You can lose as much money by backing the wrong man as you can by backing the wrong horse

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 16 "Tell me what you Know is true! I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1928

Legislative Library

THE PREMIER'S BUDGET SPEECH

Special Correspondence

VICTORIT, Feb. 16.—British Columbia stands pre-eminent among the provinces of Canada with regard to her financial rating. It is clearly indicated also from a close study of her wealth of natural resources that she has entered upon an era of prosperity which bids fair to last for many years. The clear-cut outline of the province's position, as set out in Premier MacLean's budget speech in the legislature Friday, furnishes a financial statement that the guidance of the investor and prospective new citizen alike.

There were two conspicuous features about the budget. The first was that the provincial balance sheet would meet with the approbation of the most conservative banker. The second, that it was not an "election" budget, delivered with the hope of gaining political support for the party in power. The premier clearly pointed out that provincial well-being was far more important than party and the general public approved of the administration of its affairs, the future of the government would take care of itself.

While the reduction of 10 per cent in the net income tax is being well received, it is not accepted as a2vote-catcher. But it will provide the last measure of taxation relief that can be granted with safety. A reduction to a minimum of $4 per year in the gross income tax is provided; also a 10 per cent premium for the prompt payment of income taxes.

With the Pacific Great Eastern rail way problem admitted as the most serious question before the government, the announcement was made by the premier that if present negotiations for a sale do not result satisfactorily, the government's policy will be to complete the line from Vancouver to Prince George without delay. It is considered that the only way to protect the investment of $53,000,000 now in the railway is to finih it at both ends. Thic announcement has met with general approval all over the province. Districts which are not directly affected by the completion of the line are affected by the heavy interest charges which the government will have to continue to pay until the railway is made to earn its own way, and enough more to retire gadually the whole capital indebtedness.

Old age pensions, which have received the approval of all interests in the legislature, will cost British Columbia approximately $400,000 per annum. Additional grants to hospitals and charities will amount to $267,000. The tax on B grade coal-lands is beinb decreased from four to two per cent.

The unearned increment tax, or natural resources tax, will not be put into effect on March 31, as provided at the last session. Premier MacLean states that the plan of the aadministration last year was to take power to deal with the situation and study it before action was taken. His solution now is to convert the tax into a depletion regulation. Allowances will be based upon amounts expended upon properties involved, but without regard to acquisition costs at enhanced values.

The government proposes to borrow $4,600,000, of which $4,000,000 will be used for highway purposes. Statutory increases will be paid to civil servants.

Esimated revenue for 1928-29 is placed by Hon. Dr. MacLean at $20,830,000, and estimated expenditures at $20,831,000. He shows that through British Columbia's large sinking funds, which amount to over $16,000,000, complete provision is made for the paying off of the entire public debt. This happy position, he states, enables the province to borrow money at extremely low rates of interest. He shows thattaxation reductions during the past four years total over $3,000,000, while the government's policy of refunding short-term loans has resulted in an actual saving to the taxpayers of over $10,000,000.

WILL GET RAILWAY BELT BACK SOON

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—An act to amend the railway belt water act was given third reading in the house of commons on Friday.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, explained that the purpose of the new bill was to suspend section 11 and repeal section 12 of the old act. In British Columbia the federal government controlled the railway belt and the Peace River block. The provincial government of British Columbia had passed a bill controlling water rights and an effort was made some time ago to bring the federal statute in line with this legislation.

Section 11 of the federal act gave the minister of the interior the right to pass upon and improve permits issued in the railway belt. This section was objected to by the province and, said Mr. Stewart, he had reached the conclusion that it was not worth while insisting upon it. The act, as amended, would be in complete uniformity with the provincial law.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Conservative, Victoria, asked if these British Columbia lands were soon to be transferred to the province. Hon. Mr. Stewart replied in the affirmative. Answering a further question by Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Stewart said that the rights of the riparian owners were fully protected with regard to the use of water.

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

THE city council met oi Monday evening and adjourned until Wednesday night. At Wednesday evening's session the mayor and all the aldermen were present.

The pipe thawing charges to the residence of Rev. W. T. Beattie were cancelled, as the council considered that the blame rested with the recent laying of the cement sidewalk.

Several quotations on fire fighting equipment were received and filed for future reference.

Lot 5, block 11, plan 23, was sold to George E. Massie, who will remodel the building, and a house on Mr. Nichols' property in Columbia was also disposed of.

A small fire station in the North addition was also sold.

A repuest for aid for Florence Bird was laid over for further investigation.

No action was taken on the proposal of the re-establishment of a public library.

F. A. McDiarmid advised the council that an application was going forward for a writ of mandamus to compel the West Kootenay Power & Light company to file its rates with the water board.

Ald. Liddicoat was granted leave of absence for two months, if required.

The mayor re-appointed the standing committees that served last year, and the committees elected their old chairmen.

FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Farm surveys have shown that very few farmers follow a systematic method of farm accounting. This may, in the past, have been due to a lack of suitable simple form of account books for the purpose. There are today a number of simple books issued which are a great help to the farmer in this important matter. Farming is a business, and if it does not pay the farmer should know why it does not pay. Some record of receipts and expenses, together with an inventory (a list with values of ive stock, feed, implements, etc., on hand) taken at the beginning and the end of the farmers' year, must be kept if he is to find out why it does not pay. Keep a record of each department of your farm business. Find out how much you are making from each, and if any are not paying.

A simple and yet very useful little account book for farmers has been issued by the Dominion experimental farms. This may be procured from the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, for the nominal charge of 10 cents. This little book, while simple, is a great step in advance of keeping no accounts whatever. Now is a good time to take an inventory and start keeying accounts.

Have patience! Turn the stone till the ax is sharp. The work that it will do will pay you twice over.

Impossible is a word found only in the dictionary of fools.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Shepherds of Palestine

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

PALESTINT, the background for most of the Bible story and history, has been called "the unchanging East," but steam and motor are supplanting the camel, the ass and the "two women at the mill"; tractors are taking the place of the ox and ass yoked to the crooked oaken one-handled plow; mechanical reapers are supplanting the sickle, and the airplane now flies with the eagle.

But the shepherd life of the Holy Land has remained unchanged since the days of Abraham and the first Christmas.

The natives of Palestine are composed of three distinct classes. Their homes, food, clothing and customs are dissimilar, but they are united by language and tradition.

The Bedouin tent-dweller is a nomaad and warrior; to him flocks and herds are a main source of livelihood. The fellah, or peasant, is a farmer, living in a stone house, huddled with others in a village. To him flock-raising is an integral part of his occupation, varying in importance with the location of his village. The madany class, liging in walled cities and open towns, is made up of the artisans and merchants. Few city folk keep flocks; those that do are the local dairymen. It is the peasant shepherd with whom the narrative is concerned.

The peasant shepherd boy is usually the youngest male laborer of the family. As the ooldest son grows up to help the father with the sowing, plowing, reaping, threshing, and olive picking, a younger takes his place with the flock; and so on down the line until the lot of being the family shepherd finally falls to the youngest

The shepherd boy wears a simple robe of cotton; this is strapped around his body by "a leathern girdle about his loins;" and still, like John the Baptist in the Wilderness, he has his raiment or coat of camel's hair or of coarse handspun wool.

His Aba Is a Necessity

This aba,or outer garment,is warm, sheds the hardest rain, and takes the place of a blanket. When the youth is out with the flocks at night he wraps his aba about him and, with a stone for a pillow, sleeps like Jacob of old, at Bethel.

Not the women, but the more especially the men in their leisure hours, and the shepherd boys, as they lead the flocks on the mountains, spin the long, coarse wool into yarn for their own coats. That the spinner spins as he walks along precludes the use of a wheel; even the simple spinning wheel of our forefathers is beyond the ingenuity and needs of a fellah. A small contrivance of oak wood, into which he can wind the yarn like a ball, suffices. He gives the ball a dexterous whirl, and it spins about, twisting the separate wool strands into a coarse yarn.

The yarn is taken to the village weaver. Most of it is natural white; a smaller portion is of undyed black, to produce the customary wide stripe In making the better and finer garments the cloth is woven wide enough for the required length of the aba.

Villages are the homes of the agriculturists. Unlike American farmers, those of Palestine live in huddled hamlets and till their many small strips of land scattered round about. The homes of the village shepherds are mostly located on the mountains, and therefore their houses are built fo stone.

In the Fellah's Dwelling

Inside the large one-roomed home, with its high, thick walls, the fellah builds half across the back a rowyeh, a sort of mezzanine floor, over a series of small domes suported on short pillars. This elevation, reached by steep, narrow steps, is the abode of the family. Beside the small windows, with their iron bars, opening out from this higher level, there is an open hearth and chimney.

Here we find a row of home-made sun-dried clay bins containing wheat, barley, lentils, figs and raisins for the winter food supply; also large jars of oil. Behind this row of bins is stored fodder for the aanimals. In a recess in the wall is a pile of bedding, folded up during the day and at night spread out on the mat-covered floor.

Of special interest is the lower level of the house—the stable portion of the home. Along the walls are ranges stone mangers, to which are tied the plow oxen, milch cows, and the inevitable camel. Beneath the rowyeh are the quarters for the flocks, partitioned off from the rest of the cattle by piles of thorn bushes collected for the winter fuel.

After a rainless summer, when all is parched and dry, the winter sets in with its showers, its occasional terrific storm of rain and wind, now and then a lashing hailstorm, and with snow flurries sometimes years apart.

During this season the shepherd finds scant pickings for his flock on the rocky mountainsides, and however warm aand pleasant the day may be, the nights are alwaays cold and raw; so the sheep are stabled in the house below the rowyeh.

As spring approaches, the rainstorms change to showers, the grass shoots forth, the flowers bloom. The sheep are sheared, and, since their quarters in the house have become too warm, they are kept during the night in the sheepfold.

Spring with its abundance of green pastures, passes; the lambs are born; the harvest time approaches; then the graain is reaped. Following the reapers are the gleaners, the destitute of the village, who, like Ruth, the Moabitess, are still, according to the Biblical injunction, never debarred from the harvest field.

Shepherd's Daily Life

After the gleaners comes the shepherd with his flock. Amid the freshly cut stubble, succulent growths are found; also dried, but tender, blades of the wheat or barley; but, best of all, the sheep find deep down in the stubble, many an ear of grain dropped by the reapers and passed over by the gleaners.

These nourishing pickings are soon gone, and in the desert places the good sheperd now seeks summer pasture.

During the spring and harvest the shepherd stays around his home village. In the morning we find him leading forth his flocks to the harvest fields; at noon we find him leading on to water.

At night, wrapped in a sheepskin coat and his unchanging aba, the youth sleeps on the flat roof, from which point of vantage he can see the sheep in the fold, peacefully chewing their cuds, at any time of the night; for, although they are surrounded by high stone walls and the single door is securely locked and barred, he knows that thieves are always to be feared, and therefore is constantly on the alert.

At the close of the day, as the flock nears the sheepfold, the shepherd runs ahead of his bleating charges, eager to enter their home. He plants himself in the doorway, counts the sheep one by one as they "pass under the rod," which is used in driving away any animal not of the flock.

ALIGNMENT WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 4N BENEFITS PROVINCE

Special Correspondence

VICTORIA, Feb. 16.—The recent sale of British Columbia's rights in the Kitsilano Indian reserve to the Dominion government for $350,000 adds a tidy sum to provincial revenues. It also settles a long-standing and involved dispute. Incidentally, it is accepted in political circles as a clear indication of the benefit derived by a province having a Liberal government in power and working in harmony with the government at Ottawa.

Another striking instance of this advantage is seen in the return to British Columbia of title to lands in the railwaay belt and Peace River block. For years efforts have been made to settle this provincial rights question. Now the MacLean government has completed the deal and British Columbia will profit handsomely by the federal government's concession.

Depend on a fool to tell you something about yourself that you ought to know, which nobody else will.

Chairman Black's Statement Is Questioned

VICTORIT, Feb. 16.—When Chairman F. M. Black of the marketing committee stated that important correspondence between the committee of direction and a white growers' association had been handed over to the Chinese consul, he was stirring up a mare's nest, E. Clark of Kamloops, representaitive of Chase, and other main line potato growers, assured the agricultural committee of the legislature, at the conclusion of hearings on the marketing act.

Mr. Clark asked permission as a matter of privilege to combat state?ments made last week by Chairman Black. "The whole correspondence given the Chinese consul has now been published," he said. "I would ask the committee to study the import of those letters, when it will be found that the effect on the operations of the marketing committee were neglible," he protested.

"The reference by Chairman Black was a surprise to everyone concerned This is the first opportunity we have had to meet the charge, and in my opinion the matter was brought up solely as a means of influencing this committee in its decision,"'said Mr. Clark.

C. S. Leary, Slocan, asked if it was not the view of the growers of Kamloops district that "the fruit growers are trying to force the potato growers under the control of the committee?" and Mr. Clark replied: "Exactly." "The committee of direction is a private corporation, vested with great powers, and should be surrounded with many safeguards," pleaded Mr. Clark.

A. D. Paterson, Delta, pointed out that the growers of his district asked 100 per cent to come under the act, and he believed that partial enforcement was not fair. R. W. Bruhn, Salmon Arm, remarked: "The reason we are complaining is mainly because all parts are not taken in."

SIZE OF EGGS—A FACTOR IN BREEDING

Careful breeders have realized that size of egg is a factor that must be duly considered in breeding for increased egg production.

It has, however, been more forcibly brought to the attention of those interested by the adoption of the point system in estimating positions in egg laying contests and by the inauguration of registration, where size of egg is one of the requisites.

Investigation and study of the breeding records at the Central experimental farm indicate that the factor of egg size is one that is very readily transmitted and that a strin may be very quickly improved or injured according to the care, or lack of care, exercised in the selection of the breeders.

In a mating between the Barred Rock male No. 256—(his dam laid a 2 ounce egg, but he was of a small egg line)—and a group of females, 35 daughters were produced, 27 of which laid eggs smaller than their dams, 4 laid eggs of the same size as their dams, and only 4 laid eggs larger than their dams, which showed that the male influenced very strongly the size of eggs of his daughters.

In a mating of the Barred Rock Rock male No. 296—(large egg line)—to a group of females, 17 daughters recorded, showing 13 laying eggs larger than their dams, 4 laying eggs of equal size to their dams and not one of the group laying eggs of smaller size than their dams, again showing that the size of eggs of the daughters to be very strongly influenced by the male.

The records also show that there is a decided tendency to a reduction in the size of eggs when attention has been centered on an increase in the number of eggs produced.

From the above it may be inferred that the factor for size of egg may be readily transmitted and it therefore behooves breeders to avoid so far as possible using birds that either lay small eggs or are bred from small egg lines.

Especially is it advisable to avoid using males bred from small egg lines. The illustrations supplied in males No. 256 and No. 296 show clearly how quickly a flock may be affected either for good or ill by the kind of male used.

CHAIRMAN BLACK SCORES DISTRUST

VANCOUVER, Feb. 16.—The necessity for finding an immediate market for their products gives rise among fruit growers to the basic psychological element of fear which so mitigates against the success of cooperaitve movements here, declared F. M. Black, chairman of the committee of direction, market control board, in an address to the board of trade at Hotel Vancouver at noon.

"When, throug special circumstances, which can not be controlled, one section receives better prices, this psychological factor causes distrust, recrimination and retaliation among the growers," continued Mr. Black.

He contrasted the cooperative movements of British Columbia and the prairies. On the prairies, he pointed out, nearly all farmers dealt in but one commodity—grain.

These factors, he declared, had enabled the prairie farmer to stand on his own feet and had crystillized the strong economic farm movements which are now effective there.

Conditions Contrasted

On the prairies, too, the interdependence of farm and city was more clear and when crop failure took place the business of thecities suffered. In Vancouver this irrelationship was more obscure because of the tremendous export and import business.

"Contrast the farming conditions in British Columbia with those of the prairies," he continued. "Here we have sections of the province which are absolutely separated from each other by natural barriers; the crops are more diversified, calling upon the farmer to be a specialist, and therefore, building up in him a more marked individuality. Furthermore, the farmer of British Columbia, especially the fruit grower, must find an immediate market."

Says Trade Stabilized

The fruit growers of the province were almost unanimously in favor of market control, said the speaker. This was revealed by the recent convention at Kelowna. The operations o fthe board had met with flattering comment by the jobbers of the prairies and Vancouver. Sales oi an f.o.b. basis had been established for the industry for the fist time in history. Shipments and prices had been stabilized to the advantage of all concerned.

All this, said Mr. Black, had been achieved despite the fact that the board had commenced to function on May 31 with a large and early crop staring it in the face. Without money or experience, it had to undertake its first season's work in the face of considerable criticism. It had been said, he added, that the act could accamplish no good, but he asked that it be judged on the basis of results.

Potato Marketing Difficulties

..In regard to potatoes, he said, a sense of proportion would have to be maintained in consideration of the subject. .The fruit crop, under the board"s ..control, .was a .matter .of some 3,000,000 packages, worth more than $4,000,000; the potato crop of the interior was a matter of 20,000 tons, worth $400,000.....The real cause of difficulty in potato marketing this year, .he ..said, was that there had been an extraordinarily big crop all over the continent. ..The entire crop could not be consumed. ....

..."We had to handle and control the surplus," he said. ."You can imagine what would have happened to the market if a large and uncontrolled surplus had been allowed to find its way there without direction." .....

He Thought So

Sunday School Teacher—Who commanded the sun to stand still?

Archie—Mussolini.

A man may build a palace, but it takes a woman to convert it into a home.

Those Who Talk

To those who talk and talk and talk
This proverb should appeal.
"The steam that blows the whistle
Will never turn the wheel."

A genius is a man who knows when you have a headache.

Pick the Winner

"It's the man with the smile that wins,"

"Sure. That's why he smiles."

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1928

PRESSED by the opposition for an announcement of government policy, Premier MacLean states that actions speak louder than words. The government intends to continue the policy laid down by Premier Oliver and followed by the Liberals in this province for many years. In order to satisfy the public generally, he outlined afresh the policy which is to be followed. This includes: Greater development of British Columbia's natural resources; settlement and development of vacant areas, so as to increase production; greater utilization of waste products; promotion of harbor improvements to increase trade; greater publicity for the province, so as to increase the number of new settlers and encourage capital to invest in British Columbia.

DISCUSSING industrial conditions during his budget speech, Premier MacLean showed that exports of agrcultural products from British Columbia in 1927 were $520,000 higher than in 1926, while agricultural imports decreased by about $600,000. He stated that forest production averaged $83,441,000 for the past five years. Water-borne shipments of lumber in 1927 reached the large total of 740,000,000 feet, an increase of 740 per cent over 1918. He added that the rapidly increasing demand for British Columbia timber products promised continued strides in the industry.

DESPITE the fact that the establishment of the department of industries was a step taken by the government to assist returned soldiers in their re-establishment, and heavy losses were anticipated, the report of Col. D. B. Martyn, head of the department, shows that the total losses because of bad loans will not exceed 20 per cent. Meanwhile, that actual loss has been more than made up through the development of the healthy industries, which are doing much to place British Columbia among the first three manufacturing provinces of Canada,

ABOLITION of the absentee ballot has been announced by the provincial government. In his budget speech Premier MacLean stated that he believed the principle of the ballot to be sound, but there had been opposition tto it expressed from different sources and he intended to the provincial election machinery as clean as it could be kept. The government, he explained, does not intend to sail under false colors; hence the decision.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, states the finance minister, occupies the outstanding industrial position in western Canada, its capital investments in industries being nearly 50 per cent larger than those of the three prairie provinces combined, while its net production value is about equal to the three. The latest figures available are for 1925, when the value of the production was $218,000,000, or $37,000,000 greater than in 1924.

UNDER the Liberal administration in British Columbia it is shown by accountants' reports that the per capita production in 1925, 1926, and 1927 was on an average -377.50, as compared with $214.43 in 1914. On the other hand, per capita expenditures haave dropped from $33.86 to $32.58 during the same period.

Notes • Notions • Notables

STORMS on the sun are nothing but hurricanes, like those that sweep the Caribbean sea and the Florida coast, but on a much grander scale. Instead of a speed of 100 miles an hour or so, they move further than that in a second, and instead of being composed of air they are hurricanes of flaming gases. A hurricane on the earth revolves aroun a central calm that may be twenty miles or so across. The whole world, and several more like it, could be placed side by side in the central vortex of such storms on the sun. They get their name of sun spots because this central vortex photographs as a black spot on the astronomer's plate. But it is only a comparative black, for actually it is a flaming zone far brighter that the greatest searchlight ever built. It is only in comparison with the inteuse brightness of the rest of the sun that it appears black.

THE name of Shakespeare was first borne by a tall man who was attached to the royal bodyguard and who was present during one of the battles and saw an assassin stealing up to a royal person—either king or next heir, He snatched a spear from an armor bearer and ran him through, just in time to save the victim intended. For this he was sent for and knighted on the field and given a spear and commanded to walk before royalty on public occasions for three generations and to receive a grant of five yards of scarlet cloth annually. After this a settlement of an estate a day's journey was given and kept for many years, and the owner had to appear at court and wave or shake a spear to prevent anyone coming too near to do harm to the king.

SOME may think that poets, of all people, might be expected to show due reverence for books, and it must be raather paainful for them to learn that the original of Browning's sonnet to Carlo Goldoni, sold recently at Sothby's, was written on a leaf torn from an eighteenth century book of verse. Nor was this the poet's only offense of the kind. The famous "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix" was scribbled in pencil over the flyleaf and margin of a copy of Bartoli's "Simboli." In this case Browning had the excuse that the lines came to him when reading on the deck of a vessel off the African coast. But a relly efficient and systematic poet would have carried a notebook for the enshrining of such fugitive inspirations.

WHEN the Mohammedans invaded the kingdom of Vijayanagar, in the sixteenth century, the wrought tremendous havoc on all the great buildings of that great city, says a writer in a Calcutta paper. Today, as one rambles over it, there is hardly to be seen a structure that does not show evidence of the iconoclastic proclivities of the invaders. It is interesting to note that one of the unique structures among the ruins, a temple car of stone, has apparently been untouched. This is the more striking as the temple, in the courtyard of which the car stands, has been terribly treated, some of the finest carvings in the whole city being broken and and shattered out of all shape. This car is to be found in the vicinity of the Bitthalaswami temple, not far from the river. After first appearance one is inclined to think the car has been carved out of a solid block of stone, but a closer examination shows this is not so. The joints between the various parts are wonderfully well done, and unless one looks at the structure carefully it is not surprising the impression of solidity should be given. The pilgrims who visit the city believe that they obtain merit by turning round the wheels, which are also made of stone. As a result of this devotion the axle has become very much worn. Two elephants of stone stand in front of the car.

A CERTAIN Welshman was the broud possessor of a very fine bass voice. Meeting a friend one day, he confided he had had a remarkable dream. "Dreamt I was in a mighty choir," he explained. "Oh, but it was splendid! There was such a choir as you've never seen Five thousand sopranos, 5000 altos, 5000 tenors—all singing at once double forte. Oh, magnificent!" His friend gasped with amazement. "But suddenly," continued the singer, "the conductor stopped the lot and, turning to me, he said: 'Not quite so loud in the bass, Mr. Jones!'"

OUR community chuckles over this story of our old groceryman who caught a canny customer in her own net, says Capper"s Weekly. Mrs. McKinley came into his store one day with a pat of delicious-looking butter, and said: "Mr. Paul, I have some butter here I would like to exchange for some other. You see, a mouse fell into my sour cream jar and was drowned. I took it right out aand the cream wasn't hurt, but knowing of the accident I can' eat the butter. Won't you give some other in its place? Other folks won't know about the mouse, and what you don't know doesn,t hurt you." "I shouldn't like to disoblige an old customer," Mr. Paul replied, and taking the butter, disappeared in the rear of the store. There he carefully rewrapped the butter in another paper, took it to the front, and handed it to the woman. Mrs. McKinley thanked him volubly, and he said reflectively, "Yes, yes, it is quite true that what you don't know doesn't hurt you."

Poems From Eastern Lands

ARMENIA

ONE OF A THOUSAND

Sweet lady, whence the sadness in your face?
What heart's desire is still unsatisfied?
Your face and form are fare and full of grace,
And silk and velvet lend you all their pride.
A nod, a glance, and straight your maidens fly
To execute your hest with loving zeal.
By night and day you have your minstrelsy,
Your feet soft carpets kiss and half conceal;
While fragrant bloom adorn your scented bower,
Fruits fresh and rare lie in abundance near.
The costly narghile exerts its power
To soothe vain longing and dispel all fear:
Envy not angels; you have paradise.
No lowly consort you. A favored wife,
Whose mighty husband can her wants suffice;
Why mar with grieving such a fortunate life.

So to Haripsime, the Armenian maid,
On whom the cruel fortune of her lot had laid
Rejection of her faith, spake with a sigh
The wrinkled, ugly, haggard slave near by.

Haripsime replied not to the words,
But, silent, turned her face away. With scorn
And sorrow mingled were the swelling chords
Of passionate lament, and then forlorn,
Hopeless, she raised her tearful orbs to heaven.
Silent her lips, her grief too deep for sound!
Her fixed gaze sought the heavy banks of cloud
Surcharged with lightning bolts that played around
The gloomy spires and minarets; then bowed
Her head upon her hands; the unwilling eyes
Shed tears as heavy as the thunder-shower
That trails the bolt to where destruction lies.

There was a time when she, a happy girl,
Had home and parents and a numerous kin;
But on an Eastertide, amid a whirl
Of pillage, murder, and the savage din
Of plundering Kavasses, the Pacha saw
Her budding beauty, and his will was law.

Her vengeful sire fell 'neath a sabre's stroke;
Her mother, broken-hearted, gave to God
The life in which no joys could now evoke
The wonted happiness. The harem of the Turk
Enfolds Haripsime's fresh maidenhood,
And there where danger and corruption lurks'
Where Shitan's nameless and befouling brood
Surround each Georgian and Armenian pearl,
She weeps and weeps, shuning the shallow joys
Of trinkets, robes, of music, or the whirl
Of joyous dance, of singing girls and boys,
And murmurh always in a sobbing prayer,
"Shall never help be sent? Is this despair?"

—Raphael Patkanian.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

A fire which broke out in the Morrison block on First street on Wednesday afternoon damaged that building to the extent of about $2000.

A report from Victoria states that it is understood that Lieutenant-Governor will resign from office after the close of the present session of the legislature.

The codlin moth appear to have a special fondness for some of the apples recently shipped to this city from Spokane.

Mrs. E. G. Dahl and Miss Pauline Dahl went down to Spokane this week to hear the great Paderewski.

The new owners of the Little Bertha mine say they will have a ten-stamp mill in operation aat that property by the first of July.

SUNSHINE

Easy to Do

A group of farm hands waited on a farmer and their leader said:

" We want a raise, boss."

"Holy smoke," said the farmer. "Didn't I give you a raise only four days ago "

"Yes," said the leader, "but we've got used to that now."

Had Him There

A man submitted to an editor a poem that clearly had been plagiarized.

"Did you write all this yourself?" the editor asked.

"Yes," was the answer. 'I wrote every line of it."

"Then I am glad to meet you, Lord Tennyson," replied the editor, "but I was under the impression that you died years ago."

Lost—a Customer

The Girl—Yes, it's nice hope chest, but it's rather larger than I intended to buy.

The Salesman—This will be just the thing for you, miss. You'll have lots of time to fill it.

Civic Gesture

"Why won't you contribute to bring the New York Opera company to Plunkville?"

"They won't come.'

"Then it's safe to promise a contribution."

An Effective Substitute

Flub—This paper says that we will not send artillery to China to batter down their wall.

Dubb—Good, I'm glad that this time the politicians are going to use their heads.

Revised Version

The seven ages of man have been well tabulated by somebody or other on an asquisitive basis, thus:

First age—Sees the earth.
Second age—Wants it.
Third age—Hustles to get it.
Fourth age—Decides to be satisfied with only about half of it.
Fifth age—Becomes still more moderate.
Sixth age—Now content to possess a six by two strip of it.
Seventh age—Gets this strip.

Needn't Have Asked

A motorist approaching a village, was surprised to see an elderly native running down the road at full speed.

"What are you running for " the motorist inquired.

"There's a wild beast show down there, and a lion's broke loose," was the gasping reply.

"Which way did he go?"

"Well, you don't suppose I'm chasing him, do you?" said the villager.

She Knew

Youth (by the sea)—You little thought a week ago that you'd be sitting on a lonely seashore with a man unknown to you.

Maiden—Oh, yes, I did.

"But dear, you didn't know me then!"

"Of course not, but I knew myself.'

They Don't Call It a Bath

Doctor—Sambo, I can think of but one thing that will cure you and that is an electric bath.

Sambo—New, suh, doctah, yo' ain't talkin' to dis here man. I had a friend' what took one of them things down in Sing Sing an' it drowned him!—Science and Invention.

Facial Makeup Sufficient

"Coming to our party tonight Betty?"

"I haven't made up my mind."

"Oh, just touch up your face and come along. Don't bother making up your mind."

Old Type Wanted

"I suppose you want to marry a girl as near like your mother as possible?"

"No. I'm going to marry an old-fashioned girl."

Fragrant Excess

"What a pity Joan uses so much powder and perfume since she married money. She used to be much nicer."

"Yes, I knew her when she hadn't a scent."

A Difference

Vera—Going shopping?

Irene—No, I haven't time today. I'm just going to buy a few things.

Novel Plan

Bride (to architect)—I like the plans, but couldn't you make the house a bit smaller, with more and larger rooms?

One Point of View

There is no frigate like a book,
To bear one leagues away;
Nor any prancing charger like
A page of poetry.

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

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

NO CHILD NEED DIE OF DIPHTHERIA

In Canada, during the year 1926, there occurred 922 deaths from diphtheria. This represents a tremendous amount of suffering, both bodily and mental, the loss of precious lives and the physical damaging of many that recovered; in addition, the resultant expense might be mentioned.

This is a deplorable condition when it is realized that we know as much, if not more about diphtheria than we do of any other disease. The germ that causes it is known, its method of spread is understood, there is a specific cure for it and, best of all, there is a satisfactory and effective means of prevention.

The question that naturally arises is that if such be the case, why do so many cases and deaths continue to occur The answer to this question is that whilst we have a cure and a preventive, they are not being used by everyone, and until they are cases and deaths will continue to occur.

Diphtheria antitoxin is a specific cure if given, in sufficient amount, on the first day of the disease. Deaths occur when this is not done. Cure depends upon securing prompt treatment. The usual reason for delay is that parents wait until tomorrow to see if the child is better before calling the doctor.

Injections of diphtheria toxoid (Anatoxine-Ramon) or of toxin-antitoxin will develop, in the individual injected, a resistance to diphtheria (immunity), similar to the resistance developed amongst those who recover from an attack of the disease. As diphtheria deaths occur chiefly amongst children of preschool age, these children should be immunized or protected against diphtheria. Diphtheria can be stamped out by immunization. No cases or deaths will occur amongst those immunized.

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.

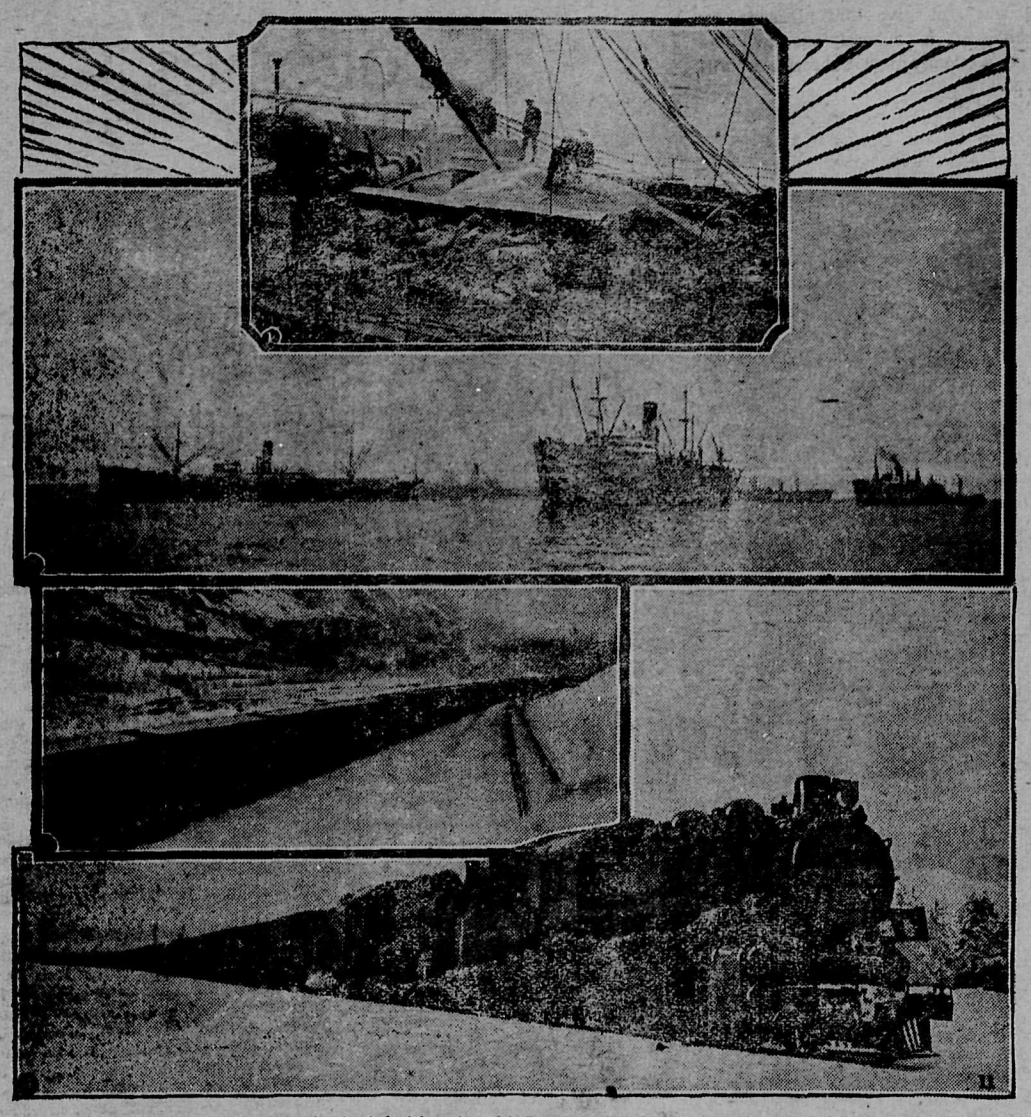
Frog's Record Hop

A frog stowed itself in an airplane atPensacola, Fla., and was discovered when the machine landed at Macon, Ga. This is the greatest known hop of any frog in Calaveras county, remarks the Boston Globe.

Sound Logic

An unhappy Long Island husband threw his wife out of a motor boat and almost succeeded in drowning his troubles.

65,000,000 Bushels of Grain Move West



1. A Canadian Pacific freight boat being loaded with grain. 2. Bound for far countries carrying some of Canada's golden crop. 3. Part of a grain train passing through the mountainous regions of the west. 4. A huge double-header hauling grain near Hector, Alta.

Over 65,000,000 bushels of grain will be carried into the port of Vancouver for the twelve months ending March 31 next according to estimated figures issued from the offices of E. D. Cotterell, Winnipeg, Man., superintendent of transportation for the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These figures will establish a record. In fact they show enormous strides since 1922—the first year that the Canadian Pacific Railway handled any quantity of grain to the western coast.

Up to and including January 21 of the present year, a total of 32,833,573 bushels have been shipped by boat from the port of Vancouver. Of this amount 28,756,-980 bushels have been routed to the United Kingdom; 3,732,045 bushels to the Orient and 344,557 bushels to other countries.

It is interesting to note that up to January 21, the Canadian Pacific railway loaded on western lines this season 125,481 cars of grains of all kinds. If placed end to end this vast collection of cars would stretch approximately 1,170 miles and a train, travelling at the fast rate of 60 miles an hour, would take nearly twenty hours to pass them.

Very few people know that the very extensive and expensive facilities provided by the Canadian Pacific railway to handle the annual grain crop on western lines remain idle, comparatively speaking, for about two thirds of the year, and the money invested in these facilities and extra rolling stock earn no returns during the period mentioned. The building of the Transcona yards at Winnipeg, with over 100 miles of track and a capacity of 12,000 cars, one of the most up to date yards on the continent, was necessary to handle the Canadian Pacific's grain traffic, and is therefore used for handling revenue traffic only about two thirds of the year.

During the time the cars and locomotives are lying idle they are inspected thoroughly by the mechanical department and put into first class shape, so that when the rush commences they are ready for immediate use. This year seventy of the company's largest engines were transferred west for the grain haulage.

The Value of Wax

Wax is a valuable product of the hive too often allowed to go to waste in many apiaries. Pound for pound beeswax is more valuable than honey and the demand for this commodity is greater than the supply. Therefore, it is to the advantage of every beekeeper to see that none is lost.

Wax is originally produced through certain glaands in the bodies of the bees and is used them for building comb and capping over of brood and honey; therefore, every piece of comb taken from the hives and the cappings that are removed from the combs at exthracting time, contain a certain amount of wax. In large apiaries, especially those run for extracted honey, the accumulation of cappings, broken or discarded combs, adventitious comb and scrapings from frames and hives may yield several hundred pounds of wax; while in smaller apiaries the amount may be comparatively small, yet enough to warrant the saving of it.

During the summer months when the bees are examined every nine or ten days, and especially when there is a heavy honey flow on, it may be found necessary to remove from the hives small pieces of bridge or burr combs. These are usually thrown to the ground, which is not only a dangerous but a wasteful procedure. A solar wax extractor standing in one corner of the apiary or some container to receive these small pieces of wax until such time as they can be melted down, would add to the returns of the apiary. All broken or discarded combs or cappings—never mind how small the amount—will pay for the rendering. The present price of comb foundation should be incentive enough to save every particle of wax from the apiary.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

Shine Your Back, Lady?

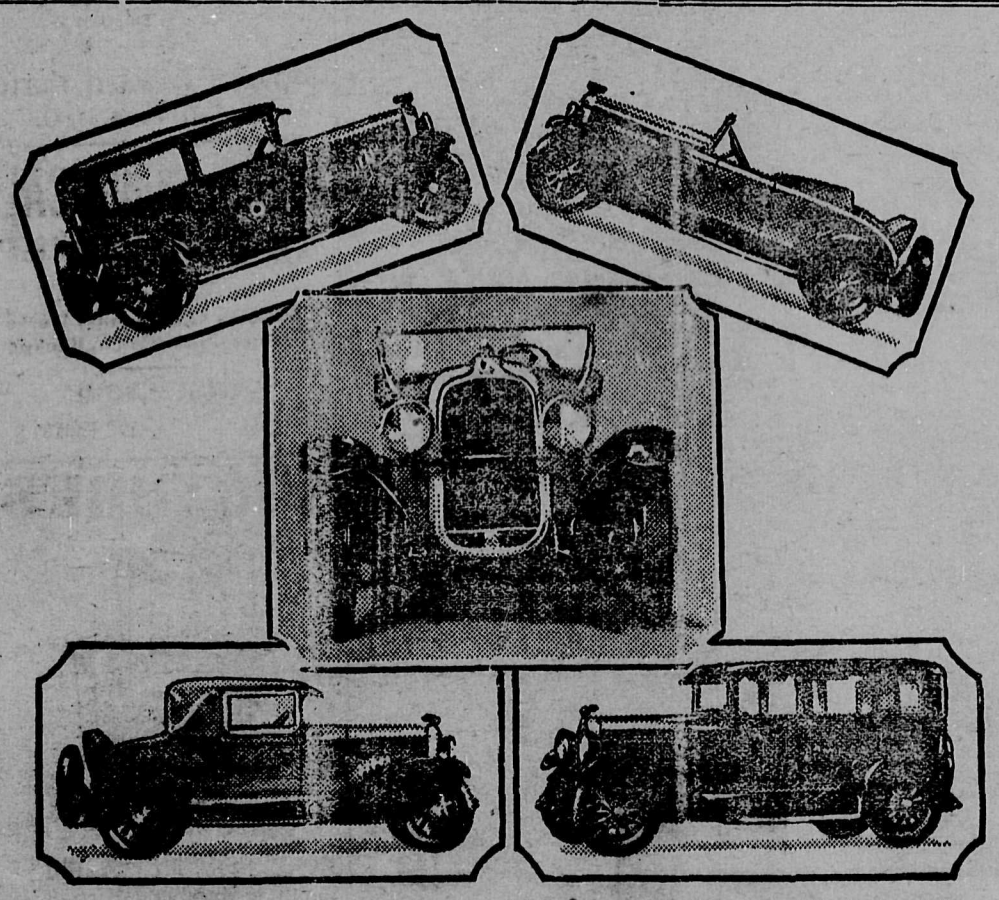
"Wide open spaces" left by fashion able evening gowns worn in London have produced a new profession in beauty culture back polishers. It is the duty of back polishers to transform into shining ivory the long neglected, because unreachable, sections of skin around and along the society woman's spine. What next?

Overture's Position

Overtures have been written as independent orchestral compositions, but the overture has usually been composed as a prelude or introduction to an oratorio or opera.

Costly Public Servants

In eight cities of the United States the cost of government per capita is greater than the cost of food.



The past year has been an extremely successful one for the Pontiac six, and the fruits of this success are seen in the new series Pontiac, announced this week, which incorporates numerous improvements and refinements at no increase in price. The four models illustrated above indicate the graceful lines of the new car. At the upper left is the two-door sedan and at the upper right the rakish new sport roadster, with its convenient folding seat. A head-on view of the roadster, showing the deep, narrow radiator and two of the four-wheel brakes, appears in the centre panel. At the lower left is the beautiful cabriolet and to its right the new four-door sedan.

GENERAL NEWS

Winnipeg.—The British boy immigration scheme has been adopted by the Manitoba Provincial Government, and about fifty lads will be brought here this year for placement on farms in the province, Hon. A. Prefontaine, Minister of Immigration, announced. First, the boys will be placed at the Manitoba Agriculture College for preliminary training in farm work.

Calgary.—Two commercial airplane transport projects are being developed in Calgary. One calls for the use of airplanes carrying twelve persons each, to be used principally for passenger, freight and mail traffic between Calgary and Edmonton; the other calls for lighter machines, two or three passengers, for Calgary-Edmonton and mountain flight purposes.

All the way from Camrose, Alta., to Glasgow, Scotland, unaccompanied, a distance of approximately 5,000 miles is the record of Donald James Campbell, nine years of age. He took the All-Red route of the C.P.R. across the Dominion to Saint John, where he embarked on the liner Montclare bound for Glasgow. He is visiting his aunt, who lives in Busby, Glasgow.

All previous records in connection with the westbound movement of grain to Vancouver over Canadian Pacific Railway lines were broken during the first two weeks in January, according to E. Cotterell, superintendent of transportation, western lines of the company. Deliveries at Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific during the fortnight in question totalled approximately 22,500,-000 bushels of grain.

Calgary.—Farm land values in Southern Alberta are tending to become firm as the result of the series of good crops, and more inquiries for farm acreage have been received in the last few months, according to real estate men, than in any similar period in the past five or six years. Farms offered for sale last spring at $15 per acre and bringing no offers are selling now for from $20 to $25 per acre. The demand for farms both for purchase and rental is decidedly strong.

In recognition of the fine work by officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National during the last summer tour of the second triennial Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, presentations of gold and enamel cuff links were made recently, to fifteen employees of both companies, at a dinner held in Montreal. E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R. and Sir Henry Thornton of the C.N.R., were both present.

Snowshoe week in Quebec got away to a good start when several thousand members of the Raquette Clubs paraded the streets of the old city and later some 1,300 snowshoers in full winter festival costume made an attack on the walls defended by the garrison and illuminated by a brilliant fireworks display. The chief center of interest there is the International Dog Derby, which is to be staged shortly and for this, visitors from the entire Dominion and the United States are flocking to Quebec, taxing the Chateau Frontenac to its full capacity. (8)

PLANT PROTECTORS FOR EARLY VEGETABLES

Plant protectors carry plants through cold snaps and thus enable g owers to take advantage of the early growing weather.

For two years various types of plant protectors have been tried with cantaloupes at the Summerland experimental station, sta ting about April 20. No frost occurred after that hate in eithe year, therefore no direct information on protection against frost is available. Nevertheless the results indicate that sufficient earlier maturing cantaloupes can be obtained to make the use of protectors p ofitable.

Two types have proved satisfactory. One is a transparent paper pre pared by the sulphuric acid process and sold in sheets 16 by 18 inches. A piece of wire twofeet long is arched over the plant. The paper is placed over this and the edges covered with soil to hold the paper in place. The other type is sold in the form of a hemispherical cap with a projecting edge. It is made of opaque paper treated with paraffin. A setter is suppliel for placing these in position. This type is more convenient to use but the initial cost is greater. No appreciable difference in results was observed. The high temperature produced beneath the protector dries out the soil very quickly. Where irrigation by the furrow method is used it is sometimes difficult to get the required moisture to the seed bed for germination. This may be overcome by planting in a depressionlevel with or below the bottom of the irrigation furrow. A small slit should be made on one (preferably the north) side to allow for a movement of air after the plant is nicely started. The protectors are left in place until danger of frost is past. The opening is gradually enlarged and the plant allowed to grow out through it. With cantaloupes the earliest fruits have been obtained by using transplanted plants for protectors. Those set out when the soil temperature had risen to 50 degrees F. matured earlier than those set out one and even two weeks before.—W. M. Fleming, Summerland Experimental Station.

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE BLEND TEA 290

Like the most luscious apples, "SALADA" Orange Pekoe Teas are grown close to the frost belt—high on tropical mountains—that is why the flavour is so delicious. Sealed—pure—no dust—43c per half-pound. Sold everywhere. Ask for it.

FINE RAIMENT BARRED

Notice posted in a Swiss hotel: "Strange gentlemen will to please not to dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the souls of the maid folk and no work is resulted. Humbly asked."

INFORMATION CAME AS A SHOCK

It had been his first trip in an airplane. After 30 minutes in the ozone in which the ship had made a few slips in the air waves that aroused a queer feeling in the region of the solar plexis, they had landed.

"And what are your names?" he asked, addressing the pilots.

"Mine's Aretz and his is Hutton," one replied, and then added, "I'm not the regular pilot—was just flying for a little practice and experience."

"You're not the regular pilot! So help me Hannah," the passenger ejaculated. "Well, I owe you a debt of gratitudt for not imparting that information when we were 2600 feet up—and slipping. I'd have jumped out sure. I thought the ship was in the hands of veterans."

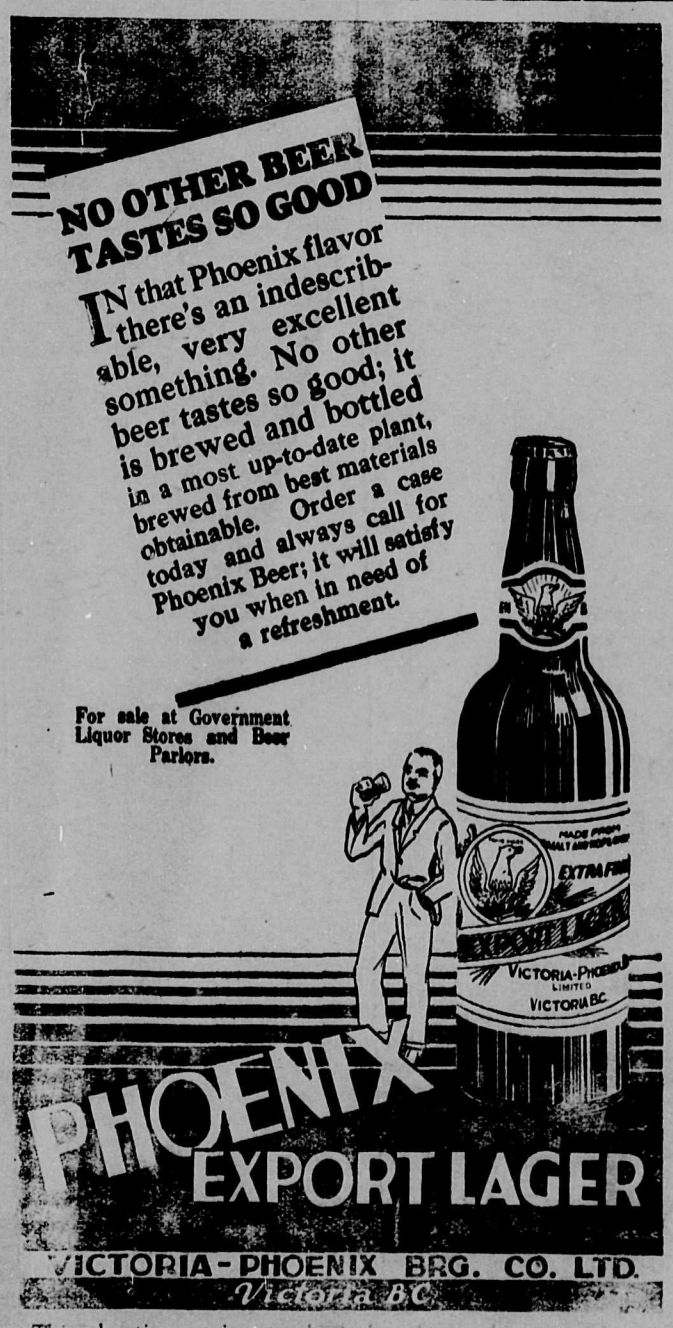
Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Neuritis Colds Headache Lumbago
Neuralgia Pain Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

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

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



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

THE CITY

At a congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church last Tuesday night, at which Dr. R. J. Douglas of New Westminster, general superintendent for British Coluhmia, was present, Rev. J. W. Helps handed in his resignation as pastor of the church. It is expected that the Presbytery, which meets in Cranbrook next Tuesday, will act on the resignation and also take steps to fill the the vacancy created by Mr. Helps' action. During the time Mr. Helps has been pastor of the church the congregation has increased in numbers wonderfully, and the finances of the church are said to be in splendid condition. During his comparatively short stay here he and his family have made many warm friends who will regret to learn of their intended departure from the city. They intend to remain in Grand Forks until about the latter part of March.

The Trail Intermediate hockey team won the Boundary championship from Greenwood at the rink in this city last Saturday night by a swcore of 6 to 4. The game was the fastest seen in the Boundary this year. Trail took the lead in the first period, Greenwood coming from behind in the second and tying the score. Very swift hocey opened up the third period, with the score tied, The fans went wild with cheering. Combination rushes, solo rushes, alternated amid wildest tumult. But no scores were made by either team. In the overtime period Trail scored twice, thereby cinching the game and the Boundary cup, and the right to meet the Okanagan champions at Penticton. Greenwood sent down about fifty citizens to witness the contest.

J. W. Barton, an aged man who has been a resident of the city for about three years, died in the Grand Forks hospital yesterday noon after a lengthy illness. He is said to have three grown sons somewhere in the prairie provinces. His relatives have been communicated with, and it is not likely that definite funeral arrangements will be made until they have been heard from.

George E. Massie will remodel the building Bridge street formerly occupied by the Grand Forks Family Liquor store and move his tailor shop into it.

The house in the Ruckle addition owned by Efnest Harrison and occupied by Mr. Carlson and family was destroyed by fire last Thursday night

The hockey game between the City band and the Scrubs at the rink on Wednesday night was won by the band by a secret score.

In the hockey game at the local rink on Monday night between Greenwood and Mchel the latter, team won by a score of 6 to 3.

Jimmie Walker is building a new footbridge across the McCallum slough for the convenience of the school children.

The Grand Forks-Greenwood hockey teams play the last game for the Boundary cup at the local rink tonight.

The only discernible sign of spring so far was the arrival of a solitary seed catalogue from Spokane this week.

Superintendent Scmulz, of the Union mine, was down from Franklin camp this week.

Harry Tutt left for the coast on Sunday last.

Pete Santano left for Spokane last Saturday.

Pat Maginnis is in town today from Lynch Creek.

Pioneer Stricken at Hockey Game

Thomas Whitfield Bowen, aged 71 years and 10 months, was stricken while attending the hockey game on Monday night at the rink. He expired almost instantly after he collapsed. Friends standing near him who saw him fall carried him into one of the waiting rooms and summoned Dr. Kingston, but when the doctor arrived Mr. Bowen was dead.

Mr. Bowen was a native Yorkshireman. He had been thirty years in Canada. Twenty-two of them he lived in Grand Forks. Fof twenty years he was pumpman for the Great Northern Railway company in this city, and was but recently placed on that company's pension list. As a side line to his duties as pumpman he was a well-known poultry fancier? and never failed to bring home a number of prizes from the shows.

Mr. Bowen is survived by his aged wife and two daughters and one son —Isabel, ctenographer in the Bank of Commerce in this city; a married daughter, Annie, who lives in Aberdeen, Wash., and Harry, also a resident of Aberdeen. A third daughter, Mrs. McCannon, died in a dental chair here about four years ago.

Mr. Bowen was the type of a citizen who will be greatly missed by the community. Always jovial and good natured, it was a pleasure to meet him when the world seemed to be steeped in its gloomiest dye. His integrity and square dealing with his fellow-men were unquestioned.

The tragedy cast a shadow of sorrow over the community, and much sympathy is expressed for the survivors of the family.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Holy Trinity church to the cemetery. The attendance was very large, and many beautiful floral offerings were in evidence. Interment was made in the Fraternal cemetery.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Green

STRICT EXAMINATIONS WILL KEEP DOWN DEATH TOLL

Several years ago when we were brand new at the automobile game we felt that it was rather and insult to suggest that automobile drivers be compelled to submit to an examination as to their fitness for driving a motor car. We believe we did concede at that time that it might be all right to submit chauffeurs to such an examination, but the fact that we had money enough to own a car of our own seemed to convince us that that was sufficient to guarantee our ability to drive. Later, some of us conceded that it might be all right to examine the new driver, but that those of us who had owned cars for any length of time surely should not be submitted to such humiliation, and now we believe the most of us have finally come to the conclusion, especially in view of the ever-expanding accident list which obtains in most cities of any size, that every person who is permitted to sit at the wheel of an automobile should first undergo a thorough examination not only as to their mechanical ability for driving an automobile, but as to their fitness mentally to act in case of emergency.

We well know that many of our owners claim that their wives and daughters are much better drivers than they are, which is probably the case in many instances and it is a fact that many women do make good drivers but we also know it to be a fact that as a rule women do not make nearly as good automobile drivers as men. Of course, there are instances where just the reverse is true, but we are speaking in generalities. It is not the idea to harass the woman driver, and in order to make it appear fair at least, we are willing to be compelled to take an examination along with her, as we firmly believe that the time has come when everyone who handles the wheel of an automobile should undergo the strictest sort of an examination in regard to their driving ability. Nine-tenths of all tthe accidents could be averted if all drivers were reasonably capable. We must start somewhere to keep down our accident roll; it is getting away from us.

WHERE BEES MAY BE KEPT

Bees may be kept in any locality where there is sufficient nectar to maintain them. Some localities are better than others in that there is a greater variety of flowers or a greater profusion of them; therefore, a larger number of colonies of bees may be kept in one place than in another which is but a few miles away. As good localities are often right at our doors, the smaller beekeeper with but few colonies has not to bother about seeking for new ones as does the larger beekeeper when his locality becomes fully stocked.

In both country and city throughout the land, beekeeping is practiced with much pleasure and profit to many. In the fruit-growing districts where insect pollination is of so much importance, the fruit-growers have learned that the honey bee, the only insect that can be relied on for cross-pollination, benefit them as much as they do the beekeepers.

On the farm also, especially where there is an abundance of alsike, sweet clover or alfalfa, bees return substantial profits when well handled; otherwise, however, they may become a menace to others keeping bees. In combination with some branches of poultry-keeping, beekeeping fits in admirably.

Turning to the city, one finds there, too, that bees are kept, though in many cases more for recreation than for profit, by professional men, tired business men, and even women and children. Gardening and beekeeping or poultry-keeping and beekeeping make a good combination for city dwellers or suburbanites. In more congested centers where gardens are scarce, apiaries are sometimes to be found located on the roofs of large office buildings.

Wherever bees may be kept, the golden rule applies. One should not intrude on the territory of another whose rights by reason of his being first in the locality should be respected.

GOOSE RAISING ON THE FARM

Goose raising is a very profitable side line for the farmer. Essentials to success in this line of poultry farming are proper selection of breed and breeding stock, and free range with an abundance of succulent green food.

The breeds of geese recommended for the farmer are Toulouse, Embden or African. Experiments conducted at the experimental farm, Ottawa, have proven that the Toulouse is the most desirable breed.

Select one male and two or three good strong females in the autumn and confine the small flock in a suitable house during the winter months. Have all other geese removed from the building if you are making up a new mating.

Feed yoour geese moderately during the winter months on grain of good quality. About half of the food given during the time snow is on the groound should be green food such as clover or alfalfa hay which has been cut green, well cured and stored so as to preserve the leaves. Geese take very kindly to green food and it provides bulk to the ration and assists in keeping t he birds from getting over-fat over winter,

A little extra feeding in early March will stimulate egg production. Laying should commence about March 15, providing the spring is beginning to open up. Gather the eggs regularly and keep them in a moderate temperature of about 50 degrees.

When the goose becomes broody give her about ten eggs and put the eggs daily daily after the 14th day. balance under hens. Moisten the The period of incubation is 31 days. During that time feed and water the broody birds regularly. Do not disturb the goose at hatching time.

Leave the young brood alone for about two daays after hatching. Place a green sod near the nest to induce them to start feeding of their own accord. Water should also be provided in a shallow pan. Give the goslings moist bread crumbs for the first few feedings and then start with moist mash. Equal parts cornmeal, barley meal, bran and shorts make an excellent mixture.

Feed the goslings about five times daily for the first month, then three times daily. Good succulent pasture should always be availabble if geese raising is to be made profitable.

Dentist—Am I hurting you?
Smart Patient—Oh, no; I make it a rule to groan twenty minutes a day for my health.

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 situtions 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 rom their friend, in which he told them he was sending them The Youth's Companion so t hat 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 andmystery, 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 hom much pleasure the magazine gave them.

You, too, may have just that same pleaseure, 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 ishues 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' alco included FREE (send 10 cents to cover postage and handling).

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

KETTLE RIVER ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that all assessed taxes on land levied under the "Taxation Act" and all school taxes levied under the "Public Schools Act" are due and payable on February 15th, 1928.

All taxes on income shall be deemed to be due and payable on the date on which the notice of assessment thereof is given to the taxpayer.

All taxes due and collectable for the Kettle River Assessment District are payable at my office in the Government Office Penticton, B. C.

This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Penticton B.C., February 8th, 1928.

W. R. DEWDNEY,
Collector

NOTICE

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

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

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and inclusive of Saturday the Seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1928, for the following described valuable farm property viz:

Lots 4 and 6 and the N. ½ of Lot 3, of District Lot 500 Group 1, D. D. Y. D., Map No. 77, comprising Twenty-five (25) Acres

This desirable property is located on a good road out one mile from the city of Grand Forks, B. C.

The soil is a rich loam, all well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, fifteen (15) acres of which are planted in orchard in good condition.

Erected on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, packing house and 3 poultry houses.

Terms 20 per cent cash, with balance spread over a term of years, not exceeding 15, in manner to suit the purchaser, with interest at seven per centum (7 p c.) per annum.

For further Particulars, apply to:

PAUL C. BLACK,
District Agriculture,
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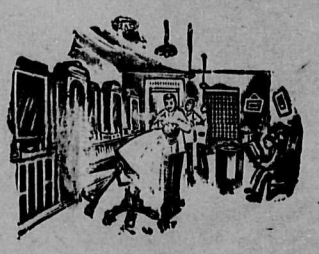
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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1 Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Vivtoria, B. C., or any Government Agent.

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

Applications for pre-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

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

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being siven 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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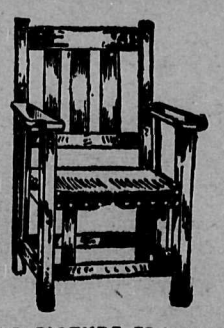
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