Every defeat develops a lot of new excuses

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 46 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

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

An inquiry was received from the fire department in regard to using rooming houses, or parts of rooming houses, for the storing of automobiles. The matter was referred to the fire marshal for information.

An old building in block 40, plan 35, was sold, the same to be removed and the lot cleaned up.

The board of works reported that tht old plank sidewalk adjoining block 8, plan 52, had been removed and a fill made, covered with cinders.

The regulating of the removal of fuel and timbers from the smelter site was left in the hands of Ald. Donaldson.

Declaration was filed by Returning Officer Hutton of the result of the vote recently taken on the bylaw confirming the C.P.R. bylaw, and the bylaw was finally passed by the council.

Power and light rates being paid the West Kootenay Power company were discussed at considerable length, as well as the Smelter lake project.

ROUTINE WORK OF COMMITTEE

THE weekly letter to the newspapers says that some natural curiosity has developed as to how the committee of direction actually functions, since it established itself for active service at the end of May

Quarters were secured in the Casorso block, Kelowna, where three members are in practically continuous session. Regular meetings are held commencing early in the forenoon of each day and lasting sometimes till early evening. All the problems relating to conditions in the committee's territory and in those on the coast and prairies come up for review. The various products and those conditions having to be considered in relation to price setting. The committee accordingly has to ask itself, "What fruits or vegetables are maturing and likely to be available soon for marketing?" "What are those particular varieties selling at if already on the market from the United States?" "What is the quantity available for shipment?" "What price can reasonably be obtained in face of competition?" "Must prices, if already set, be changed because of such competition of because of crop conditions?" etc., etc.

The committee has also to consider what regulations or orders shall be issued to bring about uniform and helpful conditions for shippers and the trade generally, also to devise ways and means of seeing that these are thoroughly understood and complied with. There is nearly always an odd individual who thinks it will repay him to try to steal a march on the committee. But it is evident from the promptness with which attempted evasions come to the ears of the committee that the great majority of those interested in the fruit industry are desirous of giving the committee every assistance in their power. To many it may seem their last hope of stabilization.

Curiously enough the greater expenditurt of time on the part of the committee on individual problems has not been with the larger shippers but with the smaller. Many of these come for conference on their problems and some to be informed as to how best tehy can conform with the regulations of the committee.. A sympathetic hearing is always given and any assistance possible is rendered,

A few small growers have been hard to convince of the scope of the Act and have necessitated the expenditure not only of time but of money in an effort of tthe committee to be helpful in solving their problems and to enable them to live within the Act.

Routine work is heavy Every licenseholder of whom there are 242, receives advice by mail of each change in price or issue of regulations. Some of the larger shippers have elected to receive prices by telegraph.

There are four office assistants on the staff besides the chief accountant, who also acts as secretary. Another assistant is employed oon part time, looking over out of town contracts. The committee also employs auditors in different sections to examine the books of the shippers, and to determine if its orders have been complied with. The question might also be asked as to the relations of the committee with the British Columbia Federation of Growers and Shippers.

From time to time the committee asks the directors of the federation to confer with it as to the best approach to solution of some of the major problems. These conferences may last several hours. The expense of the committee is met by the levies set by the federation, invoices for which levy are sent out once a week and are being paid with commendable promptness.

In conclusion it may be said that the committee sent out a questionnaire a short time ago asking for criticisms on what it had accomplished up to that time and inviting suggestions for improvements in administrations. Only a few replies were received thereto, but about 90 per cent were commendatory on its operations. Actual constructive criticisms mere few in numbers.

From the prairies it is learned that the prices set by the committee to both jobbers and retailers and the differential so shown, as helpful in giving the retailer confidence in buying freely.

Hyslop Crabs

The committee has set a wholesale price of $1.25 thereon and has issued an order that only 80 per cent shall be marketed in Canada The price on Fancy Wealthies is set at $1.65 and $1.80; C's $1.50 and $1.65; and crates $1.25 and $1.30, with 20 per cent export.

Prunes

After careful consideration the price on prunes was reduced to 65c. This was done to prevent the importation of American prunes that were being offered at a very low figuer.

WINTER PROTECTION OF FRUIT TREES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

There are a few outstanding points in connection with protection against winter injury to fruit trees which, if thoroughly understood, will act as a guide to one's orchard practices throughout the whole year. In order that the fruit tree may best withstnd winter conditions, it must, first, have reached complete maturity before winter sets in; second, have ample moisture in its tissues; and third, have an abundant supply of stored food.

To accomplish the first point mentioned, see to it that the tree has an even and plentiful moisture supply throughout the spring and summer months, but discontinue irrigation (usually in September) in time to allow the maturing process in the tree to be completed before winter. Where moisture contents are likely to run too high in the fall, and growth in the tree continue too long, considerable assistance can be obtained from using a cover crop to absorb much of the moisture.

The second point may best be accomplished by applying a late irrigation just before winter freeze-up comes. Freezing is, in reality, a drying out process in the tissues of the tree and the late irrigation is an excellent preventive for this.

In the third point, cultural conditions must be considered for the whole year. It is a frequently observed fact that those trees having a low supply of reserve food in their tissues, brought about either because of their having borne a heavy crop or of their being in a low state of vitality, generally suffer more in a severe winter thanthose where an ample food supply has been stored up. Proper pruning and thinning to prevent overbearinv, and proper feeding are the best precautions against the occurrence of such weakness in the tree.

Even after all the above conditions have been met, injury may still bt produced by an extremely rapid drop in temperature To guard against this, certain mechanical protections can be employed. The most valuable of these is the use of a cover crop of vetch or alfalfa to act as a protection to the tree roots. This type of protection is especially necessary in trees growing on shallow, open soil where a high percentage of the roots lie close to the surface of the groound. Its efficiency has been so often demonstrated during recent years, that it is now considered an essential to good orchard practice.

Some protection may also be given against scald to the south side of trunks by the use of a shading board, but scald is not usually severe if the three aforementioned conditions in the tret have been met.

MARGARET PICKS HER POSE

Margaret is only five years old,but she enjoys observing the actions of the older folk and then imitating them as much as possible. the other night while sitting on the floor in front of her mother, who was reading, she suddenly surprised her mother by stretching out on the rug, reclining on her left arm and saying: "Mother, when I grow up and get to wearing high-heeled shoes and silk stockings, here is the way I'm going to sit on the grass."

Workshop of Spain

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

CATALONIA, Spain's northeastern province, is forever threatening revolution; but in recent centuries, at least, have never quite resulted in independence.

The geography of better is better known in terms of its cities thanits sections. Catalonia can be placed readily by calling it "the province of which Barcelona is the head city." Politically it can be located by calling it Spanish Ireland. Still Catalonia might resent this label as much as she chafes at Madrid rule, because her history of independence running back to the ninth century at least is quite ancient enough to warrant Ireland being called instead "the English Catalonia." To make Ireland a proper parallel it would be necessary to move from England across the Irish sea most of England's factories and mines and most of her industrious workmen. There would be left in England (now playing the role of Spain) the governing classes and the military.

Catalonia is the workshop of Spain It claims to pay nearly 80 per cent of the nation's tax bill. The annual income produced by this single province is reported to be two-thirds that of the entire nation. Although Catalonia covers only one-sixteenth of the area of Spain it supports one-tenth of its population.

There is an old Spanish proverb, "A Catalan can turn stone into bread." A Catalan is proud of that proverb. Work is raised to high dignity in Catalonia. The Catalan does not envy Seville and other Spanish cities their reputation with tourists as quaint spots where the Middle ages linger unashamed. He lives in the present. He is proud of Barcelona's rows of workingmen's houses and smokestacks. Modern machinery can be found on Barcelona's docks. At the Catalan mines the latest advances in mining engineering are in evidence. The Ebro, which drains the whole south flank of the Pyrenees, is dwindling to a creek because of the rapid increase of irrigation. It is the Catalan's close link with the progressive world that has made Barcelona Spain's glass of fashion and the second city of the nation.

Castilian Spanish is official Spanish. It is standard, like Parisian Frenh. But once away from Madrid one hears all sorts of variations of Castilian. Go into Catalonia and you will hear another language entirely. The Catalans have spent much time and egort conserving their own language. Newspapers are printed in Catalan. While it is a Romance language, the tourist equipped with both French and Spanish might as well stop up his ears when he crosses the border. He will be deaf to Catalan.

If the traveler comes from the North he will run into the Catalan language before he crosses the border. For many centuries before Spain and France became well-knit states, Catalonia was a saddle over the Mediterranean end of the Pyrenees mountains. On the French side the Catalans have not clung to their heritage with the passion of their Spanish bretheren. Most of them, like Marshal Joffre, himself a Catalan, are deeply loyal to France. But in Roussillon, in French Catalonia, one may hear in a short walk through the narrow streets, Spanish, Freich with a Spanish accent, French with a Catalan accent, Spanish with a Catalan accent, Spanish with a French accent, and Catalan with a Spanish accent.

Catalonia has a flag, too. It is a yellow banner with four diagonal red stripes. There is a fine story to the design. A dying Catalan dero drew his bloody vngers across his yellow scarf and gave it to his countrymen for a standard. While the banner does not appear often in public, it is introduced in coat lapels, automobile radiator caps and insignia for athletic teams.

So normal are its occasional revolutions, uprisings and riots that Barcelona has two kinds of police. One kind, the "urbanos," attract immediate attention by their red coats and walking sticks. They are charged only with the regulation of traffic and with directing strangers about their beautiful city.

The other kind, the "carabineros," usually are mounted, go armed, stand at police crossings and other strategic points; and theirs is the duty of putting down any incipient uprising. Seldom do these attain the importance of a revolution.

Barcelona's grim fortress on a rocky hill at its harbor entrance frowns upon the stranger; but its broad, colorful, lively streets welcome him most graciously. It is a city of pictures as it was when Washington Irving described it. The years have not robbed it of its charms, but they have brought factories and noisy traffic.

The more fashionable streets have a treeslined promenade for pedestrians in the center and on the outside of the trees are the highways. Here the struggle of the old and the new is epitomized in the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage, the "mule bus,' which is just what its name implies, and the donkey carts with the exceptionally small animals of Spanish breed.

Women frequent the streets as they do nowhere else in Spain; and on the Rambla, Barcelona's Fifth avenue, stroll ladies with faces half hidded by mantillas, others in smart walking suits and Parisian hats, and still others, native peasants, with picturesque velvet garb and their long baggy caps.

Even amid the sights and scenes of a street one's attention ultimately is attracted by a house of the so-called Catalonian style, which at first may look like a distortion of a mirror of many curves. A longer inspection of many a fine Barcelona home discloses that the curved and crooked lines, and bevel effect at each window tier, are purposely designed, and admiration is elicited by the delft tiles in variegated colors which appear below the roofing.

Until 1492 Barcelona was the New York of the Mediterranean. Its position in the northeastern coast of Spain actually at about the stme latitude as New York city, relatively is to the Mediterranean world what the Western city is to Atlantic tradt routes. Columbus' voyage was considered a bit of impertinence on the part of the Catalonian government to upset the balance of trade in favor of cities in western and southern Spain.

Soon a movement swept the Catalan provinces, of which Barcelona is the center, for annexation to France. In 1640 Catalonia did rebel against Philip IV, and gave itself over to French protection; but its old allegiance was renewed in 1652, and cemented by the peace of Ryswick before the close of the seventeenth century. In four centuries this had ameliorated enough to permit the placing of a statue of Christopher Columbus in the Rambla.

Despite its commercial subsidence when the Atlantic replaced the Mediterranean as the major water route of civilization, Barcelona bourished. A year after the late war between George Dewey and Spain, as O. Henry put it, Barcelona paid more than a tenth of the kingdom's entire revenue from industrial taxation.

Despite its disorders and its modernism, Barcelona retains many relics of those mellow times when Cervantes made it the setting for Don Quixote's later adventures. There still are church possessions, lottery ticket sellers, policemen with red coats and helmets, bower stlls and caged-bird vendors.

THIRTY BILLION COUNT OF STARS

MODERN astronomy is the interpretation of the messages of light, and modern astronomers, within tht last 25 years, have deciphered these messages to obtain astounding facts on the total number of stars, their distance and sizes, their ages and composition, movement and relation to life. That is the gist of a remarkable lecture read at the recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society by Dr. C. G. Abbott, acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and director of its astrophysical observatory. In cooperation with Dr. S. A. Mitchell, of the University of Virginia, Doctor Abbott is preparing a book on the subject of the lectures, to be called "Fundamentals of Astronomy."

The new astronomy estimates the number of stars at 30,000,000,000, according to Doctor Abbott. The first step in attaining this estimate is the elimination of the idea that the number of stars is infinite. This is accomplished by the argument that if the stars were infinite in number and if space were infinite in extension,the whole vault of the heavens would glow as brightly as the sun.

The next step is to divide the stars into magnitudes of brightness. Then selected areas over the heavens are photographed by processes which record stars a million times fainter than the naked eke can see. The number of stars brighter than specified magnitudes lying in many small sample regions of the sky are counted. It is found from these counts that a definite relationship exists between the ratio of increase of the numbers of stars and their magnitudes, and thrat this ratio of increase tapers off toward zero as the stars grow fainter. Assuming that the relationship holds good for stars beyond what the telescope can ste, it is possible to integrate the total number of stars. Thirty billion is the answer.

Doctor Abbott summarizes several remarkable recent methods of sounding the depth of space. It was about the year 1840 before the first star distances were measured, and at the beginning of this century less than 100 were known. In the last 25 years nearly 2000 star distances have been measured by observing the angular displacements of the stars during six months' periods. Another thousand distances have been obtained by the "dynamical" method, which is only possible where stars move in pairs. A close scrutiny of absorption lines in the spectra of some 3000 other stars has provided a means of computing their distances. But more far-feaching than any of these methods is one depending on apparent brightness and apparent angular motion by which stellar distances can be measurtd wholesale.

"These wholesale formulae," said Doctor Abbott, "are checked by the known individual distances of several thousand stars. They enable us to treat statistically such majestic problems as the absolute size of our stellar system, which we call our Galaxy. It is estimated to be approximately 100,000 light years in its maximum and 20,000 light years in its minimum diameter. Its 20 nearest stars are from four to fifteen light light years distant from us."

As a result of this determination of the distance of seberal thousand stars, astronomers have determined that our sun is near the middle rank in absolute brightness. In fact, our sun seems in most respects to be an average citizen of the heavens. Rigel is about 10,000 times brighter than the sun, which in turn is about 10,000 times brighter than the faintest stars yet photographed.

As for the sun's size, its diameter has long been known to be about 860,000 milts. One of the proud achievements of recent astronomy is the determination of the diameters of several other stars. The gigantic red stars such as Betelgeuse and Antares are found to be from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 miles in diameter, or several hundred times that of the sun. Sirius is less than twice the sun's diameter. If it were possible to carry the measurements to very faint stars, doubtless some would be found much smaller than the sun, according to Doctor Abbott.

THE OILED WRAP FOR APPLES

Experiments reported by Brooks, Cooley and Fisher in 1919 suggested that the storage life of apples might be prolonged by wrappiny them in paper imprebnated with mineral oil. In order to find out whether the oiled wrap was likely to prove valuable to British Columbia fruit growers an investigation was started at the Summerland experimental station the following year. This project has been continued and extended each year since ethat t ime so that a larg amount of information has now been secured.

Briefly it may be said that the oiled wrap has fully justified the claims of the originators. It has its limitations, however, and the realization of these by fruit growers and shippers will save much needless expense. The oiled wrap is of no benefit in the control of such diseases as Jonathan spot, bitter pit and breakdown. The influence which it exerts on the rate of ripening is very slight, but it does retard shrivelling to an appreciable extent. Furthermore, apples wrapped in oiled paper halve been observed to come out of storage noticeably brighter in appearance than those wrapped in common paper or stored loose. It is in connection with the control of scald, however, that the oiled wrap has proved most valuable.

In the past scald has caused very serious losses in Grimes Golden, Wagtner, Newtown, Stayman, Arkansas, Ben Davis, Gano and York Imperial. The disease has been found to occur also on Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winter Banana and Winesap, but these varieties have seldom been affected until late in the storage season and then usually to only a slight extent. Delicious and McIntosh have proved very resistant to the disease. The oiled wrap has given satisfactory commercial control of scald on all the above varieties with the exception of Newtown This variety appears to present a special problem and until further infomation is securud it seems advisable to store it loose under conditions of good ventilation.

The effectiveness of the oiled wrap in preventing scald lies in its power to absorb certain injurious products given off by the apple. For this reason it is important that fruit wrapped in oiled paper after picking. This applies especially to early maturing varieties such as Grimes Golden. Furthermore, it is necessary to have a fairly large uantity of oil in close proximity to the apple, so that for best results the paper should contain about 20 per cent of oil. The findingsh of this investigation leave no doubt as to the economy of using oiled wraps on such varieties as Grimes Golden, Wagener, Stayman, Arkansas, Ben Davis, Gano and York Imperial but it seems questionable whether the additional expense involved is justived with varieties which are less susceptible to scald.

GENERAL SCIENCE IN GRADE IX

THE Grand Gorks school board met in the city hall on Tuesday evening, all the members being present with the exception of Trustee McDougall. The entire high school staff was also in attendance.

The board declared itself to be in fover of the teaching of general science in Grade IX of the high school, together with French as a language.

Mrs Carsley, one of the high school instructors, offered to teach Latin after the regular school hours to any students anxious to take up that subject.

PETER VEREGIN JR. COMING TO CANADA

GREAT preparations are being made at Brilliant by the Doukhobor colony of that place for the reception of young Peter Veregin, who is the new leader of the Doukhobors in Canada and who is expected to arrive in Brilliant this wetk.

Word has been received that young Peter has left Russia for Canada, intending at last to come and take over the leadership in succession to his father, the late Peter Vertgin.

A grand reception is being planned at Brilliant.

Since 1909, Young Peter has been leader of the Doukhobor colony in southern Russia, where, because of their pacifist policies, they have been the subjects of persecutions When the soviet government came into power, the Doukhobors were not molested for a number of years, but when they refused to serve in the soviet Red army, Veregin was taken prisoner and sentenced to exile in Turkestan, the modern Siberia.

Subsequent petitions which poured into the soviet offices induced the government to give permission for the leader to come to Canada, and his release from prison was ordered after he had served about six months His mother is now a resident of Brilliant, having come to Canada some months ago.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

BY ERWIN GREER

WHAT A TRAFFIC COP THINKS ABOUT

YOUR metropolitan traffic officer isn't hard-boiled at all. If he does lose his temper ever so often that fault is all your own. Recently, an officer who controls one of the busiest corners in the world dropped into my office and told me his version of the motor car game.

"Most dangerous to other motorists are the men who snake in and out, overtaking one car on the left and the other on the right. When I see a man doing that I always give him a summons, and if he pleads not guilty he has a darned hard time convincing the judge. These snake drivers endanger everybody. A careful man may veer slightly to the right to avoid a hole in the road—a thing he has a perfect right to do. At the same time some fool may try to pass him on the right. The result is a bump and maybe another call for the ambulance.

"There are some drivers who can talk while they drive, keeping their eyes on the road. But there are a lot who turn around to the party sitting next to them, or who talk with their hands. They're bad ones. That's recklessness of the worst sort.

"Then there's the young kid of seventeen or eighteen, generally a foreigner, who has just got a job driving and doesn't know how to do anything excepting step on the gas. That sort makes trouble and gets into trouble in about equal proportions.

"If every motorist was required by law to carry liability insurance it would help a lot. Then every man who was guilty of negligence resulting in an accident would forfeit his insurance and also his driving license. And believe me, if we cleared the road of a few of these dumbbells that don't know their right from their left there'd be a lot fewer hurry calls for the ambulance.

"And there's the kind that has stopped at some road-house and had a little too much bad li uor. We have always had that kind even in the good old days when most of the liquor was good. When such people come to grief it's often in the middle of the night and it generally means work for the undertaker."

As a rule the more a man chips in the more he has to shell out.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

WHITE men who introduced the systme of plotting land and the surveyor's method of defining boundaries, brought with them to Samoa the white man's method of administering oaths. So, officially, the native Samoan places his hand upon the Holy Bible to swear that title to a certain piece of land belongs to him. But those who have lived there long know that, at heart, the native does not have the degree of fear when an oath is taken upon a Bible that he had for the old Samoan oath. Where grave issues are at stake he is apt to discard the modern form for the one. While the manner varied in the different villags the common rite was to take a bunch of grass and lay it on a stone or other object that represented the family or village god. The contesting parties would say with hand resting on the grass, "In the presence of this whole assembly, I lay my hand on the grass. If I have declared falsely may I suddenly die." If often happened that one making false oath would be seized with superstitious fear that would overcome him or cause him to confess. The meaning of the grass was that, should the oath be false, he and his entire family would be exterminated from the face of the earth and their habitation covered with grass

DOGS and cats often refuse to recognize their transfer from one owner to another, returnining again and again to their old homes. Recently a farmer in Conway, in North Wales, sold his cow into Denbighshire. Next morning she was found in her old home waiting to be milked. She must havt crossed Conway river walked through Conway town, and leaped a four-foot wall to get there.

HOWEVER men may come to heights of fame and distinction, and however great the applause of the world may be, thtre is always that in their more intimate life, within the home circle, and more particularly their conscious response to the mother influence, that constitute the genesis of their greatness and the secret of ther power. The splendid inaugural address of President Garfield made a profound impression upon those who heard it, but his turning at the close to his aged mother and kissing her stirred the deepest emotions of the vast audience. After all, it is those finer exhibitions of the tender side of our nature that disclose the real worth of our character. That was a fine sentence that some one wrote, "No man is greater than his mother."

KARNAK is a villagt in upper Egypt with a population of about 15,000. The village has given its name to the northern half of the ruins of Thebes on the east bank of the Nile, the southern part being known as Luxor. The Karnak ruins comprise three great enclosures built of crude brick. The most northern and smallest of these contained a temple of the god Mont, built by Amenophis III, and restored by Rameses II and the Ptolemies. Except a well-preserved gateway, little more than the plan of the foundation can be traced. The southern enclosure contained a temple of the goddess Mut, and is almost as ruinous as the east, but on a much larger scale. The third or central enclosure is of vast dimensions, forming approximately a square of 1500 feet; and it contains the greatest of all known temples, the Karnak temple of Ammon. Thebes became the royal residence, and Ammon of Karnak was the great god of the state. Different kings added to the temple of Karnak and to Thebes Alexander the Great, the Grecian conqueror of the East, restored a chamber in the fatal hall. The walls in the buildings throughout, as usual in Egyptian temples, are covered with scenes and inscriptions, and many record the annals of kings and of battles and campaigns.

HISTORY refers to the unfortunate inauguration of masquerades at the court of Charles VI as the "Burning Ballet." This famous dance was held January 20, 1393, in connection with a festival in the royal palace at Paris. The desire of a certain gentleman to create a sensation by having a dance of wild men to please women resulted in the selection of King Charles and four of his nobles to participate in the revel. They had themselves sewn up in tight-fitting linen suits covered with resin, on which a quantity of tow was glued. In this guise they performed their weird dance. The duke of Orleans in attempting to discover their identity, approached too near one of them with a lighted taper. The tow caught fire and the flames quickly enveloped the luckless performers. The king was saved from death by the presence of mind of one of the women, who enveloped him in the lengthy train attached to her gown. The shock, however, proved too great, and he never fully recovered.

COWS were the first animals domesticated when cavemen forsook their clubs for rude plows to till the soil. In India the cow has been worshiped for centuries. Sacred cows have been maintained in temples and milk hsa had an important place in Hindu magic. Milk has been the subject of song and poetry since historybegan. Canaan, the promised land of Israel, was said to flow with milk and honey. Ovid, the Roman poet, gave milk second place only to nectar, the dring of the gods. Milk for ages has been regaed as a cure for human ills. The ancients discovered it was a tremendous factor in building up and maintaining the body. This is because milk is an almost perfect food, coombining nearly all the elements necessary for complete nourishment.

REV. DORIS A. SWETT of West Enfield, Maine, who worked her way to a college degree, doing seven years' work in six, advices young women not to study for the ministry. She says: "Don't try to preach unless you feel it is the only thing you can do which will bring you complete satisfaction."

BELLS are rung in peals in the British islands only, with the exception of one or two cases in America and the British dominions. On the European continent they are simply clashed, so that the notes of the bells are not arranged in any special order. In England bells are tuned in the ordinary diatonic scale, and are rung in that order from the highest to the lowest note.

TRAFFICon a busy main road near Bourne, England, was held up for ten minutes while a duck laid an egg. A policeman had halted automobiles when the duck started to waddle across the road. Halfway over she sat down. After she had laid the egg, she continued her journey. The egg was salvaged and the procession of halted cars proceeded.

A FORMIDABLE machine has been invented in Germany which, when attached to the wrist, will cause pulse beats to be heard and traced on a diagram. By this arrangement physicians will then be able to discover exactly how alcohol, tobacco, muscular effort and mental strain affect the wearer's system.

DESIRING to lower a St. Petersburg (Florida) bandstand floor, consisting of a 16-ton concrete slab, to a new base 18 inches below, the contractor found he had no satisfactory screw jacks. So he placed twenty-two 50-pound cakes of ice under the slab,removed the supports, and the sun did the rest.

FROM George Dilnot's "Story of Scotland Yard,"as it tells of the testing of the detective chaffeur. "A can[illegible] sitting at his side. A shot rings out and he is informed that one arm is 'wounded.' With one hand, therefore, he has to continue his journey at speed. Again, a bundle of hay is thrown in front of the car unexpectedly. He has to dodge this obstacle without the faintest hesitation. In quick succession a bewildering number of orders is rapped out, each of which has to be instantly obeyed. Many of these cars have wireless, by which constant touch may be maintained with headquarters, either by telephone or by the Morse code." A spy may do with an argus eye, but the sleuth in the Scotland Yard car must have an iron nerve.

A CHIMPANZEE might be taught to talk with its fingers, as deaf people talk, more easily than it could be taught to imitate sounds of human speech, in the opinion of Dr. Robert M. Yerks and Margaret S. Child of the Institute of Psychology at Yale university. Several scientists who observed and studied higher apes have tried to teach them to say words, but without much success, these psychologists state in reporting in the Quarterly Review of Biology what is now known about anthropoid behavior. "Perhaps the chief reason for the ape's failure to develop speech is the absence of a tendency to imitate sounds," Dr. Yerkes explains. "Seeing strongly stimulates to imitation, but hearing appears to have no such effect.' He believes that the sounds made by apes are not language, but are primarily emotional expressions, which are not learned by imitation

THE spectacle of a five-keeks-old puppy and a two-weeks-old lamb, both being reared and nursed by a shepherd dog, is reported by Wilson King, of Carlisle, Kentucy. The lamb's mother refused to own it, and the baby sheep was taken to the King home to be fed by hand. In a short time it was found nursing the female shepherd, alongside the puppy.

THE fire trucks were racing along State street, Bangor, Maine. A dog attempted to cross the street, became bewidered by the verbal advice showered upon him, and stopped in the path of the oncoming apparatus. Then a quick-witted policeman threw his billy, which hit the dog, prompting him to run for the curb as the trucks whipzed past.

SOME famous people who have lived long lives are: Thomas Edison, who is 79 years old; Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, who was over 80 years at the time of his death the other week. Elihu Root, former secretary of state, is 81 years old. George H. Putnam, New York publisher is 82 years old. The late Joseph Kenna, former United States supreme court justice, was 83 years when he died Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian minister, is 84 years old. Oliver Wendell Holmes, supreme cout justice, is 85 years old. Simeon E. Baldwin, former governor of Connecticut, is 86 years old. Joseph G. Cannon, former congressman from Illinois, was 90 years old when he died. Chauncey M. Depew, former United States senator, is 92 years old. Prof. William F. Warren, president of Boston university, is 93 years old. Ezra Meeker, the Oregon pioneer, is 96 years old. John R. Voorhis, president of the board of elections of New York city, is 97 years old. John A. Stewart, banker, is 104 years old. Cyrus H Curtis, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, is 76 years old.

Poems From Eastern Lands

ARABIA

A FRIENO'S BIRTHDAY

When born, in tears we saw thee drown'd,
While thine assembled friends around
With smilts 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.)

Charles Brown, of the Boundary Iron Works, has sold his fine residence on the corner of Victoria avenue and Fourth street to Dr. Newcombe.

Al Traunweiser is shipping a great deal of fruit this fall from his 50-acre orchard south of the city. W. M Doull, whose ranch adjoins Mr. Traunweiser's, is also sending out large quantities of fruit.

A bunch of 25 or 50 Hindus followed the Ideal Amusement company to Spokane last Sunday morning. It is painfully evident that the Hindu man stands sorely in need of education in the amusement line.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, the water in the Kettle river has risen over three feet.

A foot and a half of snow was reported in Phoenix yesterday morning. The "beautiful" was also visigle to the naked eye on the mountain tops around this city.

The Spice of Life

HER ONE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Just what a green servant girl can do anyway often puzzles the distracted housekeeper nowadays. Robert H. Johnson in Remembered Yesterdays thinks that we must expect to hear of such exptriences as that of a Swedish-American friend of his who, needing a maid of all work, resorted to a Scandinavian agency.

There she found a sturdy Finnish girl and asked what she could do, Could she cook. No, she could not cook. Could she do the washing? No. Could she wait on table? No. Well, what could she do?

The girl thought for a moment and the replied, "Vel, Iy can milk the reindeer."

A FRANK CRITIC

The conjuror's turn had not been going at all well, says the Tatler, but he stuk doggedly to his task.

"Now," he said, 'if any lady or gentleman in the audience will oblige me with an egg, I will pdoceed to perform an amazing trick."

There was a momentary silence, then from the back of the hall came a voice: "If anybody 'ere 'ad a egg, you'd 'ave 'ad it long ago."

KEEPING UP WITH THE NEWS

"Tell me," said Prunella, whose husband always takes the paper with him in the morning, "did Gutzon Borglum ever get out of that cave the dogs were taking the serum to?"

A BELIEVER IN DARKNESS SAVING

Once a city man out of work had "hired out" to a farmer. At 4 o'clock in the morning the newly employed hired man was called to breakfast. A minutes later the farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say! Come back and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work! he yelled.

"I'm not goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."

SIMPLICITL ITSELF

A woman at a luncheon party said to a famous sculptor, "I always think sculpture must be very difficut. Isn't it?" To which the sculptor modestly replied, "Oh, no. All you have to do is to get a block of marble and a chisel and knock off all the marble you don't want."

TO BE HELPED BY US—NO DOUBT

The child of active mind begins early to inquire into the riddle of the of Harvard University likes to tell a story that illustrates that thruth.

A little boy and gil of my acquaintance, he says, were tucked up snug in bed when their mother heard them talking.

"I wonder what we are here for?" asked the little boy.

The little girl remembered the lessons that had been taught her and replied sweetly, "We are here to help oothers."

The little boy sniged, "Then what are the others here for?"

BY REQUEST

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

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

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

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

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

GIVE US THE OLD WAY

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

AGREEMENT

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

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

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

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

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

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

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

MENTAL CONTROL

"The next thing, I suppose," growled Mr. Grump, who thought his liberties were being tampered with, "they'll be controlling a man's thoughts by government edict."

"They're doing that now indirectly," answered his companion. "I spend most of my time thinking about how I'm going to pay my taxes."

PRACTICAL ADVICE

Mrs. Benham—I hate to see the moon over my left shoulder.

Benham—Well, you can move your shoulder easier than you can the moon.

LANDING A PASSENGER

Ruth rode in my new cycle car,
In the seat in back of me;
I took a bump at fifty-five,
And rode o nruthlessly.

SEASONED RIGHT TO THE SECOND

"Bridget! What in the world is my wrist watch doing in the soup?"

"Shure, mum, ye towld me ter put a little toime in it an' that's the littlest wan Oi cud foind!"

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

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

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

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

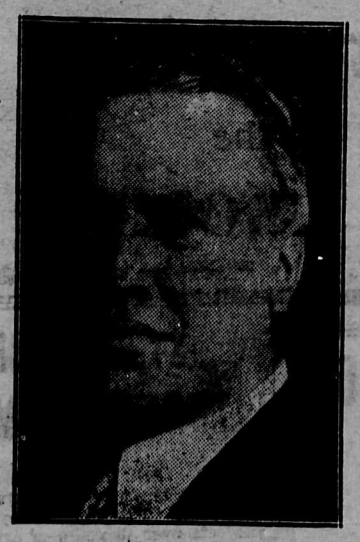
JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

Sometimes the informality
of the spoken word
is more effective
than a letter.
"LONG DISTANCE, PLEASE"

British Columbia Telephone Company

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

Canadian Engineers Coming Back



D. McCALL WHITE. Designed the first V-type, eight-cylinder engine, the first of the high-speed school. He is a graduate of the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, and before going to U.S.A. had locomotive experience and did designing work for the Arrol-Johnston, All-British, English Daimler and the De Lucca-Daimler, the Napier and the Crossley, and his cars have been winners of the Dewar trophy in England. In the United States he has been chiefly connected with Cadillac design and later with the Lafayette. Present residence in Detroit.

Automobile Trade Journal.

Engineers of outstanding ability, Canadian-trained, are looking towards the development of the industries and natural resources of Canada so that they can come back. In fact, several prominent engineers have come back to Canada during the past few months. An outstanding instance of this is Mr. D. McCall White, a Scotchman by birth, who, after serving as Vice-President and General Manager of the Cadillac Motor Company and more recently as Vice-President and General Manager of the Lafayette Motor Company, has announced his acceptance of an executive position with Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, whose President, Mr. O. J. Brooks, had searched the ranks of executives in Canada, the United States, England and Europe. One of the remarkable things regarding Mr. White's change from the conventional type of motor to steam is the fact that he started originally as a steam engineer, and it is undoubtedly affection for this first love which has induced him to give support to the manufacture of steamer cars. Mr. White undoubtedly ranks with the foremost pioneers of the automotive industry.

Mr. White's first important experience in the designing of motor cars came during 1906 and 1907, when he was employed by the Daimler Motor Car Company as special designing engineer. Afterwards he went to Naples as General Manager of the Italian Company. After completing his work for the Daimler Company, Mr. White joined D. Napier and Son, Limited, of London, England, as Chief Engineer. Napier built the first six cylinder car in the world and it was Mr. White's job to design a car which would remain supreme in speed tests for two years. This he succeded in doing and during his connection with the Napier Company he designed three of the highest priced cars in Europe.

To many of the leading men in the industry, Mr. White's acceptance of steam as the logical method of transportation is significant of the change which is taking place in the industry itself. There are many today who wonder whether the genius which has gone into the making of the modern motor car has not been misapplied. Perhaps the situation was best summed up by O. J. Brooks, President of Brooks Steam Motors: "It would have been impossible for us to interest D. McCall White," he said, "had it not been for his early years of experience in the designing of steam engines for motor purposes and his long standing belief that steam is the ultimate power for road transportation. Mr. White foresees a future when steam engines will take the place of internal combustion engines for automobiles, buses, trucks, tractors, and all motor vehicles. He bases his prediction on his many years of experience in the automotive field."

And in connection with the appointment, too, Mr. Brooks made a significant statement. "I had the pleasure of riding with Mr. White at the rate of over fifty miles an hour in our newly developed bus," he said. "He was supremely delighted with its performance. After a thorough examination of the boiler and burner units and other features of its construction, he declared that the Brooks Steam Bus was in a class by itself, and so far superior in performance and long life that competitive products would make no showing against it."

In his connection with General Motors and as Chief Engineer of Cadillac Motors, Mr. D. McCall White met a great many of the younger generation of Canadian engineers drawing down very substantial salaries. "It is only natural for them to go where there is work for them to do," he explained, "and as soon as the present prosperous trend in Canada brings development work to the fore, you will find Canadian graduates flocking back again."

Announcement is also made by the same company, of the appointment of Mr. H. A. Oswald as Factory Manager. Mr. Oswald has been in the automobile business for a period of twenty years as an executive for some of the largest manufacturers in the States. He was born in Toronto, July 15th, 1890, where he spent his boyhood and received his education, Later he went through a post graduate course in mechanical engineering at the School of Science, Pottsdown, Pa., from which institution he received his degree of Technical Engineer.

Returning to Toronto, he served a six year apprenticeship at the James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company, under the direction of his father, who was at that time General Manager of the Company, the oldest and largest brass company in Canada.

Another Canadian with quite a distinguished engineering career in the United States is also joining the same organization, in the person of Mr. J. Heber Coyne, B.Sc., who obtained his degree in electrical and mechanical engineering from the University of Toronto in 1909, and is a native of St. Thomas, Ontario. He has had a remarkable career as Chief Engineer in the development of the Knight Sleeve Valve Engine, and during the war, with the Packard Motor Company he had charge of design work of the Light Six and Liberty Aircraft Engine, and after that became a member of the Advisory Engineering Staff of General Motors.

He is a member of the Institution of Automobile Engineers of Great Britain and Society of Automotive Engineers of America.

ENCOURAGING

Herbert was confiding his troubles to a friend.

"Yes, she refused me," he said, with a curious smile, "but she did it in a most encouraging way."

"How was that?" asked his friend. "It doesn't seem to worry you much."

"As I went away she pointed to my footprints on the linoleum in the hall and said: "Next time you come to propose to me I hope you'll remember to wipd your boots on the mat."

LITERARY WORLD

And so you have deided to plunge yourself into the literary world, doctor?"

"Yes, indeed, I have. You have no idea what an enormous demand there is for the books on symptoms among the people who haven't anything the matter with them!"

An idle brain is the devil's workshop. An idle mule is the devil himself.

1927 GAME LAWS

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

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

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

EASTERN DISTRICT—BIG GAME

Moose

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

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

Caribou

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

Wapiti (Elk)

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

Mountain Sheep

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

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

Mountain Goat

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

Bear

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

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

Deer

Deer (Mule, White-tail and Coast), bucks only, throughout the Eastern district (except White-tail Deer in North and South Okanagan and Similkameen electoral districts and in the Grand Forks-Greenwood electoral district west of the summit of the Midway mountains), open season from September 1 to December 15.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

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

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

GAME BIRDS

Ducks

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

Grouse and Ptarmigan

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

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

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

Prairie Chicken or Sharp-tailed Grouse, in the Eastern district, in that portion thereof known as the electoral district of Fort George, situate and lying to the north and east of the Rocky mountains, open season from September 1 to October 15. In the Eastern district, in those portions of the electoral dis? tricts of Cariboo and Lillooet. situate and lying to the south of the 53rd for a thousand years or more, the sub ject of preparing the leaf for consumption has become a fine art and a ceremony, but the full delicious refreshment and healthful stimulation may be extracted from the fragrant tea-leaves if the following rules are followed eyactly:

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

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

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

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

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

parallel of latitude, open season from October 15 to October 31.

Quail

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

Pheasants

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

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

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

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

European Partridge

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

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

BAG LIMITS

Big Game

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

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

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

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

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

Game Birds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT THE PEOPLE TO READ YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

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

WE DO NOT WANT CHARITY ADVERTISING---

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

SUN READERS KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

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

Discover For Yourself

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

177

To drink a cup is a revelation. Try it.

NEWS OF THE CITY

His honor Judge J. R. Brown presided at a sitting of the county court at the court house in this city on Wednesday. The only case of any importance that came up for trial was that of Robert Lawson against the Fruit Products company, in which the judge reserved his decision. F. R. Pincott appeared for the plaintiff and A. F. Crowe for the defendant company.

D. McPherson, M.L.A., madt a motor car trip to Penticton yesterday. He will return home tomorrow.

Ed Mraham and Mrs. George Armson and son Harry have the most attractive flower gardens on Bridge street

R. A. Brown is expected to return to his home at Volcanic City in a few days from his northern prospecting trip.

A fish story has been in circulation during the present week to the effect that the bass in Christina lakt have petitioned the post o....ce authorities at Ottawa not to grant Nathan Taylor any more vacations.

Bob Thompson has taken over the B. C. hotel and beer parlor at Cascade. Walter Larsen, who has conducted these places during the past summer, is moving to this city.

A washout on the Great Northern at Orient on Monday delayed traffic for a few hours.

Ruth Hesse left on Sunday for Vancouver, where she will attend Normal school.

Elton Woodland left on Tuesday morning for Vancouver, where he will resume his studies at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. W. D. Smith and bride returned home on Monday from their wedding tour.

Clarecn Truax and Gordon McCallum left this morning for Vancouver, where they will resume their studies at the University of British Columbia.

The Grand Forks Meat Market is closing out its business this week.

The Lutherans of the city have rented Carl Wolfram's big residence on Winnipeg avenue, where they will have their headquarters and hold their services in futura.

As a result of the recent rains, the water in the Kettle river has risen three feet or more. The same rise was reported twenty years ago about this time of the year.

Within the next two weeks Premier J. D. MacLean, on behalf on behalf of British Columbia, will accept the handsome gift of "Fairacres," the $500,000 estate of Frederick Bushcombe, which has been donated to the people of the province for hospital purposes. The estate is located in Burnaby.

Arrears of taxes in British Columbia were cut from $14,624,*96 in 1918 to $3,926,944o in 1926, the report of Robert Baird, inspector of municipalities, submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney general, shows. The report shows a consistent drop ench year since the province begin to recover from the war pediod.

AN INTELLIGENT MAN, THE GENERAL

sergeant of the Texas Rangers recently recorded that he was deeply impressed by the rations the infantrymen used in the army of Gen. Joaquin Terrasas of Mexico when he was fighting old Chief Victorio of the Apaches in Mexico and Texas in 1880. While on the march each man carried a little canvas bag that held about a quart of ground parched corn sweetened with a little sugar. A tablespoonful of the mixture stirred into a pint cup of water made a good meal, and on that ration the men were well and strong and, because they traveled light, capable of taking long forced marches through rough and difficult country. It shows what an intelligent man the firest general was.

DIDN'T DRESS SWELL

Mary—Does he dress well?

Alice—Dress swell? I should say no! His wife does all the swell dressing in that houst.

SUBDIVIDING THE CLOUDS

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

GENERAL NEWS

Four ships, arriving at Vancouver within one week, brought more than $20,000,000 worth of silk from the Orient, for trans-shipment to New York. This is the heaviest movement of its kind on record along this coast.

The Canada Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the settlement of privately-owned lands in Western Canada, in the first six months of 1927 accounted for the placement of 401 families on 97,944 acres of land.

The first passenger trip of the Lethbridge Commercial Airways was made on August 7th, between High River and Lethbridge by a plane piloted by Jock Palmer. It is announced that commercial flights will be arranged between Lethbridge and Waterton Lakes.

Already the muskrat has come to lead all other furbearers of the Dominion in the total value of peltry sold, not alone by reason of the great number of pelts taken, but on account of the remarkable rise in the price of the furs. In the olden days furs sold in London for a few cents apiece and in even more recent times.

An official announcement has been made to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will construct a line from Midland to Port McNicoll. Public parades and demonstrations were held in Midland when the announcement was made as the citizens feel that the new line will mean a great deal in building up manufacturing and industrial concerns there.

Irene Castle, formerly well-known dancer, and wife of the owner of the Chicago Black Hawkes hockey team, has recently been staying at the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel, the Algonquin, with her little daughter. They attended the Charlotte County Cottage Crafts exhibition pageant which is held at St. Andrews every year. Rustic dancing and folksong featured at the pageant.

Recent changes in the department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been effected. P. L. Naismith who has been manager of that office since 1912 tendered his resignation, whereupon Mr. S. G. Porter will officiate as manager. Mr. Naismith will, however, retain his position as chairman of the Advisory Committee, which he has held for the past two years.

No Canadian agricultural honor has come at a more propitious time than the award of the silver medal "for outstanding excellence" to the Canadian exhibit of tobacco prepared by the tobacco division of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa at the Tobacco Exhibition held at Olympia, London, England, in May. The Canadian product came into competition with that of South Africa, North and South Rhodesia, India, Colombia, Italy, Greece and Macedonia, thus consolidating the position previously held by Canada in expert opinion as the producer of the best tobacco in the British Empire.

DITCH THE FROWN

When all the world looks wrong,
And nothing seems worth while,
The oly thing to do
Is ditch the frown and smile.

NO SPANK

A little girl who was visiting her iend had overstayed her time and knew that she would be late in getting home. She expressed the fear that her mother woudl give her a spanking for being late. Her little hostess rushed away to another room and quickly returned with a copy of Children, the Magazine for Parents, which she handed to her friend. "Take this home to your mother, tell her to read it, and she won't spank you," she said reassuringly.

HINTS TO WEALTH

"They say you are engaged to mary a title?"

"I am so glad," exclaimed Miss Cayenne. "It isn't true. But the suggestion that our folks have enough money to support such a rumor will vastly improve father's credit."

PRIMITIVE PASSIONS

Lora—This is a clever little confession story you've written; but why did you name the man Adam?

Dora—The editor wanted it written in the first person.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

GRAND FORKS-GREENWOOD DISTRICT

ROCK CREEK AND CASCADE BRIDGES

SEALED TENDERS endorsed (a) "Tender for Rock Creek Bridge," (b) "Tender for Cascade Bridge', will be received by the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 12th day of September, 1927.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 3rd day of September, 1927, at the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings and at the following offices: District Engineer, Penticton, B. C., and General Foreman, Court-house, Vancouver.

Copies of plans, specifications, etc., for each of the above two bridges can be obtained from any of the above named on payment of a deposit of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on return of the plans, etc., in good condition.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of (a) Six hundred dollars ($600) and (b) Twelve hundred dollars ($1200), which shall be forfeited if the party decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheque of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due and faithful performance of the work till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. PHILIP,
Deputy Minister and
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.,
August 31st, 1927.

The time for receiving tenders for the above contracts has been extended up till noon on Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1927.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN that the reserve covering Lots 3006s, 3007s, 3008s and 3009s, Similkameen Division of Yale District, is cancelled.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

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Faces

THE SUN

Columbia Avenue and Lake Street

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R 101

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City Baggage and General Transfer

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Office at R. F. Petrie's Store
Phone 64

Palace Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor

..FIRST ST., NEXT P. BURNS'

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 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.

K. SCHEER

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Grand Forks, B. C.

A. E. McDOUGALL

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Dominion Monumental Works
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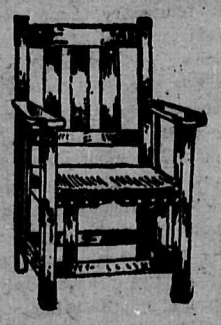
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

BOX 332 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

PICTURE



AND PICTURE FRAMING

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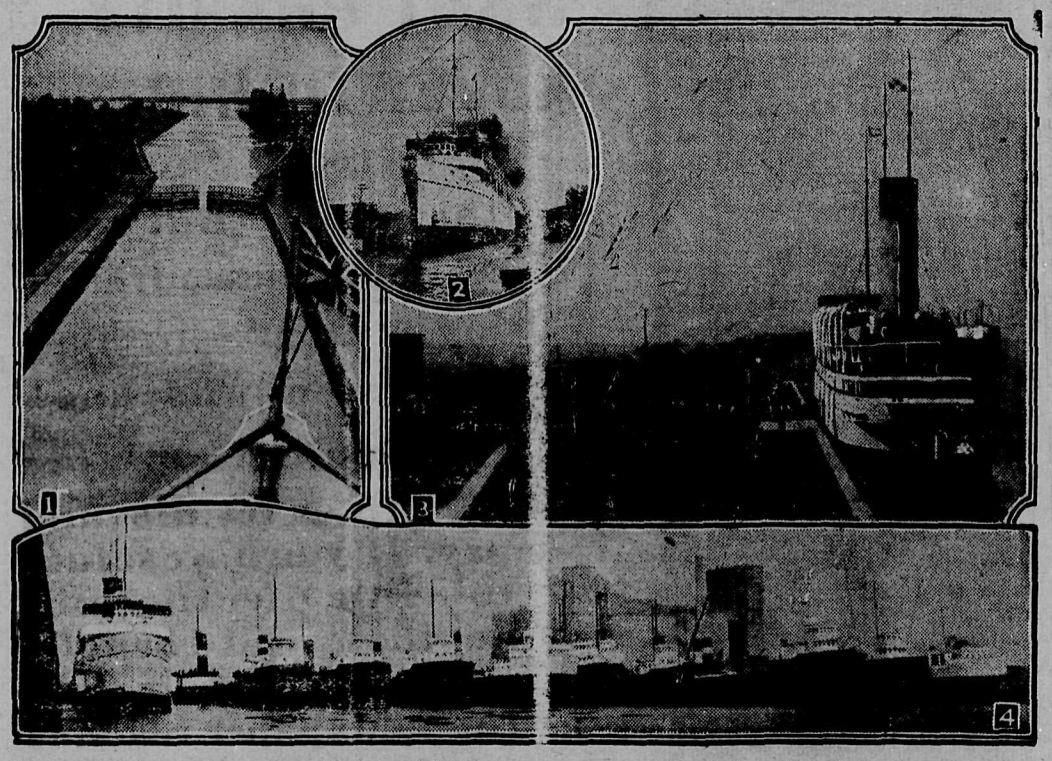
Also Repairing of all kinds
Upholstering Neatly Done

R. C. McCUTCHEON

WINNIPEG AVENUE

Follows Route of Empire Founders



1. View of the locks at the "Soo." 2. The S.S. Assiniboia locking through at Sault Ste. Marie. 3. Transferring from train to ship only takes a minute or two at Port McNicoll. 4. Port McNicoll's fine harbour showing grain boats and elevators in the background.

Centuries before the railways, the automobile, the trolley car, or the aeroplane, the Great Lakes were the highways, and canoes the popular vehicles of transportation, exploration and conquest. Leaving Montreal, Quebec and other points, the great La Salle, Marquette, Hennepin, Radisson and MacKenzie, a gallant crew of explorers and adventurers, passed through the Great Lakes on their way to found Illinois, Indiana and other states of the Middle West. La Salle who went from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi and paddled his way back, made the Great Lakes his highway. He and his dauntless companions found and lost an empire.

The hardships of these early explorers have been done away with in modern travel on the great Lakes but glamour or their expeditions and the beauties of their route still remain. Aboard one of the Canadian Pacific lake steamers like the Assiniboia or the Keewatin in the heart of the continent, the fresh water sailor leaves Port McNicoll situated on the shores of the Georgian Bay, passes the entire length, through Lake Huron and the famous "Soo" canal and locks and into Lake Superior. The journey requires only two days and is through one of the most picturesque parts of the Dominion.

The Port McNicoll-Owen Sound journey, aboard the Manitoba is another delightful trip. The latter port is beautifully situated between two high walls of rock at the southern end of an arm of the Georgian Bay. This is one of the finest harbours on the Great Lakes. The journey from here to the "Soo" is beset with scenic beauty, along the rocky coast of the Bruce Peninsula that stretches away to the north towards Manitoulin Island. The great cliffs of this peninsula rise up over 100 feet from the deep clear waters of the Georgian Bay.

From Fort William, one of the greatest grain centres in the world, the traveller may proceed westward across the prairies. Few transcontinental journeys can offer such a delightful diversion in travel as the Great Lakes trip. The traveller can board the steamers at Port McNicoll, travel one fifth of the way across the continent and then resume his rail journey at the head of the Lakes.