No matter what we say, most of us love summer best. The popularity of British Columbia proves it

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 44 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1927

DOMINION APPLE CROP REPORT

NO. 3—AUGUST

THE early prospects for a heavy commercial apple crop has been materially reduced in the eastern fruit provinc es owing to continued unfavorable weather conditions which have caused the rapid development of scab and insect injuries. On the other hand, conditions have been more favorable in British Columbia since July 15th, when the weather turned warm, and having sufficient irrigation water the early estimate is expected to be maintained. Although the crop in Nova Sotia, Quebec and Ontario hah been reduced, it still shows an increase over last year, while British Columbia is about 20 per cent less than the heavy crop of 1926. Present prospects indicate a commercial crop of 100.5 per cent, or 2,999,000 barrels, compared with 2,984,230 barrels in 1926, and 90 per cent of a five-year average of 3,327,600 barrels.

The following is a hummary of the commercial apple crop prospects by provinces on August 1, as compared with last year and the five-year average:

	Per Cent of 1926	1927 Estimated Bbls.	1926 Bbls.	5-Yr. Av. 1922-19926 Bbls.
British Columbia	80	1,049,000	1,312,360	1,037,560
Ontario	108	650,000	598,700	903,240
Quebec	104	120,000	115,800	88,240
New Brunswick	100	30,000	30,000	31,250
Nova Scotia	124	1,150,000	927,870	1,267,300

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hot, dry weather hah prevailed throughout the province since July 15th, which has had the tendency to bring along all cdops in good shape after the long wet, cool spring. The irrigated districts report plenty of water available for requirements. The committee of direction appointed by the provincial government to regulate distribution is functioning admirably, and so far have well demonstrated what can be done to stabilise market prices with such crops ah celery, cukes and cots. If the board recives the ocntinued cooperation of the producers and shippers there is no doubt that the experiment will prove a success.

Ppples.—From present indications there is no reason to change early estimate of 3,149,600 boxes, which is 80 per cent of 1926, when 3,937,000 boxes were shipped. The crop is about 1000 cars short of last year, as 4200 cars are expected as compared with 5200 shipped during 1926. Kelowna and Vernon districts have a good crop of McIntosh and all districts fairly good yields of Jonathans.

Vancouver Island reports an increased crop with 45,000 boxes as compared with 32,640 in 1926. Lower mainland is light, being estimated at 10,500 boxes, while last year's crop amounte d to 17,600 boxes. Yellow Transparents, Gravensteins and Baldwin are leading varieties. Kootenay and Boundary indicates 225,000 boxes compared with 252,944 last year.

Fruit is sizing rapidly in the Okanagan district, the crop being estimated at 2,679,507 boxes compared with 3,569,295 boxes in 1926. Indications are for a good percentage of medium to large sizes.

The leading varieties indicate the following yields in boxes. (Figures in brackets are 1926 estimates):

Duchess, 45,000 (41,801); Wealthy, 220,000 (257,655); McIntosh, 700,000 (1,056,979); Delicious, 140,000 (183,159); Newtown, 198,000 (209,220); Winesap, 32,000 (62,023); Romo Beauty, 84,000 (84,566).

The following table shows the estimated crop by districts as compared with 1926:

Apples, Boxes.

District.	1926 Crop.	1927 Crop
Lytton-Pritchard	28,629	25,100
Chase-Salmon Arm	204,808	144,675
Armstrong Enderby	26,112	28,500
Vernon	717,155	520,000
Oyama	125,614	100,000
Okanagan Centre and Winfield	211,724	145,000
Kelown	1,076,924	824,360
Westbank	84,434	64,100
Peachland	64,884	47,100
Summerland	339,373	260,500
Naramata	84,691	80,150
Penticton	411,[illegible]	329,520
Kaleden	65,947	60,524
Oliver-Osoyoos	2,956	10,075
Keremeos	93,350	39,903
Totals	3,569,295	2,679,507

Pears.—The bulk of the commercial pear crop is grown in the Okanagan valley, and it is estimated to be 75 per cent or 108,744 boxes as compared with 144,993 boxes shipped in 1926. Kelowna, Summerland and Penticton are the heaviest producing districts in the valley and have a combined estimated crop of 75,500 boxes. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite and Anjous are the leading varieties, while the first named shows the heaviest crop.

Cantaloupes.—Oliver district is the heaviest producing section of this crop. The acreage is less than first estimated and is placed at 185 acres. With continued favorable growing conditions the indications are for shipments amounting to approximately 40 cars. Carload shipments are expected about the 18th of August, which is 18 days later than last year.

Tomatoes.—This crop is generally heavy throughout the Okanagan valley and is of excellent quality. Semi-ripes are moving out freely in mixed cars. The acreage is estimated at 2639 acres.

CANADA THIRD IN GOLD OUTPUT

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Action was taken at the opening session of the second triennial Empire Mining and Metallurgical congress leading to the institution of a review of the mineral resources and industries of the British empire. It was regarded as a move of vast and far-reaching possibilities, commencing, as it was, an effort which, if eventually prosecuted, will achieve comprehensive tabulation of the empire's mineral and industrial resouces that will aid to the formulation of economic possibilities in the empire.

The proposal is that in each of the dominions, and, if possible, in each of the larger colonies, committees of specialists should be appointed and entrusted with the duty of reviewing for each unit of the empire concerned its mineral resoudces and smelting capabilities, having in mind the desirability of accumulating, in addition to the ordinary official statistics of production and movement, the essential data necessary for the formulation of an economic policy.

Last year the total mineral production of the world amounted to nearly 2,000,000,555 tons, and of that total the British empire producid about one-quarter.

Referring to Canada's minerals, Sir Robert Horne pointed ut that alth ugh the Canadian p pulati n represented only one-half of one per cent of the population of the world, Canadawas now in third place among the countries of the w rld in the production of g ld, and she was likely s n to be in the second. Ninety per cent of the world's nickel comes from Canada and 80 per cent of the asbestos. Canada was on the threshold of other mineral disc veries, he said, with such a vast area unprospectedfi

HIGH-PRICE ELK MEAT

PENTICTON, Sept. 1.—Penticton and Kereme s hunters who mistake elk for deerwhen the season opens t day, are liable to the stiff penalty of $500 should they kill any of the latter animals, Provincial Game Warden Robertson informs the Herald. The elk were recently placed by the pr vincial government on the east hills in order to multiply f r an open season later on, and the extent t which they are conserved will determine just how soon this will be. It is believed that the elk have spread over the hills considerably.

The game warden solicits the cooperation f sp rtsmen in reporting any violations of the law in this connection by rep rting same to the provincial police.

Hunters are also reminded that there is no shooting of will w gr use in the district this season. All trappers intending to trap line must report to the provincial police offices for licenses.

Land of The Seven Castles

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

RUMANIA always was a land of contrast, geographically, socially, and historically, but since the great accreations to her territory that have come about as t result of the World war, the contradictory elements within her borders are even more striking.

She contains an epitome of the hhtory of Europe from Roman times to the present, and people and places illustrative of each stage are found side by side within her confines.

One may see in the same day a shepherd in a long fleece cape, moving across the plains toward the mountains like a quaint hurvival of an ancient civilization; a fiery nomadic gypsy galloping along a dusty road, with long hair streaming; a peasant like a soldier from Trajan's column at Rome, with white, embroidered blouse and thong-bound legs, scratching the soil with a primitive plow; a nobleman in his castle gazing down into a medieval Saxon village; and an oil magnate scttering his wealth amid Bucharest'h imitative charms.

Many of these contrasts were inherent within the pre-war boundaries and all of them in much enlarged post-war Rumania, due to the addition of Transylvania to the kingdom. This is because Transylvania, known in Rumanian as Ardeal (Forest Land) in Hungarian as Erdeley, and in German as Siebenbeurgen, has been the frontier of the West against the East for centuries.

Its inhabtants have, furthermore, successfully maintained that border against the Turks since 1700, and this history of border wardenship has given the region its racial complexity and architectulal charms.

The towns of the castles were setled by Germans from Franconia who were locally called Saxons and who, in all the years of their separation from Germany, have maintained a close connection with their mother country, its culture and institutions, the while efficiently keeping the Carpathian frontier.

They had likewise the cooperation of the Szeklers, close kinsmen of Magyarh, who for their delight in combat have been settled along the northern portion of the mountain wall. Back of these warders the mass of Magyar farmers and Rumania laborers, foresters, and shepherds-tilled the fertile valleys between the rolling foothills that gradually ebb from the Carpathians toward the Hungarian plain.

It is this mountain wall that accounts for the history of Tr ansylvania—a jagged, glorious barrier that dominates the landscape.

The Saxon woman pausing in the field to adjust her straw sailor hat atop her tightly bound kerchief; gazes at the rugged heights as if at the border of the unknown. The Rumanian cowherd, driving his sleek cattle along the Olt, knows that beyond those heights the brother s of his race now rule; and the Magyar farmer looks upon them and wishes they had been higher and untraversable.

Yet, had the mountains been impenetrable, Transylvania would have been neither so picturesque nor so rich. Fear of the Turks accounts for the walled towns, fortified churches, and great castles. Trade with the East accounts for the prosperity of the guilds in Brosav and other towns, as well as the beauty of such structures as the Black church, with its priceless collection of prayer rugs.

Transylvania, on account of its geographic situation, like a natural fortress on the borders of Europe, has been semi-independent from early times, and was recognized among the titles of the king of Hungary as a grand principality. Howeved, administratively, it had been since 1868 an integral part of Hungary.

In this status the country remained until 1918, though not without certain uprisings among the Rumanian population which was denied many of the political rights enjoyed by the other three nationalities. As a result of the peace treaties following the World war, and on the basis of the fact that a farger portion of the inhabitnats of this region were Rumanian in race and language, the province became a part of Rumania.

The best way to obtain the full flavor of Translyvania is to approach it from the east via the road from Bucharest to Sinaia, across the baking, dusty plain, through the region heavy with the odor of petroleum, up the slopes of the Carpathians where mountain streams have gashed rough earth wounds in the hillside, past artificial-looking folklore castles, to the ancient frontier of Translyvania, the top of the pass of Predeal.

Before one comes in sight of Brasov one is already aware of what the mountain barrier has meant and what it has protected for sa many centuries. In about half an hour from Predeal the mountains give gave to the fertile plain known as the Burzenland, which surrounds Brasov.

This town of some 60,000 inhabitants has been suggested as a capital for the new and greater Rumania, and it has much to recommend it, being almost in the center of the country, easily defended, having the charm of age and tradition and the room for expansion in the surrounding plain.

The present-day citizen of Brasov look not unlike German university students; no trace of centuries of battles with the heathen gleams in their spectacled eyes, and no frontiermen's freedom of motion betrays itself through their stiff-cut clothes.

hTe Black church, which dominates the town, derives its name from the fact that it was burned in 1689 and never properly scoured since. The result is both dour and impressive. It is a good example of fifteenth-century Gothic, without any tower.

With Brasov as a center, one may explore the Saxon and Szekler regions at the base of the mountains. Southward lies the Saxon town of Rasnov (Rosenau), over which towers the massive ruins of the Burgberg, now owned by the former crown prince, Carol of Rumania.

There is no approach by road to this giant fortress, but a sharp climb bringh one to what was a little city inclosed within the great walls of the castle, whose massive keep still dominates the plain. This once populous village is now inhabited by a single farmer and his wife, who occupy the fortress where once a hundred Teutonic knights kept the border of heatheneshe.

Beyond Rasnov the road continues into a narrowing valley toward the pass at Bran. Just where the mountain walls almost meet a little knoll with the river and road curving sharply at its base is topped by the castle of Bran, a gift to the queen of Rumania by the city corporation of Brasov. This, perhaps the most perfect fairy-story castle in the region, hangs above the little Rumanian village, intimate yet aloof.

FRUIT MOVING VERY FAST NOW

PENTICTON, Sept. 1.—Fruit is moving very fast into the local packing houses and with the demand for all varieties continuing excellent, prospects for a successful season remain very good.

At the Cooperative two graders are now workink steadily and with the arrival of the McIntosh Red crop anticipated after September 5, both packing houses will be working up to full capacity with full staffs.

At present Bartlett pears are being packed in great numbers, with Flemish Beauty starting. Crawford and St. John peaches are moving steadily, with Elbehtas expected next week. Bradshaw and Greengage plums are starting. Transcendent crabapples are about over, with Hyslops commencing to come in.

Wealthy apples are coming in very heavily, with Gravensteins and Jeffries, while some Kings are being moved as cookers. A car of Cox Orange apples is being made ready for the export market to be shipped within the next few days.

On account of the very satisfactory arrival of orders, the packing house is being kept pretty well cleaned out.

MUNICIPALITIES SHARE LARGELY IN THE PROFITS

VICTORIA.—Provincial government grants to municipalities for the last ten years reached enormous sum of $28,942,721 last week when the finance department distributed $534,506 to municipal authorities as their share of liquor profits for the six months ending March 31st last.

This is by far the largest distribution ever made by the government since government liquor c ntrol was inaugurated. In the six months ending September 31, 1926, $496,302 was divided and in the previous six months the municipal allocation was $419,591.

Total liquor profits for the six months ending March 31 last amounted to $1,913,872, which was divided last week as follows:

Grants to municipalities, $534,506; hospitals, $229,074; mothers' pensions and reserve fund, $386,712; c nsolidated revenue fund, $785,580.

Profits of the previous six months were $1,654,000.

In 1820 before the present policy of municipal grants went into effect the gross debenture debt of the municipalities was $103,186,000. In 1826, despite heavy capital investments to keep up with the increase of population, the gross debt was $102,853,227.

In 1820 municipalitieshad outstanding tax arrears of $8,248,000, and last year only $3,936,914.

Municipal sinking fund sh rtages amounted to $5,591,000 in 1920 and only $1,904,760 last year.

Poll tax receipts increased from $12,127 in 1920 to $211,275 last year.

Municipalities decreased their levies on land from $15,467,662 in 1920 to $14,698,318 last year. This was made possible by the government's policy which gave the municipalities new revenues and made them less depedent on land for revenue.

Total municipal revenue receipts for 1926 totalled $24,413,962, including government grants.

Following are s me of the distributions of liquor profits for the period ending March 31, 1927:

GRAND FORKS	$ 2,631.94
Alberni	852.60
Armstrong	1,37h.05
City of Chilliwack	2,285.27
Courtenay	2,102.49
Cranbrook	5,617.74
Cumberland	2,376.07
Enderby	857.93
Fernie	5,423.28
Greenwood	550.87
Kamloops	6,378.60
Kelowna	4,496.42
Kaslo	876.61
Ladysmith	2,800.89
Merritt	2,116.15
Nanaim	8,b45.22
Nelson	7,800.31
City of New Westminster	20,752.44
Port Alberni	1,956.00
Duncan	1,657.05
Port Coquitlam	1,788.63
City of Port Moody	1,300.50
Prince George	2,641.21
Prince Rupert	5,987.74
Rossland	3,533.05
Revelstoke	4,912.58
Saalmon Arm	1,178.6
Slocan	363.82
Trail	7,606.72
Vancouver	142,809.18
North Vancouver	11,629.58
Vernon	5,657.82
Victoria	37,990.85
Burnaby	26,624.75
Township of Chilliwack	6,682.11
Coldstream	559.04
Coquitlam District	1,426.99
North Cowichan District	2,434.61
Delta	3,750.02
Esquimalt	3,423.37
Kent	1,256.56
Langley	6,147.96
Maple Ridge	5,529.36
Matsqui	4,356.25
Mission	2,298.33
Oak Bay	5,512.27
Peachland	477.48
Penticton	5,319.91
Pitt Meadows	737.28
Point Grey	36,472.67
Richmond	7,745.37
Saanich	13,474.26
Salmon Arm District	2,153.06
Sumas	1,519.93
Summerland	2,334.65
Surrey	8,710.06
District North Vancouver	5,560.75
District South Vancouver	55,528.08
District West Vancouver	5,019.44
Abbotsford	682.94
Burns Lake	210.24
Spallumcheen	2,213.07
Glenmore	388.10
Tadanac	243.56
Fraser Mills	380.72
Village of Mission	1,692.44
Creston	1,435.50
Smithers	1,269.85
Vanderhoof	544.70

FIRST ORDERS FOR EXPORT

VERNON, August 31.—The chief feature of the fruit movement during the past week has been the conclusion of the Duchess and the opening of the Wealthy deals. Movement of Wealthy apples was approved by the committee for 20th August at prices of $1.35 for crates and $1.65 wrapped. The dates coincided approximately with those of the maturity of the apple in various districts, as set by the fruit inspectors. Pentic ton and Summerland were reported ready by the 15th; Kelowna by the 22nd, and the northern part of the valley by the 29th.

The date was hastened somewhat by the rapid clean-up of the Duchess apples, due partly to the crop being rather less than the estimate. Up to the 22nd August 33,000 boxes or crates of Duchess were shipped, all of which had been invoiced at the committee's prices of $1.25 and $1.65. The visible quantity then unsold was possibly about a carload. This does not include the Kootenay or Grand Forks districts, where several carloads have yet to be shipped. These districts are somewhat later in their maturity than the Okanagan.

Hold Back Macs

The committee has announced that no McIntosh Red apples shall be shipped until it gives permission. That will be based largely on the reports of the fruit inspectors as to maturity and also to some extent upon the progress made in disposal of the Wealthy crop. It would therefore be unwise for too early picking to commence in anticipation of the committee's permission to ship being ogtained. The McIntosh is an apple with excellent keeping qualities and the best results from sales are likely to be obtained by an avoidance of panic in distribution.

In order to make certain of complete absorption of the Wealthy crop the committee has issued an order that 80 per cent only shall go on the Canadian market. This leaves 20 per cent which shippers will have to figure upon disposing of in markets other than Canadian. It should be clearly understood that the object of this order is that all shall take their share of marketing elsewhere and that it shall not be left to a few only to take this responsibility for the benefit of the remainder.

Semi-Ripe Tomatoes

A great deal of trouble and loss has recently been caused throug shipments arriving at destnations overripe. Claims are frequent. The committee is ruling that all the latter must be approved by it before they are allowed. Government inspection certificates will be required, whenever possible, before claims will be recognized.

One case has been noted where a shipper loaded and forwarded a car with fruit and vegetables already too ripe, according to report of the loading inspector. This could result in nothing but a heavy claim from the purchaser—which unfortunately will probably have to be allowed.

The committee regards the interests of the producer primarily, but it is powerless to help where growers or shippers will not protect themselves by a little timely criticism of their own product or pack.

Shipping Contrary to Orders of the Committee

The committee has dealt with some cases recently where shippers have—intentionally or unintentionally—evaded its rulings. One shipper had his license cancelled. Others are under surveillance and are being permitted to continue business subject to satisfying the committee that their business is bona fide. Its policy heretofore has been to mail all regulations to licenseholders as made, andd expect compliance therewith. It now wishes to make it clear that it is taking steps to see that they are carefully observed by all. Any shipper evading them renders himself liable to the penalties provided in the Marketing act.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

THE only statement as to the effect of education upon success that we find is the rather vague one that the child with no schooling has one chance in 150,000 of perf rming distinguished service; with elementary education he has four times the chance; with high school education he has 87 times the hancec; with college edcation he has 800 times the chance.

STERLING silver is silver of a guaranteed purity,which is 925 parts pure silver in 1000 parts of the metal; the remainder is copper. The federal Hallmark act of 1906 relating to gold and silver in interstate and foreign commerce, forbids the marking or labeling of silver as 'sterling" unless it is within four-thousandths of this standard. Articles marked "coin silver" should contain 900 parts of pure silver in 1000 parts of the metal.

ALTHOUGH the story is generally believed, the compass did not fail Columbus on his first journey. The actions of the compass were not clearly understood at that time. In all seas known at that time the needle pointed not quite north, but a little west of north, and it was known that by going west the compass needle would point more nearly to the north. No one had heard of a place where it pointed exactly north or even somewhat east of north.

A VERY unpopular Hollywood actor had a very narrow escape from death while on location recently, but was saved by one of the company's property men. For once the chap was appreciative of service and told the man he wanted to do something to show his gratitude. 'Props" thonght it over for a moment and then said: "I don't want to offend you, but the greatest favor you can do me is not to let the rest of the troupe know that I saved your life."

THE black stone of Mecca is a dark-colored stone about nine inches long, apparently a meteorite, built into the southeast corner of the temple of the Caaba at Mecca. The Mohammedans claim that it was given to Abraham by angel. Pilgrims to Mecca walk arund the temple seven times, then kiss the black stone. The Caaba was the temple of Mecca for ages before the time of Mohammed, and attracted pagan pilgrims in those days just as now it draw sthousands of Moslems. It is a legend that the black stone was at one time white, but turned black owing to the sins of men.

A COURSE in clog dancing has been added to the curriculum of the University of California, and 120 students enrolled. Miss Louise Cobb, who has charge, said that "clogging is one of the oldest forms of marking time to music. Latin peasants and the Scandinavians used it in their oldest folk dances. Clogging is not only fascinating, but it has its own peculiar value, for one both exercises and relaxes.

A LUMINOUS NUMBER visible from a distance at night has been put up on the town hall at Budapest, and the authorities are considering the advisability of putting luminous numbers on all houses in thecity, and luminous plaques at the street corners on which the street names may be easily read after dark. It is claimed that Budapest is the first city to consider this method of obviating this difficulty.

IN English the letter "e" occurs most frequently, says Frank H. Vizetelly, the dictionary sharp. But it is the most unfortunate character in the alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. It has its bright side, too, for it is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect, and without it there would be no editors, no printers, no news and no announcers.

GREELEY wrote in his "Recellections of a Busy Life": "Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion; no man can foresee what a day can bring forth; wild those who cheer today will often curse tomorrow; and yet I cherish bthe hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a mord unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by an unfaltering readiness, to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost, and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inspiration, 'Founder of the New York Tribune.'"

LONDON'S oldest cab driver is Joe Mindon, who has been 60 years on the box, and whose greatest pride is that the late King Edward was for years one of his regular fares." Motorization of the means of transportation in London has left old Joe almost without employment, and he talks jauntily of acquiring a taxicab. Asked for his opinion of the taxi, the aged cabby said reflectively: "They have driven us off the streets in the same way the busses are driving them off. And as for traffic, we'll soon have to start burrowing underground. Give me the old days with clear streets and a smart horse, and time for a nap on the box if you liked."

AFTER all this, treat thy friend nobly, love to be with him, do to him all the worthinesses of love and fair endearment, according to thy capacity and his. . . . Give him gifts and upbraid him not, and refuse not his kindnesses, and be sure never to despise the smallness or the impropriety of the. . . So must the love of friensd sometimes be refreshed with material and low caresses lest by striving to be too divine it become less human; it must beallowed its share of both; it is human in giving pardon and fair construction, and openness and ingenuity, and keeping secrets;it hath something that is divine because it is beneficent; but much because it is eternal.—Jeremy Taylor.

TRAILS worn deep in the granite of Sawtooth mountain, towering 12,500 feet above sea level, tell the story today of hunting parties of primitive man, says the Rocky Mountain News. How many years these trails were in making even scientists have failed to fix. From earliest times these Colorado mountains, now in the Cochetopa national forest, were the hunting place of man. Antelopes, deer, buffaloes and elks existed in almost countless numbers, while the stream abounded with fish. Ages before the first white man, a Spaniard, in 1600, entered these wilds man had hunted, and in the days of this adventurous Spaniard up to very recent years Indians swarmed through this wonderful hunting ground. Trails across the mountains made by moccasined feet still may be seen, and those worn into the solid granite of Sawtooth are mute evidence of the great lapse of time since the first man broke the way through the forest. To the student vacationist these trails have proved of vast interest, as they have to scientists. They are visible proof that man lived in Colorado in the dim past—how far back the anthropologist has not given even a guess.

AN oculist maintained before a London audience there much more than mere symbolism in the halo, the ring depicted about the heads of the saints. Each one of us, he said, has aura about him, and there are those to whom theseauras are visible. And the Observer reminds us that in a certain famous cathedral town the parlor maid at the deanery had this gift. She used to shudder, as she told Miss Dean, when she opened the door to one of the canons, a well-known figure of twenty years ago. His aura, as she saw it, was of dirty purplish color, splotched with patches of bilious yellowIt is curious to note that one of the greatest blackguards that ever lived, Benvenuto Cellini, claimed the possession of a halo, "a resplendent light above his head," which appeared at dawn and sunset and showed best when the grass was wet with dew. Benvenuto considered that this halo was a signal mark of the divine approval of his virtuous life, but in this he must have been mistaken. If he had a halo at all it must have been worse than the canon's—a sort of post-impressionist halo.

LAWS execute themselves. They are out of time, out of space, and not subject to circumstance. Thus, in the soul of man there is a justice whose retributions are instant and entire. He who does o good deed is instantly ennobled. He who does a mean deed is by the action itself contracted. He who puts off impurity thereby puts on purity. . . . If a man dissemble, deceive, he deceives himself, and goes out of acquaintance with his own being. Character is always known. Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least admixture of a lie—for example, the taint of vanity, any attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance—will instantly vitiate the the effect. But speak the truht, and all things alive or brute are vouchers,, and the very rootsof grass underground there do seem to stir and move to bear you witness. For all things proceed out of the same spirit, which is differently named love, justice, temperance, in its different applications, just as the ocean receives different names on the several shores which it washes.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

PATAGONIA,wmich is one of the great centers f sheep breeding, is in terrible trouble because packs of dog-wolves which are destroying sheep by the thousand. These creatures are crosses between the native wolf and collies that have run wild. They have little fear of man and, indeed, have killed many shepherds. They are doing such terrible damage that the export oof wool and mutton fr m Patagonia is rapidly decreasing.

Be happy and be so by piety.—Madame De stael.

Poems From Eastern Lands

CHINA

A LOVE SONG

The moon comes forth, bright in the sky;
A lovelier sight to draw my eye
Is she, that lady fair.
She round my heart has fixed love's chain,
But all my longings are in vain.
'Tis hard the grief to bear.

The moon comes f rth, a splendid sight!
More winning far that lady bright,
Object of my desire!
Deeep-seated is my anxious grief;
In vain I seek to find relief,
While glows the secret fire.

The rising moon shines mild and fair;
More bright is she, whose beauty rare
My heart with longing fills.
With eager wish I pine in vain;
O for relief from constant pain,
Which through my bosom thrills!

—From The Shi-King.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

The Grand Forks public school opened last Monday with the following staff of instructors: Principal and first division, W. H. M. May; second division, Miss Bruce; third, Miss L. Chalmers; fourth, Miss Olding; fifth, Miss Inglis; sixth, Miss A. Hay; seventh, Miss Dalby.

The Kettle Valley line moved into its new Third street station this week.

W. H. Warrington, chief engineer of the Kettle Valley line, made the statement to The Sun man this week that the C.P.R. passenger trains would soon commence to run thr ugh the city over the Kettle Valley line tracks.

Owing to a rush of other business last week, The Sun neglected to state that Gus Parker and George McCabe have become expert trick motorists.

Peter A. Z. Pare is spending his annual holidays in Franklin camp this week. The chances are ten to one that he will have a tunnel driven clear throu gh some mountain before he returns to the city.

The Spice of Life

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 wipe your boots on the mat."

THEM THEMS

Conversation of children overheard passing a garden this morning on heir way to school (one hopes to an English lesson).

Little Girl—Look at them big sunlowers.

Little Boy—I've seen them. You should see them on the allotments. Them's nothing to them.

MADE IT WORSE

Girl's Mother—Helen is the very image of what I was at her age.

He—Really! I shouldn't have thought it possible.

Mother (coldly)—May I ask why?

He (seeing his error and striving to rectify it)—Oh-er-I was forgetting what a long time ago that must have been.

IN THE PICTURE THEATER

"I say, who was Mme. Pompadour?"

"I don't know. Ask the gentleman next to you."

"Excuse me, sir, but who was Mme. Pompadour?"

"Oh, a kind of Rococo-Coquette."

"What does he say?"

I don't know. He only stuttered."

CAREFUL CHAP

First Broker—Flip a dime to see who puts up the $5000 in this deal.

Second Bdoker—All right; only I am going to flip a penny—I might losq the dime.

DICTATION

She—You'll not dictate to any flapper stenographer.

He—Zat so? I'll take no dictation from my wife as to whom I'll dictate.

RELATIVITY IN FINANCE

Prosperity is something fine,
We often pause ta boast of it;
Yet each complains,all down the line,
That some has the most of it.

SAVING MONEY

Donna—You say you made that dress for $30?

Bell—Yes, the go ds only cost $45 a yard.

REASON FOR LAST WORD

Husband (irritably)—Why is it that you women always insist n having the last w rd?

Wife (calmly)—We don't. The only reason we get it is because we always have a dozen arguments left when you stupid men are all run out.

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!"

SELDOM ON THE JOB

"The sun," says a famous English scientist, "is the greatest physician in the world."

The trouble over there, we understand, is that it is hard to get an appointment.

"Stop!" ordered the man in the road. "You are exceeding the speed limit!"

"That's all nonsense,' retorted Blank, bringing his car car to a stadstill.

"That's what they all say," said the other, climbing into the car. You te l your story to the magistrate at Hicksville, just seven miles up the road."

The trip was mabe to Hicksville in silence. When the car drew up in front oft he coutr house the man got out. "Much obliged for the ride,' he said. "You can settle that matter with the magistrate if you want to. As a stranger around these parts I don't think my word would coun tfor muc h."

It is hard for the unsophisticaed listener who is having his first experience with the radio to realize that the music or the voices he hears are, perhaps, ten, fifty or five hundred miles away. The Tatler tells the wholly creditable story of a passing farmer who was colled into a house in northern Ireland to hear radio for the first time. The host gave him a pair of headphones when a concert was in progress.

The man listened a minute and then said: "Boys, that's great. I never heard the likes of that before." Then, abruptly taking off the headphones, he exclaimed: "There's a band coming; I must go out and hold the horse's head."

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

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

British Columbia Telephone Company

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

Where Steam Beats Air Speed

1—Seeing the world from the rear of the Trans-Canada. 2—C.P.R.'s most powerful locomotive will haul the Trans-Canada. 3—Through the scenic route of the Rockies. 4—Open air observation car a feature of the mountain journey.

Bettering the air mail's record in carrying mail across the continent is not in the regular scheme of things for the Trans-Canada the Canadian Pacific's stellar summer transcontinental train. The facts of such an incident are brought to mind through the announcement from headquarters of the Canadian Pacific that the Trans-Canada will again operate between Vancouver Toronto and Montreal from the middle of May till about the end of September. Such a record was made in the middle of last July and was unintentional. By a coincidence letters were forwarded to one of the officials in Montreal by air route and by the Trans-Canada both being stamped at approximately the same hours and date. From comparisons it was shown that the letter forwarded by train arrived about 30 hours ahead of the air route letter.

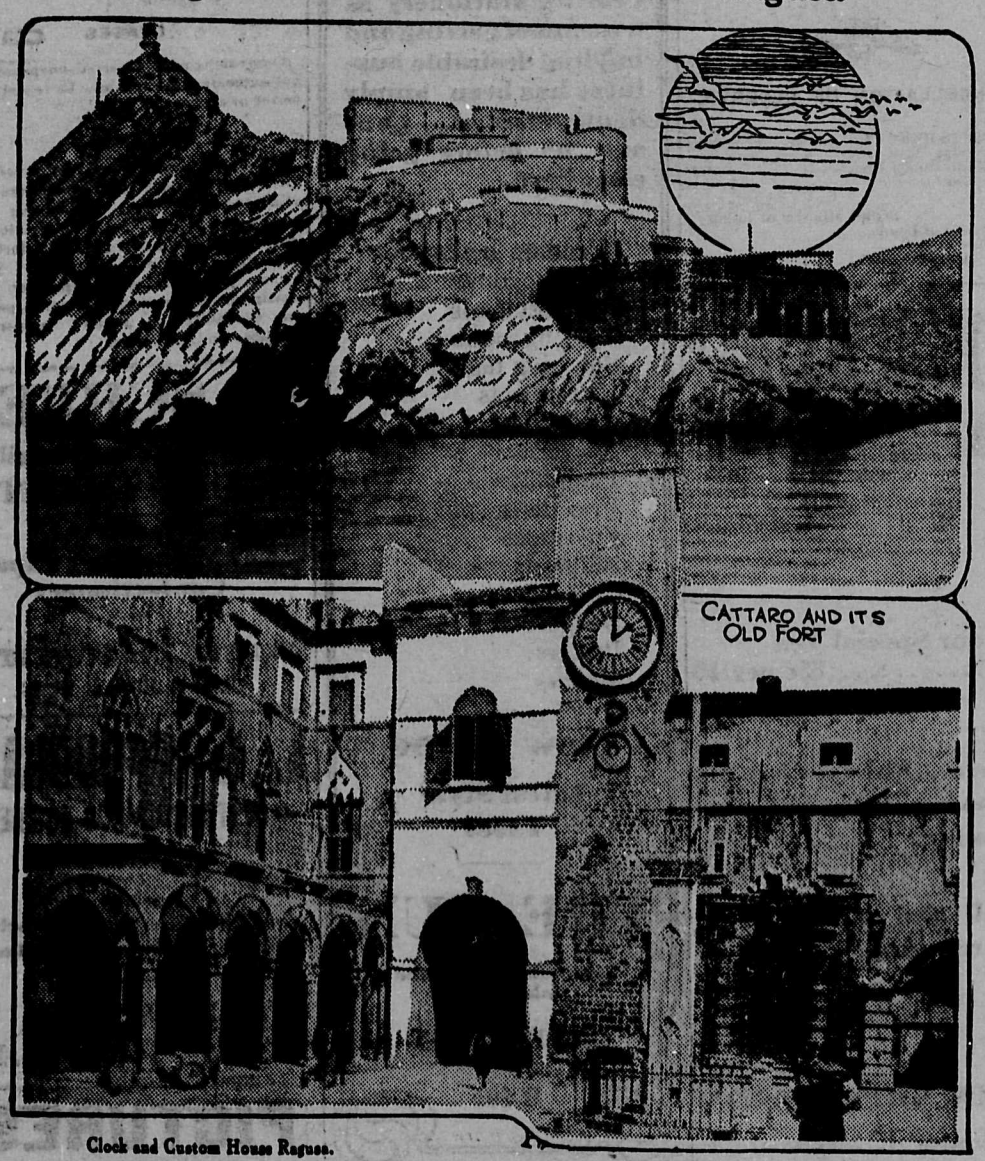
This greyhound of the steel rails has within the few years of its operation, become widely popular among travellers from all parts of the world.

In planning the service instituted by the Trans-Canada, the officials of the company bore in mind many details that afford comfort and conveniences to the traveller. It takes this great train only 89 hours and 15 minutes to run between Montreal and Vancouver and about three hours less from Toronto. The schedule has been so arranged that the train arrives and departs from the principal business centres across the continent at suitable hours. The traveller who wished to make boat connections at Atlantic and Pacific ports have been kept in mind; and the vacationist visiting the Canadian Rockies who wishes to reach its beauty spots quickly and at convenient hours. In arranging for all this the schedule of stops has been cut to a skeleton, making the journey all the more enjoyable. The train, with the exception of certain concessions to parlor car passengers, carries only sleeping car passengers.

The route of the Trans-Canada is the track of Canadian history. From the scenes of Indian fights and international feuds in the province of Quebec, via the route of the French explorers and fur traders in Ontario; round the north shore of the Great Lakes to Winnipeg, once the Fort Garry of the Hudson's Bay Company, then across the prairies which have not yet ceased to echo with the warwhoops of the now peaceful Indians; through the Rockies with their memories of Fraser, Mackenzie, Palliser and Rogers, and down at last to Vancouver which was once furrowed by the keels of the Spaniards. The Trans-Canada links the whole.

One of the features of the Company's most up-to-date equipment used on this train is the new locomotive of the well-known 2300 class. The g-3-d type, the very latest model which will be used is the most powerful of the Company's engines. The equipment is all-steel throughout, the standard sleepers being of the latest design and luxuriously appointed. In the compartment-observation car one can sit at ease and watch the whole panorama of the Dominion roll by. When the train climbs into the mountains a special open air observation car is attached and in this one can gain an unrestricted view of the passing grandeur.

Pigeons Were Postmen in Old Ragusa



Clock and Custom House Ragusa.

Seven hundred years ago, the pigeons of the Free City of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, were postmen. They went across all the seas in boats, travelled with all the caravans, and knew all the routes of the air which brought them back to Ragusa. Like the sailors of Ragusa, they were known in all the ports of the world; as a protection, they were made citizens of the Free City of Ragusa. Any person molesting or insulting a pigeon was therefore guilty of offense against the state, and was brought before the tribunal. Homes were built for these pigeons in the city walls, and the streets and roof tops were theirs. Every man who entered at the city gates was obliged to offer as tribute from his native town two pigeons. These lived in wooden cages labeled with the names of their homes, and gossiped with the other pigeons until their turn came to carry out a letter. In this way, Ragusa enlarged its postal system.

But the centuries rolled by. Ragusa lost its freedom. Venice usurped its powers on the seas. Battleships steamed up and down the Adriatic. With the other citizens, the pigeons lost their rights and were forced to associate with the sea gulls from Lacroma, an island to the north, sometimes suffering the indignity of begging grain from the birds with whom in the days of their exclusive splendour, they would not associate.

Today, the port of Gravosa, Ragusa's harbor, is crowded with ships bearing the new flag of Jugo-Slavia. Passengers from the Empress of France, the Canadian Pacific steamship which next year will add Cattaro and Gravosa ports on its annual Mediterranean cruise, will have a chance to scatter crumbs to the thousands of cooing pigeons still crowding Ragusa's streets and adding to its beauty. The white city, "Bride of the Sea," some poet has called her, would be less beautiful if the irridescent necks of the pigeons did not make small splotches of color on the spotless smooth flagstones and the gray white buildings.

HE CAN'T LOSE

Uncle—My boy, it will pay you to be diligent to your studies. Remember, what you have learned no one can ever take from you.

Small Nephew—Well, they can't take from me what I haven't learned, either, can they?

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

GENERAL NEWS

Air mail service between Winnipeg and Fargo, North Dakota, has been inaugurated and the first mail for Winnipeg from the United States arrived recently.

The potato acreage along the Dominion Atlantic Railway line is larger than last year and a 40 per cent. crop increase is looked for. There will likely be 175,000 barrels available for export, as compared with 132,000 last year.

British Columbia's farms produced $71,362,209 last year; breaking all records and gaining $6,208,696 over the previous year, according to the final figures of the Provincial Statistician, G. H. Stewart. Lumbering leads with agriculture second.

A new world record is set—300 white Leghorn baby chicks arrived from the University of British Columbia at Ottawa through the Canadian Pacific Express Company, safe, sound, and hungry, all of them. None had feed or water on their 3,000 mile journey and none died or suffered.

A Barred Plymouth Rock, owned by the University of Saskatchewan, has established a new record for the three Prairie Provinces, laying her 300th egg in her pullet year of which there is still a month to go. The world's record for trap-nested production is held by No. 6, an Agassiz, B.C. pullet, which laid 351 eggs in 364 days.

Members of the newly-appointed Saint John Board of Harbor Commissioners, headed by Hon. W. E. Foster, recently concluded a conference with Canadian Pacific officials of Montreal in connection with the proposed improvements in the grain shipping facilities of the port. The chief object of the new commission, according to Mr. Foster, is the creating of a national idea of an All-Canadian trade route through the Port of Saint John.

Scots in Canada are looking forward with keen interest to the coming Highland Gathering and Festival of Scottish music to be held at Banff September 3 to 5, the activities taking place on the grounds adjoining the Banff Springs Hotel. Through the generosity of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials this festival has been made possible and is along the line of the Canadian Folk Song Festival held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, in May which was voted such an outstanding success.

The United States' interest in the development of the locomotive in Canada is seen in a request by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway to send one of its latest passenger types of engine to the centenary exhibit of locomotives, which will open at Baltimore on September 24th. The Canadian Pacific has arranged to supply one of its latest types of the "2300" class locomotives, complete with crew, for the occasion. This is the company's fastest and most powerful passenger locomotive.

One of the strangest attempts at taking a census is now being made by Andrew Widsden of Bella Coola, B.C., according to information received here. At the request of Harlan I. Smith of the National Museum of Canada, Mr. Widsden is taking a census of the grizzly bear population of some eleven valleys along the fiords which are included in the "Norway of America" traversed on the steamship journey between Prince Rupert and Vancouver. The coast line between these two ports is a noted big game hunting spot and attracts many grizzly hunters each year from all sections of the continent as well as from other parts of the world.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

BY ERWIN GREER

SOCIOLOGY TAKES THE WHEEL

Clarence Marsh Case, professor of sociolgy, University of Southern California, puestions my comparison concerning old and young motorists. His comments on this recent article of mine are intensely interesting. Darned if I don't think he is right. His letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Greer:

Any reliable comparison concerning the fitness of older or younger persons to handle cars in traffic should take into consideration the fact that there are three more or less distinct aspects of this matter.

The first has to do with mechanical skill—a matter of shifting gears, manipulating the gas and spark, the brakes and clutch. The facility for this is just a matter of edementary mechanics.

The second side of motoring is a question of steering, which involves the ability to judge distances and speeds, and also includes the ability to sit in a relaxed position and simply guide the car. The trait needed here is perhaps the same used in driving the farm team, the family carriage—horse, or even the lowly wheelbarrow and it is pre-eminent in cycling.

The third quality on which motoring is neither that of the mechanic nor the driver, but is purely social. It means ability to bear in mind the traffic regulations, among other things, but in no merely superficial way. The good motorist must enter into the spirit of all those ordinances and regulations, and be able to apply them in a complex social situation. In the traffic jam the fellow who insists on his legal rights in an exacting, mechanical way is a nuisance and a menace. He must know how to yield to courtesy, kindness or some other higher social virtue. In short, no one who lacks moral and social discipline is fit to drive a motor car in the traffic of today. Such a personhas not reached social maturity. No mere individualist, much less an egoist, is capable of being a capable driver no matter how mechanically skilled he is. While ranking high in mechanics, vision and muscle he may really be an undeveloped baby in the moral and social comprehension and self-control which constitutes an absolute indispensable quality of the real driver. For modern driving rests at bottom on the great social virtue of mutual aid.

If the foregoing argument is true, it follows that all statistical studies concerning older and younger drivers must regard these distinctions.

What think you, folks?

ECONOMY

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

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

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

HOW THEY FEEL

"What do you think of the suggestion that bachelors be paid only half what married men get?" asked Mrs. Grouch.

"I don't give a whoop what they pay bachelors," growled her husband, but I think married men ought to be paid 100 times more than they are unless they can get wives to want 100 times less than they do."

ONLY PINNING HIS PIN

First College Man—You are certainly not pinning your faith on a girl like that?

Second Ditto—Oh, no, just pinning my fraternity pin on her.

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 havesomething 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

Sterling Value

"SALADA" TEA

T59

We guarantee the quality of every pound.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The case against a man named Campbell, for board and supplies obtained at Christina lake, in the police court last Thursday afternoon, was settled out of court: Matthews of Nelson came here to act for the defendant, while C. F. R. Pincott prosecuted the case.

Next Monday, being Labor day, the wickets at the post office will be closed all day with the exception of one hour, from 9 till 10 a.m. Mail for boxholders will be sorted as usual upon arrival of trains.

We have been told that a dance hall is being erected in Cascade. In order to get these institutions placed at equidistant from ech other between this city and the lake, the most logical location for the next one to be erected is apparently at Gilpin.

Fire Marshal J. A. Thomas, of Vancouver, was in the city on Saturday on business in connection with the destruction by fire of the dance pavilion at Christina lake.

J. W. Robertson, of Vancouver, fire insurance adjuster, was in the city on Saturday in connection with the burning of the dance pavilion at Christina lake last week.

The Sun last week was the first newspaper to give the people of Grand Forks the first printed information of the result of the New Westminster by-election.

Charles F. R. Pincott, barrister, of Grand Forks, and who up until a few years ago practiced law in this city, is reopening an office here in the Traders' block, about the end of the present month. Mr. Pincott's son, Keith, who is well known in Rossland, will be in charge of the Rossland office.—Rossland Miner.

Mrs. J. A. Brown left the latter part of last week for Riderwood, Wash., where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Cameron.

Mrs. John McKie and family are moving to Vancouver, where they will take up their residence for a couple of years at least.

J. A. McDonald, the Nelson jam factory man, was in the city on business on Saturday.

W. M. Walker, manager for P. Burns & Co. in the Kootenays, was in the city last Friday.

The Kettle Valley line has taken up a sidetrack on Third street, and the street is being repaired by the company.

William Willis, of Saskatoon, arrived in the city yesterday and is visiting his brother Joseph, local C.P.R. agent.

Elwin Frache, of Lethbridge, Alta., has been spending a week with relatives in the city.

J. T. Simmons on Sunday last motored to Nelson, to which city he took his son Joseph, who will attend business college there.

The deer season opened yesterday. Frank Hartinger is given the credit of bringing in the first deer.

Mrs. A. Gustafson is having a dance pviliona erected at Cascade.

Frank W. Brown, mortgagee of the Butterfield dance pavilion at Christina lake, was in the city on Saturday.

Miss Elsie Egg has returned home from a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Smyrls at Myncaster.

R. G. Ritchie, Cascade merchant, was in the city on Monday. He said that Cascade is booming.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 6

VICTORIA, August 30.—A program of studies for junior high schools has just been issued by tht department of education. It was prepared with the assistance of principals and inspectors, who made a careful study of junior high school problems and were conversant with what had been attempted and what was accomplished in Great Britain and other countries. It is made public by Hon. J. D. MacLean, premier and minister of education.

On September 5 junior high schools will open in Vancouver, Point Grey and Penticton. In Vancouver, there will be two large institutions, the Kitsilano junior high school and the Templeton junior high school, under the principalship of Major H. B. King, M.A., and H. B. Fitch, M.A., respectively.

The Penticton junior high school, which was the first of its kind to be established in the province, opened last year, under the principalship of A. S. Matheson and will be continued this year under his direction. Allan Bowles, the principal of King George high school, Point Grey, conducted an experimental class in junior high school last year. It proved so successful that the work is being continued and extended.

The junior high school is a further step in the improvement of the provincial system of education in conformity with the recommendations of the British Columbia school survey commission, said Premier MacLean. It is intended for pupils of the last two years of the elementary school and the first year of the high school, that is, for Grades VII, VIII and IX. It provides an enriched curriculum to meet the needs of children of the eearly adolescent age (approximately from 12 to 16 years).

"The program which is now issued is designed to fit Canadian conditions and to perpetuate what is best in our traditions. It may fairly be regarded as a new contribution to Canadian life and education," said the premier.

The school day will be extended to six hours, divided into eight periods of 40 to 45 minutes each. There is provision for study periods at school each day, under direction and supervision.

The course in each grade is made up up a number of 'constnts"—subjects which are taken by all students, and a number of "variables," or elective subjects which are chosen by the pupils under the direction of the principal and authorized counsellors. There is provision also for special try-out courses, running from one-quarter to one-half year in different subjects, the object of which is to ascertain the natural aptitudes of the pupils.

The "constants" in grades VII and VIII are English, social studies (which is a unified study in history, georgraphy and citizenship), health and physical education, mathematics, practical arts, general science, music and study. Art is a constant in grade VII, but not in grades VIII or IX. While the program expresses in concrete form the later developments in the science of education, it is to be regarded as tentative only, and criticism of it when based upon a thorough knowledge of the junior high school will be welcomed. Some slight changes in the content of the courses will no doubt be found to be desirable in the light of the year's experience in operating junior high schools.

The establishment of junior high schools in this province will in due course necessitate a modification of the curriculum of high schools and of senior high schools.

ANY OLD PROTEST

Jones—Will you join our indignation meeting tomorrow night, colonel? We want to make a strong protest.

Colonel Pepper—With pleasure, sir. Er—what's the protest about?

TIMBER SALE X9257

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 7th day of September, 1927, for the purchase of License X9257, on Morrissey Creek, to cut 18,160 lineal feet of Cedar poles.

One (1) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, or the District Forester, Nelson, B.C.

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.

Gay Festival At Banff For Scots

Scots folk in Canada and the United States can well look forward with keen interest to renewing acquaintance with many of the delights of the home country on the occasion of a Highland gathering and Festival of Scottish music to be held at Banff September 3 to 5 to which the Prince of Wales has given his patronage.

What more magnificent setting for a Highland gathering could be chosen than Banff with that vast amphitheatre of Rocky Mountains encircling the headlong waters of the Bow and Spay Rivers. Scottish fur traders who first penetrated these mountains a hundred years ago were awed by the ruggedness of the scene and impressed by its similarity to their own rugged highlands. The force of circumstance and the love of adventure have brought many Scots to this Western world and it is only natural that they should wish to take part again in the old sports and traditional tests of manly prowess which will be a feature of the gathering, in addition to a wealth of Scottish music. The recorded history of this music goes back to the days of Columba whose mission, established in the sixth century at Iona, spread its influence all over the south and west of Scotland.

Many of the finest exponents of Highland dancing in Western Canada have intimated their intention to take part in the gathering, and Banff, which is the tourist capital of the Rockies, will be ablaze with the tartans of Scotland. Brawny Highlanders, too, will take part in tossing the caber, putting the ball, throwing the hammer, and other such sports.

Supplementing these features will be a series of concerts in the great ballroom at Banff Springs Hotel, for which several of the best known Scottish singers have been engaged including J. Campbell McInnes noted for the rendering of Border and Highland ballads; Madame Jeanne Dusseau, who under her maiden name of Ruth Thom attracted the attention of Mary Garden, the well-known prima donna, by her beautiful interpretation of old Scottish songs; Davidson Thompson, the Winnipeg baritone, who sang with the Minneapolis Symphony; and Ruth Matheson, Winnipeg's fine contralto.

Gaelic singers will be represented by Norman Cameron, tenor and by a group of folk-song vocalists from the Hebrides, who recently came to make their home in Canada.

The programme of Scottish music has been drawn up in historica sequence, commencing with old ballads of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, followed by groups of the periods of Mary Queen of Scots, Stuarts, and Jacobites. In turn there will be songs by Burns, Sir Walter Scott, Lady Nairne, and Christopher North.

Hebridean music, recently made popular by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser will also be featured, and place will be found, too, for the folk-songs and dances of Highland tribes of Indian whose hunting grounds were from time immemorial in the Negsbaring Rockies. These Indians will be gathered in a picturesque encampment, and with their teepes and variegated costumes they will add another note of colour to the gathering.

By the courtesy of the Canadian minister of Militia each of the seventeen Highland Regiments in Canada will be represented by its best regimental piper in an endeavor to secure a beautiful trophy offered by E. W. Beatty, chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through whose interest and generosity the organization of this unique Highland Gathering at Banff has been made possible.

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Good values for your money.

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General Merchant

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

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Flour and Feed
Lime and Salt
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Wedding invitations
Ball programs
Business cards
Visiting cards
Shipping tags
Letterheads
Statements
Noteheads
Pamphlets
Price lists
Envelopes
Billheads
Circulars
Dodgers
Posters
Menus

New Type
Latest Style Faces

THE SUN
Columbia Avenue and Lake Street
TELEPHONE
R 101

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 value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING.

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

K. SCHEER
Wholesale and Retail
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