

NEW UTILITIES BOARD URGED IN LEGISLATURE

VICTORIA, Feb. 1.—The question of the re-establishment of the public utilities commission, of which the government expressed their approval last session, has been brought into the legislature by a resolution of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, which was submitted to the municipal committee of the legislature at its first meeting today.

The union asks straight out for the re-enactment of the public utilities act, or, in its place, some legislation to control public utilities and the companies supplying such, including the issuance of new capital. Pending such enactment, the union asks the government to exercise control under the water act of the rates charged by hydroelectric power companies for electricity supplied to municipalities and enforce the rates fixed by the board of investigation.

Mandamus Needed?

The dispute between the Grand Forks municipality and the West Kootenay Power company, whose capital is owned by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, set the ball rolling. Grand Forks municipality, represented by its mayor and Council F. A. McDiarmid, stated the case for the committee. The agreement under which the West Kootenay Power company supplies power to Grand Forks expires at the end of March, and the municipality has not yet been able to learn the intentions of the company in regard to future rates; in fact, it is expected that a mandamus will be required to secure an expression of its intentions. Under the water act, the board of investigation has complete power to test the question, but the municipality is in fear that, if the West Kootenay Power company indulged in juggling of its powers, as between the parent and the auxiliary companies, of which it owns the entire stock issue, the municipality's right of appeal will be jeopardized.

Dealing with the rates, Mr. McDiarmid said that the rate charged to Grand Forks was one and a half cents per kilowatt hour, compared with one cent in Victoria, and there was a serious difference of opinion between Grand Forks and the West Kootenay company on the rates. In Trail, power was being retailed to residents at one and six-tenths cents per kilowatt hour.

Point Grey Interested

City Comptroller Pilkington of Vancouver said that Point Grey municipality was interested in the question, as they had passed a resolution favoring the re-establishment of the public utilities commissioner some legislative enactment that would guarantee to the municipality the right to appeal. He added that the matter was not traversed in the projected legislation regarding Greater Vancouver.

The chairman said that the whole matter of the public utilities commission was one of policy for the government and was for the premier to decide. At his request the discussion was adjourned to enable a conference with J. J. Warren, president of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, on the subject.

Other Cities Affected

Penticton and Kelowna were not yet affected, added Mr. McDiarmid, but he expected that Kelowna would be affected in two or three years' time and would be the same position in which Grand Forks finds itself today; that is, it is extremely difficult to arrive at what is considered a fair rate of charge for power. The chief difficulty of Grand Forks just now, on the eve of the expiry of the agreement, is to arrive at a fair rate for the supply of electricity in bulk by the company to the city, which owns its own distribution.

Referring to the period when the public utilities act was operating, Mr. McDiarmid said that the experience then was that the act cost an immense amount of money, and that there were serious delays in the administration. It contained a clause that gave rise to a good deal of complaint, by which the commissioner was empowered to walk in and investigate the reasonableness of contracts already entered into and signed. They had assurances, he said, that that clause would never again be re-enacted.

Boasting's a thing most men despise,
But if you have that bent,
Better to boast of your rise
Than brag of your descent.

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 14

"Tell me what you know is true
I can guess as well as you."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

SMALL FRUITS FOR THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DRY BELT

The interior valleys of British Columbia are, as a whole, less suited to berry production than are the more humid sections along the coast. Nevertheless there are numerous commercial plantations in the Salmon, Armstrong and Kootenay districts, while the results of experiments at the Summerland experimental station indicate that even in the driest areas of the province quite a variety of small fruits may be grown with a fair measure of success. Given the right varieties there seems no reason why the tree fruit sections should not produce at least enough berries to supply the local demand.

The strawberry is probably the most local of all the berries in its adaptation to soil and climate. The Magoon, which is admirably suited to conditions at the coast, has not proved so well adapted to the intense sunshine and low humidity of the southern Okanagan. However, several other varieties, such as Magic Gem, Clark, Parsons and Van Sant have been grown to advantage in various parts of the dry belt. No matter what the variety, success with strawberries under semi-arid conditions is dependent largely upon maintenance of a uniform supply of moisture and a high state of fertility in the soil.

Raspberries also require careful irrigation and special attention to enrichment of the soil, an annual application of well rotted manure being advisable. The Cuthbert is still the standard of quality, but several new introductions promise severe competition from the standpoint of vigor, hardness and productivity. The Viking, an origination of the Vineland experimental station, is extremely vigorous and produces fruit of large size and high quality. The Minnesota fruit breeding station is responsible for another introduction called Latham, which combines large size good quality with exceptional hardiness.

Trailing blackberries such as the Loganberry and the Leucurella dewberry require to be laid on the ground and protected from winter injury in most interior districts. The vines may be covered completely with earth or a mulch of loose straw material. A certain amount of labor is involved, but this will not deter those who have once experienced the joy of sampling a luscious dewberry picked from the vine in a fully ripened condition.

Less care is required for the production of currants, for these are very hardy. They thrive best, however, when planted in rich, cool soil. Every orchardist should have a few bushes of Boskoop Giant (black) and Perfection (red) in his kitchen garden where the soil is fertile and a plentiful supply of water is available. Nor should the lowly gooseberry be forgotten. Poorman and Clark are two new varieties which appear to combine the high quality of the European type with the resistance to mildew characteristic of the American sorts.—R. C. Palmer, Summerland Experimental Station.

CACHE OF \$50,000 IN GOLD IN THE FRASER CANYON

VICTORIA.—The existence of a cache of at least \$50,000 in gold in the canyon of the Fraser river above Yale was revealed to deputy minister of public works, Patrick Philip, by Jason G. Allard of New Westminster, who was born at Fort Langley eighty years ago and who as a boy lived at Fort Yale.

When the gold rush of 1858 took place to the Fraser river Mr. Allard said an old Indian chief and a white man commenced business transporting miners up the river. The white man, named Insley, had one canoe and he amassed a fortune of \$3,000 in a short time. The Indian chief operated three canoes and as the rival canoe men made the same charge to the miners the native must have amassed a much larger fortune than the white man. The chief changed all his money into twenty dollar gold pieces and buried it. He died suddenly and shortly after his wife went blind, and although she tried to locate the hidden wealth, not knowing where it was hidden, she could not do so. The money is still buried some place in the Black Canyon.

NEW HEBRIDES

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

FRANCE and Great Britain have a strange partnership in the administration of the New Hebrides islands, which lie in the Pacific ocean about a thousand miles east of Australia. For a long time the islands were not formally under the control of any European country. But both British and French commercial activities were growing, especially the latter, owing to the proximity of France's territory, New Caledonia.

Neither power could obtain the agreement of the other to the annexation of the New Hebrides, so the problem was solved at least temporarily in 1878 by the joint declaration of France and Great Britain that the territory should be neutral. This agreement did not work very well, and in 1906 a protocol was entered into stating that the islands should become "a region of joint influence" by Great Britain and France, with separate administrations for the nationals of each, and a joint administration toward the natives. People of all other nationalities must choose or "opt" whether they are to be under British or French jurisdiction.

So today the islands have a queer "scrambled" government not very satisfactory to either the French or British trading companies, the plantation owners, the missionaries, or the natives. There is a British high commissioner and a French high commissioner in the islands; separate British and French police forces; and a joint court presided over by a Briton, a Frenchman, and a third judge selected by the king of Spain. Both languages are official, but neither is very useful in dealing with the natives. For the New Hebrides natives are still savages.

What the Natives Are Like

For years the natives of the islands were the prey of the "Blackbirders," or labor pirates, because they are generally considered more industrious and sturdier of build than the average Kanaka. They are reputed to have animalistic to be treacherous and of uncertain temper, facts probably due in some measure to the treatment of which they were subjected by these traders. They are Melanesian stock, below the medium in stature, and accentuate the ugliness of their broad, black faces and receding foreheads by sticking coconut fiber in their hair and adorning their ears and flat noses with rings. They pride themselves upon their weapons—spears, clubs, bows, and poisoned arrows—some of which are beautiful in design and elaborate pattern.

The women in general hold a degraded position. The wives of the more important men increase the number of the skirts which they wear at one time as an indication of their rank. The "pooh-bah's" wife wears as many as 40. The "better half" of a man is sometimes buried alive with husband upon his death.

Quiros, the Portuguese navigator, in 1606, was the first white man to see the rugged outline of the coast of the islands, which rise abruptly out of the deep sea in the hurricane zone of the tropics. Believing he had discovered the great southern continent which was at that time the dream of navigators, Quiros may be compared to Columbus, who thought he had found a route to India when he sighted the palm-fringed shores of the West Indies.

He called his discovery Australia del Espritu Santo, which has been shortened by traders to Santo and is applied to the largest island of the group. Some of the other large mountains and partly volcanic islands are Ambrym, Annatam, Aurora, Api, Pentecost, Eromanga, Mallicollo and Tanna, the home of the "great" lighthouse of the southern isles. Tanna volcano, which bursts forth brilliantly every three or four minutes.

Santo a Fertile Island

Counties streams cut Santo, which is 64 miles long and 32 miles wide, into broad, fertile valleys. From its shores and those of the neighboring islands tons of copra are sent to Sydney, Australia, and New Caledonia and shipped from there to soap

makes the world over. Coffee, cocoa and vanilla, as well as tropical fruit, grow in abundance. Oranges are said to grow so large that both a man's hand can scarcely span one of them, and the pineapples of the islands sometimes weigh 20 pounds. So rich is the soil and luxuriant the vegetation that in many places 5000 sheep can be kept on 2000 acres of land.

Vila harbor or Vila, which is set between mountain peaks and gemmed with islands, is the most important commercially among the many commodious and strategic harbors which the islands afford. The scattered little village which dozes under the shelter of its palm trees has built no pier to encourage its shipping. The cargoes must be loaded by the natives in small boats. Through the progress of conquering nations has left its mark in the Catholic and Presbyterian churches, the large wireless station and certain administrative buildings, the town is essentially native in character with its thatched-roof houses set amid the colorful hibiscus blossoms, and sometimes fortified with stone walls.

What the future of the islands is to be is a problem. British residents in the South seas, including the Australians and New Zealanders, are anxious to have France's governmental interests taken over by Great Britain or by one of the southern dominions acting for her. Most of the British nationals in the islands are Australians or New Zealanders. The British planters are not permitted to bring in coolie labor from India or elsewhere; but there is no such restriction on the French, who have introduced several thousand Tonkinese coolies.

Japan Crowding In

Then there is the problem of Japanese immigration. They have come large numbers, and the British see growing up a parallel situation to that in New Caledonia, where there are more than 6000 Japanese, and where they have a strong hold on the business activities of the islands, including the famous nickel mines there. The Australians fear that if the New Hebrides should pass entirely under French control, they might later fall into Japanese hands.

The French themselves greatly outnumber the British, and there are perhaps ten French trading ships busy in the islands to one British. In Vila, the capital, the French population outnumbers the British eight to one.

There have been a number of conferences between Great Britain and France at which an effort has been made to place the New Hebrides under a single jurisdiction. Representatives of Australia and New Zealand proposed either that Great Britain take a mandate over the islands, that the French debt to Britain be cancelled in exchange for France's interests, or that British African territory be traded to France for the New Hebrides. But France proposed that the British lower their flag and leave the French in possession.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Greer

IMPROPER OPERATION BLAMED ON DRIVER

LACK of care and proper operation is responsible for 65 per cent of all the automobile trouble.

I speak out of the book, right out of the records of my own school. This condition probably exists because so few owners have realized the necessity of learning really to understand the motor vehicle.

The way to get the most out of your car with the least outlay of money is to spend a few dollars and a little time in learning something about the automobile; how to prevent trouble; how to care properly for it and how to drive correctly.

Once you have this knowledge you can save many unnecessary bills and get a great deal more fun.

It is because of this need that automobile schools have been organized. In addition to the regular lessons on mechanical subjects, lectures are given by outside authorities on the starting, lighting and ignition systems, the storage battery and tires.

It has been said that accidents are decreasing, even though the number of automobiles in use on the highways of the country is on the increase. This is said to be due to more stringent traffic laws, better highways and a more careful pedestrian public.

Automobile drivers should be especially careful to avoid injuring pedestrians who cross the street in the middle of the block, though by all rules and regulations they should cross at street intersections.

A great many accidents and fatalities have been caused by those people on foot who attempt crossing a thoroughfare in a jam of motor traffic in the middle of the block. But the driver should be on the alert to watch for this type. It is very essential to have all brakes working properly, as it is common practice to speed up a bit between street intersections and if the brakes are not working an accident is very likely to occur.

More accidents result from faulty adjustments or application of brakes in my belief than from any other cause. It is important therefore to test your brakes frequently and at least once a month they should be given a thorough test by one who is experienced in this kind of work if the owner himself does not possess the proper knowledge of the work to be done.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION

HEALTH

IT IS often difficult to give a meaning to words which we use every day. One of these words is "Health." We say that we are healthy and yet, when asked to explain what we mean, we likely find it almost impossible to put our meaning into words.

In the first place, when we are healthy we are free from any obvious disease. That perhaps is the commonest idea of health. As long as an individual goes about his work and does not complain, he is thought of as healthy.

As a matter of fact, such people are not necessarily healthy in anything like the full meaning of the word. Freedom from disease is desirable, but health is far more than that. Health is something positive, something that brings happiness to us. The person with health faces the day's work with confidence, finds pleasure in his occupation, is able to do better work, and can fully enjoy the hours of relaxation.

It is surprising the number of people who spend a more or less miserable life, unable to accomplish the things of which they are capable because they have not health. These same people are surprised when, on a medical examination, they learn that there is something wrong with their bodies, something not perhaps serious enough to cause death, but sufficient to handicap them in their daily life and, perhaps, to make them grow prematurely old.

Again, there are those who miss the happiness that comes with health and yet are free from any physical blemish. These are the people who are not following the simple rules of hygienic living. We cannot rob our bodies of rest, fresh air or proper food and continue to have health.

Health is a condition of physical well-being that comes to those who are free from physical defects and who follow the simple rules of hygienic living.

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

PROVINCE WILL GET BACK HER LANDS

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Confirming previous reports that the lands of the Peace River block and the railway belt in British Columbia, would be returned to that province, Premier Mackenzie King made all but the formal announcement of the government's intention in the house of commons this afternoon. He reported that Mr. Justice Martin, who had presided over the commission investigating British Columbia's claims, had sent a letter declaring that there were claims in equity for the return of these lands.

"While the commissioner does not say there is a legal claim," the premier said, "he is of the opinion that there is a strong claim in equity and justice in the past of the province to the return of these lands."

The commissioner's report, the premier continued, would soon be tabled and the government, in its legislation, would be guided by the commissioner's recommendations. All that remains in the matter now, it is held here, is for the formal presentation of a measure returning to British Columbia 13,500,000 acres in the Peace River block and the railway belt.

The premier was resuming his speech in the debate on the king's speech, begun on Monday afternoon, when he announced that "I will be much surprised if the minister of finance does not announce a reduction in the public debt, a surplus and further tax reduction."

This afternoon Hon. Mr. King also announced that the government had reopened negotiations with Alberta for the return to that province of its natural resources. "I am authorized by the premier of Alberta to say to this parliament that they are proceeding in a manner satisfactory to him at the present time," said the premier.

Aster Seed Production

Asters mature seed freely at the Summerland experimental station. Accordingly experiments were commenced to ascertain the possibilities of an aster seed industry for the Okanagan. Two crops of seed secured indicate that this industry may be profitable if properly conducted.

The early varieties such as Early Wonder and Queen of Market types may be expected to produce full crops of seed every year. Further testing is necessary before later varieties can be recommended.

Growers should obtain the best obtainable strains of not more than four varieties. These should be grown in plots. Every plant showing any variation of color or type should be removed. Two or three of the best plants of each variety should be saved for stock seed and the rest discarded. This plan should be followed until the strain is fixed in type and color.

Samples of seed should be submitted to leading British seedsmen for trial. If these find the trials satisfactory they may offer contracts at prices that will yield profitable returns to the grower. These seedsmen cater to a discriminating trade which insists upon purity of variety, so that the seedsmen must have confidence in his contracting grower. Anything that undermines that confidence will ruin the industry.

The seed should be started in a greenhouse or mild hotbed. When the second pair of leaves develop the plants are set two inches apart each way in flats and grown in cold frames. A second transplanting helps to develop a stocky root system. Set in the open as soon as danger of frost is past. Thirty inches apart each way is a good distance for seed selection purposes. The plants are then handled as they would be for flower production. The blooms are left to mature on the plant. They are then picked separately by hand into sacks and thoroughly dried. The sacks are rubbed and shaken until the down separates and the seed is finally cleaned by sieves.—Wm. Melvin Fleming, Summerland Experimental Station.

POPULAR, OF COURSE

First Youth—Do you find yourself popular with the girls?
Second Youth—Oh, yes; I own a car.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

Notes • Notions • Notables

IT IS often and truly said that today's radical is tomorrow's conservative. Isaac Watts was not allowed to preach in a Church of England. Go into any Anglican church today and can hear his great hymn: "Our God Our Help in Ages Past." The hope of mankind's betterment lies in the open door of the mind.

THERE died in Louisiana not long ago an old negress who was a grown woman when she was "imported" from her native Africa. Most of the slaves who were set free after the civil war had been born in the United States, but she was one of the original stock actually captured and brought from her native land in 1825.

FRIESIAN cattle were mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus as being of importance as early as the year 28 A.D. Perhaps because of this early start, or by reason of the favorable location of the province in regard to industrial cities of northern Europe, Friesland farmers have grown prosperous through many years of furnishing their neighbors with butter and cheese.

ALTHOUGH Hoot Gibson, the western star, is noted for his horsemanship, his intimate friends know him equally well as an auto race driver. Indeed, it was only phenomenal success in pictures that kept Hoot from going permanently into the auto race game. Recently "on location," Hoot spent an evening with a fortune teller who in the course of her reading pulled the old bromide: "Let me warn you; some one is going to cross your path." "Don't you think you'd better warn the other party?" asked Hoot anxiously.

DETERMINATION of the average useful life practically to be expected for buildings of every principal type is the purpose of an investigation being made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The work is being carried on at the request of the United States bureau of internal revenue. The bureau is seeking thus to obtain data which may be used in determining the rules to be followed in computing the depreciation and obsolescence of real estate improvements as allowed under the income tax law.

"COOK'S CROFT," made famous by Dick Turpin, is the cause of a dispute between the British ministry of agriculture and the rector of Fawkham, England. The land hand has two owners, yet in a sense is no man's land, because it is in no parish, and the rector refuses to collect any tithes from it. Part of it has been sold and the ministry of agriculture wishes to reapportion it for tithes, but the rector claims that as it has never been apportioned it therefore cannot be reapportioned and no one can claim it. In 1700, the spot was called "Three Gates" because of three gates that stood under an old tree in the lonely spot. Turpin stood under the tree when he robbed the Gravesend coach.

TONNAGE of a ship refers not to its weight, as is often supposed, but to its carrying capacity. The term originated in the time of King Henry VII of England, who introduced one of the first navigation acts of its kind in which the importation of Bordeaux wine in any vessel except those owned by his lieges was forbidden. The liquor was carried in huge barrels called tuns, and since then the cargo capacity of a ship has been measured by tonnage or tonnage, the modern term. In connection with war vessels, however, the word refers to the weight of water they displace or their displacement tonnage, the common way of describing the weight of other ships.

ANTIDOTES for the poison of the rattlesnake, copperhead and the water moccasin, which, if injected into the blood-stream within a few hours after a bite has been suffered, will almost certainly prevent death, have been prepared by a Brazilian doctor. With the aid of the army and other agencies, he collected the venom of more than 4000 rattlesnakes, then proceeded to develop antidotes or antitoxins by inoculating horses. The process was a complicated one and involved preparations from the venom of more than thirty species of rattlesnakes. Each is slightly different, but all work on the same principle. The preparations have been tested by the public health service.

THE trade of carpenters has always been one of the highly honored professions in the Holy Land. Nineteen hundred years ago a humble carpenter's shop in Nazareth became the training school for a religious leader. Today Nazareth is again the site of a training school, founded and operated by Americans. Carpentry still holds its prestige in the Near Eastern countries, as is indicated in a recent report from Miss Agnes Evon of Pittsfield, Mass., educational director of the Near East relief in Palestine. While the site of the original house of the carpenter in Nazareth has become a church visited by thousands of pilgrims, there is something remarkably appropriate in Miss Evon's statement that only a stone's throw away American philanthropy has established a training school for carpenters. She says: "Just across a narrow street from the spot in Nazareth where tradition says Joseph taught the young Jesus the use of saw and plane, 200 orphaned children are being instructed in the same trade. In an industrial school operated without thought of worldly gain these children are learning from Americans the art of constructing the homes so needed in Palestine and Syria, themselves torn by war and overbowing with refugees. In a building boom embracing all the Near Eastern lands, under the leadership or encouragement of the Near East relief, more than 100,000 homes are being built or rebuilt by refugees."

The use of bodyguards by presidents of the United States dates back to Andrew Johnson, who was the first American president to go around guarded.

With the Pilot Away SUNSHINE

WHETHER our provincial Conservative friends like or not, they must accept responsibility for a novelty in political practice which has no parallel in Canadian politics. While the legislature in which their party is an important factor is in session dealing with the business of British Columbia, their leader is three thousand miles away in another assembly dealing with business of an altogether different nature.

It is now nearly fifteen months since Hon. S. F. Tolmie at Kamloops was chosen leader of the Conservative party of British Columbia, and he, therefore, has been absent from his post throughout one session and will be away during the second session. If the Dominion parliament should sit five or six months, as it sometimes does, provincial Conservatives will not see their leader again until after that time, no matter how pressing may be the party's problems or how urgent the political affairs of this province.

At no time is the actual presence of a leader more imperatively needed by a party than when it is engaged in parliament or legislature. It is true the Conservative members of the assembly have chosen Mr. Pooley as leader in that sphere, but obviously that expedient exposes the party to more harm than good. How can Mr. Pooley, not being the leader of the Conservative party, authoritatively speak for that party in the house? To what extent can the views he expresses on matters which arise from day to day be regarded as the views of his leader who, immersed in the business of parliament at Ottawa, can not be familiar with them, and in any case could not advise or instruct Mr. Pooley quickly enough to enable the advice or instruction to be used.

The situation, we perceive, is not without its advantages as far as Dr. Tolmie is concerned, for it gives him a perfect alibi when his party in the legislature makes a monkey of itself. On the other hand, it can not accord any satisfaction to the rank and file of the Conservative element in British Columbia who do not believe the ailments of their party can be assuaged by absent treatment.

This unique situation is the outcome of the dissension which has existed in the Conservative ranks for the last four or five years. If the party had treated its former leader, W. J. Bowser, with ordinary decency instead of callously abandoning him in defeat, the present hopeless state of affairs regarding the leadership would not have developed. The provincial party's revolt against Mr. Bowser was a mere flash in the pan, as the election of 1924 plainly showed, and the party subsided when its leader and provider sought new pastures.

Dr. Tolmie is in an impossible position. If there is anything plain in this world it is that he can not adequately lead the Conservative party in British Columbia and at the same time represent Victoria at Ottawa any more than one can properly serve two masters. The responsibility for this unsatisfactory situation does not lie altogether at the doctor's door. He did not want the conservative leadership. On the contrary, it was one of the last things he did want and he made that clear when the post was pressed upon him at Kamloops with frantic arguments and appeals which he found himself unable to resist. He also clearly pointed out that it would be impossible for some time for him to leave the federal field. His mistake lay in accepting the leadership under any conditions unless he intended to devote his entire time to it. His party's mistake lay in offering a leadership to which so many reservations were attached. In such unusual circumstances how on earth can the Conservative party, practically leaderless, without an authoritative mouth-piece for much of the time, commend itself to the favorable judgment of the people of British Columbia?—Victoria Daily Times.

A GALE which almost brought disaster to Samuel R. Savage, Hurfville, N. J., farmer, brought him a rich store of honey. The storm bowled over a century-old butternut tree, which in falling grazed the Savage farmhouse by merre inches. The farmer engaged men to chop up the tree. When the trunk was split open many pounds of honey in the comb were salvaged.

BELL-TOLLING—or "campanology," to use a more dignified term—is a favorite indoor sport for Oxford, England, students now that the rainy winter season has set in. At special times the students are formed in groups and tug at the bell ropes of Oxford's many chapels and churches. The uninitiated scoff, but the "campanologists" maintain that bell-ringing is not only an art but excellent exercise.

Poems From Eastern Lands

CHINA

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER

Where grows the willows near the eastern gate
 And 'neath their leafy shade we could recline,
 She said at evening she would me await,
 And brightly now I see the day-star shine!

Here where the willows near the eastern gate
 Grow, and their dense leaves make a shady gloom
 She said at evening she would me await,
 See now the morning star the sky illumine.

—From The Shi-King.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

The ice harvesters are now working overtime in this neighborhood.

It is estimated that there are more than seventy men getting out ties in the neighborhood of Fisherman creek.

A report is again in circulation to the effect that it is proposed to run a tunnel from Greenwood to Phoenix, tapping the leads between the two towns and getting 2100 feet below Phoenix. The tunnel would a little over three miles in length and cost about three million dollars.

Ten thousand dollars is to be expended in developing the Little Bertha mine on the North Fork during the coming summer.

A slightly inebriated gentleman lurched into a cafe late one night and sat down at one of the tables. Holding the menu card upside down he gravely inspected it for several moments. Suddenly, in an excited manner, he yelled, "Waiter, waiter! C'mere quick, send for the manager; there's been a terrible mistake made, a terrible mistake!"

"What is it, sir?" gravely demanded the waiter.

"Just look at this," shouted the drunk, wildly waving the menu, "those darn fool printers have printed this thing upside down."

BACKING A LOSER

Little Willie was meeting his grandfather for the first time.

"I am your paternal grandfather," said the old man.

"What does that mean?" asked Willie.

"It means that I am on your father's side."

"Are you?" replied Willie. "Well, you can take it from me that you are on the wrong side of this family."

Domestic Service

"What are you doing in the kitchen, Thomas?" inquired the inquisitive wife. "I am opening a can of tomatoes, if you particularly wish to know," he impatiently rejoined.

"And what are you opening it with?"

"Why, with a can-opener. Did you think I was using my teeth?" he added, savagely. "Oh, no, dear," she sweetly replied; "but I know you are not opening it with prayer."

Dugald was ill, and his friend Donald took a bottle of whisky to him. Donald gave the invalid one glass and said:

"Ye'll git anither ane in the mornin'."

About five minutes passed, and then Dugald suddenly exclaimed:

"Ye'd better let me hae the ither noo, Donald; we hear o' sae mony sudden deaths nooadays."

A GOOD DOCTOR

"Let me kiss those tears away, sweetheart," he begged tenderly....

....She fell into his arms and he was very busy for a few minutes....

....But the tears flowed on....

...."Will nothing stop them," he asked, breathlessly....

...."No," she murmured.... "It's hay fever; but go on with the treatment."

It was a dear old lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing alarm the driver continually putting his hand outside as a signal to the following traffic.

"Young man," she said, "you look after that car of yours, and watch where you are going. I'll tell you when it starts raining."

The very first type-printed book with illustrations was a Latin edition of the Biblia Pauperum, printed by Albrecht Pfister, of Bamberg, in 1461. There are only two copies known: One in the John Rylands Memorial Library, at Manchester, England; the other in the French National Library in Paris.

THE EASIER WAY

Fireman (to captain)—Please, sir, the schoolhouse is burning down, but we can't get up to the second floor without a ladder.

Captain—That doesn't matter; you just wait till the second floor is burned down and then you can get in.

Note the fly in the molasses and apply the lesson taught; he was where he had no business and for punishment was caught. Life is full of traps and pitfalls, set for unsuspecting feet; but we bite and take our chances, like the fly, to gain the sweet.

SARCASM

The Man—Two eggs poached medium soft, buttered toast, not too hard, coffee, not too much cream in it.

The Waiter—Yes, sir. Would you like an special design on the dishes

A fool there was and he saved his rocks, even as you and I; but he took them out of the old strong box when a salesman called with some wildcat stocks, and the fool was stripped to his shirt and socks, even as you and I.

FLIGHTS

"I have admired some of your flights of oratory."

"Please don't mention them," said Senator Sorghum. "Rhetorical aviation doesn't appear to count at present."

ALL IN

"Are returns all in?" asked the nervous candidate on election night.

"Not quite," replied the faithful henchman grimly, "but enough to show that you are."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From \$25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON,

City Clerk.

Sometimes the informality of the spoken word is more effective than a letter.

"LONG DISTANCE, PLEASE"



British Columbia Telephone Company

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

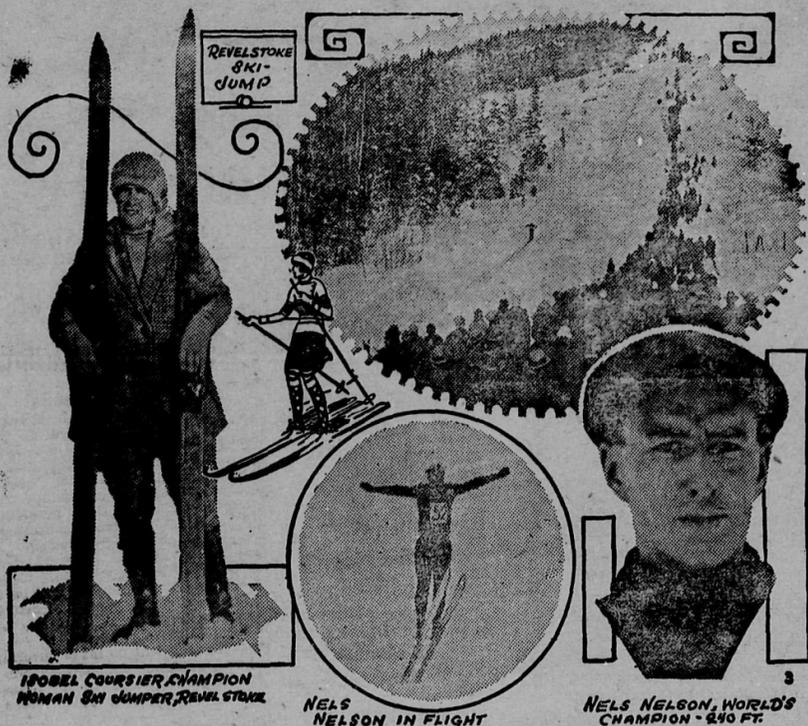
Regimental Piping Awards Announced



1 Inter-Regimental Trophy presented by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific. 2 Lt. Charles Dunbar, winner of the trophy. 3 Piper Neil Sutherland, winner of second trophy.

As a question of military status was involved in the regimental bagpipe competition held at the Banff Highland Gathering in September, the final decision as to the holders of the trophies was referred by mutual consent to the Minister of National Defence, under whose authority the competition was held. The decision has just been given by Major-General Thacker, Chief of General Staff, to the effect that the trophy given by Mr. E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as originally offered to pipers from Highland Regiments, be awarded to Lieutenant Charles Dunbar, D.C.M., Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario—this being accompanied by a cash prize of \$100.00. Under this ruling Pipe-Major McPherson, of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, ranks for second prize of \$50.00 and Pipe-Sergeant Hugh McBeth, of the Calgary Highlanders, for third prize of \$25.00. Piper Neil Sutherland, of the Twelfth Signal Battalion, Canadian Corps of Signallers, Regina, is awarded the first place in the competition for a trophy of equivalent value as Champion Pipe Player, Canadian Militia, the trophy to be held by the contestant who wins it in two successive competitions and the trophy remaining the property of the unit to which the winner belongs. Neil Sutherland receives \$100.00 cash as winner. Second in this competition is Pipe-Major James Hamilton, of the Canadian Fusiliers, London, Ontario, who receives a substantial cash prize.

Revelstoke, Queen City of the Ski-Jumpers



ISOBEL COURSIER, CHAMPION WOMAN SKI JUMPER REVELSTOKE

NELS NELSON IN FLIGHT

NELS NELSON, WORLD'S CHAMPION - 240 FT.

The town of Revelstoke, nestled among the Selkirk Mountains in the broad valley of the Columbia river, in British Columbia, is noted for two things: its National Park, situated on top of Mount Revelstoke, and its world famous ski-jump where world records have been made and up to the present date not surpassed.

The Revelstoke Winter Carnival extends from February 6-10 inclusive. During this celebration the fourteenth annual ski-jumping tournament takes place on February 7-8. The famous hill, where the jumps are made, has a total length of 1,780 feet, with a runway of 500 feet. The distance from the take off to the farthest point at which a safe landing is assured, is 230 feet, or 40 feet beyond the present world record.

Nels Nelson, a brakeman on the Canadian Pacific Railway, established his world record jump of 240 feet in 1925. The woman's record jump of 84 feet was also made on the Revelstoke ski hill in 1922, by Isobel Coursier, a record which still stands.

Little children in this mountain town who can do little more than walk begin to ski as soon as there is sufficient snow and they are brought up to think no more of skiing than the average child thinks of walking. The children have their own hill and little jumps from which they graduate one by one.

Revelstoke has an unusually large skating rink for the size of the town and there are four curling rinks. The dates for the Banff Winter Carnival are from February 4-11, making it possible for sport enthusiasts to

take part in both events.

Canadians are great lovers of the out-of-doors and winter sports are an important factor in the lives of young people in this land of the maple leaf. Quebec and Montreal are the two eastern centers for sports, Winnipeg in the middle west and Banff and Revelstoke still farther west. Western Canada has an abundance of sunshine and the weather is all anyone could desire for it does not freeze and thaw alternately, postponing special competitions or trips, but remains a fairly even temperature. Canadians and Americans will soon realize the facility of traveling long distances and spending large sums of money to enjoy winter sports in Norway, Sweden or Switzerland when there are so many delightful winter resorts in the Dominion of Canada.

GENERAL NEWS

Saint John—Almost 200 new Danish colonists were added to the settlement of New Denmark in the course of the past year, and the population of the colony is now 800. Colonists are prospering and a further increase in activity is expected in 1923.

Morris Ackerman, acknowledged as one of the leading authorities on fishing and hunting on this continent, urges protection and a close season for great northern pike, grey trout and doré in Ontario and reduction of number allowed to be caught in a day below the figure of four specimens now permitted. Otherwise depletion will cause heavy loss in diminished tourist traffic.

French-Canadian folk songs are becoming more and more popular as was shown by the recent recital at the Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston, addressed by J. Murray Gibbon and illustrated by songs by Charles Maréchal, well-known singer of French-Canadian songs. Boston University students and many members of the Canadian Club and of Boston Musical societies attended the recital.

Ottawa—A shipment of six bacon type pure-bred swine from Canadian farms to New Zealand has recently been made. Three of the hogs were Canadian type Berkshires from Ridgeway, Ontario, and were prize winners at the Royal Fair. The other three were Tamworths from Ontario and Quebec breeders. This is the first year that hogs have been imported into New Zealand from North America since 1916. Other shipments are expected to follow shortly.

The annual dog-racing classic—the Eastern International Dog-Sled Derby—will again be run in Quebec City, February 20-22 next under the auspices of the Winter Sports association of that city. It will cover 120 miles in the three days and already some of the best known mushers in the United States and Canada are entered for the race which carries a cash prize of \$1,000 and custody for a year of a handsome gold cup.

Calgary — More than \$500,000 worth of cattle from the farms of the province of Alberta were exported to the United States between July 1st and November 30, 1922, according to the report of the American Consul at Calgary. The shipments include some 12,000 head, comprising stockers, feeders and butcher cattle. The American markets at the present time are very inviting to stockmen in Western Canada and shipments have shown greater activity during the past six months than in any similar period since 1922.

Canadian Pacific Express, railway and steamships and finally an airplane were employed to carry two boxes of roses from Brampton, Ont. to Paris, France as a gift at Christmas. They were sent by Lt-Col. J. Mackenzie of Toronto to Princess Carolyn de Faucigny-Lucinge and to Countess Odon de Lubersac and only the heavy snowfall that swept Great Britain at that time prevented them from being placed on Christmas morning. As it was, they arrived two days later as fresh as though they had just been plucked.

Yankee Puzzled
An American staying at a Scottish shooting lodge was awakened early in the morning by an ear-piercing noise under the bedroom window. "Luvva Mike," he said the man who brought in the morning tea, "what's that?" "That's Donald playing the bagpipes, sir," came the reply. "Gee," muttered the American, "I thought it was some one torturing a haggis!"

Save the Pieces
"What a pretty name your maid has!" remarked a visitor. "Oh, that isn't her real name," was the reply; "we call her 'Dawn' because she is always breaking!"

Within a year or two a new city is expected to be in existence in the far northern wilderness.

The first requisite of a railway has been provided for. A branch 85 miles long from the Hudson Bay railway will be constructed by the Canadian National railways. Toward its construction the Manitoba government will guarantee deficits up to \$100,000 a year for five years and the Flin Flon interests will contribute \$250,000.

The government has given guarantees as to freight rates, and the corporation has given guarantees as to the damages that will result from its to be erected.

Two power sites are available, one at Islands falls on the Churchill river and one at White Mud falls on the Nelson. The corporation favors the latter, where 250,000 to 400,000 horse power is available. A transmission line 270 miles long will be necessary. The power developed is to be made available to other mining companies and for pulp and paper mill, which may be established in connection with the adjacent wood-pulp areas.

A United States house is expected to do the underwriting and the Canadian public will no doubt be given a

Some people still use bulk tea—They think it cheaper—it isn't—for they are paying for dust and siftings and for wanting flavour—They have not discovered "SALADA"—dust-free, fresh, full-flavoured—sealed in metal.

"SALADA" TEA

chance to participate.

Prospector Given Credit
Jack Hammel, a veteran Canadian prospector and mining promoter, is given much of the credit for the Flin Flon development. Some years ago the property was acquired by the Mining Corporation of Canada, one of the successful cobalt silver companies. From this company the Whitney-Channing syndicate secured its option. Under the terms of the deal the mining corporation retains a 15 per cent interest in the property. Some thirty-five miles from the

Flin Flon ore body there has been located a similar deposit known as the Sherritt-Gordon property, which some say is bigger than Flin Flon and in which Noah Timmins, head of the Hollinger and Noranda, is heavily interested. Development there is expected to proceed simultaneously, perhaps under a merger arrangement. There are a number of smaller properties in the territory. One estimate of the value of the ore in Flin Flon places it at \$268,000,000, so that with Sherritt-Gordon there is probably \$500,000,000 in sight.



Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for
Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

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

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

ENERGY!

CASCADE PALE BEER

is a healthful beverage for every season. Used regularly with meals Cascade Beer imparts not only the nourishment of the excellent grains from which it is made, it assists valuably in the assimilation of other foods and with its vitamin content makes up for the lack of vitamins from which modern diet so often suffers.

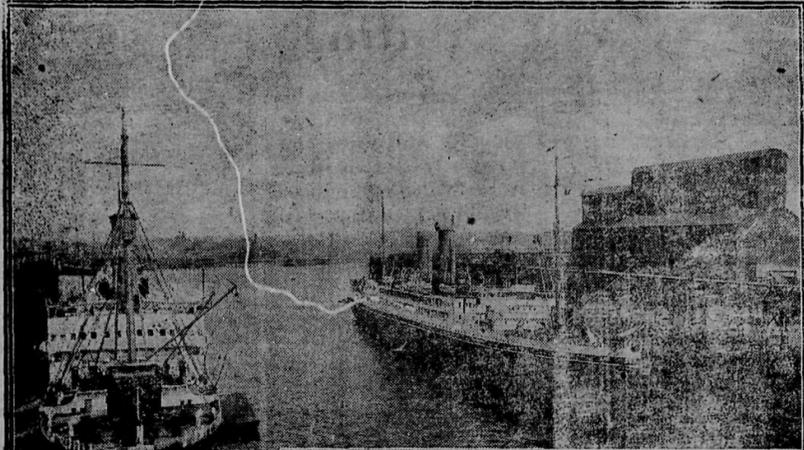


Every Day in the Year you may have CASCADE BEER carefully brewed and bottled by the VANCOUVER BREWERIES LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C. on your table as a useful and restful part of your meals. CASCADE BEER for sale at Government Liquor Stores and Beer Parlors.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED
Vancouver, B.C.

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

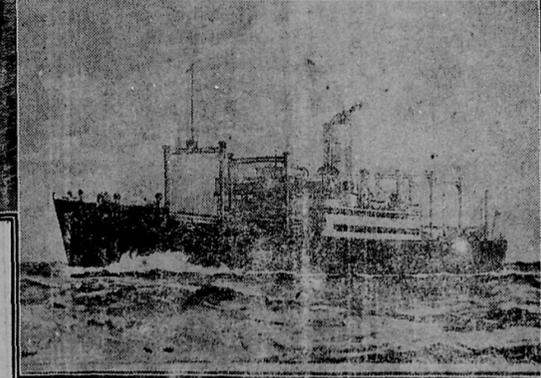
First of New Fleet at Saint John



Saint John Harbour

Completing her maiden trip across the Atlantic, the "Beaverburn" new fast cargo liner for the Canadian Pacific Railway fleet, docked at Saint John, N.B. to receive the official welcome of several officials of that company, among whom were, W. R. MacInnes, vice-president in charge of traffic, and W. A. Walnwright, assistant to the chairman, Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, also the harbour officials of that port. A thorough inspection was made of the vessel and appreciation of her qualities was expressed.

The Beaverburn is the first of five fast cargo vessels, which will be known as the "Beaver" class, displacing 10,000 tons and having a length of over 500 feet. These ships are capable of making the ocean passage in ordinary weather condi-



S. S. Beaverburn

tions at an average speed of fifteen knots, the Beaverburn however, attained a speed of 16 knots on her trial trip.

These cargo ships will provide a weekly departure from Canada every Friday, arriving in London nine and a half days later. Montreal is to be their Canadian port during the summer and Saint John in the winter. The liners are considered the finest and highest class of cargo ships afloat today. Another steamer

of the passenger style, the Duchess of Bedford will be launched at the Clydebank shipyard's January 24.

Altogether there are to be five Duchess liners attached to the Canadian Pacific Steamships. To date the Duchess of Atholl has been launched, the Duchess of Bedford will be launched shortly, while in 1923 the third and fourth to be delivered will be Duchess of Richmond and Duchess of Cornwall, with one more ship to come.

Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon

CANADA'S industrial drama has shifted to a new point in the far northern wilderness, bearing the intriguing name of Flin Flon. To reach Flin Flon the crow flies 400 miles northeast from Winnipeg, leaving behind former jumping-off points of civilization such as Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and LePas, the junction point of the progressing Hudson Bay railway. Flin Flon lies close to the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In the Flin Flon area has been discovered an immense body of mineral-bearing copper, zinc and gold in rich volume. Its existence has been known for several years, but so inaccessible is the region that proving-up operations have been difficult and slow. However, it is now accepted as an established fact that the ore body equals in value anything that has hitherto been discovered in Canada, including the lead-zinc mines of British Columbia or the nickel or gold mines of Ontario.

For a couple of years the property has been under option to the Whitney-Channing syndicate of Boston and New York. The period of the option expired on December 1. For weeks

prior to the closing of the deal on that date great excitement surrounded daily conferences in Winnipeg and Ottawa. The public recognized in the transaction something more than an ordinary business deal. It marked, in addition, another climax in the constantly unfolding romance in the development of the great waste plains of the North.

Three Governments Involved
Three governments were involved in the negotiation, those of the Dominion, of Manitoba and of Saskatchewan. All points at issue are said to have been closed and the decks are cleared for action. An immediate expenditure of from \$80,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is expected.

THE CITY GRAND FORKS

The gambling in mining shares, which has been rampant in this province for a couple of weeks, appears to have extended to the "wild-cats" at the present moment. The craze seems to have reached this city, and there is considerable talk of the re-establishment of the "bucket shop." Meanwhile, the epidemic is adding no wealth is being added to the province, nor is it increasing the mining of ore from the ground. It is simply the sharks mining the lambs.

F. M. Black, chairman of the interior committee of direction, operating under the British Columbia produce marketing act, states that the board has no intention of releasing potatoes from control. An impression exists in some quarters, Mr. Black intimates, that potatoes are to be released for the balance of the season, but the board is contemplating no change of any nature.

The Liberal Association will hold a Card Party at the Committee Rooms (the old Veterans' Hall), First Street, on Wednesday evening, February 8th, commencing at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Suitable prizes. Admission 25 cents.

A couple of school boys, arrested on a charge of stealing some tickets through the window at the box office at the Empress theater, had a preliminary hearing today, but the case was adjourned.

Trail is accused of the friendly act of unloading a trainload of hoboos onto this city. At least they were here, and it is said that they came here at the expense of the metallurgical Mecca.

Joe Spratt returned to Franklin this week. There are now about a dozen men employed on development work at the Union mine in that camp.

After fighting mud and snowslides all winter, and being compelled to make detours, Kettle Valley passengers are again running on schedule time.

Fred Harrigan came up from Spokane and visited friends here for a couple of days this week. He returned to Spokane yesterday.

W. J. Barton was again removed to the Grand Forks hospital on Monday last, suffering from stomach troubles.

C. McCallum visited his parents in this city for a couple of days this week. He returned to Spokane on Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Silverwood, of the Anglican church, has been confined to his home by illness during the present week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Norris returned on Saturday from a week's visit to Vancouver and other coast cities.

METALIZED CLOTH SPELLS RUIN FOR THE TAILORS

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Gloom held forth in the London tailor shops today, despite the fact that the day was the sunniest of the year. The sad outlook was caused by the announcement that "metalized" suits that won't wear out were possibilities of the future. Demonstrations of the new metalization process were given by W. I. Einstein, said to be related to Professor Einstein of relativity fame. They were attended by many scientists, who saw suitings and other materials which it was claimed would last a lifetime.

NOTICE

Another of these Pleasant

CARD PARTIES

Will be given by the

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

at the

OLD VETERANS' HALL

WED., FEB. 8th

at 8 p.m.

Nice Prizes
Good Refreshments
Admission 25 Cts

PUBLIC SCHOOL

PERFECT ATTENDANCE

The following pupils of the Grand Forks Central school were neither absent nor late during the month of January:

PRINCIPAL'S CLASS—GRADE VIII

Mildred Anderson	Hazel Mason
Harold Bailey	Betty Massie
Helen Baszczak	Euphie McCallum
Ian Clark	Florence McDougall
Norman Cooke	Enid Morris
Lucille Donovan	Elvera Peterson
Katie Dorner	George Savage
Clarence Henderson	Elsie Scott
Mazie Henderson	Fred Wenzel
Daisy Malm	

DIVISION II

James Allan	Lyrle Kidd
John Baker	Barbara Love
Alberta Biddlecome	Genevieve Mitchell
Robert Carlson	Florence McDonald
Charlie Egg	James Robertson
Edith Gray	Tony Santano
Bessie Henderson	Edna Scott
Chester Hutton	Phyllis Simmons
Dorothy Innes	Gordon Wilkins
May Jones	

DIVISION III

Lloyd Bailey	Janet Mason
Margaret Baker	Windsor Miller
Alice Bird	Myrtle Mitchell
Fermin Bousquet	Jean McDonald
Mike Boyko	Jack McDonald
Steve Boyko	Gordon Mudie
John Crisp	George O'Keefe
Junie Danielson	Winifred O'Keefe
Catherine Davis	Vivian Peterson
Peter DeWilde	Norman Ross
Lola Hutton	

DIVISION IV

Lillian Biddlecome	Veronica Kuva
Lois Dinsmore	Irene Lightfoot
Freda Dorner	Audrey Markell
Jimmie Graham	Mabel Miller
Williamina Gray	Thora Robinson
George Howey	Annie Starchuk
Irene Hutton	Carl Wolfram
Robert Kidd	

DIVISION V

Gladys Clark	Catherine McDonald
Lindsay Clark	Sadie McDonald
Roger Dondale	William Ogloff
Doris Egg	Joe Pohoda
John Gowans	Annie Ronald
Barney Hlady	George Ronald
Mary Kuva	Frances Sandner
Crystal Mason	May Thompson
Ralph Meakes	

DIVISION VI

Margaret Cookson	Doris Mattocks
Marion Cooper	Walter Meakes
Jean Dinsmore	Wilma Miller
Audrey Donaldson	Valarian Ruzicka
Helen Dorner	Mike Starchuk
Ruth Kidd	Ruby Wilkinson
Effie Knight	Glen Willis

DIVISION VII

Daniel McDonald	Jessie McNiven
-----------------	----------------

DIVISION VIII

Pete Boyko	Grant McDonald
Norah Chapman	Donald McNiven
Charles Cook	Bernard McPherson
Roma Donaldson	Alfred Peterson
Henry Dorner	Maimie Peterson
George Egg	Annie Pidobrozny
Sanford Fee	Henry Pohoda
Alexander Gray	Florrie Ritco
John Hansen	Victoria Ritco
Douglas Howey	Burbank Taggart
Bruce Kidd	Gerard Taggart
Jacob Kuffinoff	Virginia Vant
Catherine Kuva	Corinne Wright
James Lawrence	Jean Elliott
Garth Logdson	

WOULD BREAK FROM MARKET CONTROL

VICTORIA, Feb. 1.—Vegetable growers along the main line, from Chase to Lytton, in Salmon Arm, Kamloops and Yale districts, are anxious to have their industry divorced from the provisions of the market act, and will state their case before the agricultural committee of the legislature as soon as a date is mutually agreed upon for a hearing. The committee will also hear a large number of recommendations from the advisory board of the Farmers' Institute.

Dr. Wrinch, Skeena, is the new chairman of the committee in place of the late Dr. Rothwell. In nominating, D. McPherson, F. Greenwood, declared that a medical man was necessary, as the industry of agriculture needed doctoring. J. R. Colley was elected secretary.

But He Will

"I hear you have got a job in a bank. I suppose that was because you know the banker."

"Well, it was probably because the banker didn't know me."

Unmanned

Mrs. Jones—I hear that Passe is a wreck from losing the man she expected to marry?

Mrs. Smith—It's completely unmanned her, my dear.

Turned the Tide

Bin—The tide has turned and is going out.

Dix—I on't blame it. Do you notice that homely girl going into the water?"

GENERAL NEWS

Another barometer of the state of Western Canada's agricultural progress is the sale of school lands in the Prairie Provinces which in 1927 were the best on record. In all 480,468 acres were disposed of for a total of \$3,333,957, representing an average of \$18.70 per acre. The lowest price obtained was \$7 per acre and the highest \$79.

Appointment was announced recently of R. F. Angus to be assistant superintendent of the C.P.R. Montreal Terminal. Mr. Angus, who joined the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in 1919, is the grandson of R. B. Angus, one of the creators of the system, and nephew of Sir Vincent Meredith, chairman of the Bank of Montreal.

Ten-year-old John Wyllie Barbour travelled recently alone from his aunt in Los Angeles to his father in Glasgow, a distance of about seven thousand miles, in care of C.P.R. train and boat officials from Chicago on. John thought the climate here was little different to California and wore no overcoat or hat left it packed in his trunk, but he changed his mind at Montreal where he struck sub-zero weather. He arrived safe and sound, and will come back in the spring.

A paradise for the outside camper will be ready next summer when the government finishes the new camp ground in the Rocky Mountains Park within half a mile of Banff, on Tunnel Mountain. The camp, which on its old site last July accommodated 11,553 persons, is specially popular among prairie farmers between seeding time and harvest. Charge is only a dollar for a party for three weeks, and running water, garbage removal, dinner shelters, electric light and even pay telephones are provided for campers.

Around ten thousand snowshoosers and their friends will visit Montreal on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Snowshoosers' Association to be held in Montreal February 3-6. The convention is international in scope since it takes in the American Snowshoosers' Association with over 1,500 members in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, while there are also representatives from the Manitoba Snowshoosers' Association and local bodies from all over the province of Quebec.

Making his second visit to Canada in 44 years, Seymour Hicks, noted British actor, with his wife, the equally well-known English stage favorite, Ellaline Terriss, and their daughter Beky, with a company of 26, arrived at Halifax this month, played a week there and three days at Saint John as the opening phase of a four months' tour that will embrace the whole Dominion to Victoria and back. Mr. Hicks travelled C.P.R. and will conclude his tour May 5.

The increased buying power of the Canadian people and the surplus funds in their possession for investment in the last few years is accounted for by the increased production of the Dominion, substantial increments having been recorded since 1923 and a new record made, according to estimates, in 1927. The value of gross production in Canada in 1923 was \$4,946,000,000; in 1924 it was \$5,263,000,000; in 1925 \$5,599,000,000; in 1926 \$5,656,241,624 and in 1927, according to the estimate of the "Financial Post," \$5,755,793,700. Production in 1927 exceeded that of 1926 by approximately \$100,000,000 and that of 1923 by \$809,000,000. Agriculture accounted for \$1,000,337,100; forestry \$489,405,000; fishing \$59,291,000; trapping \$18,788,000; mining \$262,750,000; electric power \$108,195,000; construction \$398,200,000, and manufactures \$2,760,760,000.

All Set

"Of course, young man," said the girl's father, "you know that my daughter has always had a good home."

"Yes, sir," beamed the suitor. "I believe that it will prove entirely satisfactory."

THE WISE FRIEND

Once upon a time—and not very long ago—there was a brother and sister who had a friend. A very special friend he was, who told them stories about men who flew through the skies over far-flung of the earth; of boys and girls who had thrilling and mysterious adventures; of others who had most unusual situations confront them, yet managed to come through their tests with steadfast and courageous hearts; of wild animals in deep jungles—how they lived, hunted, and died. Such a host of things did their good friend tell them of, and how interestingly he told them!

Came the time when the friend moved away to another. Brother and sister were saddened by his going, for they knew they would miss his cheery smile and the wonderful stories and amusing anecdotes he was so fond of telling them. Then one day the postman brought them a letter from their friend, in which he told them he was sending them The Youth's Companion so that they would not forget him, and that in it they would find just the sort of stories they had so much enjoyed hearing him tell.

And sure enough, a day or two later the magazine arrived, and brother and sister found that it truly did have just such wonderful stories of adventure and sport and mystery,

and just such jokes as they loved so well. And every time that a new number of The Youth's Companion arrived, they wrote a note to their friend and told him how much pleasure the magazine gave them.

You, too, may have just that same pleasure, or give that pleasure, by means of a subscription to The Youth's Companion. Subscribers will receive:

1. The Youth's Companion—12 big monthly issues in 1928, and
2. Two extra numbers to new subscribers ordering within 30 days All for only \$2.
3. The Companion's new book of humor "1001 One Minute Stories" also included FREE (send 10 cents to cover postage and handling).

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
S N Dept., Boston, Mass.
Subscriptions Received at this Office

NOTICE

NORMAN McDONALD, Claude McDonald, N. 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.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ORCHARD PROPERTY

TENDERS will be received by the Under- signed up to and inclusive of Thursday, the 23rd day of February, A.D. 1928, for the purchase of the following described valuable orchard property viz: Being that part 100 acres, more or less, of Lot 321, Similkameen Division of Yale District, formerly owned by Grand Forks Orchard Company Limited, well fenced and under cultivation. The soil is a rich sandy loam, all cleared. The property is all under irrigation. The major portion of it is planted in bearing fruit trees. Terms of sale 20 per cent cash, with balance spread over a term of years not exceeding 15, in manner to suit the purchaser. For further Particulars, apply to

PAUL C. BLACK,
District Agriculture,
Grand Forks, B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR GRAZING PERMITS FOR THE SEASON OF 1928

APPLICATIONS for permits to graze livestock on the Crown range within any Grazing District of the Province of British Columbia, must be filed with the District Forester at Fort George, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, or Williams Lake on or before March 31st, 1928. Blank forms upon which to submit applications may be obtained from the District Foresters at the above named places, or from the Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C.

G. B. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 15, 1928.

DONALDSON'S GROCERY

Phone 30

Try our Special Tea at.....65c per lb

Shoes, Shirts, Overalls
Good values for your money.

Call and see us before purchasing.

JOHN DONALDSON
General Merchant

GRAND FORKS Transfer Co.

DAVIS & HANSEN, Props

City Baggage and General Transfer

Coal, Wood and Ice for Sale

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

Get Your

Groceries

at the

CITY GROCERY

Phone 25 "Service and Quality"

E. C. HENNINGER CO.

Grain, Hay
Flour and Feed
Lime and Salt
Cement and Plaster
Poultry Supplies

Grand Forks, B. C.

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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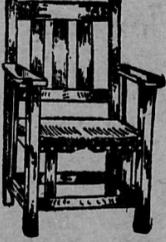
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