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THE GRAND FORKS SUN

28th Year—No. 51 "Tell me what you Know is true, I can guess as well as you." Friday, October 18, 1929 LOCAL WEATHER: Cloudy, with light showers. $1.00 PER YEAR 5c PER COPY

Grand Forks City Council

The regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening. All were present with the exception of the mayor. Ald. Liddicoat was appointed acting mayor..

D. C. Manly, President Farmer's Institute, submitted a statement of receipts and expenditures of the fall fair, showing deficit of $90 and asking assistance from the council. A grant was made to cover the deficit.

A request from P. A. Z. Pare for extension of his lease for two years was granted.

An offer for lot 12, blk. 12, plan 23, was accepted.

A request from the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood for permission to instal a gas pump on the street in front of their warehouse was refused, the fire marshall having stipulated that permission be refused for any further gas stations on the public highway.

The water and light committee reported that the government meter inspector was inspecting a portion of the meters, and also that a portion of the firehall was put in proper condition to house the fire truck during the cold weather.

Permission was granted to the cemetery committee to inclose the portion of land adjoining the fraternal cemetries as an extension for the city cemetery.

A by-law was read making provision for the right-of-way for fire truck when answering fire calls. The by-law was given three readings.

Prairie Fruit and Vegetable Market

CALGARY, Oct. 16—Dry, cool weather prevails at all prairie points. Threshing almost completed.

The repeat orders on Mac. apples have slackened and Jonathans have not made their appearance in quantity Cold storage prunes from Washington, are in demand and Solway peaches also from Washington are on this market. Flemish Beauty pears are scarce.

Vegetables of all kinds excepting onions, are scarce. Firm prices for local turnips, beets and carrots of $50.00 per ton is asked. Onions are draggy on sale Field cucumbers and tomatoes are over in the interior of B.C. The only field tomatoes are coming from the coast, some of these are badly marked.

The continued dry weather on the prairies aggravates the feed situation and shortage will be experienced before the winter is over. Whether the shortage will be great or small will depend on the severity and length of the winter.

CALGARY WHOLESALE PRICES TO RETAIL

British Columbia	
Apples—	
McIntosh, box fancy	2.60
McIntosh, box Cee	2.35
McIntosh, household 2.05 to	2.10
Jonathans box Cee	2.50
Jonathan household	1.85
Grimes Golden box Cee	2.00
Grimes Golden household	1.60
Wealthy box fancy 2.25 to	2.35
Wealthy box Cee 2.05 to	2.10
Wealthy box household	1.75
Crabapples, Hyslop fancy	1.85
Beets, per lb.	.03
Cukes field peach box, 1.00 to	1.25
Carrots, per lb. 2½c to	.03
Plums Grand Duke, 4-bskt No.1	1.50
Plums Grand Duke 4-bskt No.2	1.25
Potatoes, Gems cwt. No.2 3.25 to	3.50
Onions yellow cwt. No.1 2.00 to	2.25
Tomatoes field 4-bskt No.1	1.50
Tomatoes green pear box	1.25
Tomatoes hothouse 4-bskt	2.00
Peppers green peach bx 1.25 to	1.50
Corn Gold. Bant. per doz. 30c to	.35
Citron per lb.	.03
Celery per lb. 6c to	.07
Pears Flemish box fancy	3.00
Pears Flemish box Cee 2.65 to	2.75
Vegetable marrow per lb. 3c to	.03½
Cabbage per lb. 3c to	.03½
Pumpkin and squash per lb.	.03
Turnips per lb.	.03
New Brunswick	
Potatoes white 90 lbs. No.1	3.25
Nova Scotia	
Apples Gravenstein bbl. No.1	6.75
Alberta	
Cabbage per lb. 3c to	.03½
Celery per lb. 6c to	.07
Potatoes Gems per cwt. No.2	3.25
Imported	
Grapes Concords Wash 6's	.65
Grapes Tokay lugs Emp. 3.00 to	3.25
Onions Span. case No.1 5.50 to	7.00
Peaches Elberta Wash. box No.1	1.50
Prunes Italian Wash. 85c to	.90
Pears Bartlett ex. fancy 4.25 to	4.50
Pears Bartlett fancy	4.00
Cranberries, ½bbl. box Mass.	10.50
Cranberries ¼bbl box Mass.	5.50
Cauliflower per doz. Wash.	3.00
Potatoes sweet per lb.	.07

Car arrivals from Oct. 5 to 11:

Nova Scotia—Apples, 1

New Brunswick—Potatoes, 5.

Alberta—Potatoes 3; Mixed veg.1.

British Columbia—Apples 8; Potatoes, 17; Mixed fruit & veg., 13; Mixed Veg. 1; Onions 4.

Imported—Grapes,7; Mixed fruit 5; Mixed Veg. 2; Sweet Potatoes,1 Oranges, 1; Lemons, 1; Oranges and Lemons, 4; Bananas, 2.

POTATOES AND APPLES

Reports from different prairie points indicate a heavy buying of Maritime potatoes for storage. Calgary has six cars in so far. The tubers are clean and attractive looking. The quality is reported as good. B.C. interior quotations for Gems are $55.00 per ton F.O.B. shipping point, which is rather out of line with the Eastern laid down price, and is $2.50 per ton more than the price named by the Committee of Direction. The above price will retard shipping from B.C. at present, but shippers should have little trouble in selling at even higher prices in spring as from indications the supply surplus in the East will be needed near home.

A car of Nova Scotia Gravenstein apples arrived here this week. The price laid down runs about $2.35 per box, with the dealer finding his own container, while Kootenay Gravensteins are selling at $1.50 per box laid down. Wrapped Gravensteins from B. C. are cheaper than the Nova Scotia barrel stuff. The apples are running very large in size and are showing spots of scab and rather badly bruised. To make matters clear the barrels run about 148 lbs. gross and this is barely equal in weight to three boxes of B.C. apples. It would seem that novelty, wore than necessity, or some jobber's choice more than consumers' preference was behind bringing them in. Several cars of same variety from Nova Scotia have been distributed at other prairie points. We do not think Eastern apples will be a factor in marketing on the prairies this year, but from indications more will be rolled westward than usual. We will report later whether the move has been profitable.

Would Put Fanatic Sect In Asylums

SASKATOON, Oct 15—Trouble-making Doukhobors should be placet in asylums and not in jails, in the opinion of Premier J. T. M. Anderson, expressed in an address at Emmanuel College here yesterday. He believed that the principals in recent disturbances resulting in jail sentences were victims of religious mania of some kind.

The cause of the Doukhobor unrest was laid at the feet of Peter Veregin, head of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, by the Premier. Wherever aliens cause trouble, the premier went on, leaders are the direct cause. Some time ago, Veregin denied any association with the so-called Sons of freedom, who staged parades at several Saskatchewan points.

Commendation of the immigration work of Right Rev. G. Exton Lloyd, Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan, marked Mr. Anderson's address. The Co-operative leader stated that Bishop Lloyd had been criticized by those who did not undederstan the problem, but his work was sincere and would accomplish a substantial result.

Premier Anderson contended thatt there should be a larger influx of British immigrants. He stated that t he Saskatchewan government would place a man fully acquainted with western conditions in an office in England for this purpose.

At the meeting, degrees of doctor of laws were conferred on Bishop Lloyd and on Most Rev. S. P. Matheson of Winnipeg, archbishop of Rupert's Land and primate of all Canada in absentia.

The ceremony was performed by Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan.

Conservatives Will Meet at Kamloops on November 23

Kamloops has been definitely selected as the scene of the annual meeting of the B. C. Conservative Association. A meeting of the executive was held in Victoria on Saturday night and though no announcement was made regarding the discussion it is stated that the annual meeting was set for Saturday, November 23, in Kamloops. It is stated that Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Dominion Conservative leader, will be in attendance in an endeavor to smooth out the party's troubles.

A. E. Meighen, President of the Kamloops Conservative Association stated that they had received instructions from J. A. Blair, provincial organizer of the party, to make the necessary arrangements for the great gathering. It is expected, says Mr. Meighen, that 150 delegates will attend.

L. A. Campbell, vice president and general manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., is a member of the executive and was present at the meeting held in Victoria.

Seek Lower Freight Rates on Onions to Ontario Points

VERNON, OCT. 15.—The Committee of Direction the Associated Growers and Sales Service, have pooled forces in an effort to secure reduced freight rate on onions to Ontario points.

The rate is now about $1.39 a hundred, and the reduction sought is at least to $1 a hundred. The reduction is sought so as to help the growers in British Columbia who have at least 150 cars of onions more than they can sell on the prairies to move them to Ontario, where the crop is said to be short and where the demand may be unless the tranportation companies assist.

PRAYER IS THOUGHT

Certain thoughts are prayers: it matters not what the attitude of the body may be. There are times when the soul is kneeling.

Sally Mine Will Renew Operations

Interviewed this week, Mr. H. B. Morley, who has been closely connected with the Sally mine of Beaverdell since development was started there by a group of Penticton business men, about ten years ago, stated that active operation of the mine was being resumed immediately, according to the Penticton Herald.

Work on the Sally was suspended at the end of March, due to the fact that the cost of a program of development laid out proved to be considerably in excess of what was expected, and it was deemed advisable to strengthen the financial structure of Sally Mines Limited, the operating company before proceeding.

Recently R. H. Stewart, one of the most prominent mining engineers of the province, inspected the property, and immediately secured an option of a considerable block of the shares of the company. Closer examination of the mine and its history evidently confirmed his opinion of the property, and he has now exercised his opinion and is taking over control of the operating. Mr. Stewart has associated with him a number of well known business men of Vancouver. The local directors it is understood are holding their shares, although with the exception of Mr. Morley, the former directors have been replaced by Vancouver men.

Immediately after the mine was closed down last spring, Edward Nordman, who has been mine manager since 1920, was engaged by the Beaver Silver Mines Ltd. to superintendent their work on the Beaver claim, which position he is still holding. He is being replaced on the Sally by Jack Hanna, who has been operating the Ruth Hope mine at Sandon, for several years for Mr. Stewart and his associates. J. W. Racey, who has been well known in British Columbia for many years, as mining engineer and geologist will be the engineer in charge, with Mr Stewart as consultant.

Flying Mishaps Few These Years

By ERWIN GREER
President Greer College

IT is in the field of miscellaneous flying—stunting, sightseeing, cotton dusting, photographic, instruction, etc.—that the great bulk of accidents occur. However, it cannot be declared offhand that the accident rate in this group is greater than in scheduled flying, for there are no figures to the number of pilots engaged, number of flights made or mileage flown to check against. The record of 977 accidents in miscellaneous flying last year, with the loss of 144 pilots and 202 passengers, therefore, does not indicate the extent, if any, to which this sort of flying is more hazardous.

There is a very definite difference between scheduled operation of aircraft over fixed routes, and miscellaneous flying, Clarence Young, director of aeronautics, department of commerce, points out. In the case of the former, the pilot is a known quantity —he can take care of himself in practically every ssituation where the human brain is a factor; he is afforded every protection which can be devised to assist him, both before the flight in the form of weather reports and during the trip in the form of beacons, radio reports of weather conditions ahead, intrmediate landing fields for use in emergencies, etc.

The sufficiency of this type of operation is proven by the fact that more than 92 per cent of the scheduled bights yere completed last year. That means that trouble was encountered in less than one in twelve flights, and not alyays, of course, does "trouble' mean accident. It includes, among other things, abandonment of the flight because of weather conditions that cannot be surmounted, or a failure in equipment, which necessitates landing, which usually is accomplished safely.

If figures were available for railroad of steamship accidents dating back to the time when those two industries were in the same phase of development as aviation is today, it is contended, the great cause for surprise would be, not the high accident rate of the airplane, but the amazing safety as compared with the locomotive or paddle-wheel steamer of seventy-five years ago.

Three Great Projects

VANCOUVER Oct. 15—Fifty million dollars of new money will be invested in this province during the next six years by the B.C. Power Corporation Limited, it was disclosed here today in the company's annual report.

Development plans include expenditure of $20,000,000 at Ruskin, where 47,000 horsepower will be ready within a year. Large sums are being spent on work at Bridge river, which ultimately will produce 750,000 horsepower

The Great Water tunnel from Bridge river to Seton lake, 100 miles north of Vancouver, on the P.G.E. is now 70 per cent completed.

Other large sums will be expended on development at Campbell river and Vancouver Island.

Apple Storage May Bring Better Prices

At the suggestion of Sanford Evans the commissioner appointed by the British Columbia government to investigate the frui industry of the province, an interesting experiment, which may have a very beneficial effect, is about to be carried out.

The Associated Growers and Growers' Sales Service, the two big shipping and selling organizations in the Okanagan, have each agreed to place a carload of apples in cold storage. The cars will be made up of 200-box lots of the better varieties, including Jonathans, McIntosh Reds, Delicious and Yellow Newtons. Cold storage space for the experiment has been donated by the Pacific Coast Terminals, New Westminster, while details will be in the hands of W. H. Robertson, British Columbia horticulturist, and R. C. Palmer, hortiiulturist at the Summerland experimental station.

At intervals throughout the winter months a quantity of each variety of apples will be taken out of storage and the condition noted. Tests will also be made to see how long they remain in a marketable condition after being remaved from the cold storage chambers.

The purpose of the experiment is to see if it not possible to keep a part of the British Columbia crop of winter apples in storage until the spring months for sale on the prairies, where approximately 300 carloads of Winesaps are imported each spring from Washington state to meet the demand

If is were possible, for instance, to store one-half the McIntosh crop until the spring months, they would displace the American Winesap, as the McIntosh is a superior apple. Prices at that season of the year are also high and would more than pay for the cost of cold storage.

Withdrawal from sale of half the McIntosh crop in the fall would also permit of t he easier marketing of Wealthies and Jonathans, which closely precedes and follow the popular "Macs." In the case of the Jonathns, the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Macs would enable them to be disposed of before there could be any serious loss from breakdown.

Will Press for Expenses of "Douks"

VICTORIA, Oct. 15—While the Federal Government has ruled that the cost of enforcing law among Canadian Doukhobors is a matter entirely for the provinces, British Columbia will not abandon its efforts to secure federal assistance in paying the heavy expenses entailed in handling recent disturbances around Nelson.

Further negotiations will be carried on in an effort to convince the Dominion that the Doukhobors, brougnt here by the federal authorities, to be settled in Dominion territory, have created a new and distinct problem. While the province has no intention of evading the cost of ordinary law enforcement, it was stated officially today, it feels that the Dominion should pay for the upkeep of Doukhobors in Oakalla jail, in large numbers at present.

A detailed bill of costs running into many thousands of dollars will be submitted to Ottawa shortly.

Co-operating with British Columbia Saskatchewan will submit a similar bill for the expense of subduing fanatical Doukhobors there.

When officials go to Ottawa shortly to close the railway land transfer, it is expected the Doukhobor question will be fully discussed and settled.

Couldn't Jail Siamese Twins Because Half of Them Innocent

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Because Judge William M. Northrup couldn't find anything in the law that permitted him to make the innocent half of a Siamese twin combination suffer with the guilty half, the judge dismissed charges against Lucio Godino. The astonished policeman took Lucio to jail in spite of the protest of Simplicio Godino, the other half of the combination. In court the innocent brother told the judge that he wasn't guilty and didn't think he should be jailed or fined, because his brother was driving the automobile.

Yellow Peach With Small Pitt Perfected in United States

PALO ALTO, Cal. Oct. 15.—Chief F. W. Wight of the United States experimental farm here announced the perfection of a new peach, product of twenty years of experimentation. The new fruit is all yellow, has a small pit, and lacks the stringy red substance around the pit that is so objectionable to canners.

The farm now is working on a cross in plums which will possess the advantages of both the European and Japanese varieties.

Provincial Liberals To Meet at Kamloops

KAMLOOPS, Oct. 12—Hon. T. D. Pattullo was the guest of honor at a banquet held here in the Plaza Hotel. It was announced that the next provincial Liberal convention will be held in Kamloops. It was also stated that neither J. R. Colley, ex-M.L.A., nor Mayor G. B. Armstrong of Merritt would be available for nomination at the federal Liberal convention at Williams Lake, October 18.

Earnings of Granby Company Improving

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—In the third quarter of the year, earnings of Granby Consolidated Company compare favorably with record-breaking earnings of the second quarter.

Net income applicable to dividends for that period will reach about $1,125,000, equal to $2.50 a share.

This will compare with $894,998, or $1.98 a share in the 1928 quarter. This will bring the total for the first nine months to $3,230,178, equal to $7.18 a share, or 82 cents within the year's dividend requirements of $8 a share.

Canada Largest Producer of Asbestos

(Special to The Grand Forks Sun)

MONTREAL Oct. 17—Latest available figures on the world production of asbestos justify radical changes in popular opinion regarding the asbestos situation insofar as Canadian production is concerned.

Canada produces, in actual tonnage, 70.0% of the world's total of asbestos, according to 1928 statistics recently released. For this immense production of 273,033 tons, Canada receives but a million dollars more than what the rest of the world receives for 108,795 tons, considerably less than half that amount..

Taking a mean average value per ton for the various producing countries concerned, the fact is very forcibiq bdought out that where Canada gains in quantity, she loses in quality, and moreover, on taking an average value per ton on the world's total production, it amounts to $76.07 per ton, which is almost double the amount paid to Canada per average ton.

The following table of 1928 statistics brings these points out very clearly:

	1928 Tons.	1928 Value.	Av. Value Per Ton
Canada	273,033	$11,238,361	$41.16
Rhodesia	39,970	4,715,791	118,23
S. Africa	23,584	1,910,009	80.98
Russia	27,000	2,160,000	80.00
Cyprus	18,241	1,094,460	60.00
Total	381,828	$21,118,621	$76.07

The asbestos industry is of growing importance to Canada, so that the sooner a clear representation of the facts is brought to the attention of the people, the better. From the above figures, it can readily be seen that Canada has by no means a monopoly on asbestos as has been consistently believed by many for a number of years. Competition, and very strong competition by virtue of a better fibre is being produced beyond the confines of Canada so that every means should be taken to protect Canadian interests.

The obvious solution to the problem can be briefly listed under three headings—tariff protection, greater efficiency through lower production costs and consistent exhaustive research for new methods of refining and new uses for the short fibre, which constitutes the greater part of Canadian production.

In this latter respect the Dominion and Provincial Governments have devoted considerable attention already and it is hoped that their efforts, combined with the various Canadian asbestos interests, will enable them to show more promising figures for their next report.

ARRANGEMENT OF HAIR MARKS CHINESE WIFE

It is customary in occidental lands for a married woman to wear a gold band on the third finger of her left hand. Not so in China. You know a married woman in China by the way her hair is trimmed above her brow.

Usually on the night before the wedding friends of the bride trim her hair. It is sometimes clipped and shaved, but in most cases the hair is removed with two twisted threads. These threads are rolled over the forehead with the fingers, the twist of the thread extracting the hair and giving the forehead a square appearance. If you can imagine what you would look like if your hair above the forehead were removed, leaving a clearing of, say, four inches long and one inch wide, you will have some idea of what the Chinese married woman's head is like. After the marriage this must be done at intervals to keep the shape present.

Poverty persuades a man to do and suffer everything that he may escape from it.

A jug of cold water poured over the back of the head, followed by a rub with a rough towel, is a suggested cure for insomnia.

Movement of McIntosh Red Over Peak

KELOWNA.—According to figures from invoices submitted to the interior committee of direction, 357,777 boxes of McIntosh Red apples have been shipped up to October 3, compared with 490,569 by same date one year ago. These are domestic shipments only and do not include export shipments. On the above date the total quantity remaining for domestic shipments approximated 200,000 boxes while one year ago 500,000 more boxes were shipped before the deal was finally closed. It may be concluded therefore that the peak of the McIntosh movement has been passed for this year. McIntosh apples in bulk were authorized for shipment on October 4. This will afford a measure of relief to growers having a quantity slightly affected by brown core.

Shipments of Wealthies to domestic markets now total 234,488 boxes as compared with 258,080 one year ago. The price has been well maintained so far.

The Prune Situation

In view of the general unsatisfactory conditions in respect of the marketing of prunes this year, the following reports from authorities in Idaho and Washington will be noted with interest. Briefly, they cover the points of riper fruit and cold storage.

Pressure Tests On Prunes

"Thirty and thirty-five cents for prunes leaves little or nothing for the grower. In the past, the problem has been that there are too many shipping interests who can see a profit in turning a few cars of early immature prunes and disregard the fact that it ruins the market for and the reputation of our prunes. I believe as one remedial step next year, we may see that the majority of the prunes remain on the tree for a period of five or six days longer than they have before. We hope to accomplish this by reducing the required pressure from 15 lbs to 13 lbs. As the fruit softens on the tree at an average rate of one pound every two and a half days, this will have the effect of delaying picking approximately five or six days. Our tests on Italian prunes this year, which by the way were the first tests ever made in the Yakima Valley, show that even prunes picked at a 13 lb. pressure test do not develop the best market quality and that riper stock, that picked on the tree at a test of around 11 lbs. gives the best quality when finally ripe.

"Of course, from the standpoint of public regulation, it is not possible to hold down the crop to where maximum quality is assured in very shipment. It has not been many years since our prunes went out testing 18 or 20 lbs. on the average. We feel that we have made considerable progress in getting our tests down to 15lbs. in the entire state this year. Next year, if we put across a 13 lbs. test, we will have made wonderful progress in a period of a very few years. I believe that most of the growers and shippers of of prunes now realize that they must give heed to quality or quit entirely.

Equalization of Prune Supply And Demand

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct.14—"A way has been found to equalize the prune supply and relieve over-production. The university of Idaho's agricultural experiment station has found by study of prune storage in he Boise Valley for two years that the Italian prune can be stored at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit and held long enprune shipments can be made during the picking season, and over-production can be avoided by extending the normal shipping period slightly the experimenters said. The storage of prunes should be looked on as a measure of stabilizing the markets by regulating shipments in accordance with the suply and demand, it was pointed out. If the price prevailing at the time of picking is sufficient to assure a reasonable margin of profit through immediate sale, it is said, storage probably would not be recommended. The added cost, greater risk in speculation, and the danger of placing an inferior product on the market would not be advisable, experimenters declared."—Interior Committee of Direction.

Doukhobor Fanatics in Oakalla Jail Stage Short Hunger Strike

VICTORIA, Oct. 15.—Colonel J. H. McMullin, superintendent of Provincial police, will leave for Vancouver this afternoon to investigate a report that the Doukhobors imprisoned in the Oakalla jail are on a hunger strike.

Hon. H. H. Pooley, attorney general is out of town, and there was no information available at his office.

More than 100 of the Sons of Freedom sect of Doukhobors are serving six months at Oakalla. They were sentenced at Nelson after a conviction on charges arising out of a nude parade which they staged at South Slocan some time ago.

Because of the belief that the souls of ancestors are transferred to the children, Eskimo natives do not punish their offspring.

One can accept new ideas in such numbers as to drive out all his time-tried convictions.

If some people were to think twice before speaking they would never say anything.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 18 1929

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

THE man who thinks he is too old to work at sixty-one might profit by the example of Halley, the great English astronomer who discovered the comet. When Halley was sixty-four years old he made up his mind to observe the moon through a complete revolution of her nodes—a task which required eighteen years. His friends remonstrated with him undertaking so long and serious a task btu, as sometimes happens with our English friends, he thought his own ideas much better. He proceeded to prove this by living and completing his eighteen-year task, and then lived several more years and did several more pieces of work to boot.

ACCORDING to a Russian scientist there is a ceria rhythm to the movements of the human eye as well as to those of the heart. It roves back and forth at the rate of aabout 100 movements per minute. Under normal conditions—that is, in quiet, familiar surroundings—the eyes remain at rest for a few seconds. But they resume their usual movements, sometimes from one side to another, sometimes up and down. It is believed by evolutionists that this characteristic restiessness of the eye is a throwback to primitive times when man's ancestors had to be constantly on the watch for danger.

ON the Great North road, in England, stands a very ancient and historical inn, known as the "Eight Bells," and this inn is the cause of much disturbance among the local inhabitants because of the likelihood of its being closed down. This old inn has many historicalfacts attached to it, and, among others, Dick Turpin i ssaid to have made frequent calls at the "Eight Bells" during his famous rides between London and York. Another famous rider, according to local report, was Bill Sikes.

WHEN the Daily Courant, London's first successful daily newspaper, appeared in 1702, it consisted of a single page of two columns and professed to give only foreign news. It assured its readers that it would not give any comments of its own, "supposing otherpeople to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." The Courant came to an end in 1735, when it was absorbed by the Daily Gazeteer.

THE ancient tradition common among all primitive peoples of a world-wide flood is now thought by scientists to have been sound. The cause of the ocean's rise may have been the melting of the ice-cap at the North pole at the end of the last Ice age, which occurred about 20,000 years ago. According to Sir Edgeworth David, famous Australian geologist, the level of the entire ocean would be raised about fifty feet if the whole Antarctic ice barrier melted. Practically every seaport town would then be under water.

MOST of our funeral customs go back to primitive times when it was believed that there was danger to all except priests who had to do with a corpse, and death witchery was accepted without question. Some primitive peoples destroyed everything associated with a funeral, even going so far as to tear down the house in which the death occurred. Some of these customs have survived as marks of respect for the departed, as has the practice of removing all ornaments and ceasing all activities marking the ordinary pursuits of life. In some churches altars are stripped on Good Friday in observance of the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ. There is a tradition in some communities that the clock stops when there is a death in the household. Mirrors are usually associated with vanity and other light attributes regarded as not in keeping with the mourning spirit in the presence of death, hence they are covered to contribute to the gloom and hush of mourning

NOBEL prizes are growing so rapidly in amount from year to year that before long a recipient may literally be able to "rest on his honors." The prizes to be awarded in 1929 will each amount to $46,192, according to a report issued by auditors of the Nobel foundation, while those for 1928 were $41,937 apiece. The proceeds from the main fund are calculated at $342,100 per annum at the present time, one-tenth of that amount being compounded with the principal. The remainder of the fund is placed at the disposal of the prize committee, one quarter of the amount being allowed for general expenses and the balance for prizes. This gives a new meaning to the old saw, "The higher the branch, the sweeter the cherries," and those who are disappointed in the prize awards one year may content themselves with the thought that they may receive a very substantial reward for their patience.

THE rose is aid to have originated in Persia. It was used as a medicine and as a food by the ancients, and the Chinese still serve rose fritters at their New Year's feast. By the Romans this flower was regarded as the symbol of silence as well as of love, and its name is a variation of the word Eros, the name of the god of love. In Rome it was used as an emblem of victory, of triumphant love and of pride and pomp. By long association it was regarded as pagan, and after founding of Christianity it was, therefore in disgrace. Its beauty, however, was irressistible, and it soon became the flower of Christian martyrdom and the symbol of divine love, being used in sacred paintings along with the lily. Martin Luther took a rose for his official seal, and it is glorified in the writings of Dante. Today it stan is for beauty throughout the world.

TENDER turkey, duck, racy venison and 'possum, frog legs, and even the French delicacy of snails were relished by the early mound builders of central Illinois. That the mound builder knew his meats and used them in great variety is indicated by the bones found in recently excavated mounds. Beaver, squirrel, raccoon, geese, clams and fish were all on the menu. Tools as well as food were furnished by animals. The sharpened bones of deer were especially useful for such things as awls, chisels, scrapers and needles. A large mollusk shel fastened to a handle made an excellent hoe. Smaller shells became spoons. The Indian flapper wore necklaces of pearls, or small shells, and used clam shells for earring. The warrior decorated himself with the teeth of bears, one human skeleton found having teeth from twelve bears. In one mound was found a human jawbone and the jawbone of a dog, drilled, apparently worn around the neck as an amulet. National trade was used by the mound builders to secure mollusk shells from Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. These probably came by way of the southeast, passing from tribe to tribe, until they reached the Indians in Illinois, who prized them highly. These early Indians had no domesticated animals. A few skeletons of Indian dogs have been found in the mounds. These probably were brought in by barter from British America.

THERE is some doubt as to how the names of the seasons originated. Spring is from the Anglo-Saxon "spring" meaning "a source of water, a springing, a rising or leaping" probably in reference to the coming out of young shoots at this time of year. Summer is from the Sanskrit "sama," meaning "year." Autumn is from the Latin "autumnus'—perhaps connected with "augere," past participle "auctus," meaning "increase" autumn being the season of produce. Winter is from the Gothic "wintris"; probably originally meaning the "snowy time."

UNSWERVING fealty to her "white folks" was an outstanding characteristic of the old-time "mammy." The instances are many where even after her emancipation she remained with the family to which she had belonged to succeeding generations. She not only waited on "Old Miss" during life and closed her eyes when she fell asleep in death, but she was present at the birth of all the children and helped to rear them, and mayhap to perform the same office for the grandchildren and great-grandchildren. When "Youn Miss" was married Mammy usually exercised her prerogative of being the first to kiss the bride and Mammy's osculatory evidence not only was sincere and genuine, but it was regarded as good luck. Often Mammy's own "white folks" became financially embarrassed and lost everything, but Mammy did not desert them. On the other hand, she invariably stuck to them through thick and thin and was willing to share any reverses to which they might be subjected. Hers was a devotion that was strong and lasting. Her "white folks" might forgive an enemy, but mammy never forgot or forgave one who had wronged any of her people. Often she took the family name with which she was so long indentified and in death many of the old-time black mammies sleep in the family burial plot in a grave reserved for them. In many graveyards the epitaph on her tombstone bears witness to the fidelity of some negro mammy.

"AN ingenious American," says Dr. Joseph Lobel, in "Don't Be Afraid," "has characterized fear . . as a 'domestic sport.' Just as in various games we expose ourselves to danger, knowing with certainty that we shall escape, just as we enjoy the pleasant ticklish feeling that ensues as a result of this combination of sensations, 'so,' says he, 'we often create for ourselves, out of a pure desire for sensation, the pleasantry of dread.'"It is not man alone who sets out to learn how to shudder. The mother who sits on the couch anxiously awaiting her boy's return from school, is doing the same thing. She surrenders herself to feelings of anxiety and pictures his fallen into the water. In reality, she feels nothing of the kind Otherwise she would have rushed long ago to the water instead of sitting quietly on the couch, indulging pleasantly, in feelins of apprehension. But picturing to herself all the dangers into which her son may have fallen, she is unconsciously enjoying herself. Out of the everyday, monotonous home-coming of her youngster, she has created a dramatic event. She will welcome hi mwith a sigh of relief and happiness when he crosses the threshold just as she had realy been expecting him to arrive, safe and sound."

SUNSHINE, the great cure-all and life-giver, is a paradox in one case at least. Through the medium of the geranium it spells death to insects.. Insects which are attracted by the leaves of this beautiful plant feast upon them and then drop paralyzed and usually die. Where the sun comes in is indicated by the fact that the deadliness of the poison depends upon the amount of exposure to the sun of the plant, those of longest exposure being the deadliest. This discovery has opened up a new field in the study of insecticides, and experiments are being pushed to determine what the death-dealing agent may be.

ONE of the strangest of the many fantastic tricks lightning flashes play is the "fulgurite," which is sometimes found on the sands of a beach. It is a tube of a glassy substance, projecting above the ground like a stump of a bush. Beneath the sand it is often several feet long, with many branches and twists, much like a root. It is caused by a direct stroke of lightning, the tremendous heat of which fuses the wet sand into a hollow glass tube. Another odd prank of lightning was the bolt which tore the clothes from a man's back without killing him. His perspiration apparently had been instantly transformed into steam by the mighty electric current. The minature explosion blew off his clothes.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

CHINA

I escorted my uncle to Tsin
Till the Wei we crossed on the way.
Then I gave as I left
For his carriage a gift
Four steeds, and each steed was a bay.

I escorted my uncle to Tsin,
And I thought of him much in my heart.
Pendent stones, and with them
Of fine jasper a jem,
I gave, and then sa whim depart.

From The Shi-King

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

Building operations continue quite active in this city. Work was started this week on the Davis block and the two bank buildings.

Martin Burrell, M.P. of this city, was one of the judges at the New Westminister fair.

Ben Norris returned to the city last Saturday from a five months visit to his old home in England.

Rev. T. G. McLeod will preach his farewell sermon in the Knox church on Sunday.

A. B. W. Hodges, manager of the Granby smelter, attended the general meeting of the Granby Company in New York on Tuesday.

SUNSHINE

Efficiency

Foreman—Now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?

Murphy—I ain't feeling very good this morning, boss. I'm trembling all over.

Foreman—Well, then, get busy with the sieve.

* * *

What Was Wrong?

A navvy bought a coat and was advised by the salesman to use a coat-hanger to keep the shoulders in good shape.

Next day the salesman was surprised to find the navvy in his shop complaining.

"And yhat is the matter with the coat?" asked the salesman.

"Oh, the coat is all right,'" 'said the navvy. "But the wood part of the hanger rubs my shoulders, and every time I turn my head the hook knocks my hat off."

* * *

Fresh

A middle-aged bachelor was in a restaurant at breakfast when he noticed this inscription on his eggs:

"To Whom It May Concern: Should this meet the eye of some young man who desires to marry a farmer's daughter, eighteen years of age, kindly communicate with———."

After reading this he made haste to write to the girl, offering marriage, and in a few days received this note:

"Your note too late. I have been married five months today."

* * *

"To the Flappers"

Blessings on thee, little dame,
Bareback girl with knees the same,
With thy rolled-down silken hose,
And thy short, transparent clothes;
With thy red lips, reddened more,
Smeared with lipstick from the store
With thy makeup on thy face,
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace,
From my heart I give you joy,
Glad that I was born a boy.

* * *

A Real Grievance

First Farmer—How is it you no longer put up at the 'Blue Lion' when you drive to market?

Second Farmer—Because they are real frauds! Last winter, when I lodged there for a night, they made a big fuss of me, and gave me a big bottle to take to bed. And when I opened it, what d'ye think it was? Nothing but hot water!

* * *

A doctor who had been called in to see a patient strongly impressed upon him the necessity of drinking hot water with his whiskey. "Otherwise," he said, "you must not take it at all."

"But how shall I get the hot water? My wife won't let me have it for the whiskey."

"Well, tell her you want to shave," answered the doctor as he took his departure.

The next day the doctor called again and when the wife opened the door he asked how the patient was.

"I'm awfully worried, doctor," was the reply. I'm afraid he's gone raving mad. He shaves every ten minutes."

* * *

Two of a Kind

Dan—Where are you off to, Ben?

Ben—I'm goin' to see the doctor. I don't like the look of my wife.

Dan—I'll come wi' ye—I don't like the looks of mine either.

* * *

The Faithful Servant

In the corner of an old neglected English churchyard the following was found on a moss-covered weather-beaten old grave stone:

Sacred to the memory of
Eben Harvey,
who departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly by a cow kicking him on the 15th of September, 1853.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

* * *

The car sped along through rather monotonous country. Suddenly the landscape begin to brighten up.

"Ih, the lovely creek!" cried the girl in the back seat.

"Hush, my dear," said her mother, "I know it does creak a bit, but you must remember it is very good of our host to take us for a drive at all."

* * *

Woman—I'm afraid, doctor that my husband has some terrible mental affliction. Sometimes I talk to him for hours and then discover that he literally hasn't heard a word I said.

Doctor—That isn't an affliction, that's a divine gift.

* * *

His Unlucky Thirteen

The Cadger—I ain't never had a chance. No matter where I go or wot I works at, my unlucky number bobs up and does me in, some-'ow.

Householder—What do you mean? What's your unlucky number?

The Cadger—Thirteen, twelve jurymen and a judge.

* * *

We read that in some parts of Central Africa a wife can be purchased for twenty-five shillings. Some of these natives have no idea of the value of money.

* * *

Very Explicit

Motorist—Is it very far to the next town?

Native—Well, it seems further'n it is, but it ain't.

* * *

A henpecked and haggard husband asked the butcher—"What kind of meat have you this morning?"

"Some steak as tender as a woman's heart," said the butcher.

"I'll take sausage," said the customer with a sigh.

* * *

"Her niece is rather good looking, eh?"

"Don'tsay 'knees is' say 'knees are'."

Coyle
MADE IN B.C.
BATTERIES

Only choice leaves grown at high altitudes go into the blending of Blue Ribbon Tea. That is why its flavour is so uniformly excellent. Insist upon getting it from your grocer—refuse substitutes of inferior quality.

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.

Falling rock put three circuits out of order

A trio of long-distance telephone circuits were put out of service at 2:40 p.m. on September 12, when rock falling from the nearby mountain hit the cable at the west side of the Sumas River bridge, near Chilliwack, cutting open the metal sheath and severing wires within.

Direct circuits between Vancouver and Calgary, Vancouver and Chilliwacg, and Vancouver and Kamloops were affected, but a telephone repairman from Chilliwack had service restored before nightfall.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

Health Service

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

DIPHTHERIA is not a new disease. For many benerations it has been known and recovnized. It has been a frequent visitor, indeed almost a constant dweller in our midst, and year by year, it has taken a toll of human life and left a trail of damaged bodies.

As we say, diphtheria, this disease, is not new but the means which we have to combat this scourge are, fortunately, uy-to-date and successful. We are indeed in the happy position of beinp able to overwhelm our enemy and of making diphtheria one of the rarest disease, thus entirely removing one danger from the journey of life.

Immunity or resistance is that power which the body acquires when it recovers from the attack of a communicable disease. The person who has suffered from diphtheria has, in his body, certain forces which enable him to ward off this particular disease, and we say that he is immune to diphtheria. That is yhy second attacks of the disease seldom occur.

Diphtheria immunization is the term used to describe the procedure by which we may obtain immunity or protection against diphtheria, without running the risk of death or bodily harm o which an attack of the disease exposes us. The method is simple, safe and reliable On three occasions, at stated intervals, a small quantity of diphtheria oxoid is injected under the skin. This toxoid has the power to stimulate the body to produce its defensive forces against diphtheria. When three doses have been given at the proper intervals, the results have shown that over ninety-five percent. of the persons so treated are immune to diphtheria.

Because diphtheria is a disease of early childhood, and because very few young children experience any reaction from the injections, it is urged that all children, from six months to six years of age, be immunized.

The toxoid for immunization can be readily secured from the family physician who will give the injections.

Questions, concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical association, 184 College street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

WHALE ONCE "LANDLUBBER"

The cachalot or sperm whale is capable of swallowing a small piano. Chunks of cuttlefish, disgorged by whales after they have been mortally wounded, are sometimes 6 feet long by 4 feet in width according to Frank Bullen, who is considered a standard authority on whaling.

Incidently the whale once lived on land, and had hind legs. Scientists gather this fact from the huge mammal's bone structure.

TURPENTINE PRODUCTION

Turpentine is derived from the sap of various trees, and can be made from some which grow in the northwest, but the tupentine of commerce in the United States comes almost entirely from certain pine trees which are distributed throughout the southern states. Georgia is the leading state.

Ask for Salada Orange Pekoe—it is the finest

"SALADA" TEA

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

'Fresh from the gardens'

Two Indian States

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

AMONG the multiplicity of provinces and states in India, two stand out as more familiar than their fellows to Western ears—the Punjab and Hyderabad.

Although the Punjab was one of the last districts to come under British control, it has long been noted for its progressive viewpoint and modern activities. It is a vast agricultural state built on irrigation, the dry climate of its plains making farming possible only where canals lead Himalyan river waters into the fields.

There are seven of these great streams which flow from mountain snow fields down over the hot dry plains. Of these the Indus and the Jumna, a branch of the Ganges, form the two outer limits of the province. Between them are the five fingerlike tributaries of the Panjnad, from which the district received its name. The word Punjab comes from an old Persian compound meaning "five waters."

Punjab province is shaped like a letter "W" whose top extends far into the hill country which forms the north of India, and whose left leg drops into the great desert. Between these two extremes lie the plains for which the province is famous. On their irrigated surface crowds 25,000,000 people.

The Punjab is one of the few parts of India where Mohammedans greatly outnumber the Hindus. It is also the homeland of the Sikhs, that tall and swarthy race who police so much of the British empire. The great variety of racial and religious types in the province, its nearness to the border, and the fact that Simla, India's official summmer capital, lies in its hills, combine to give the district great romantic interest.

Historic Lahore, the provincial capital beside the river Ravi, is celebrated among the cities of India for its heat in summer and cold in winter. Early in May government officials retreat to the hills for the duration of the hot season. Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs, is built around an artificial lake. Its bazaars are famed for Kashmir shawls and oriental rugs. Either of these two Punjab cities might have sprung full grown from some Eastern fairy tale. Their sky lines give the impression of stage scenery and their streets are perpetual pageants of movement and color.

Delhi and Simla.

Delhi, the capital of the Indian empire, lies in a federal district cut out from Punjab territory. This old city on the riverJumna was capital of the ancient Mogul empire of India and boasts some of the most beautiful mosques and palaces in the world. Like Lahore, however it is famed for its summer heat, and the English seek early refuge from the sun in the Simla hills. The viceroy and his governmental family conduct their official duties at an elevation of 7,000 feet during the hot season.

It is to beautiful Simla, high amid the pines and cedars of the foothills, that Anglo-India retreats from the heat of the plains. At Simla, wrote Kipling "all things begin and many come to an evil end." High up the mountain side on terrace upon terrace the pleasant cottages of the Anglo-Indians stretch. Roads and bridle paths wind among the fir trees beside the English church and cricket grounds. Only troops of monkeys, swinging from tree to tree, speak of India. Simla, to the Englishman, is a bit of home.

This gay resort is a different world from the plains below which stretch mile upon mile the farming villages that make up the Punjab, stibing hot in summer, freezing cold in winter, depending for their livelihood upon irrigation. Part of this vast region is governed by native rulers, like the Maharajah of Patiala, while part is under British control. Both sorts of government have aided in the building of roads and canals and in the establishment of schools to relieve the lot of the dense population crowded between the "five waters."

The Sikhs, number fewer than 9 per cent of the 25,000,000 crowded into this wheat field area of India.

Hyderabad with its 82,700 square miles is the greatest of the Indian states in area. The ruler is the Nizam, and the state is often referred to as "the Nizam's dominions" as it is by name.

Politically, Hyderabad is of great importance. The Nizam is the highest ranking Mohammedan prince of India, and his dominions are the heart of Moslem feeling and activity for the whole peninsula. Yet, by one of the strange quirks common in Indian affairs, the 11,000,000 subjects of this ruler are predominantly of the Hindu faith.

Hyderabad Almost Independent.

The state of Hyderabad has a status not easily defined. The British empire, through its aspect, the Indian empire, takes care of all foreign relations, and the Nizam undertakes to furnish certain troops for empire defence; but otherwise the state is almost as independent as Afghanistan or Persia. The public finances of the state have often been in bad shape; but the Nizam's private wealth is tremendous. Doubtless that is to be expected, for before Hyderabad received its present name it was the kingdom of Golconda—a name which has become oynsnym for fabulous wealth. From a Golconda diamond mine it is said, came the Koh-in-or, perhaps the most famous huge diamond in the world.

Hyderabad city, capital of the state, and chief residence of the Nizam, has a population of half a million and is the fourth city of India. Most of the habitations were once mud huts; but during the past quarter century, many have been rebuilt with brick. The Nizam's palaces, those of nobles, and numerous government buildings, all of stone, add to the appearance of the city. In the exact center of the walled area rise four lofty minarets, spaced in a quadrangle, dominating the sky line. From these towers four broad streets run to the four quarters of the city. Over each one, a short way from the towers, is a huge arch.

The minarets are not connected with a mosque, but at a little distance from them is one of the largest temples of the Moslem world, Mecca mosque. Under the huge twin domes of this structure 10,000 of the followers of the Prophet may assemble.

In size, the Nizams' dominions are almost equal to Kansas; and as in that state some regions are comparatively dry. Kansas would have to be moved o southern Mexico, however, in order to lie in latitudes corresponding to those of Hyderabad.

IT'S folly to suffer long from neuritis, neuralgia, or headaches when relief is swift and sure, thanks to Aspirin. For 28 years the medical profession has recommended it. It does not affect the heart. Take it for colds, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago. Gargle it for a sore throat or tonsilitis. Proven directions for its many uses, in every package. Every drug store today has genuine Aspirin which is readily identified by the name on the box and the Bayer cross on every tablet.

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is a Trademark Registered in Canada

GAS ONCE A CURIOSITY

When the first gas lights were introduced in Baltimore, in 1816, they were placed on exhibit in the museum there and crowds paid admission to to see them. Newspaper accounts described them as marvelous "lights without oil, tallow, wick or smoke." The exhibit proved so successful that a gas company was formed the next year, and the streets of the city were soon lighted by the lamps. This was one of the first commercial installations in the United States.

A Time Saver

Sr.—The sbjct of abbrvtd wrtg is ful of intrst and possblts. The most glaring xampl of redundncy of ltrs is the use of the ltr "u" wch invarbly follws "q" so y nt ceas to use it?

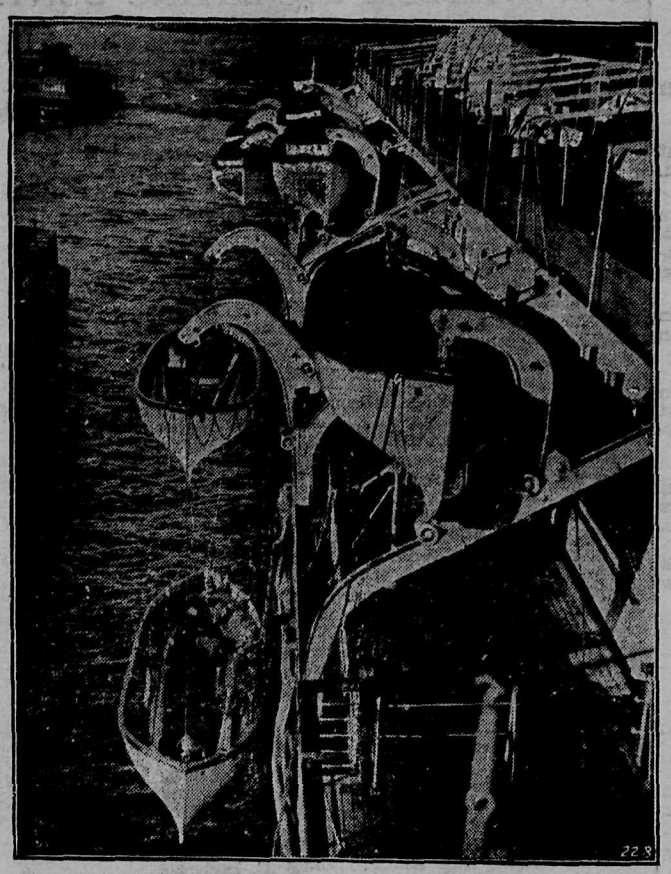
I blve tht if sm authty wr to cmpil a txt bk on the subjct it wd be qckly adoptd & much tim svd for commrcl wrk at ny rat. We alrdy accpt abbrvtns sch as apostrphe "s" nstd of "his" and "Fld: Def:" on our coinge.

The wrd "excellency" can be wrtn "xlnc," wtht ny chnge in sound. I hve hrd it statd tht the painting of the wrd "wagon" nstd of "waggon" on all srvce vehicles savs the contry mny thsnds of pds pr anum. It looks horrble at frst, one mst admt, bt for commrcl use & (nthr abbrvtn by the way) genrl praktis it shd not be litly dismist. Our spling is alwys chngng; how mny peple red chaucer?

—Howard U. Struggle

P.S.—(an abbivtn)—This ltr cnsts of 700 ltrs but in ful wdscntan ovr 900, a savng of 30% (nthr abbrvtn for "per centum") in tim & labr.

Some parents insist on the baby sleeping all day so that it will keep them awake all night.



Newest Lifeboat Gear

When the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford arrived in New York recently to start a series of cruises to the West Indies, the crew, under the direction of Captain H. Sibbons and his officers, demonstrated the efficiency of her up-to-date lifeboat gear in a fashion that amazed the inspectors.

Shown above is the latest thing in lifeboat lowering equipment, capable of lowering twenty-eight boats in ten minutes. The davits, which are controlled by one man, slide down the rails until the boat is at deck level. It is then lowered by gravity to the water and can be released by trigger, the falls then being hoisted again and attached to another boat which is nested on the same davit.

United States officials stated that this Welin-Maclachlan gear was the most efficient ever seen in New York.

General News

The Canadian Chambers of Commerce who have been making a tour of western Canada, has reiterated its previous stand in favor of a continuance of assisted emigration of selected British settlers of a desirable type. A report of the national committee on Immigration, under the chairmanship of George W. Allen, K.C., of Winnipeg, which has made an exhaustive survey of the subject, has been presented and accepted.

Expressing the firm conviction that China was desirous of obtaining foreign capital and that it held no sympathy for Bolshevism, Tsum Chi, one of the Chinese delegates to the recent International Postal Congress at Geneva, reached Quebec recently on S.S. Empress of Scotland, en route for Shanghai.

Back from a six weeks' inspection trip in the United States and western Canada, W. R. MacInnes, Vice-President, and George Stephen, Freight Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, said that tourist traffic to Vancouver, Victoria and the Rockies showed very satisfactory increases this year. They emphasized that there was no feeling of pessimism in the Prairie Provinces.

It is expected that His Majesty King George, or His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will unveil the Vimy War Memorial in 1932, stated Brigadier-General T. H. Hughes, of Victoria, chief engineer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission in France and Belgium, interviewed on S.S. Montroyal on his arrival in Canada recently.

"We manufacture 15 million pieces of toffee per day in Great Britain, but not enough of it comes into Canada and we are seriously considering the opening of a Canadian factory to cater direct to the Canadian people," said Sir Harry MacKintosh, head of the famous British candy firm of the same name, interviewed on his arrival aboard S.S. Duchess of Bedford at Quebec recently.

One of the most beautiful and costly displays in the recent Exhibition at Toronto was the exquisite diamond replica of the latest Canadian Pacific Hotel, the Royal York, in Toronto. To build this unique miniature which was valued at over $300,000, more than 15,000 Ellis faultless quality diamonds were utilized. These were mounted on a framework of satin wood covered with the finest wax. The miniature was drawn true to scale and measured 15 inches high by 12 inches broad.

The farm of James H. Walker, at Raymond, Alberta, of which 70 acres were sown to Kharkov wheat, yielded 2,800 bushels of 40 bushels to the acre, says the Lethbridge Herald. This particular crop was produced on a summer fallow field. The farm is diversified and rotated. Sugar beets do well on it and there is a flock of 2,000 sheep to help keep it in shape.

In a summary of the wheat situation the Manitoba Free Press points out that wheat is grading so high this year as to offset to a considerable degree the shortage in the crop. "Western Canadian wheat," it says, "has never graded so high in many years. The protein content of samples so far checked grade the highest that the West has known since the practice of testing for protein was inaugurated."

ODIOUS DUTY FALLS TO GYPSIES IN BULGARIA

When judges in Bulgaria condemn a criminal to death, the prison officials go out on the highways and wait until they see a troop of wandering gypsies strolling along. Any of the gypsies will take the job with a light heart and a grateful "Thank you, sir."

For the gypsies are the executioners of Bulgaria. They came into the limelight in such a role in 1925, when a small colony of persons convicted of treason were sentenced to death. Two gypsies put in a good eight hours a day with the sack and rope, implements of the hangman's trade.

Since then, although no Bulgraian can be found to accept the permanent post of executioner, the prison warden has little difficulty getting men to perform the disagreeable duty.

NO ONE RESPECTS A LIAR

I find greatpleasure in a truthful man. One can depend on what he says, and learn from him. . . But no one pays any attention to a liar, or much respects him. I have never known a really successful man who was a liar. Men of that disposition soon learn, if engaged in real affairs successfully, that untruthfulness is a drag, like a suit of clothes when in swimming.

POOR SPELLING COMMON

Poor handwriting and incorrect spelling are faults not confined to the poor and ill-educated, asserts Will West. "As for styles of writing, I'd say that bad handwriting, like Chanel blue and reptile leathers, is very good this year. The better the financial circumstances of the writer, the worse, it seems, is the scrawl.

"Spelling—let's be kind," the writer continues, "but even the grande dame stoops to 'payed' for 'paid.' 'Arctics' are almots invariably 'artics,' while for 'leggings' the more Chaucerian 'leggins' is usual. With hats and shoes and similar monosyllables most women do well, but 'sequins' become 'sequences' and 'suede is reproduced as 'swede:'"

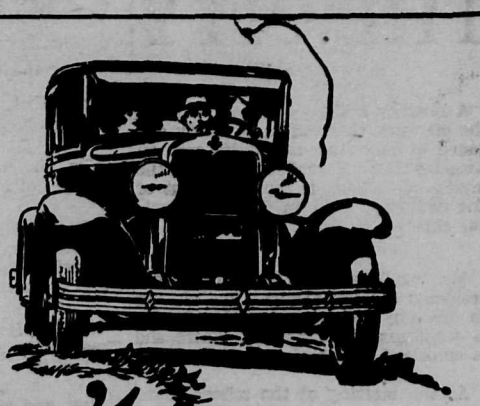
A REAL MYSTERY

How did a Japanese inkwell and brush case of bronze, inlaid with delicate silver tracery and dating from about 1750, get two feet under the ground near Marshall, Va.? A. D. Bohon of Marshall found the curious article sticking out of the bank of a brook. Some said it was an Indian smoking pipe. Some insisted ithat it was a revolutionary powder case. But Bohon took it to Washington, where Dr. Walter Hough, curator of anthrpology at the National museum, decided it was a Japanese inkwell.

"SON OF A GUN"

The origin of this expression is obscure. The first literary use that we have of it was printed in 1708, and is to be found in British Apollo, No. 43. In 1849 it was used by Thackeray in Pendennis. It is an epithet of contempt in slight degree, and was applied originally to boys born afloat, when wives accompanied their husbands to sea. One admiral declared that he was actually thus cradled—under the breast of a gun carriage.

"How do you sell this cheese?"
"I often wonder myself, ma'am."



Don't buy any car until you have driven Chevrolet

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YOU MAY HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS FOR FIFTY YEARS AND THE PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT IT. BUT THEY FORGET—NEW CUSTOMERS ARE BEING BORN EVERY MINUTE AND THEY GROW UP AND HAVE TO BE TOLD.

A Note to Merchants

UNLESS YOU KEEP TELLING THEM BY ADVERTISING WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER THEM, THE FELLOW WHO HAS ONLY BEEN IN BUSINESS FIFTY WEEKS, AND WHO ADVERTISES INTELLIGENTLY, WILL PROVE TO YOU THE TRUTH OF IT.

You Must Tell Them to Sell Them

THE CITY

A rancher a short distance south of the city was observed to be busily engaged in harvesting an alfalfa crop on Tuesday last. Harvesting hay in the middle of October is something out of the ordinary, even in this sub-tropical climate.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearson former residents of Grand Forks, are visiting in the city for a week. Miss Gladys is remaining in Kimberely, where she is employed in a broker's office.

At the meeting of the school board on Tuesday, permission was granted to all members of the staff of the public school, to attend the Convention at Nelson on the 18 and 19 of the month.

All classes in the public school are opened for all pupils commencing on Thursday.

Mr. Hartstone of Vancouver, representative of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, for the interior, spent Wednesday in the city as the guest of D. McPherson.

Orders were placed for the winter's supply of coal for the school, by the school board, tenders having been received.

Elmer D. Hall, who about twenty-five years ago was one of the publishers of the Grand Forks News, in an editorial announcement in the Kimberley Press, states that he has taken over the management of that paper. Mr. Hall sold the Trail Bulletin to the Nelson Daily News a couple of years ago. He then announced that he had retired from the newspaper business forever. Like everybody else who quits the newspaper game for good, Mr. Hall soon changed his mind. C. D. Pearson, who has been manager of the Press for over a year, will, it is stated, locate in Trail.

Mickey McKay leaves today for Boston, where he will again play on the same hockey team that he did such good work last season. Mrs. McKay will accompany him.

J. A. Hutton, City Clerk, who was appointed as one of the delegates to Union of B. C. Municipalities convention at Harrison Hot Springs, was unable to attend on account of illness.

Dorothy McLauchlan left Tuesday for Golden where she will be employed on the nursing staff of the hospital.

Rev. and Mrs. Phillip Haymen left Thursday for Victoria where they will reside for the future.

Mrs. Springer left Tuesday for a short stay in Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vickers left on Wednesday for Kelowna where they will spend a holiday.

Geo. Massie went to Beaverdell on business Wednesday.

George Egg motored to Kelowna on Wednesday.

Jack Miller motored to his home here Tuesday and returned to Trail Wednesday evening.

W. J. Cook returned from a two weeks holiday at the coast cities, on Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Wilkening returned from Minnesota Wednesday and are going to reside in the Cooper house in the Ruckle addition.

Miss Nettie Kidd was entertained Friday evening at the home of Mrs. W. Euerby, by the members of the Rebekah lodge, with a miscellaneous shower in honor of her marriage to William Harkness which takes place tomorrow. Other festivities in her honor this week were given by the choir of the United church, of which she was a member and by Missies Elsie Cadden and Vera Lyden of the B.C. Telephone Co. where she has been working.

Miss Lacey, of the order of Eastern Stars made her official visit to the lodge in this city.

W. W. Moore, C.P.R. tie inspector has returned from a business trip to Calgary.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. C. Story who have been in charge of the Penticostal Mission for the past two years left on Thursday for Penticton where they will reside. Mr. F. G. M. Story will be the new minister in charge.

Miss T. Barlee is spending the weekend in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis Boyson of Spokane were visitors in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. J. Gridley of Nelson paid a short visit to Rev. and Mrs. Silverwood last week.

Miss Ruth Larama, teacher at Hilltop spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Charles Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hull accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. B. Lequime, spent Monday at Christina Lake.

Miss E. Phillips and Miss F. Astrope have returned after spending a week in Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Pincott are getting ready for their trip to England on which they leave in about ten days.

L. S. Eddins of the Union Mine was in town Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Sweezey spent the weekend at the Union Mine.

CASCADE NOTES

By the Sun's Correspondent

The West Kootenay 'extra' gang is camping at Cascade for the present.

Mrs. Corcoran and Dorothy spent a couple of days in Colville this week.

Mr. T. Benniger of Christina Lake is recovering from an operation at Mt. Carmel hospital at Colville. He expects to return home in about a week.

Mrs. S. Handy went to Colville on Tuesday and had a slight operation on her throat.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilkening arrived on Wednesday afternoon from the east where Mr. Wilkening has been spending his vacation.

Mrs. Phillips and daughter Mabel returned from the coast a few days ago after visiting with her daughters.

Mrs. James Miller of Deep Creek was the guest of Mrs. R. Ball a few days this week.

THE DAIRY

MILKING MACHINE NEEDS CLEANING

Equipment to clean the milking machine is as essential for successful operation as is the vacuum pump, according to James D. Brew, of the New York State College of Agriculture. Bacteria get into milk largely from unclean utensils, but with the proper equipment a milking machine may be cleaned as efficiently as a milk pail and with little more work.

After every milking period, draw through each unit at least a gallon of clean cold water, lifting the test cups up and down in order to allow the water and air to rush alternately through the rubber parts into the pail. Do this immediately after milking because to allow the units to stand even for a short time permits the milk to dry, makes the machine more difficult to clean, and increases the possibility of excessive bacterial growth.

Follow the cold water at once by drawing through each unit at least one gallon of scalding water; the hotter the better. A handful of good washing powder increases the efficiency of the hot water. It is this water which removes thd grease-like material that collects on the surface of milk utensils. This grease-like material furnishes food for bacterial growth, and if it is not removed it renders any attempt to sterilize of little or no value. A fresh supply of cold and hot water should be used for each of the three rinsings.

Scrub the metal and rubber parts of the machine with brushes after each use. The rubber parts may be disinfected either by immersion in water which is then heated to at least 170 derees Fahrenheit and allowed to stand, covered until the next milking period, or by immersion in a hypochlorite solution.

SOURCE OF ROPY MILK IS TRACED TO IMPURE WATER

Too often the water supply on many of our dairy farms consists of stagnant pools and marshy creeks, which are not only a source of supply likely to limit the daily consumption but may also be the cause of ropy milk. The ropy milk bacteria are found in stagnant water, and cows wading through such places collect dirt on their udder and banks which falls into the pail at milking time. Here, conditions are ideal for bacteria to grow and multiply, and in a few hours the milk exhibits a ropy appearance. Cows watered from a trough or tank on the other hand, avoid dirt and there is less danger of contaminating the milk Naturally cows in milk have need for mare water than dry stock and young stock, but these, too, need a regular supply, and more in hot weather. The water supply in outlying pastures should be inspected at regular intervals. Water is just as necessary for body functions as food. In fact, animals can survive longer without food than they can without water. The summer water supply on the dairy farm is of first importance and needs to be well looked after..

..FALLACIES IN FEEDING CAUSE.. LOW PRODUCTION

Some men feel that only cows with high-production records will pay for care and attention to proper feeding. This is one of the fallacies in feeding which is responsible for the small improvement that is made in the average rations fed to dairy cows.

It is true that poor cows will not pay returns on exceedingly high-priced feeds when, butterfat prices are low. On the other hand the increased production of average cows will usually pay good returns on the additional feeds that are required to balance up the ration properly. Men who continue to follow the idea of giving their cows poor ration try to console themselves with the fallacy that while their cows are less productive, it does not cost so much to feed them and therefore the net returns are greater.

Accurate records kept on farms by cow testing associations prove that the herds that cost the least to feed are usually not the most provtable. The reason is apparent, as cows in such herds do not receive enough feed in addition to what they require for maintenance to produce to their maximum capacity.

FEED OF CALF

If possible the calf should be left with its mother two or three days so it may have the colostrum or first milk. The next two weeks it should receive only its mother's milk at the rate of twelve pounds of milk per day for one hundreds pounds of live weight of the calf. The calf will do much better if this milk is fed in three feedings than if fed twice a day. After two weeks a gradual change can be made until it is receiving the same amount of mixed milk from the herd.

B. C. INTERIOR EGG-LAYING CONTEST

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

The following is the result of the Grand Forks egg-laying contest up to last Wednesday night:

Name and Address.	Breed.	Total for week.	Total to date.
1—John Virgo, Fritvale	White Rocks	0	518
2—Robert Kidd, Fruitvale	Barred Rocks	0	214
3—B.C. Lands Dev. Co., Grand Frks.	Barred Rocks	9	573
4—A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	6	511
5—William McAlpine, Creston	Barred Rocks	14	794
6—John Moston, Arrow Park	White Wyandottes	13	423
7—Andrew Cant, Appledale	White Wyandottes	17	597
8—A. C. Webster, Fruitvale	White Wyandottes	6	306
9—F. J. Powell, Perry	White Wyandottes	7	477
10—Villers Bros., Duncan	Light Sussex	5	547
11—McKim Poultry Farm, Nelson	S C W Leghorns	11	566
12—John Virgo, Fruitvale	S C W Leghorns	4	511
13—P. W. Green, Winlaw	S C W Leghorns	14	639
14—N. V. Moxham, E. Arrow Park	S C W Leghorns	5	480
15—R. H. Baird, Nakusp	S C W Leghorns	10	625
16—Paul Guidon, Burton	S C W Leghorns	11	639
17—Peter Finch, Fruitvale	S C W Leghorns	6	536
18—H. L. Howe, Nelson	S C W Leghorns	9	675
19—James Gartside, Cranbrook	S C W Leghorns	1	429
20—Wm. Liddicoat, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	1	663
21—John Graham, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	9	628
22—A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	5	786
23—K. R. Wood, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	6	830
24—W. J. Cook, Wycliffe, B. C.	R C W Leghorns	12	552
25—R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, B. C.	S C Leghorns	10	595
26—Jean Mante, Burton, B. C.	S C Leghorns	9	844
27—Peter Smith, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	5	679
28—Farrington Bros., Burnaby, B.C.	S C Leghorns	11	701
29—W. M. Fairweather, P. Hammond	S C Leghorns	0	369
30—Joseph Hall, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	19	839
31—Hodgson & Bushby, Mission City	S C Leghorns	5	b87
32—Maple Leaf Farm, N. Westminster	S C Leghorns	4	711
33—W. Forsyth, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	5	717
34—F. W. Appleby, Mission City	S C Leghorns	10	761
35—A. A. Adams, Lake Hill P.O., V.I.	S C Leghorns	9	469
36—A. D. McRae, Mission City	Exchequer Leghorns	4	468
37—F. C. Evans, Abbotsford, B. C.	S C Leghorns	5	441
38—Bolivar Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale	S C Leghorns	9	479
39—Mark Harrington, N. Westminster	S C Leghorns	5	495
40—Brown's Fine Feather, Kelowna	S C Leghorns	9	711
41—John Chalmers, Haney, B. C.	S C Leghorns	9	479
42—C. S. Coultier, Penticton, B. C.	S C Leghorns	15	843
43—F. J. Dysart, Grindrod, B. C.	S C Leghorns	0	447
44—Bramer Poultry Farm, Kelowna	S C Leghorns	11	864
45—Jesse Tompkinson, Grinrod	S C Leghorns	0	669
46—Wm. Ridley, Grand Forks	R C Anconas	7	472
47—Mrs. J. L. Manly, Grand Forks	R C Anconas	6	526
48—Villers Bros., Duncan, B.C.	S C W Leghorns	6	512
49—M. S. Scofield, Vancouver	S C W Leghorns	12	706
50—W. J. Kidman, Crawford Bay	Kiwis	6	157

POULTRY

LIGHTS VERSUS NO LIGHTS FOR LAYING PULLETS.

In view of the fact that fresh eggs are nearly always a higher price during the winter season than during the summer, many poultrymen have been interested in the possibility of increasing winter-egg production by the use of artificial lights.

At the dominion experimental station, Kapuskasing, Ontario, an experiment has been conducted for a period of five years in order to obtain some data on this subject. The experiment covered a period of six months each year, from November 1, to April 30, during which time the electric lights were turned on at four o'clock in the morning and remained on until daybreak. One hundere pullets were used. These were divided equally as to general development, weight and breeding into two pens of 50 each. All conditions were made similar except that the one had these extra hours of light to work.

Over a five-year period the pen on lights produced on the average 3966 eggs at a cost of 20 cents per dozen in the six months; while the pen without lights produced 3671 eggs at a cost of 22 cents per dozen. This gives an an advantage of about 300 eggs for the pen on lights and at a reduction in cost of 2 cents per dozen.

During two of the years covered by this experiment the test was continued until October 31, making the complete year. In the two year average on the whole year, the pen with lights laid fewer eggs than the pen without lights.

From the figures obtained to date it would appear as though lights have an effect on the unmber of eggs laid during the winter months, when the eggs are highest in price, but on the other hand they do not seen to materially alter the total number obtained for the whole year.

THE LAYING HOUSE IN WINTER

Now that the time for winter housing of the pullets is at hand it is well to realize just what is necessary to fulfil the requirements for greatest results in profitable returns.

Pullets to give maximum results must n . only be well bred and well fed, they must be comfortably housed, which means that the house must be draughts, and bright and cheery. Such a house properly furnished to allow the maximum of unobstructed floor space is a satisfactory foundation on which to start the season's work.

To assure such conditions see that there are no leaking roofs, that all cracks in the walls are well batoned, that the floor is sufficiently elevated above the surrounding ground so that it will be well drained, and if you have been troubled in the past by a moist condition on the roof or ceiling put in a straw loft and make openings in the gable ends of the house to allow of a cross draught over the straw.

By all means use dropping boards under the roosts and clean them off regularly so that they will not contaminate the air which the fowl have to breathe. When the pullets are brought in from the range in the fall try to makek conditions as nearly as possible like those they have been accustomed to. They have been on grass range living in open houses, if they are brought in and are put in close houses you may be almost certain that you will have trouble with fall colds and roup.

When they are put into their winter quarters the house should be kept wide open day and night and the birds allowed to spend the days in the yards surrounding the house. As the weather gets colder the windows may be closed at night, but keep them open during the day, so long as the sun is shining, even in the severest weather.

The birds will do well even in severely cold weather so long as the houses are dry and thoroughly ventilated without draughts.

MENACE OF CODLING MOTH

The Department of Agriculture is out to see that the codling moth is not coddled any more. It is time that it be taken seriously. Estimates now are that at least 20 per cent of the crop of apples and pears of the Pacific northwest are lost each year through the destruction wrought by the worms of the moth. In individual cases the loss runs as high as 50 per cent.

The moth is nothing if not prolivc. Two generations are produced each year during the growing season. This means that it is vital that the trees in the orchards be sprayed as many as six times a season.

ANTS AID PROSPECTORS

One way of prospecting in New Mexico is by examining the character of the anthills encountered in the mountain and their vicinity. Any mineral content of the land is likely to be revealed by the piles of soil brought to the surface by the ants, which often reach rather considerable depths in with explorations under the surface. will reveal the character of the material to be found immediately below and in this manner finds of great value have been made.

The fact that more meteorites are seen in the afternoon and evening than in the morning shows that their velocities must be, in general, greater than that of the earth, otherwise they would not overtake the earth in such great numbers. There is reason to believe that meteorites are different in their origin from shooting stars, that they are not true members of our solar system but are drawn into it from interstellar space by the attraction of the sun.—Nature Magazine.

Our new science of flying teaches us that a plane will not go down as long as it can go on. The birds have long known this and they fly. Keep going, beleiving, hoping loving and you cannot go under.

falfa meal and beanmeal, is productive and profitable. In production and profit over feed cost, the supplements ranked: Peameal, alfalfa meal, beanmeal, then no supplement.

Why is a man always shy about making bold assertions when his wife is present?

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One in love surrenders his independence—willingly but surrenders it.

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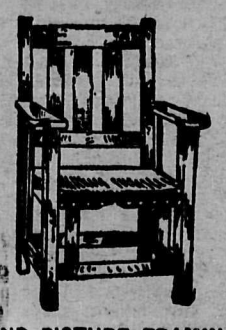
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