

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT IS TO BE ADVERTISED

IF, at times, British Columbia has difficulty in marketing its always appetizing fruits, what would be thought of the difficulty of marketing a fruit which matures twelve months of the year, yet is normally in demand only during two seasons—when colds are prevalent in winter and when the days are hot in summer? That is the case with the lemon—a steady production with but a seasonal demand.

California had to face the lemon problem. Last year it was one of five or six million boxes, each of about double the weight of a box of apples. The greater portion were marketed as fresh fruit. Not only so, but they were profitably marketed. How? By finding new uses for them and by a steady and continuous advertising program to create "consumer acceptance."

It is by advertising that the California producers have solved the problem of marketing their continually increasing production, advertising backed by concentrated thought on ways and means of increasing consumption.

Consider, for instance, the work of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which markets the products of the growers under the well known "Sunkist" brand. Last year its assessment for advertising per box of oranges was 4 1/2c. This year it is 5c. On lemons last year it was 7c. This year it is 10c. On the expected output in 1928 these total well over \$1,000,000.

There is nothing of a hit or miss nature about this. Their plans are all laid and being carried out today—were laid, indeed, months ago. Each colored plate that is to be used in the women's magazines, such as the Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Pictorial Review, and others, each black-and-white reproduction for newspapers and trade journal is already on file. Not only so, but it is already decided how many inches of space it shall occupy and in what newspaper.

This information is not merely kept on file. It is reproduced in a book of 51 pages, of the size of the Saturday Evening Post, so that officers, district and local exchanges, members, selling force and agents may know what is being planned. As an indication of the care which is taken the exchange members may learn the circulation of each newspaper used and the number of lines taken therein. They may know the total number of families in any city from Boston to San Francisco, the number who pay income tax and the circulation of the newspaper and magazine campaign. Efforts are proportioned to possibilities.

But this information is not intended merely for the producer. It is to hearten and enthrall the entire sales force down to the retailer, who knows that his own individual efforts are being supported by nationwide advertising plans.

Reliance is placed not only on advertising, but the principle is adopted of bringing the product before the consumer in an ever increasing number of ways, such as a department of fresh fruit juice extractors, now familiar to all dwellers in or visitors to cities, including Canadian cities. Then there is the dealer service department, which is "a clearing house of the latest, sure-fire information on better buying, selling and displaying of citrus fruit. It aims to strengthen the hands of the retailers. Magazine Health Talks have been also brought into use, and a national campaign on "Acidosis" is under way.

Now you begin to see how the marketing problem of lemons coming from the tree twelve months of the year was largely solved. Lemons—best form! Lemons—with tea! Lemons—for pies! Lemons—with fish! Lemons—for your fingers! Lemons—as a hair cleanser! "Buy them by the dozen." And yet there was a surplus of lemons. What was done with them will be told later. Advertising made a profitable market even in competition with imported lemons from Spain and Sicily which are nearly always available.

There is a moral in this for the British Columbia fruit producer. California grows chiefly citrus fruits. The deciduous fruit grown in British Columbia is among the best in the world, and we should tell it so. For this special purpose the legislature at its last session authorized the interior committee of direction "to pro-

mote the fruit and vegetable industry by compiling, publishing, distributing and furnishing information with respect thereto." That will be its added responsibility in 1928.—Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction.

WILL CONTROL POTATO CROP

RETURNING from the south to the Okanagan valley, F. M. Black, chairman of the committee of direction, was in Vernon on Tuesday. Mr. Black has had a strenuous season and a brief holiday in California gives him renewed strength to face the numerous problems with which, as chairman of the committee of direction, he is confronted. Accompanied by Mrs. Black, he spent a few hours in Vernon enroute to their home at Kelowna.

No sooner had the season closed last fall than Mr. Black and the other members of the committee went to Victoria, transferring to the provincial capital the concentration of energy with which they carried on during the summer and fall. Changes in legislation and conferences relative thereto, occupied the rearing part of the winter and since then and after a very brief holiday, the formation of new committees has been a source of constant activity.

According to Mr. Black the whole of the mainland will come under the operations of the committee of direction for the marketing of potatoes. Vancouver island will be excluded, but as the island imports, rather than exports potatoes, whether it is in or out will be without effect.

A tentative committee for the handling of potatoes has been formed. Upon confirmation, if this is given, the committee will have official standing. The personnel of the committee now is: G. P. Challenger, Ladner, who will probably be chairman; F. N. Sinclair, and J. A. Catherwood, M.L.A., Mission City. An interesting feature is that there is now a fair demand for B grade potatoes at \$13 a ton f.o.b. shipping point. This is the price for the setting and maintenance of which the committee was so much criticized. The committee's action in keeping the C grade off the market has been amply sustained by the present brisk inquiry for B's.

Tomato growers on the mainland and Vancouver island will not come under the scope of the operations of the committee of direction this year. At a meeting recently held in Victoria, there was an adverse vote and in the face of that a committee cannot be formed. Voluntary market control is to be given another trial as the only alternative.

The growers hope to be able to prevent secret agreements between growers and brokers involving rebates. They aim also to feed the prairie market with regular shipments, and to establish prices from time to time commensurate with the quality and volume of offerings.

The meeting of the Growers & Shippers Federation which names officially two members of the committee of direction, will be held in Kelowna on Wednesday, April 18. At this meeting the question of the appointment of members in an advisory capacity may be one of the questions up for consideration. There will also be the fixing of the levy which provides the money for the operations of the committee. As it is understood the committee contemplates operating on a different basis to last year, the levy may be increased.

COPPER MOUNTAIN FIRE RELIEF FUND NOW IS \$7196
PRINCETON, April 14.—Additions totalling \$282 swelled the Copper Mountain fire relief fund to \$7196 this week, with all outside points yet to hear from. The detailed collections are: Copper Mountain, \$3850; Granby company, \$1000; Allenby, \$850; Princeton, \$777; Hedley, \$255; Penticton, \$463.

Other people's troubles always bore us more than our own.

Customs of Sarawak

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

IN SARAWAK, an independent state on the island of Borneo, it is possible to observe jungle people in various stages of civilization—ranging from the shrewd Malay traders of the towns to the primitive Puanans whose weapon is the blowgun. The Sea Dayaks, or Ibans, to use the native name, are the largest and most progressive tribe. Their love of adventure made them the ready pupils of the phatikal Malays in the early days; but since their initiative has been turned into useful channels, they have shown much capacity for development. They are thrifty and industrious, building good houses, which are usually neat and clean.

The period of their harvest feast is perhaps the most interesting time to visit them. After they set aside from the rice crop the portion they require for the year's food supply and enough more for trading purposes, the remainder is converted into a rice wine and feasts are held at one house after another.

On the morning of the feast chickens are killed, rice is scattered about the house, and other ceremonies are performed to propitiate the evil spirits. As the guests begin to arrive from neighboring houses, the gongs are beaten, small brass cannon are fired, if gunpowder can be obtained from a white visitor, and live fowls, as a token of good-will and friendship, are waved about over the newly arrived guests.

The sacrifice of fowls plays an important part in many ceremonies, such as that of blood-brotherhood among the Kayans when a man is adopted into the family of another, the killing of the fowl serving as a means of conveying a message to the gods.

Omens from Pigs' Livers
At noon the most important event of the feast day takes place—pigs are killed and from their livers omens for the next year are read. During the morning the pigs have been decorated with beads and charms, charged with messages to the gods, and urged to show, by the markings on the under side of the liver, what the future has in store.

After the pigs are killed the livers are extracted and the learned men proceed with their interpretation of the omens.

As there are always enough pigs so that some of them are sure to have livers that give good omens, the feast then begins with great good cheer, the women bringing out delicious new rice—brown in color and nutty in flavor—cooked in neat little individual packages made from leaves; also various excellent vegetables from the jungle, such as the heart of several of the palms as well as the tender shoots of certain ferns, and, finally, slightly roasted pig and partly boiled chicken.

Cock fighting is the chief event of the afternoon, and on these occasions the birds are armed with sharp knives, so that the fights are usually soon over.

In the years gone by, the evening's entertainment might have ended with the "head dance," with the result that some young warriors would thereby be inspired to set forth in quest of new heads to decorate their homes. The head dance is now prohibited, but it may be seen in the privacy of a friendly chief's house.

Two old women take one of the heads from the cluster hanging in the smoke over the fire. Then they place some boiled rice between the jaws, with a lighted cigarette in one corner and a quid of betelnut and sirl in the other. The head itself is then carried by the two women up and down the long veranda of the house. They swing it to and fro in a stiff, awkward dance while they sing a monotonous song.

Among the Land Dayaks
The Land Dayaks, as their name indicates, live inland, and they more frequently build their houses at a distance from the streams than is the habit with other tribes. In addition to the Malays, they are the natives of Sarawak proper.

They are more affected by contact with foreigners and are rather less enterprising and energetic than their neighbors, the Sea Dayaks, who oc-

cupy the Batang Lupar and Rejang rivers to the north. A few Land Dayak villages in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Sarawak and Sadong rivers near the Dutch border remain, however, little affected by foreign influences.

In common with the other tribes of Borneo, their houses are long communal dwellings built on posts eight or ten feet from the ground, a passageway on one side giving access to the rooms, each of which is occupied by one family.

Among the dwellers along streams visitors are always quartered in the gallery, which forms, on the river side of the long house, a common passageway for entrance to the row of rooms on the other side. As the eaves are low, the gallery is well protected from the rain and is really the best place to sleep.

Perhaps the most interesting tribe in Sarawak and one of the least affected by contact with foreigners is the Kayan, which occupies the headwaters of the Baram and Rejang rivers, in the northerly part of Sarawak, extending also into Dutch Borneo.

These people for unknown generations have lived almost entirely isolated in the interior of the island. There are many reasons for believing they are of Caucasian origin, having entered Borneo from southeastern Asia, where the yreceived infusion of Mongol blood and separated from people of their own race, who were the progenitors of the present Karen tribes of Lower Burma.

It appears that the Kayans came to Borneo by the way of Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, and Sumatra, later penetrating up the rivers of Borneo. One notices the features of some Kayans that very strongly suggest Caucasian origin, this being particularly true of the upper or ruling classes, who would be more likely to preserve their racial stock uncontaminated by mixture with conquered tribes.

Kayans and Punans
Many Kayans have very light skin, particularly those of the interior and those who have been little exposed to the sun. The tribe believes in a large number of deities, with one supreme being at the head, thus resembling the Greek mythology. Many of the details of the methods of taking omens among the Kayans by the flight of birds and the examination of the entrails of animals present extraordinary points of similarity with the auspices. Roman methods of taking the entrails of animals present extraordinary points of similarity with the auspices. The Punans belong to one of the most primitive tribes of Borneo. They are timid, harmless people, living in the jungle, usually away from the river, cultivating no fields, but getting their food from the wild sago and other jungle plants and from the small game, which they shoot with the sumpitan, or blowgun.

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY TO BE WIDE ENOUGH FOR AIRPLANE LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A resolution calling for the cooperation of the United States with other nations of the western hemisphere in the construction of an international highway linking the American continents, has been adopted by the house.

The resolution calls for a survey, through existing governmental and private agencies, for such a highway, which would run from some point in Canada across the United States, Mexico, Central America and the countries of South America. The project was approved in principle by the Pan-American conference at Havana, and is to come actively before the Pan-American congress of highways at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1929.

"Not only will this highway be used for automobiles and motor trucks," the committee report on the resolution said, "but it will serve those who in the future will travel and transport matter by air route. With this purpose in mind, the proposed highway will be of such width that it will at any point and at any time afford landings for airplanes that may be compelled to descend for safety."

Many a young lawyer suspected of having talent has been tried and acquitted.

SULLIVAN MINE'S VAST TONNAGE

THE Sullivan mine, near Kimberley, B.C., regarded as the greatest of its kind on the continent, yielded to its owner, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, 1,250,080 tons of milling and 22,127 tons of lead ore in 1927, or almost a fifth of its yield since production began many years ago. Seven other Consolidated properties yielded 250,000 or more tons.

Production was maintained on a basis of 3000 tons a day until the end of May, when it was gradually increased to 4000 tons a day for October, which was held to the end of the year, says the annual report of W. M. Archibald, manager of mines, to S. G. Blaylock, general manager.

Shipments of crude ore to Tadanac amounted to 22,137 tons, of which 12,414 came direct from stopes and 9723 from the picking belt. The concentrator dressed 1,248,530 tons of lead-zinc ore and produced 183,609 tons of lead concentrates, which were shipped to Tadanac. It has been reported that the mill was up to 4200 tons daily in the latter part of the year.

The footwall development program was continued and other stoping areas opened, Mr. Archibald continues. A double drum electrically driven hoist was moved from Rossland and installed on the 4500 level at the head of the operating raise in the north end, greatly facilitating the development of that part of the vein between the 3900 and 4500 levels.

Extension of the development drifts on the north ore zone, while defining irregularities in the north end, greatly facilitating the development drifts on the north ore zone, while defining irregularities in the vein, have not materially increased the tonnage possibilities. Work on the north side of the south ore zone has developed concentrating ore within what has heretofore been considered the limits of the ore zone.

From south ore zone stopes, 462,268 tons of 37 per cent of the concentrating ore was shipped. The remaining 787,812 tons and the crude lead ore came from stopes in the north ore zone.

Heavier steel was extended to the north end of the mine. Another 24-ton tandem locomotive was installed. The aerial tramway and the upper mine crushing plant were closed in August on completion of the underground connections which enabled the upper mine product to be handled through the 3900 or main haulage tunnel.

Mining costs were reduced further through improvements in the stoping conditions and an increase in the tonnage handled. About 75 per cent of 20 per cent is handled by drag line scrapers and mucking machines and about 5 per cent is hand-mucked, the latter principally in salvage operations in the old workings.

Shipments from the Rossland mines were 15,416 tons, of which 769 tons came from the Le Roi and Poor-man dumps. No new ore of a concentrating grade was indicated in exploration of the year in Rossland. Rossland is virtually finished, says the report of James J. Warren, president.

Mr. Archibald's report shows a total of 16.71 miles of workings in the Sullivan mine, 2.39 in the Mollie Gibson, 4 in the Highland, 1.95 in the Richmond Eureka, 3.17 in Coast Copper and 81.67 in Rossland mines.

The world production of lead and zinc in 1927 exceeded the record figures of 1926 by 4 and 7 per cent respectively, says W. S. Rugh, manager of sales for the Consolidated company. Consumption increased over the preceding year but not to an extent sufficient to absorb fully the increase in production, with the result that prices began to yield early in the year and continued their downward trend almost without interruption to the end. The London price of spot lead declined 5.15 pounds and zinc 6.10 pounds, a market loss of about 20 per cent each.

Economic conditions were gener-

SEES DISTANCE ELIMINATED

NEW YORK, April 14.—Fifty million automobiles in the United States transcontinental highways 400 feet wide, on which motorists will be compelled by law to go at seventy-five miles an hour; plentiful and convenient garages ten, fifteen and twenty storeys high; transoceanic air lines; week-end trips from New York to California and communication by television between a town in the west and New York, Paris or London—such are not the romantic imaginings of Jules Verne but the considered predictions of Captain E. V. Rickenbacker, war ace and automobilist, in an address to motorists here.

Super-Highways
Launching into his vision of the future, Captain Rickenbacker said: "You are going to have super-highways across this whole United States of America, highways not 100 feet wide, but 40000 feet wide. The great cities are not going to demand that these highways be diverted through their communities: they are going to want to be linked up with them by highways of their own."

"The day will come when you will go down one of these highways at seventy-five, eighty or eighty-five miles an hour, and if you don't travel seventy miles an hour you won't be able to stay on the highway. You will be pushed off by traffic cops."

"It isn't twenty-five years away when the aircraft industry will be one of the biggest in the world. In five years' time Los Angeles will only be fifteen or twenty hours from New York city. It is only thirty hours today. The airplanes of today are mere kites in comparison of those of tomorrow."

Age of Television
"I happen to be rather close to the television. I know one of the coinventors of that device. I have seen an example of it recently which would shock the ordinary individual. "The day will come, and it is not five years away, when your wife will be able to go down to the dealer in women's wearing apparel in your town and see the fashion show that is taking place in New York the same instant. She will catch a Paris and London fashion show at the same time, too."

"Realize what radio, television and aircraft transportation are going to do for the country. You will be able to week-end in California instead of spending a week to go there and a week to get back. Don't fool yourselves. That is a fact. And the railroads are going to have a part in this new transportation."

WILL INVESTIGATE TRAIL SMELTER FUME NUISANCE

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Coolidge on Monday recommended the appropriation of \$40,000 for the expenses of investigating conditions in the state of Washington arising from the drifting of poisonous fumes from the smelter works at Trail, B. C.

The estimate was submitted by the state department, in accordance with the treaty with Great Britain in 1909, covering the reference of boundary matters to the international joint commission. Since the commission does not have the facilities for making the investigation, it is proposed to have it made by the department of agriculture.

Culture is knowing what is the best in art, literature, drama and music, and enjoying it.

ally satisfactory and the demand for metals continued strong throughout the year. This enabled us to close with unfilled orders largely in excess of stocks. Europe used large quantities and our sales in the Orient were up to expectations. Another encouraging feature was the regular and healthy increase in Canadian consumptions.

"Prediction of the course of the market for the year is difficult. Over the first two months of 1928, lead and zinc have shown a tendency to follow the 1927 trend, but, on the other hand, as European trade conditions continue to improve and there are no signs of a retrograde movement on this side of the water, the outlook is at least favorable for some improvement."

In 1927, Mr. Rugh's department sold 293,114,000 pounds of lead, of which 5,358,000 pounds were in bullion and 287,756,000 refined; 147,210,000 pounds of zinc and 13,394,000 pounds of refined copper.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

THERE is a great difference of opinion as to which are the precise mountains spoken of as Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb in the Old Testament. They were undoubtedly peaks located on the Sinai peninsula, which is a territory projecting into the Red sea, between the gulf of Suez and the gulf of Akaba. The southern part of this is mountainous. Many historians are of the opinion that Jebel Musa represents Sinai and Jebel al Mr represents Horeb. Others are of the opinion that there were not two mountains, but that Jebel Musa was the one differently designated as Horeb or Sinai.

MOST olives eaten in this country are green olives which have been pickled whole or with pits removed. In the Mediterranean countries it is customary to eat the ripe fruit cured in salt. Olives in this manner constitute a staple part of the laborer's daily diet. It is very rarely that ripe olives are eaten in Canada. The United States department of agriculture has introduced a new variety called the Barouni olive especially adapted for pickling ripe. It is a native of north Africa and has been grown successfully in California. The original stock of a few trees has expanded until there are now orchards of about 100 acres total area on the Pacific coast.

RUBBER is proving a durable substitute for iron, steel and other metals in various industrial processes. One of its increasing uses is in linings for grinding mills, in a cement plant where one-inch rubber sheets were used in a mill charged with 45,000 pounds of steel balls, not even the cloth on the rubber's surface had been worn off after 90 days' use, and the rubber was not worn more than one sixty-fourth of an after fourteen months of service. One explanation of this is that rubber absorbs the impact.

LIEUT. FRANK LUKE, JR., daredevil American ace who brought down 14 enemy balloons during the World war before he was killed, deliberately set out to "get" balloons because of the danger difficulty involved, points out Norman S. Hall in an article in Liberty Magazine. Hall reports that one day Luke heard a fellow-member of his outfit, an experienced veteran, say: "Any man who gets a balloon has my respect, because he's got to be good or he doesn't get it. I think they are the toughest proposition a pilot has to meet." The next day Luke said to a member of the squadron: "Did you hear what was said about balloons last night? Well, I'm going to get one today." And, the unusual thing is that he did!

THE following simple rules for adults and children have been laid down: Never eat when you are tired. Never eat when you are upset by worry or excitement. Never eat when you are going to do things that are upsetting. Eat sparingly anything you like when you are hungry, provided you are not tired or upset.

A POLISH man who had worked on an Otis farm for several years was told by his employer that the farm was not paying and that his services would have to be dispensed with. The farmer told him that there was no hurry, that he could leave any time, to which the hired man answered that he was ready to leave at once. He took a pickax, went to an obscure corner, dug up a large milk can, brought it in and dumped the contents on the kitchen floor. It was money and amounted to more than \$1700, money that he had saved while in the employ of the Otis farmer.

FLUTE playing appears to have gone out of fashion and it has been suggested that this is because of the denunciation that the instrument has received from the pens of eminent writers. Violinists and pianists sometimes figure in fiction as heroes and heroines, but the performers upon the flute are generally introduced into novels only as comic or unpleasant characters. At least three comic characters of Dickens were flute players: Dick Swiveller, who took to it as a "good, sound" dismal occupation, and was consequently requested to remove himself to another lodging; Mr. Mell, the schoolmaster, who "made the most dismal sounds I ever heard produced by any means, natural or artificial," and the young gentleman at Mrs. Todgers' musical party, who "blew his melancholy into the flute." Bulwer-Lytton wrote of a clever schoolboy who "unluckily took to the flute and unfitted himself for the present century," and Charlotte Bronte represents "inept curates" as performing upon it. Then there was also Goethe, who summed up the case against the flute thus: "There is scarcely a more melancholy suffering to be undergone than what is forced upon us by the neighborhood of an incipient player on the flute."

ANCIENT HISTORY

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)
 Duncan Ross of Greenwood was the unanimous choice of the Yale-Cariboo Liberals at the Vernon convention this week for member of the federal house.

New passenger coaches for the Phoenix branch of the Great Northern railway have arrived in this city.

Secretary Smart, of the Victoria Agricultural association, has announced that the successful tenderer for the new building that the fair management will erect at the exhibition grounds was the firm of J. D. McDonald & Son, of Victoria, late of this city.

During the high wind last Saturday afternoon the framework of the C.P.R. building now in course of construction on Winnipeg avenue decided to lay down and rest over Sunday.

Spring cleaning up now occupies the attention of our citizens, and the improvement in sanitary conditions is commendable. The winter's accumulation of unsightly rubbish is fast disappearing.

Information Regarding Dominion Income Tax

FOR the guidance of our readers, we print the following information regarding the filing of Dominion income tax returns, giving particulars of exemptions, rates of tax, and forms to be used:

Examples of Tax Calculations

Unmarried person (no dependents)—Income.....	\$1750.00
Income	\$1750
Exemption	1500
	\$250 at 2 p.c.....\$5.00
	Less 20 p.c..... 1.00
	\$4.00
Unmarried person (no dependents)—Income.....	\$5000.00
Income	\$5000
Exemption	1500
	\$3500
	\$2000 at 2 p.c.....\$40.00
	1000 at 3 p.c..... 30.00
	500 at 4 p.c..... 20.00
	\$3500
	\$90.00
	Less 20 p.c..... 18.00
	\$72.00
Married person (no dependents)—Income.....	\$3500.00
Income	\$3500
Exemption	3000
	\$500 at 2 p.c.....\$10.00
	Less 20 p.c..... 2.00
	\$8.00
Married person (2 dependents under 21)—Income.....	\$7000
Income	\$7000
Exemption	\$3000
2 dependents (\$500 each)	1000 4000
	\$3000
	\$2000 at 2 p.c.....\$40.00
	4000 at 3 p.c..... 30.00
	\$3000
	\$70.00
	Less 20 p.c..... 14.00
	\$56.00

All persons residing, employed or carrying on business in Canada are liable to a tax on income. Returns should be filed by every person who had an income during 1927 in excess of \$1500, notwithstanding the exemptions to which they are entitled.

Exemptions (Individuals)—(a) \$3000 in the case of a married person or householder or any other person who has dependent upon him any of the following persons: A parent or grandparent; a daughter or sister; a son or brother under 21 years of age, or incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity. Where a husband and wife each have a separate income in excess of \$1500, then each shall receive not \$3000 exemption, but \$1500.

(b) \$1500 in the case of all other persons.
 (c) \$500 is allowed for each child under 21 years of age who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support.

The rates of income upon the amount of income in excess of the exemptions stated above are: On the first \$2000 or any portion thereof, 2 per cent; in excess of \$2000 but not in excess of \$3000, 3 per cent; in excess of \$3000, 4 per cent. Tax increases 1 per cent per \$1000 up to \$20,000. For rates above \$20,000 see income tax act. A reduction of 20 per cent of the tax is allowed on above rates in accordance with amendments to the act. Exemptions—Corporations, \$2000.

Rate of Tax—3 per cent upon incomes exceeding \$2000. Returns of Information—To be filed on or before 31st of March. Forms T3, trustees, executors, assignees, etc.; forms T4, employers, reports of salaries, wages, commissions, etc., paid to employees; forms T5, corporations and joint stock companies, return of dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

Returns of Income—To be filed on or before 30th of April. All dividends, other than farmers and ranchers, must use forms T1; corporations and joint stock companies must use forms T2. Penalties—Penalties are imposed for failure to file returns on or before due dates as stated above. Forms are available at all taxation offices, and also at all post offices.

ARE soapsuds beneficial to plants? The United States bureau of plant industry says they probably are, especially when the soapy water is put on during rather dry weather. But it is believed that the mere presence of the soap has little effect on plants one way or the other. It is the excessive watering of the ground that causes the plants to grow faster. There is no doubt, however, that soapy water is a good dressing for the soil.

EARLY in the present century two experimental date orchards were established in the Coachella valley, California; one at Mecca, in 1904, by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the horticultural department of the University of California, and the other at Indio, in 1907, by the bureau of plant industry. A large number of the best date varieties of the old world have been tested in these gardens.

POEMS FROM THE FAREAST

ARABIA

A LITTLE MAN WITH A VERY LARGE BEARD

How can thy chin that burden bear?
 Is it all gravity to shock?
 Is it to make the people stare
 And be thyself a laughing stock?

When I behold thy little feet
 After thy beard obsequious run,
 I always fancy that I meet
 Some father followed by his son.

A man like thee scarce e'er appear'd—
 A beard like thine—where shall we find it?
 Surely thou cherishest thy beard
 In hope to hide thyself behind it.

—Isaac Ben Khalif.

SUNSHINE

Actor Would Do Any Stunt for Publicity

"I want to get a piece for my employer in your paper," said the personal representative of the great movie actor.

"No," said the editor, resistingly. "But listen, he's just signed a \$5,000,000 contract. His next super-picture will cost \$10,000,000. Every day he autographs 3461 pictures for the fans. Six private secretaries do nothing but answer his mash notes. He's gonna put in a jeweled bath in his \$3,000,000 home that'll cost \$136,478. He's married and divorced once a year. Just now he's suing his fourth wife and naming her fifth husband, who married his second wife, as co-respondent. Good stuff, eh?" "Did he ever bite a dog?" asked the editor, wearily. "No," said the personal representative of the great movie actor, "but he will."

Fortunate Scribe

"Well, sir," began the landlord of the periwinkle tavern, "the young people put on a home talent show lately and for quite a while they had trouble in finding a feller to do the low-comedy tramp. They hunted up and down, but couldn't locate him. And then I says to 'em, 'Why not get Pensmith, the editor of the People's Friend, for the part?' They one so, and he went on the stage in his everyday clothes with ink all over his clothes and on the side of his nose, and acted just as he does every day, and made such a hit, I gorry, that the Orpheum circuit hired him at a big salary to do tramps all up and down the line!"

Qualified Invitation

During a purity campaign in London a meeting was arranged to be held at the City temple, of which Dr. Parker, the famous preacher, was then minister, relates Bramwell Booth in his "Echoes and Memories." Some question arose as to whether a certain labor-leader, at that time a bold and active figure, should be asked to speak. He had been already approached and had expressed willingness to come—"but, mind, none of your d-d religion." Some one put it to Dr. Parker at last to decide definitely whether the labor leader should be invited.

"Oh, let him come," was the doctor's reply; and then in his deepest tones: "Yes, let him come, but, mind, none of his d-d infidelity!"

Message Not Exactly Connected With Love

"You are wanted at the telephone," said friend Stenog as she laid aside her powder puff and moved her vanity case to one side. He responded. "Is that you?" he asked in his best voice.

"It is I," she responded. "You don't know how happy I am to hear from you. You have brightened my whole day by calling."

"What's that?" "Oh, is that you, Hattie I thought at first it was my sister."

"Yes, this is Hattie." He thought he detected a little ice in her voice—he wasn't quite sure—but he thought so. "I wish that on the way home you'd stop in the market and bring home that salt mackerel I ordered. The clerk told me it would be a late delivery and I wanted it for supper."

Didn't Like the Color

"I can let you have 'twos,' lady, no more one-cent stamps," said the man behind the window.

"No," replied the dreamy eyed girl, "they won't do," and she stepped aside to allow the woman who was next in line to make her purchases. She was still standing there as the woman stopped a moment to put her supply of stamps in her purse. "I just can't make myself use two-cent stamps," confided the girl; "they're such a dreadful color they positively make me shudder and they won't go with any kind of letter paper. I suppose I'll have to go up to the next post office, but it's better than using pink stamps."

In a Bad Fix

He came to the Liberty avenue bowling alley man wearing a long face.

"I'm in an awful mess," he confided. "My wife thinks I've been bowling every Saturday night for the last six months, and now she's decided to come down and watch me roll a match. I can't do a thing to dissuade her. It's fierce."

"Oh, you can get by all right," soothed the bowling-alley man. "She probably doesn't know much about the game."

"Well, that's just it," he lamented. "Neither do I. I never bowled in my life."

Egotism is necessary to success; it is only the display of it that isn't.

DOG TAX for 1928 is now due and payable to the Chief of Police or at the City Office

**\$1.50 for male dogs
 \$2.5 for female dogs**

The dove of peace was on the line

"I'm in a pretty pickle," Jack was telling a friend. "Guess I didn't make myself very clear in a letter to Helen. Anyway, she misinterpreted it, and she's furious. Says she'll never forgive me. I could explain if I could only see her, but she's 100 miles away. I'm afraid if I write again it'll make matters worse." "But you don't have to write," the friend said. "Why not call her by long-distance telephone?" The "tip" was taken. Jack telephoned to Helen, and within a few minutes the misunderstanding had been ironed out and happiness restored.



B. C. TELEPHONE CO

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

EASTBOUND STOPS IN VICE-REGAL TOUR

VANCOUVER, April 19.—Their excellencies Governor-General and Lady Willingdon will start their homeward journey from the coast on Sunday morning, May 6. They will leave over the main line of the Canadian Pacific and connect with the Kettle Valley railway at Hope, reaching Penticton Sunday night.

Penticton will offer a civic reception Monday morning, and in the afternoon their excellencies will motor to Oliver and back. They will board the steamer for Vernon the same night.

Kelowna will be visited for an hour on Tuesday, May 8, and the governor-general and suite will reach Vernon at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They will leave three hours later by motor for Penticton. They will go to Trail by train on Wednesday and will spend Thursday morning inspecting the Consolidated smelter there. They will leave for Nelson by motor after lunch, arriving there at 3 o'clock, and will leave for Kootenay Landing by steamer Thursday night, May 10.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Kootenay Landing by train on Friday morning, arriving at Cranbrook at 10 a.m. They will spend the morning there and motor to the Sullivan mine at Kimberley in the afternoon. At 7 p.m. they will re-train again at Cranbrook for Windermere.

On Saturday, May 12, their excellencies will visit the Paradise mine

and will spend the remainder of the day at Fairmont Hot Springs and other places in the Windermere district.

On Sunday, May 13, the governor-general and suite will motor from Windermere to Lake Louise and will entrain there on the Canadian Pacific main line for the east.

DONKEY-FOOT MASCOT

Thieves of all kinds have the strongest belief charms. In a London police court a detective produced a black pebble taken from the waistcoat pocket of a man he had arrested and said that that kind of thing was a charm for good luck. A burglar caught in Camberwell said bitterly to the officer who had arrested him: "It serves me right. I came out without my donkey foot." His mascot was the shod hoof of a donkey, which he had carried during the whole of his criminal career.

The black-cat superstition is as powerful as ever, and a burglar will actually turn away from a house if he finds a black cat sitting on the doorstep.

Not 1928 to All

Nearly 600,000,000 Christians recognize this year as 1928. More than 220,000,000 other persons (Mohammedans) know it as the year 1346. Sixteen million Jews call it 5688. The Japanese calendar dates it 2587 and the Byzantine calendar 7436.

There never was an aristocracy that didn't improve manners.

"SALADA" TEA

Nowhere else but in a "SALADA" package can you obtain such high quality tea for so low a price and be sure that such quality will continue. Try one package! If it does not please you, your grocer will gladly refund you your money.

PEOPLE'S WAR ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

By Erwin Greer

A TRAFFIC accident does not come as a shock and horror to an individual or to a family or business group. Consequently public effort towards prevention has not up to the present been a great inclusive direct movement of all the people, but has been conducted as a delegated duty by professional administrators and by voluntary agencies created and put forth for that purpose.

It must be apparent to any think-

ing person that the accident problem cannot be cleared up, even to a point where there is satisfaction in effort, until the whose people are aroused and there is an organization including everyone to combat it.

Don't take left-handed blind corners at high speed. Even if you hug the right side of the street, you must remember that you may meet one, who, on his wrong side, is taking the corner in the opposite direction. If you must speed, buy a racing car. Those things are built especially for people who have nowhere to go and who want to get there immediately if not sooner. Usually, though, the trip is suddenly abbreviated by the undertaker.

When passing over wet pavements and slippery roads, avoid sudden turns and spasmodic applications of the brakes. Remember that skidding resulted in the invention of

curbings and that a skid is the untrollable feature of a car which is synonymous with jumping from a cliff in two jumps. When you feel the rear end of the car starting to slide, turn the front wheels quickly in the same direction that the rear wheels are taking and don't touch the brakes. The car will right itself if you follow these directions.

Don't forget that on many country roads the car, when driven at high speed, leaves behind it a most unpleasant cloud of dust. You would not feel particularly well disposed towards anyone who wantonly smothered your smartest clothes in dust and dirt.

Don't drive over wet streets and roads. A hole full of water may not mean much to you, but to the pedestrian who receives in his face the water ejected from the hole by your tire, it is a matter of moment, usually of indignation. Remember the time a taxi spattered you with mud.

Not Applicable

"You should remember, Brother Johnson," solemnly said the visiting clergyman, "that we are here today and gone tomorrow."

"You hain't referring to my wife's kinfolk, I reckon, elder," responded Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "They're yur today, all right, but the chances are they hain't gone till the grub gives out or I begin talking about taking a shot at somebody."

There isn't much in having so much money that you can buy a carload of things you don't want.

East Will Again Meet West



1. The Trans-Canadian special train, takes the tourists across the Dominion by one route and back by another. 2. The scenery at Banff, enjoyed by the travellers, is among the most beautiful on the continent. 3. The trees in Stanley Park, Vancouver, were growing before Columbus discovered America. 4. One of the C.P.R.'s most powerful locomotives, used for transcontinental traffic. 5. "Woolly Westerners" tending a wild life.

So successful and popular have the trans-continental expeditions of past years proven and so excellent have the results been proclaimed, that this summer the Fifth Annual "Across Canada and Back" tour, promoted by Dean Sinclair Laird of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be undertaken this year, it has been announced by the C.P.R. offices in Montreal.

This tour leaves Toronto on July 23 by special train, travelling west via Sudbury, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Indian Head, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Banff, Windermere, Nelson, Penticton, Vancouver, and Victoria; and returning east by Emerald Lake, Yoho Valley, Lake Louise, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and down the Great Lakes by steamer from Fort William past Sault Ste. Marie to Port McNicoll, and thence by rail to Toronto.

Of Educational Value.

Although the traveller is interested chiefly in the attractions of the tour such as scenery, "sights" and novel experiences en route, the educational phase is one highly considered by its promoters. The bulk of the minor difficulties and differences that

arise within the Dominion are the result of lack of mutual understanding by the various component parts of the country in the problems of the others. Mutual understanding and appreciation can only be achieved by interest and knowledge, and these are best acquired by travel and personal visits to the other parts of Canada and intercourse with one's neighbours.

Passengers on board the C.P.R. special "Across Canada and Back" train will not only enjoy the glories of western scenery, the invigorating breezes of the Pacific, and the delightful voyage down the Great Lakes; but they will also become acquainted with the life of their Western compatriots. As they pass through the country they will see the industrial and agricultural activities in progress and enjoy Western hospitality as well as scenery.

Under the leadership of one of the most prominent and popular educationalists in Eastern Canada, Dean Sinclair Laird of Macdonald College, and composed chiefly of travellers from Eastern Canada, the visit will accomplish much in the way of furthering common knowledge and making the Easterner better acquainted

with the Westerner, and vice versa.

Motoring Included.

The twenty-one day tour will give the tourists' participating a comprehensive and attractive view of the west. Arrangements have been made to break the journey in many interesting ways. Motor drives will be taken between Banff and Windermere over the famous 104 mile highway; along the new "Great Divide Highway" from Field, B.C., via Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley and Wapta Bungalow Camp and through the quaint Dukhobor country and the fertile Okanagan valley.

Steamships will not only be taken down the Great Lakes, but also on Kootenay Lake, and across the straits of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific coast. The equipment of the special train will include dining cars, sleeping cars, drawing room and compartment cars, a special baggage car fitted with dressing rooms and wardrobe accommodations, and observation cars, which will be an open-top type during the journeys through the mountains. The train will even have special news bulletins and receive copies of local newspapers along the route.

General News

Victoria. — The area of forest land in British Columbia dedicated to future forest production is 5,860,000 acres, according to a Government report.

Calgary. — Plans are actively under way by the Calgary Terminal Grain Company to build a seven hundred thousand bushel elevator at Vancouver, it is announced by A. R. Betts, manager of the company. Mr. Betts said that an eminently suitable site had been secured on the north shore, approximately opposite Spillers elevator.

Five special trains carrying around 1500 pilgrims passed through Montreal recently on their way to Quebec City and the shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupre also visiting the shrine of St. Joseph in Montreal on their return trip. They were from the church of St. Aidan, Jersey City and under the care of Father Thomas M. Curry, parish priest, were on their annual pilgrimage to these shrines.

Shipments of freight destined to points in the north-west of Canada via Port McNicoll, Ont., on the Canadian Pacific lake and rail route will now be accepted, the earliest date being April 9. There will be five steamers in the company's lake service between Port McNicoll and the head of the Lakes during the coming season. Through passenger service will be resumed this season from Owen Sound May 7 and from Port McNicoll, May 19.

Installation of Mack Tractors and Lapeer Trailers for rapid movement of freight from Canadian Pacific depots to and from outlying terminals has now been completed in Montreal and will shortly be in use in Toronto. The tractor is immediately attachable to one or more of these trailers which each can hold up to 15,000 lbs of freight and can be as swiftly disconnected. They are expected to immensely expedite the movement of C. P. freight.

Immigrants are flowing into Canada at record rates since lately and Canadian Pacific steamers from Great Britain and Europe are bringing them over at the rate of shiploads of close on a thousand per ship. The majority are farm laborers of British and North European stock and are mostly going in the land in the Prairie Provinces with a fair proportion going to Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Winnipeg. — Despite the heavy movement of immigrants to the West during the past two weeks, more positions are open on western farms than the railways and employment agencies can fill, immigration and employment officers state. Thousands of vacancies, the officers said, had been reported. Likelihood of an earlier commencement of seeding operations is generally conceded in the West, they added, and unless immigration continues at its present high peak the opening of operations on the land may find western farmers shorthanded.

As the result of a conference between members of the Sheep Breeders' Association, financial representatives and members of the Winnipeg and Brandon Boards of Trade, a movement is under way for the placing of 100,000 sheep annually on Manitoba farms. These will be sold in groups of fifty to each farmer, somewhat similar to the plan now in operation in North Dakota. J. D. McGregor was appointed temporary chairman of a committee to make further arrangements for the carrying out of this plan.

Time's Changes

"A banjo player," said Uncle Eben, "used to be considered a loafer. Now he's de boy dat's liable to come back to de old home an' pay off de mortgage."



THERE is nothing quite equal to Aspirin for all sorts of aches and pains, but be sure it is Aspirin. The name Bayer should appear on every tablet. Bayer is genuine, and the word genuine—in red—is on every box. You can't go wrong if you will just look at the box when you buy it:



Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Bayer Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trade mark.

Tested and Pronounced Pure



BEER

- a Health Giving FOOD



PURE AND GOOD BEER such as brewed and bottled by us must not be looked upon as a luxury, but as a FOOD PRODUCT.

Thousands of working classes find in BEER a moderately-priced, healthful stimulant while engaged in hard physical labor, which besides its nourishing effect possesses other still more invigorating and strength-replacing qualities.

It is owing to its great percentage of extract together with the very low amount of alcohol that SILVER SPRING BEER possesses the qualities necessary to serve these purposes. For sale at all Government Vendors and in Beer Parlors. Give it a trial and convince yourself.

SILVER SPRING BREWERY LTD. Victoria, B.C.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

<p>Uncomfortable Catherine—Did she make you feel at home? Isabel—No; she made me wish I was.</p>	<p>Try It, Men One woman writes that her husband is a model because when he is wrong he says so in plain English instead of hiding behind a bunch of roses or a box of candy.</p>
<p>Too Much Monotony "Marriage is a great institution." "Yes, but who wants to live in an institution all his life?"</p>	<p>In the Running "Girle, is he the one and only?" "Well, he is one of them."</p>



TON-MILE ECONOMY



The Reason You Need this CHEVROLET Truck!

THE lowest Ton-Mile Cost in the world (that is, the lowest cost of transporting one ton for one mile, or its equivalent) is the one big reason why truck-users in all lines of business are choosing the Chevrolet Ton Truck. Added to this economy are amazing speed and dependability; exceptional performance, never before offered in a low-priced commercial car; ruggedness, strength and modern design undreamed-of in a truck so low in price.

Whether you need a truck for fast delivery on city streets or for steady transportation of ton-loads over all sorts of roads . . . you can find the right type of body available on the money-saving Chevrolet Ton-Truck Chassis. Ask your Chevrolet dealer.

The G.M.A.C. . . . General Motors' own deferred payment plan affords the most convenient and economical way of buying your Chevrolet on time.

Ton Truck \$635 Commercial Chassis \$470

Body and Cab Extra
Roadster Delivery \$625 Roadster Express \$650
All prices at Factory, Oshawa—Government Taxes and Spare Tire Extra. C-14-4-28C

CHEVROLET

Grand Forks Garage
J. R. MOOYBOER, PROPRIETOR
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE CITY

HEALTH SERVICE

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley on Tuesday, when their daughter, Elinor, was united in marriage to Henry Haynes of Nelson. Rev. Mr. Beattie of the United church performed the ceremony. The young couple left shortly after the knot had been tied for a wedding tour to the East Kootenay district. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes will make their home in Nelson.

A bunch of gypsy fortune-tellers were in the city yesterday, and a few of our highly esteemed citizens who are constantly on the lookout for opportunities to get rich quick have had their hopes revived, notwithstanding the fact that they are today poorer to the extent of the fee usually exacted by the aforesaid fortune tellers.

A. S. Miller, a resident of the Pentiction district for more than twenty years, a well known fruit grower, was instantly killed at Pentiction last Friday morning by the Kettle Valley railway westbound train as it was backing out from the lake depot. His head was cut off from the body by the tender's wheels. The deceased had been in ill health for several months. He was an overseas veteran and was highly regarded.

Sharp frosts experienced throughout the Okanagan on Friday and Saturday evenings did not damage the fruit crop, says the Vernon News. It is true there was 12 degrees of frost recorded at Pentiction, but competent observers who have travelled as far south as Osoyoos state there was no damage. This was due to the cold spring and the fact that the fruit buds were not far enough advanced to do the injury which was feared.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture in the provincial government, is to marry Mrs. E. H. S. McLean of Nakusp, prominent in Conservative politics throughout the West Kootenay. The marriage will take place in the United church at Nakusp. During the last Dominion campaign, Mrs. McLean stumped the district for W. K. Esling, M.P., and for some years she was secretary of the Kaslo-Slocan Conservative association. She met the minister while in the course of Women's Institute work.

Tuesday's Kettle Valley train from the coast had to back out from trouble in the Copihella pass and it didn't reach Grand Forks until about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The local Conservative association held a card party and dance in their committee rooms on First street on Wednesday evening. It was well attended and everybody had a good time.

L. A. Campbell, of Rossland, general manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, was in the city on Monday on business in connection with the city's power supply question.

Late reports from Franklin camp are very encouraging in regard to the Union mine. It is reported that the Hecla company has ordered a large amount of new machinery, which is to be installed upon arrival at the camp.

The baseball game at the West end grounds last Sunday afternoon between the Grand Forks and Republic teams resulted in a victory for the latter club by a 5 to 2 score.

The Norris sawmill in the Ruckle addition resumed cutting operations for the summer season last Monday morning.

J. A. McDougall returned to Franklin camp on Monday.

PRESENT STATUS OF CITY'S POWER CONTROVERSY

VICTORIA, April 17.—The long-drawn-out controversy between the city of Grand Forks and the West Kootenay Power & Light company over electrical rates, a dispute which is being watched with interest by all British Columbia municipalities, took a new turn today with the announcement of the company that it would not agree to arbitration before the provincial water board.

The company formerly planned to allow the rate dispute to be argued before the board, but is now asking that the tolls which it filed with the board for arbitration be withdrawn. In this way it has formally refused to accede to the proposed settlement by the water board.

When told that money does not bring happiness, every man says, "Let me try."

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A BAD HABIT WHICH SHOULD BE STOPPED

ALL babies acquire habits very readily, regardless whether the habits are good or bad. A baby who is rocked to sleep a few times soon refuses to go to sleep without such attention. The "comfort," of all habits, the most filthy and inexcusable.

No mother would think of exposing her baby to any communicable disease, but she does so if she allows the child to use a "comfort." The "comfort" may fall to the floor or sidewalk, it may be touched by other hands, it may rub against other things, flies may walk over it or, in many other ways it may become soiled with disease germs and carry them into the mouth of the child.

When a child is given the "comfort" to send him to sleep, it generally drops from the mouth when the child is asleep, and frequently it becomes the resting place for flies which may have come from any filthy place. When the child awakes and cries, the mother rushes to the baby and places this soiled thing in his mouth.

The baby cries for the "comfort" because it has become a habit. If he were never given one, he would never want one. It is not natural for a child to have something in the mouth all the time. Sucking a "comfort" does not soothe the child after a few minutes. It tires him and makes him irritable. Like the constant chewing of gum or sucking a dry pipe, it causes an unnatural flow of saliva. The swallowing of this and the movement of the jaws cause an uncomfortable feeling like a hard lump back of the throat.

Continued use of the "comfort" alters the arch of the mouth and frequently causes protruding upper teeth, with a short, tight upper lip. This often means that the jaws are not of normal shape or appearance, and proper chewing of food is difficult, if not impossible.

There is only one place for any and all styles of "comforts"—the fire or garbage pail, never baby's mouth.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College street, Toronto, will be answered by letter. Questions as to diagnosis and treatment will not be answered.

APPLE BOXES FOR EXPORT TO BE MARKED

Advice has been received from Ottawa that the committee on the merchandise marks act, appointed by the British ministry of agriculture, has recommended that an order-in-council be passed requiring all packages of apples imported into the United Kingdom to be marked with the name of the country of origin in letters one-half inch in height.

This order will be applicable to next season's fruit, and all labels on boxes of apples destined for export from the Dominion to the old country should bear the word "Canada."

A FINE EARLY TOMATO

After many years of careful selection a variety of the tomato has been developed that possesses first rate quality and ripens in the open in from 95 to 100 days. The development of this tomato began twenty-eight years ago when the variety Earliana was recognized to possess considerable merit. It was seen, however, to produce plants and fruit showing considerable variation. W. T. Macoun, the Dominion horticulturist, taking advantage of these variations, started making selections of plants showing early maturing and heavy yield. After several generations had been grown and seed saved from early maturing desirable plants, it was found that this method of selection had so altered the type of the plants and fruit from the original Earliana that it was decided to call the segregation Alacrité. To growers, particularly in northern districts, this variety has been a great boon, as it has made it possible for them to grow tomatoes almost as well as those living in more favored localities. Further improvement is, however, still looked for in considerable blocks of plants grown on trial grounds. A record of performance is being kept of each plant, showing the yield of ripe fruit for the first two weeks, month, and total season, besides noting the amount of rough fruit produced. This study of the performance of individual plants reveals the desirable strain to use for further selection work. In addition to this, a strain test is conducted to ascertain the segregate of greatest merit by actually growing plants from the selected strain side by side with strains of other varieties.

GARDEN OF EDEN WILL HAVE MODERN TRANSPORTATION

NEW YORK, April 17.—The shrieks of locomotives soon will disturb the peace of the Garden of Eden, if that idyllic spot has been accurately located by the geographers.

A 300-mile railway is to be built by American, British, German and French engineers, linking the Persian gulf and the Caspian sea.

The contract for the railway, which will cost \$80,000,000, and take six years to construct, already has been awarded by the Persian government to the greatest consortium of international engineers ever organized.

The consortium is composed of Ulen & Co. of New York, the J. G. White Engineering company of New York; Julius Berger Tufbau, A.G., of Berlin; Philippe Holtzman, A.G., of Frankfurt; Siemans-Ban Union, G.M. B.H., of Berlin; Stewart & McDonnell of London, and Batignolles company of Paris.

Besides being one of the most interesting railroads ever constructed, the Persian gulf and Caspian sea route will present some of the most difficult problems ever presented. The road will run through many deserts and steep mountain passes.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa as a hay crop is receiving more prominence on the farm each year. There are, however, many farmers who could introduce this crop to advantage in their cropping systems. At the Dominion experimental station, Invermere, alfalfa has proved to be the outstanding hay crop. Some observations and the returns from this crop may be helpful at this time.

Alfalfa does not seem to need inoculation in eastern British Columbia, as no apparent results have been noted from inoculation. However, the small cost of the inoculating bacteria should not deter an individual from using it, especially when seeding on new breaking. Alfalfa has proven harder than the clovers and withstand drought better. Under irrigation it can be sown with a nurse crop—usually wheat—at the rate of three-quarters of a bushel per acre. Under dry land conditions it would be better to seed alone on well prepared soil. Sow the best seed obtainable—registered Grimm if possible—at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. During the first season it should be clipped back when about 8 inches high, and should not be pastured.

Alfalfa responds particularly well under irrigation, and two and even three crops are harvested. At Invermere it has been the highest yielding hay crop over a five-year period. While for a three-year period a mixture of alfalfa in combination with either western rye, meadow fescue or orchard grass, out-yielded the straight alfalfa, the grasses helping out the yield until the alfalfa is well established. On rotation "A" alfalfa has given an average yield of 4.6 tons of hay per year for five years on two cuttings per year, as against a yield of 3.3 tons of clover and grasses on rotation "B" over the same period.

Alfalfa has not been found difficult to handle. It should be cut early, when approximately one-tenth in bloom. It is allowed to wilt, stacked into fair sized cocks and allowed to cure in the cock. This method retains a large percentage of the leaves, which are the most valuable portion of the plant.

A RAPID SIGHTSEER

All records for rapid sightseeing were beaten recently when a visitor from Detroit did 4000 pictures in the National Gallery, London, representing six centuries of painting, in twenty-seven minutes, beating by seven minutes the previous record made in 1925 by a native of Bugalo. The visitor arrived at 12:25 with a luncheon appointment at 1 o'clock. Since 10 o'clock he had visited the Tower, the Monument, the Guildhall, and St. Paul's cathedral. He had also done a little shopping in the Strand and, as he remarked, he would have the afternoon free for visits to the British and South Kensington museums and the Wallace collection.

Perfectly Plain

A ten-year-old girl had moved from Indianapolis to a farm in southern Indiana where the language of the Hoosier schoolmaster sometimes still exists in reality. Many of the school children's expressions were like Greek to her and called for translation by her schoolmates or mother.

One day she inquired of a schoolmate why Imogene was out of school. "She's got a risin' on her head," was the reply.

"What's that?" "Why, it's a risin'," was the explanatory answer.

Repeating the conversation to her mother she learned that Imogene had a boil or abscess on her head.

Canberra, the new capital of the Australian commonwealth, is the only capital of an entire continent in the world.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS

TENDERS WANTED

Applications for position of city electrician and waterworks superintendent will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, April 23rd, 1928, at 5 p.m. State qualifications and experience.

By order City Council
JOHN A. HUTTON, Clerk.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS

Civic Clean-up Day

The City Council have appointed Wednesday, April 25th, as Civic Clean-up Day. Citizens are requested to gather up all the cans and other rubbish and put the same in handy receptacles in places where it will be convenient for the City Teamster to call for them and haul them away. Citizens not availing themselves of the above offer will be compelled to have their rubbish removed at their own expense not later than Saturday, May 5th. Sawdust and ashes will not be removed by the City.

By order of City Council.
JOHN A. HUTTON,
City Clerk.



NOTICE

"GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS ACT"

Grand Forks-Greenwood Electoral District

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, 1928, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, Greenwood, hold a sitting of the Court of Revision for the purposes of revising the List of Voters for the said Electoral District, and of hearing and determining any and all objections to the retention of any name on the said List, or to the Registration as a Voter of any applicant for registration; and for the other purposes set forth in the "Provincial Elections Act."

An adjourned sitting of the Court of Revision shall be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY, 1928, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, Grand Forks.

Dated at Greenwood, B. C., this 5th day of April, 1928.

S. B. HAMILTON,
Registrar of Voters,
Grand Forks-Greenwood Electoral District.

NOTICE

NORMAN McDONALD, Claude McDonald, Nellie McDonald, Flora McDonald and Kate McDonald, Sons and Daughters, respectively, of the late Peter McDonald, formerly of Nelson, B. C., are hereby requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Official Administrator,
Prince Rupert, B. C.

DONALDSON'S GROCERY

Phone 30

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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation and intent for agricultural purposes. Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emption is given in Bulletin No. 1 Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., or any Government Agent.

Records will be made covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 5,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range, and 8,000 feet per acre east of that range.

Applications for pre-emption 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-emption must be occupied for five years and improvements made to the value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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