spanish Main. Of course, the term is now purely historical. The application of "main" to the ocean in this connection was made the easier from the fact that during the sixteenth century the high seas were called main seas as distinguished from local seas. Sometimes it was shortened to "main."

Respect for their king and his wishes is the reason attributed for the notable decrease in waste papers which the public of London scattered in city parks. Some time ago the king appealed to the public spirit in an endeavor to prevent London parks from becoming refuse dumps. To this appeal even children responded heartily, according to the inspectors employed by the London county council to enforce the park regulations. Many children were seen to drop waste paper while playing on the grass, then, suddenly remembering the king's request, the youthful lawbreakers would stoop pick up their rubbish and place it in one of the many receptacles provided for the purpose.

Woman's love of finery is no stronger today than it was 150,000 years ago, according to Alonzo Pond, member of the Beloit college archeological expedition into North Africa. "We found," says the archeologist, "pieces of ostrich eggshells that gave evidence of having been drilled with sharp points of flint for necklaces. And we found a great many pieces of ancient ochre and red yellow and black oxide which showed traces of having been scraped by flint to obtain color to paint faces. Some of these probably date farther back than 150,000 years."

Lost half a century ago, a wedding ring belonging to Reuben Hains, former resident of Beverly, N.J., was found by Mrs. Howard Warrick while preparing her garden. The ring bears the inscription, "Reuben to Hatie." Older residents remembered that Mrs. Hains who formerly occupied the Warrick home, lost her ring in 1876, shortly after her marriage. Word of the recovery was sent to her in California. The flower bed in which the ring was discovered had been raked over and planted every year for years.

## Poems From Eastern Lands

### CHINA

#### CONDITION OF KING SEUEN'S FLOCKS

Who dares to say your sheep are few?  
The flocks are all three hundred strong.  
Who dares despise your cattle too  
There ninety black-lipped, press along.  
Though horned the sheep, yet peaceful each appears;  
The cattle come with moist and flapping ears.

These climb the heights, those drink the pool;  
Some lie at rest, while others roam.  
With rain-coats, and thin spinning rats cool,  
And bearing food, your herdsmen come.  
In thirties, ranged by hues, the creatures stand;  
Fit victims they will yield at your command.

Your herdsmen twigs and fagots bring,  
With prey of birds and beasts for food.  
Your sheep, untouched by evil thing,  
Approach, their health and vigor good.  
The herdman's waving hand they all behold,  
And docile come, and pass into the fold.

Your herdsmen dream;—fish take the place  
Of men; on banners falcons fly,  
Displacing snakes and tortoises,  
The augur tells his prophecy:—  
"The first betokens plenteous years: the change  
Of banners shows of homes a widening range."  
—From The Shi-King.

## Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

There was enough excitement in the city on Christmas morning to furnish subjects for a two days' First of July celebration. Early in the morning the city lock-up, with one lone "drunk" in it, was discovered to be on fire. A little later the Great Northern roundhouse and three engines were destroyed by fire. At 11 o'clock the four-horse livery team which annually gives the children of the city a free Christmas sleigh ride, became frightened and ran away. The team went through the streets at a furious speed. The sleigh was crowded with youngsters at the time, but all escaped uninjured.

The opening of the Grand Forks Athletic association's new skating rink will take place on New Year's afternoon and evening, weather permitting.

Miss Jessie Stuart, teacher at the Wassa, B.C., school, is spending the holidays in this city at the home of her brother, Ed Stuart.

John Simpson, B.A., principal of the Phoenix public school, is spending the holidays at the home of his brother-in-law, Ed Stuart.

## The Spice of Life

### ON THE LINKS

Tommy Armour, golfer, was taking tea on the veranda of the Oakmont club when a poor player came up to him and said:  
"I'm improving, Mr. Armour. Yes, I'm improving. I did the difficult fourth hole yesterday in three."  
The champion gave an incredulous and good natured laugh.  
"Three, what," he said. "Hours?"

### VALUABLE THUMB!

"How madam," demanded the attorney for the defense in a compensation case, "can you prove that the thumb you lost in this accident was worth \$5000?"  
"It was the thumb," retorted the plaintiff, "under which I kept my husband."

### COULD CALL HIM

Professor (endeavoring to impress on his class the definition of cynic)—  
"Cynic man, what would you call a man who pretends to know everything?"  
Student—A professor!

### APPROVED OF CLUBS

Mrs. Gabb—You certainly approve of clubs for married women?  
Mr. Stabb—Yes—good heavy ones.

### A GOOD RULE

To win success  
Don't be stopping.  
Hop right ahead,  
And keep on hopping.

### GOING TOO FAR

Jerry—So you don't like your new boarding house? You surely don't object to hash do you?  
Dick—No, but I certainly do object to hash soup!

### FUN IN FUNCTIONS

"What are the functions of the skin?" asked an English school teacher.  
"To prevent us from looking raw," one boy answered.

### THE GOOD OF IT

"Do you think hair restorers are any good?"  
"They did me a lot of good."  
"Did they give you new hair?"  
"No. A new villa: I invented one."

### 6 WORSE THAN PINING

"Is the rich young widow pining for her husband?"  
"Not exactly, but from the way she is making his money fly, it might be said she is wasting away."

### SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR

Heck—Do you have any trouble with "shall" and "will"?  
Peck—No; my wife says "You shall" and I say "I will."

### PROOF POSITIVE

"Muriel is keeping her engagement a secret."  
"How do you know?"  
"I got it from her own lips."

"Would you like to live your own life over?"  
"No, I couldn't go through the tribulations of learning bridge again."

### TAKING THE BLAME

Prof.—You have not learned very much in this class, have you, Smith?  
Smith—It's very decent of you, professor, to take the blame like that.

### WASN'T INCLUDED

Timothy had been passing judgment on a neighbor, a judgment that was far from flattering.  
"I hate the old cat" he cried, stamping his foot.  
"You shouldn't say that, Tim," corrected his mother. "The Bible says we must love everybody."  
"I know," was the reply; "but Mrs. Ginns wasn't alive when the Bible was written."

### SUCH EXTRAVAGANCE

"You see that man with the high forehead and the sunken eyes?"  
"He is an efficiency expert, he told me."  
"What on earth's that?"  
"The sort of man who doesn't enjoy a sea voyage because all the salt is going to waste."

### SMACK!

A couple of neighbors were leaning over the fence exchanging gossip.  
"My husband," remarked one, "says he always does better work when he's thinking of me."  
"That so?" responded the other.  
"What a good job he made of beating the carpets yesterday."

### THEY DON'T CALL IT A BATH

Doctor—Sambo, I can think of but one thing that will cure you and that is an electric bath.  
..Sambo—Naw, suh, doctah, yo' ain't talkin' to this man. I had a friend what took one of them things down in Sing Sing an' t drowned him!

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Applications for immediate purchase of Lots and Acreage owned by 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. BUTRYN, 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

## Spilt Milk Costs Uncle Sam \$77,399,685.00 Annually



It takes a herd of 667,367 cows each giving 8000 lbs. of milk yearly to supply the milk wasted annually in the U. S.

According to a schedule showing the division of dairy products, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the annual cost of wasted milk in our nation would make a happy pay day for the army and navy and still leave an appropriation sufficient to build enough combat planes to satisfy even the militant Mitchell.

## From Everywhere

Work on the erection of the Minas Basin Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Hantsport has begun, together with work on the railway siding connecting the plant with the main line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

The value of the Western Canadian grain yield this year is figured at \$1,600,000,000 by a financial firm making a survey of conditions at Winnipeg. Wheat is put at \$563,804,729; oats at \$166,438,382; barley at \$82,837,003; rye at \$16,628,881; and flax at \$1,935,315. Hay and other grains are included in the grand total.

The Eastern International Dog Sled Derby will be held this year at Quebec City, February 20, 21 and 22, according to information given out by the tourist department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The leading drivers from all parts of the Continent will take part. The race is over a 120-mile course with an average of 40 miles a day.

Montana farmers are hauling grain to stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines just north of the International boundary line in South-western Saskatchewan. Some 50,000 bushels are on the move there on sale to the "Wheat Pool." It is remarkable that the Montana farmers are paying the duty and receiving about \$5 per load more than if delivered to the elevators located along the Montana route.

"The tourist crop is the next best crop to that of wheat in the Canadian West," said C. B. Foster, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visiting Winnipeg recently. "Canadians are now capitalizing our splendid winters," he said. "It used to be our custom to decry them, but we have since learned their appeal to the stranger as well as ourselves and are profiting by it."

Quebec City is preparing for a record winter sports season, according to Jack Strathdee, newly appointed winter sports director at the Chateau Frontenac. Mr. Strathdee comes to his new field of activity with a wealth of experience, having promoted outdoor sports in the Muskoka Lakes region and more recently at the French River Bungalow Camps of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Saskatchewan heads the provinces of Canada in growth of revenue from tourist traffic, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dealing with the calendar year 1926. The gain over the previous year was over 100 per cent., while Manitoba was the only other province with a revenue increase of more than 25 per cent. The tourist business for the whole of Canada has risen from \$83,733,700 in 1920 to \$193,643,450 last year. It is thought to contribute \$100,000,000 to Canada's favorable balance of trade.

Of Canada's four great sources of wealth — field, forest, mine and stream — the forest has steadily pushed forward until it now holds second place, particularly in the exports from the Dominion. For the 12 months ended September 30th last, grain and grain products exported were valued at \$464,000,000; metals \$180,000,000 and newsprint \$120,000,000, to which should be added, to show the whole exported wealth of the forests, manufactured and unmanufactured wood valued at \$180,000,000, making the forest aggregate \$280,000,000.

**THE RULING PASSION**  
Landlady—Eight o'clock, eight o'clock.  
Auctioneer (sleepily)—Who'll make it nine?  
"How ja like my new dress; it's a sample."  
Youth (sympathetically)—You do n't get much for nothin' these days, do you?  
George Bernard Shaw was ridiculing the American marriage system, or rather the ease with which divorces are obtained there.  
"I was at a dinner here in London," he scoffed, "when I heard an American girl and a young English chap discussing their approaching marriage."  
"But don't you think that being married on a Friday might be unlucky?" the Englishman asked. To which the American girl replied:  
"That's so! You wouldn't be able to get a divorce before Monday."

**EFFECTIVE TREATMENT**  
In his new biography of Abraham Lincoln Prof. Nathaniel Wright Steuhenson tells an amusing story about a certain important midday conference at the White House at which Lincoln's presence was absolutely necessary.  
During the conference Mrs. Lincoln sent word that dinner was ready. The president paid no heed. Another message he also ignored. Presently Mrs. Lincoln herself arrived, "a ruffled, angry little figure"; thereupon her husband lifted her calmly in his arms, carried her outside and depositing her on the floor, shut the door in her face. She did not return.

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself.—Bacon  
**FORESIGHT**  
A certain hard working farmer had sent his son to a good preparatory school so that he might early begin to receive the best instruction. For

## Four New Liners for Canadian Pacific



1. Painting of new "Duchess of Atholl" by Norman Wilkinson. 2. Her Grace The Duchess of Atholl. 3. Vessel just after being launched on the Clyde. 4. Cabin lounge of the liner "Duchess of Atholl."

Featuring the 1928 St. Lawrence sailing schedule of the Canadian Pacific Steamships is the incorporation of two of the four new 20,000-ton "Duchess" class liners now under construction for the Company in the Old Country. The development of the St. Lawrence route to England and the Continent has prompted the Canadian Pacific to augment their present trans-Atlantic passenger fleet to this extent.

The first of these four huge liners, the "Duchess of Atholl" was launched recently on the Clyde, Scotland, and christened by Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, M.P. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of Canadian Pacific and ship-building officials.

Her Grace in receiving a silver model of a steering wheel and bookcase as a souvenir of the occasion stated that she knew something of the joy with which the huge order from the Canadian Pacific had been

received on the Clyde. The Canadian Pacific she said had entered the Atlantic service only in 1923 and had already spent \$100,000,000 in British shipbuilding yards. No person, she added, could visit Canada and not be impressed with the tremendous activities of the Canadian Pacific and what that Company has meant in building up the Dominion.

With the launching of this vessel, ships registering a total of 72,000 tons have been launched for the Canadian Pacific during the months of October and November. This is regarded as a record for a private company. The four new liners will be each of 20,000 tons gross register. In addition to this passenger liner the total tonnage for the two months is made up by five express cargo steamers of the "Beaver" class, and the "Princess Elaine" new 2,000-ton coastal steamer for the Pacific Coast service of the Company.

The vessels of the "Duchess" class, which will include the Duchesses of Atholl, Bedford, Richmond and Beaufort, will represent four of the finest passenger ships afloat. They will be the largest to navigate the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal on regular runs, the general measurements being: length 599 feet; breadth, 75 feet with a load draft of 27 feet. The "Duchess of Atholl", as well as her sister ships will be luxuriously appointed throughout. Oak, walnut, mahogany, white and red birch teak, sycamore and Macassar ebony are some of the fine woods being used in the interior finishings. The ships will be cabin class liners and will have accommodation for about 1600 passengers each.

The "Duchess of Bedford", sister ship of the "Duchess of Atholl", is scheduled to be launched in January and the remaining two in the spring of 1929. The new vessels will have a speed of 17 1/2 to 19 1/2 knots at sea.

## Wild Animals Friendly on Banff-Windermere Highway



"The Friendly Road," by David Grayson, which is well-known to many lovers of nature, depicts incidents and friendliness of people along country roads and in the rural districts. There is, however, a road in the Canadian Rockies the friendliness of which is not due to mortals as in Grayson's book, but to the friendliness of animals. Animals termed wild, but in this instance a word that cannot be applied to those on the Banff-Windermere Highway.

There is possibly no more beautiful road than this which runs from Banff to Lake Windermere, in the Columbia River Valley. The distance of 104 miles is spectacular and the scenes are constantly changing. The views from the high passes looking down into valleys, thousands of feet below, tiny lakes surrounded by al-

pine meadows, rivers crossed and re-crossed, and glimpses of cascades tumbling down slopes from dizzy heights are intriguing and beautiful.

To this natural beauty is added that of seeing the animals in their natural haunts. Rocky Mountain sheep are seen on the road along Vermilion Lakes not far from Banff. They are so tame that often motorists have to slow down as they will persist, almost to the point of danger, in standing in the middle of the highway.

Bozo, a black bear, is a friend to many motorists on the Banff-Windermere road. He comes out on the highway as if he had sole right to it. He does not resent these invaders in the least and really wishes to show his friendliness. Sometimes he has lunches handed to him and the remarks of "nice old chap, fine old fellow," please him tremendously, and he will try to come even nearer.

Bozo no doubt had many dreams during the winter of summer tourists, and possibly has figured out in true bear fashion just how to get the most out of the tourist season.

Deer are seen, also, on this famous highway, though not as often as other animals. They are regular visitors to Banff, and are frequently seen on the streets of the village. There are hundreds of miles of smooth motor roads through the Canadian Rockies, and devotees of the open road are visiting this region in increasing numbers annually.

his study of music the boy had to have a violin, but he was such a little fellow that his teacher thought that a so-called "half-violin" was all that was necessary for him. The father, whose resources had been sadly taxed, was loath to part with the money for the instrument, but

nally did so. The boy made rapid progress, and became so proficient that a half-violin was no longer good enough for him. Again he went to the music store with his father, to whom the salesman showed the entire stock of violins. The parent was apparently

dissatisfied with all of them, and his gaze wandered round the shop seeking for something better. Finally he saw a violoncello. "We'll take that huge violin there," he said, as a smile of satisfaction spread over his countenance. "The boy won't outgrow that right away!"

## 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 advertisements. This is not always the case with 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 business advertising 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 billboard

## SUN READERS KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

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

# THE CITY

Francis Miller Sr. Malcolm Morrison, and Mr. Haliday of the North Fork, are patients in the Grand Forks hospital.

The United church Sunday school Christmas tree was held last Friday night. The Presbyterian church tree will be held this evening.

Judge J. R. Brown has returned from Nelson, where he presided at a sitting of the county court, Judge Forin being indisposed.

Miss Edith Larsen, graduate nurse of Spokane, arrived in the city on Wednesday evening to visit her mother at the Hotel Province.

Randolph Davis and bride, of Vancouver, are spending a part of their honeymoon in this city at the home of Mr. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis.

Clarence Truax and Gordon McCallum students of the University of British Columbia, are spending the holiday at the homes of their parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCallum will leave in a few days for southern California, where they will remain for about three months for the benefit of Mr. McCallum's health.

Mr. and Mrs. William Banbury, of Thamesford, Ont., who spent the Christmas holidays in this city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, will leave tomorrow morning for Los Angeles, Cal.

Squire Evans, son of Mrs. J. H. Plath and the late David Evans, and Miss Lottie Haw of this city, were married in the United church on Wednesday. On their return from their wedding tour the young couple will take up their residence in the North Fork country.

Keith Pincott, son of C. F. R. Pincott and the late Mrs. Pincott, of this city, and Miss Eileen Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Ritchie of Cascade, were married in Holy Trinity church in this city last Friday. After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Woodland, after which the young couple left on their wedding tour. They will make their home in Rossland, where Mr. Pincott has charge of his father's law practice.

## ORDERS DIVORCED PAIR TO LIVE IN SAME HOUSE

MILWAUKEE.—Circuit Judge Oscar M. Fritz made an unusual provision in a divorce suit recently when in awarding a decree to the husband he ruled that the divorced couple make their home in the same house in the hope of establishing an ultimate reconciliation.

The decision was in the suit brought by Guy Slaughter against Mrs. Estelle Slaughter, formerly head of a mission here. Slaughter said that his wife's religious activities undermined his health and that he could not live with her.

"The situation is extraordinary. I believe there should be tried an unusual arrangement that will be best for the children," the court said. "If the arrangement is accomplished by cooperation and mutual forbearance it may result in a reconciliation."

"The plaintiff will have the custody of the children, providing that he will establish a household in which he and the children and the wife can live. She is to be provided with a separate room."

## "THIRTEENTH" WOMAN CAN FIND NO HUSBAND

BERLIN.—There are 800,000 "superfluous" women in Berlin, which means that every thirteenth woman must look elsewhere for a husband. But the Berlin women are employing their time otherwise. Every third one is engaged in a gainful occupation outside the home. In the labor market there is one woman to every two men.

Only one-tenth of the Berlin homes have servants, so that another 1,200,000 women are engaged in running their own domestic establishments, it is estimated. This brings the number of working women up to around 2,000,000, as against only 1,400,000 working men.

## NOT TO BE FOOLED

The villagers were listening to a band, and they seemed to understand every instrument except the trombone. They decided to fetch the oldest villager and ask him his opinion about it.

The old man stood watching the player for a while and then exclaimed: "Take no notice of him. There's a trick in it; he hasn't really swall- ing it!"

# MOON'S LIFTING POWER IS LIGHT

WASHINGTON.—The great steamship Leviathan weighs some ten or twelve pounds less when the moon is directly over it than when it is near the horizon.

Similarly Bill Smith and his automobile, little Willie Smith's teddy bear and Mrs. Smith's dainty pearl earrings all lose weight under the potent influence of Luna.

So says a bulletin from the Washington (D.C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society dealing with the moon's tide-raising force.

"As a matter of fact," continues the bulletin, "everything on which the moon shines directly down loses a certain amount of its weight. But there need be no fear that we will go floating moonward; the downward pull of gravity, which keeps objects on the earth's surface, is 1000,000 times as great as the 'lifting power' of the moon. In other words, the greatest effect of the moon on a given object is to steal away one-tenth-millionth of its weight."

"In the case of large bodies, like the Leviathan, this fraction of the total weight is appreciable. But even the heaviest limousine would lose only the tiniest fraction of an ounce—between six and seven one-thousandths. This would be equivalent to removing only three or four drops of gasoline from the fuel tank."

"Fluck a single viber from the fuzzy coat of Willie Smith's teddy bear and you would probably equal the moon's effect in reducing its weight. And carefully wiping the imperceptible dust from Mrs. Smith's earrings would, no doubt, quite outdo the lunar influence on them."

## Moonshine and the Tides

"But in spite of the small effect of the moon's attraction on everyday objects, its total result on the earth and even man's sea bathing activities is very marked. Its most notable effect is to create the tides of the oceans which, in turn, affect the world's sea-borne commerce, its fisheries, the sanitation of its harbors, in years to come this moon force may be harnessed to create power; already plans are under way for the construction of tidal power stations."

"How does the moon decrease weight?" "In the same way that the earth creates it. The law of gravitation formulated by Newton states that every body in existence in the universe attracts every other body. Any two bodies are drawn together, however, with a greater or less force, depending on whether they are big (more accurate, have a 'great mass') or whether they are little (have a 'small mass'); and also depending on whether they are close together or far apart."

## Weight in Terms of Gravity

"When you, an adult, say that you weigh 150 pounds, you really mean that your 'mass' is attracted by the huge earth, when you are on its surface, with the same force with which it attracts 150 lead or brass or iron units, which we arbitrarily call 'pounds.' Because a baby has much less mass than you, it is drawn toward the center of the earth with a smaller force, and we say that it weighs 8 or 10 or 15 pounds."

"But the moon attracts your mass in exactly the same way that the earth does. It is, however, 239,000 miles away—50 times as far away as the center of the earth—and it has only one-eightieth as much mass as the earth. So its attraction for you is less than that of the earth. Its pull on you is tremendously less than might appear at first consideration, because any gravitational pull is reduced in proportion to the square of its distance. It figures out that the moon's pull at the earth's surface is only one-tenth-millionth that of the earth. When the moon exerts its greatest lifting force on you, therefore, when it floats directly overhead, it only succeeds in reducing your weight by an amount less than a fifth of a drop of water."

## HE FORGOT TO SECURE HIS VICTORY

The mother was getting her small son ready for school when she noticed a lump on his head.

"Freddy!" she said sternly. "Have you been fighting again?" "Fightin'," he echoed, "not me."

"But somebody struck you?" said his mother.

"Nobody struck me," he answered stoutly; "I wasn't fightin' at all. It was an accident."

"An accident?" "Yes," he replied; "I was sitting on Tommy Jones, and I forgot to hold his feet."

# GENERAL NEWS

British Columbia's forest rangers and patrolmen report a reduction in forest fires costs of practically 90 per cent., compared with 1925. The total loss this year was about \$214,000.

An air line between Halifax and New York city for freight, express and mail, is being considered by Halifax business interests, according to a report made to the United States Department of Commerce by Consul Eric W. Magnuson.

The Canadian Pacific Express Company has extended its service into the new gold field of north-western Quebec, reaching Rouyn over the recently completed extension of the Nipissing Central Railway. This extension provides a new and short route into the rapidly developing mining area.

Turkey raising is a coming industry in Alberta as a number of successes at various fairs would indicate. A recent move in this connection is the formation of the Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders' Association, which is now active in promoting and extending the turkey breeding industry.

According to Dr. J. B. MacDougall, Assistant Chief Inspector of the Ontario Provincial Department of Education, the operation of the Canadian Pacific school car in northern Ontario has proved a more successful venture than the Department had ever expected. He stated that the progress of the pupils during the year of operation has been remarkable.

The Western Canada Grain Pool contemplates spending \$5,000,000 during the coming year in extensions to facilities in country elevators and terminals in Western Canada, according to George H. McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Pool, on a visit to Toronto recently. The building programme includes 100 or 150 country elevator in Alberta; 150 in Saskatchewan and 40 in Manitoba. At present there are 160 in Alberta, 750 in Saskatchewan and 50 in Manitoba.

Close on 400 miles of branch line construction in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been virtually completed up to December 1st by the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to a report from headquarters. On 282 miles of this construction grain from the current year's harvest is being taken out, and while work is closed down at this date on most of them, there are still some on which bridge and other construction work is being proceeded with.

About 300 carloads of Christmas trees will be delivered to the trade from the Province of Quebec from the end of November onward, according to indications of traffic received at Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters. This will mean about 500,000 trees of a value of about \$150,000 to the farmers of this province. The average size of the trees for the New York and Boston markets is about 6 feet. They are mostly white spruce and balsam of the "weed tree" variety which is of prolific growth and little commercial value.

## TWINS WED TWINS; EIGHT SETS OF TWINS FOLLOW

ARCADIA, IND.—The story of twin boys who married twin girls in 1835, was brought to light here recently when M. C. Martz of Arcadia and Clayton Martz of Tipton, Ind., twin sons born of one of the marriages, celebrated their seventieth birthday.

The sequence started when Moses Isaac Martz married Tabitha and Lavina McCormick, near Connorsville, Ind. The parents of the McCormick twins were among the first settlers of Indianapolis, making their home there February 26, 1820, on the day before the fourth birthday of the twin girls.

In the first generation following these marriages there were two sets of twins in the families, and in the second generation six sets of twins were born.

The four participants in the double marriage of twins in 1835 all lived until they had passed the four score mark, and the last survivor of the four, Tabitha Martz, died in her ninetieth year.

The figure "27" ran through the history of these four. The McCormick twins were born on February 27, and the Martz twins on May 27. The four were married on November 27.

The families were represented at the time of the death of Tabitha Martz by eight grandchildren, fifty-three great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. The record to date shows 75 great-grandchildren and 40 great-great-grandchildren.

## AN EYE FOR BARGAINS

"Sire," said the grand vizier of a certain Oriental potentate, "I suggest that in the future we buy our automobiles from the Western company that has just offered us a 50 per cent discount."

"Good!" said the potentate. "Order a consignment of five hundred automobiles, assorted sizes, at once, and tell the company to send us a check for the discount by return mail, and the bill will be settled in due course." When one man meets another that he is said to look like he usually behaves.

## THE CRITICAL BARBER

Novelists, it seems, are no heroes to their barbers. Thomas Hardy's barber recently confided to F. Hadland Davis that in his opinion the novelist is a sadly overrated man. The fellow's comments as reported by Mr. Davis to the Bookman were these:

Such a quiet little man. You'd never it was Thomas Hardy. Such an old overcoat and such a baggy umbrella! He used to talk to me about London as it was years ago when cock-fighting was all the rage. Never read his books—and never want to.

Americans seem to think a lot of him. One came in here not long ago. Said he: "Seen Thoma Hardy?"

"Oh, yes!" said I. "He sat in the chair you're sitting in."

"In this chair?" shouted the American, much excited.

"Yes," I said. "I cut Mr. Hardy's hair."

"Did you keep the hair you cut off?" asked the customer, putting his hand into his pocket.

"No," said I. "I didn't."

"Well, that's a pity," replied the Yankee; "because if you had, I'd have bought it."

## EVERYTHING ELSE HIGH; WHY NOT THE ANKLET?

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

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

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

"Anything wrong?"

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

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

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

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

## A SENSITIVE SPOT

According to a New York newspaper, "McCoy was struck several times in the fracas and twice between the lunch counter and the cash register." Nor is McCoy the first to receive a cruel blow in that general region, especially if the restaurant happened to be a fashionable one.



## TIMBER SALE X9287

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B. C., not later than noon on the 2nd day of January, 1928, for the purchase of Licence X9287 to cut 200,000 F. B. M. of Fir, Larch, Spruce and Cedar; 50,450 Hewn Ties, 2,000 Cords of Cordwood, and 120,000 Cedar Posts on an area situated on Fourth July Creek, 5 1/2 miles west of Grand Forks, Kootenay District. Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber. Further particulars of the Chic Forester Victoria, B. C., or District Forester, Nelson.

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## SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

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 investment for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emption 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 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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## Imperial Billiard Parlor

Grand Forks, B. C.

# A. E. McDOUGALL

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Agent Dominion Monumental Works Asbestos Products Co. Roofing

ESTIMATES FURNISHED BOX 332 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

# PICTURES



AND PICTURE FRAMING Furniture Made to Order, Also Repairing of all Kinds, Upholstering Neatly Done

R. G. McCUTCHON WINNIPEG AVENUE