

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

THE regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening. The mayor and all the aldermen were present.

D. McPherson and J. R. Mooyboer requested permission to install another gas pump on the street. The felt that they could not legally grant the permission, but, would not prevent the installation of the pump on condition that the owners would assume all responsibility.

Permission was granted to the Shell Oil company to install a 20,000-gallon storage tank, and build a warehouse, garage and office building on lots 20 to 26, block 44, plan 83.

An offer for the Cadoo property was laid on the table for further investigation.

Dr. C. M. Kingston, M.L.A., advised the council that efforts were being made to secure a grant toward school taxation on agricultural lands in the district, and that he had every hope of the request being granted.

The finance committee reported that arrangements had been made for temporary financing at the Bank of Commerce.

A list of arrears of light and water was discussed by the council, and the clerk was instructed to issue the usual warning to all those in arrears for three months and in default of payment to discontinue the service.

The health and relief committee reported that the drain on Third street had been put in a sanitary condition, and that it was proposed to have the local dumping grounds cleaned up immediately.

A license was issued to the Union Oil company at the usual fee, and the lease of the premises occupied by P. A. Z. Pare was extended for another year.

The rate and tax bylaw was given its final reading. The tax rate this year is 10 mills for general purposes, 6 mills for special, and 14 mills for schools, making a total of 30 mills.

"Wall Street" was greatly excited yesterday morning over an erroneous report of a sensational advance in Arnold.

GEORGE B. GARRETT, C.P.R. OFFICIAL, DIED ON MONDAY

George B. Garrett, aged 62 years, died at his home in the West end on Monday las after a short illness. Deceased had been suffering from influenza for a week or two, and was apparently on the road to recovery when he took a relapse and passed away very suddenly. The funeral was held from the Masonic temple in this city on Wednesday afternoon to the United church, where services were held. On Thursday morning, the remains were shipped to Victoria, where interment will take place.

The late Mr. Garrett was C.P.R. freight agent in this city for about twelve years, coming here from Greenwood. He was a highly respected citizen, a prominent Freemason and past superintendent of the R.A. M. He was captain of the Kettle Valley Rifle association for a number of years. He is survived by his wife.

ASSOCIATED SUGGESTS GEO. BARRAT AS MEMBER OF CONTROL COMMITTEE

VERNON, March 14.—Nomination of George Barrat as the Associated's representative on the committee of direction is forecasted in the action by the board of directors of the Associated, which met in Vernon on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Associated has suggested to the Shippers' Federation that this is their desire. The Shippers' Federation in due course will make the nomination.

This is the first confirmation of the suggestion contained in the last issue of the Vernon News that the Associated would suggest Mr. Barrat, and the Sales Service W. J. McDowell.

The Associated directors again nominated E. J. Chambers president and general manager, and D. McNair sales manager, to positions on the Growers' and Shippers' Federation.

A protest was sent to Victoria against the proposed amendment to the produce marketing act, the provisions of which would deprive the committee of direction of the power to summarily cancel a shippers' license. Under the new proposal cancellation would only be possible after conviction in a law court of an infraction of the provisions of the act.

OLD-FASHIONED WOMAN
An old-fashioned woman is one who cares more about what is served for breakfast than about where breakfast is served.



TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—No 20

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

POWER BILL INTRODUCED

VICTORIA, March 14.—With the government demanding that the power business of British Columbia be placed under the provincial water power board, and the opposition moving to prevent the issuance of any big water license without the consent of the legislature, by far the biggest question to be settled by the house before adjournment is the future control of public utility operations.

Following the introduction of the government's drastic new water act yesterday, T. D. Pattullo, opposition leader, gave notice today of an amendment under which no water license covering more than 40,000 horsepower could be issued without the sanction of the legislature.

This plan would cover such big powers as that of Campbell river now under intensive argument in the under intensive argument in the Pattullo's opinion is necessary to protect the public's interest in the remaining waterpowers of the province.

The water act, as introduced, follows precisely the lines already forecast in press dispatches. In brief, the water board is given power to control all electrical rates in the province, to specify where and under what conditions power must be supplied, and to prevent the imposition of discriminatory rates either in favor or against any company, community or individual. Appeals against the board's decisions will go to the British Columbia court of appeal, and not to the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Strong objection has been made to the bill by leading power companies on the ground that it exposes them to the imposition of unjust conditions by the water board. It is understood there will be long arguments over this phase of the measure in the house, but as the government was well aware of these objections when drafted the bill, it is not expected to alter the plans now.

BOUNTY ON COUGARS HAS BEEN RAISED TO \$50

VICTORIA, March 14.—A recommendation will be made by Hon. R. H. Pooley, attorney general, to the executive council that the bounty on cougars be raised from \$40 to \$50.

He said that bounty had been paid on 444 cougars shot during 1928. This indicated that a big inroad was being made on the animals that were a menace to sheep raising. He followed this up by saying that he would recommend that the bounty be increased to \$50 in order to make an even greater inroad on the cougars.

ROSSLAND WILL RECEIVE POWER TO BORROW \$25,000

VICTORIA, March 14.—The city of Rossland, which suffered serious losses from fire recently, will be given power under a bill introduced in the legislature Tuesday, to borrow \$25,000 to recondition municipal services. Col. Fred Lister, Conservative, of Creston, introduced the bill with the consent of the government, which will expedite the measure.

"GOLD STAR MOTHERS"

There seems to be no official interpretation of the term "gold star mother." The Gold Star Mothers' association defines such a mother as one whose son was killed overseas during the world war or who was killed on the sea while serving in the war. The American War Mothers' association defines a gold star mother as one whose son has died between the dates of April 6, 1817, and November 11, 1920, from wounds or disability incurred in service during the war.

GOT OFF LIGHTLY

When Elfrida Shryrock, two-year-old daughter of Leonard Shryrock, of Compton, Cal., opened the door of her father's car while it was traveling forty-nine miles an hour, she was thrown to the pavement and rolled sixty feet. Brought to a hospital, the child proved to have suffered no injury other than numerous bruises and cuts.

IN TAHITI

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOUGE

EVEN a short visit to Papeete, capital of the island of Tahiti, while the steamer pauses, is interesting; but to really understand something of life in this gem of the South Seas one must journey inland. The usual method of travel is by carriage, but more enjoyable to many is a leisurely walk with a guide, pausing in apt native villages.

Any guide one chooses is likely to carry among his meager belongings some sort of musical instrument, for all Tahitians love music. They delight in singing, and from ancient days have drawn sounds from crude bamboo and wooden instruments. The favorite instruments now are the accordion, harmonica, and jew's-harp. One sees the first in all parts of the island. In Papeete groups of young persons of both sexes will be seen squatting on lawn or street, wreathed with flowers and accompanying an accordion with voice or lumb.

The way out of Papeete lies between coconut groves and banana fields; beside coral-littered beach; in the shade of the flowering purau (wild hibiscus), and past the lowly sensitive plant.

In alarm at one's tread, hundreds of land crabs run in ungainly fashion to their holes, some raising militant claws, others bending all their energies toward flight. Under foot tiny ants forage; in the shallows of the sea the blue otu fishes for its breakfast; farther out brown fishermen poise pronged spears from reef or boat; to the right and to the left the leisurely inmates of thatched homes prepare their breakfasts or saunter about with an air of luxurious ease. Both young and old among them salute passers-by with the national "Io-rana!" and curious stare with questioning eyes.

Sights Along the Way

As one walks there is much to see. One moment it is the curling surf thundering on the reef, or an inspiring view of the toothed island of Moorea; again it is flower an tree—the pandanus, the medicinal miro, or the dye producing eufa. On every hadn the breadfruit shares yard and roadside with the prolific mango; over wave-washed shore and high on breezy hill lean the nut-borne palm; and afar, on mountain slope, branch the glossy fel (a type of plantain).

After sundown one may experience one of the greatest pleasures of the tropics—travel by moonlight. When the elements of the air are in a placid mood, an evening stroll is a delight. Waving palms and gently sighing wind, roar of surf on distant reef, and ceaseless wash of tide, combined with pictures of contentment and hospitable greetings of young and old from roadside and dooryard, produce sensations foreign to the most radiant day.

Travelers must put up for the night in native homes. If the house of a reasonably well-to-do family is chosen, it will probably be a one-storey, unpainted wooden structure. The floor and walls will be bare, and the roof will be of galvanized iron sheeting, the common covering for wooden buildings in the South Pacific.

All Tahitian villages have only one street, and along the seashore that is part of the island's main highway. On each side of this is an irregular row of houses, the best one belonging to the district chief.

Chinese Are Storekeepers

In tramps in Tahiti it is difficult to know when one has crossed what might properly be called the line between village and plantation. But practically every village center is marked by a group of two or three smoky-looking Chinese stores. Whenever they stand, there is the village square, where the gossipers gather; and, in the harvesting season, the perfume of vanilla beans drying on canvas spread before the open door makes the place fragrant.

There the native exchanges his coconuts and scented pods for bread and brown sugar and American canned salmon or New Zealand canned butter and beef, and there the traveler is refreshed by coffee or tea, figure-eight doughnuts, and twisted roll.

The Polynesian hospitality exhibits itself in many novel ways. In Tahiti,

for example, the host sometimes spreads a new tablecloth and every meal. When a housewife wants to grace the family board, she goes into yard and gathers for that purpose a banana branch or a few hibiscus leaves.

For breakfast one may have orange tea and coconut milk. The first is brewed from the leaves of the will orange tree, and makes a pleasant drink. Like coffee, it is prepared in a palm-thatched kitchen without walls and is served in a bowl.

Most Tahitians are very fond of coffee and always have it for breakfast. With it they eat unuttered bread.

The islanders were taught to eat bread by the Chinese, and so wherever it is possible for a baker's cart to go coffee and rolls form the morning refreshment. At other meals feynams, and taro replace the loaf.

When the long-absent prodigal or favorite son reaches his home again the fattest pig is slain for him as a mark of esteem. To this island the porker is what potatoes are to Ireland and tch oaten cake to Scotland. Without it Tahiti would be disconsolate and would quickly become a discontented land which only spare ribs and bacon could restore to bliss. Almost everywhere along its coasts can be heard the squeal of this indispensable animal, as, tethered by a leg to a banana plant or coconut tree, it fretfully seeks to break its fetters. In the wild, unpeopled hills it enjoyed a roving freedom, but even there was pursued by vengeful foes, armed with formidable spears, who cut it into small pieces and carried these to their homes in bamboo rods.

Hogs are usually served with yam-fel, coconut sauce, and milk. The natives eat with their fingers, but white guests are supplied with a knife and fork.

Prefer Fingers to Fork

Tahitians still have an aversion for artificial aids in eating, for they believe that nothing surpasses their digits as food conveyors. When Wallis visited the island a native who had been faetiously named Jonathan thought otherwise after he had put on European clothes, and he resolved to elevate himself in society by feeding with a fork. He made a heroic attempt, but every time he strove to establish a connection between the instrument and his mouth his hand encountered his lips, leaving the food poised at his ear.

From the villages the natives go into the mountains on hunts for fel. The fel is a species of plantain, and it is the island's most valuable article of food. It grows in the mountains and is available at all times of the year. It closely resembles the banana, but its leaves are darker. The fruit is from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter and is borne uprightly on the stalks in bunches that frequently have from 100 to 150 plantains. When ripe, these are a light red or yellow. There are many varieties.

The fruit is boiled or baked for eating, and after it is cooked it is customary to beat it with a stick to loosen its skin and improve its quality.

The fel grows far up mountain slopes, where it can be seen miles away. To get this staple, the woodsman must worm his way up almost impassable steep, and then down narrow, slippery paths he must descend, weighted with swaying burdens of from 100 to 150 pounds.

FURTHER WAGE INCREASE TO GRANBY EMPLOYEES

VANCOUVER, March 14.—Wages of all employees at the copper properties of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company Limited will be increased approximately 5 per cent, effective March 16, it is announced by Charles Bocking, vice-president and general manager of the company.

This additional increase will bring the total increase in wages of the Granby company's employees at copper plants to 20 per cent since last fall. On February 16 a similar increase to the present one was put into effect, while in October last wages were increased 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT'S UTILITY POLICY

VICTORIA, March 12.—Details of the government's public utility policy revealed here for the first time yesterday, show that it will place virtually the entire business of selling electrical power under a governing tribunal to be known as the water and power board, which will take the place of the present water board of investigation.

Legislation drafted along these lines in direct opposition to the wishes of power companies, is ready for introduction into the legislature during the next day or two, and constitutes easily the most important step taken by the present government during its first session. In effect, it is public utility legislation, with the most effective teeth in it. It goes further in an attempt to control power rates for the benefit of the public than has been expected by the most optimistic advocates of such measures.

The bill briefly allows the water and power board to force any power company to supply any consumer with electricity, at any distance from a plant, and under any condition it chooses to prescribe. The conditions under which the board should force the supply of power, are left entirely to its own judgment, with the single provision that it must act reasonably and fairly. It will be for the board to sap what reasonable guarantees should be given a power company, which is forced to sell power to new consumers, to make sure that it does not invest large sums with no substantial return on them.

In addition to this the board is given absolute power to fix rates charged by every company generating power in the province. The new legislation, which comes under the railway act, by which appeals against an existing fare may be made to the minister of railways.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the bill is its specific provision against discriminatory power rates. This clause would make it impossible for a power company to sell electricity to a subsidiary or associated concern for a less rate than that charged to ordinary consumers. In other words, all power rates must be the same under similar conditions, and it will be for the water and power board to fix rates accordingly. This does not mean, of course, that rates in one part of the province will be the same as those in another part. The cost of production and transmission in each individual case will be taken into consideration in fixing what is a reasonable rate, in comparison with other rates already in effect.

While it is not intended that the board shall attempt to overhaul existing power rates until it is asked to do so by interests concerned, it is evident already that it will be confronted immediately with highly important decisions. The Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting company and the city of Grand Forks are expected to go before the board without delay to ask for revision of the rates charged by the West Kootenay Power & Light company.

The new bill has been fought here strenuously by power companies, but without avail. A strong campaign for amendments has been in progress for several weeks, but as finally drafted the bill remains in its original shape, despite all these protests against it.

The power companies in effect desired that the water and power board should be forced to give power companies specified guarantees of reasonable returns on their investments in supplying new consumers. The bill, however, leaves these matters to the board's discretion. The power companies also objected to the clause forbidding discriminatory rates, but this also is being left in.

EXACTNESS DEMANDED

The joining between marble blocks in ancient Athenian structures built of blocks of marble had to be so exact that that the joint must not be perceptible when the finger nail was drawn over it.

FARMER MEMBER HAS NEW TARIFF SCHEME

OTTAWA, March 14.—In the house of commons on Tuesday there was more talk on the budget. Mr. Brown of Lisgar quite disagreed with Mr. Guthrie's conclusions as to the condition in the industry of agriculture. He failed to see, for example, that the dairy industry was in a bad way when exports exceeded imports by \$30,000,000. He gave similar figures in regard to other commodities. He sees a menace in the agitation for retaliation against the United States if it does anything to Canada in the line of tariff, and he hoped that farmers would not be tempted by any protectionist propaganda.

He said it would be bad if Canada, getting a slap on one cheek, should give itself a whack on the other. That was his way of illustrating the futility as he saw it, of a retaliatory policy.

Mr. Brown would prefer, he said, an embargo against United States fruit rather than a tariff which would make it prohibitive to the poor man and still allow the wealthy to enjoy it. This was an example of the wrongs of high protective tariff, he pointed out. The Canadian farmer would suffer from protective rates, and the principle generally, he argued, would do more harm than good.

It had been proved time and again that warfare was a game in which neither side could win, and everyone was a loser.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE MOON

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College)

IN this generation man has cut himself loose from the bonds of earth, and hour after hour sports over land and sea and through the clouds. If he can lift himself from the earth, why can he not free himself from the atmosphere and soar through space?

This tremendous dream of man is being supported by the mathematics of engineers and the speculations of scientists. Having conquered the globe, man begins to make ready for round trips to the moon.

It is interesting to note that the suggestions for the interplanetary vehicle will cluster around a vessel of the rocket type. The successful airplane offers no assistance in designing a ship sailing through the universe.

In figuring the power necessary to hurl a cosmic caravel to the moon, Robert Esnault Pelterie, who made his reputation twenty years ago as a designer of light engines and streamlined airplanes, used 414,000 horsepower in his calculations. This would be necessary to catapult a half-ton vessel successfully to the lunar world.

Journeys to other planets across the great distances of airless space are theoretically possible through the use of the rocket-exhaust kick as the motive power. For experiments show that the kick of the exploding rocket charge is just as effective in a vacuum as it is where there is plenty of atmosphere. Propellers of ordinary airplanes need the air to work against. The rocket is effective in a vacuum for the same reason that a rifle fired in an airless chamber would have the same sort of kick that it would in air.

The rocket airplane once it reached the airless outer space or the upper rarefied portion of the atmosphere, would attain great speed because of the lack of air resistance.

As a matter of fact, the idea of applying the rocket principle to a still questionable purpose has not as yet found sufficient interest in the eye of the necessary financiers. For this reason, it was thought better to confine the experiments to the earth for the time being. First, by means of an automobile, and later, with a train car. There can be no doubt that machines can be made to acquire an unusual speed by using powder for automotive purposes in combination with the rocket principle. The technical side of the question has been solved by engineers, but it still remains to be seen whether such cars will have any economic importance.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15 1929

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

JUDGE ELLIOT, of Halton county, Ontario, has ruled that a nine-months-old child is of no cash value to its parents. This ruling was made known recently in the suit of John Ashwood of Toronto against John McPhail of Hamilton, for damages for the death of their son, William, in August, 1927. The men were involved in an auto crash near Oakville, the baby dying of a fractured skull. The judge said a child was only a remote source of remuneration; that he was a liability, and that no allowance, but only sympathy, could go to the grief-stricken parents.

IN 1891 a lecturer on psychology in the training school of the Young Men's Christian association at Plainfield, Mass., speaking of the mental processes of invention, proposed the example of a game with its limitations and its necessities. The same night James Naismith, a member of the class, worked out basketball as an ideal game to meet the hypothetical case, and the next day in the lecture room it was put in practice with the aid of the members of the gymnastic class. Thence it spread to other branches of the Young Men's Christian association, and in two or three years to other athletic clubs and to the general public.

THE highest waterfall in the world has been discovered on the French island of Nukuhiva, one of the largest of the Marquesas. It is estimated that the water tumbles from a height of 1160 feet. Ordinarily the width is about ten feet, but this is enormously increased during the rainy season. The fall is three miles from the sea.

TURKISH Women are outclassing men in the race to learn the new Latinized ABC's which President Kemal has ordered all his citizens between the ages of sixteen and forty to acquaint themselves with before June. In the 2197 ABC schools which the government has opened in Constantinople alone since January 1, the number of women students has risen to 48,453 against 30,442 men pupils.

THE secret hobby of the rugged commander of the Scottsburg, largest cargo ship of the United States shipping board, is a secret no more. Captain W. H. Stone sews fluffy caps and other clothes for his baby daughter, who lives in Portland, Maine. "I get a lot of pleasure out of sewing," Captain Stone says, "I had a predilection for it, just as I was destined for the sea. When I was a small chap my grandmother gathered all the children around her and gave sewing lessons. I suppose I was her most apt pupil." During the World war Captain Stone commanded an army transport plying between France and England. In 1927 the captain rescued fourteen men from the sinking French schooner Doree in the Bay of Biscay.

WHEN Hans Holbein, the celebrated portrait painter, went to England, he became a favorite of King Henry VIII, who took him into his service, and paid him a salary of two hundred florins a year. One day, it is said, a nobleman called upon Holbein when the latter was very busy, painting from life. Holbein sent a message asking to be excused the honor of the visit for that day. The nobleman, highly offended, walked straight upstairs and broke open the door of the studio. At this, Holbein also lost his temper, and aimed a blow at the intruder which sent him from the top of the stairs to the bottom. When his passion had cooled down, the artist realized his danger, and wisely went at once to the king, to whom he told the story of the quarrel. Shortly afterward, the nobleman appeared, clamoring for vengeance. Henry made Holbein apologize, but the angry peer declared that nothing but the offender's death would content him. Whereupon Henry replied, "You have not now to deal with Holbein, but with me. Whatever harm you do him shall rebound tenfold on your own head. Whenever I please, I can make seven lords out of seven plowmen, but of seven lords I could not make one Holbein."

EAST INDIANS of every caste and tribe are gamblers by instinct, but the greatest of them all is the Marwari, who must hold the world's record for nonstop gambling, writes an Indian merchant in London Tit-Bits. In the Bombay market the Marwari has established a virtual monopoly—that of a jobber, prepared both to buy and sell, at a (theoretically) slight difference in price, contracts for the future delivery of cotton. He cannot resist, however, the lure of continuous operations, "out of hours," so he resorts to an unofficial market, Kutcha Khandi, which is open practically day and night, its activities being suspended only to allow operators to snatch a little sleep, or to adjourn to the official cotton exchange. These abuses, and others which prevailed in the market, impelled the cotton trade to call for government legislation, and one result was Kutcha Khandi was made illegal. But despite raids on this business "night club," and the spectacle of a group of super-millionaires being haled before a magistrate, the Marwari remained unabashed. Gambling is the breath of life to the Marwari, and money but a counter. His clothes are a long frock coat of white cotton, elegantly waisted, a shirt, the starched neckband of which serves as a collar, diamond studs, a dhoti in place of rousers, and a silk turban of mauve, pink, yellow or some other bright hue. His office equipment usually comprises a telephone, a pocketbook and an infallible memory.

THE full-grown ostrich sometimes weighs more than 300 pounds and is as much as nine feet high. His most marked characteristic is the fact that he has only two toes—the third and fourth—on each foot. In South America there is another large bird—the rhea—which is also called an ostrich. This bird can be distinguished from the true ostrich by its having three toes instead of two. According to biologists the original ostrich had five toes. However, the modern bird can probably run faster with the two it has now than could his ancestor with five. Arabian legend has it that the ostrich is the result

of union between the camel and a dodo bird. Certainly it inherited some of the worst characteristics of both. Its awkward shape, the uselessness of its wings, the seeming lack of pleasure in life, all indicate that it is one of nature's errors. The one offensive weapon at the command of the ostrich is its foot. The terrific downward stroke of its huge toe, driven by a muscular thigh the thickness of a leg of mutton is easily the equal of the kick of a full-grown horse. A blow from it will break a rib or the backbone of an ordinary animal. In addition to the force of the blow, the sharp claw can tear skin and flesh like a military saber. When the bird is plucked the plucker usually leans on him from behind, since no ostrich can kick to the rear. The philosophy of the ostrich seems to be on a too-proud-to-fight basis, as they have never been seen to attack one another. But no doubt beasts of prey are wary of that vicious downward blow, as no one seems to have seen signs of an ostrich having been killed by another animal.

THE list of foods the doctor says you should eat has been augmented by a new one, watercress. This familiar garnish for meat and salad is a remarkably rich source of the vitamins necessary for growth and of the scurvy-preventing vitamins C, Dr. Katherine H. Coward and P. Eggleston, of the University of London, have found. It contains small quantities of vitamins D as well in its small green leaves. The green shows considerable seasonal variation, however, in its growth-promoting properties, the investigators have found, being more effective with laboratory animals in this respect in spring and summer than in winter.

SCIENTISTS are digging into the earth in many sections of the western plains country, seeking more light on fairly well established contentions that prehistoric man existed in America millions of years ago. The work being done contradicts to a great extent the common belief that the life of man in America did not approach the antiquity found in Europe. Harold J. Cook, honorary curator of paleontology at the Colorado museum of natural history, gave a synopsis of recent scientific achievements in that region when he addressed the Colorado-Wyoming academy of sciences at Denver university. "During the Pleistocene age we have ample evidence that various races of bison invaded America from Asia," he said. "In fact, Asia is now generally admitted to have been the center of development and dispersal of mammalian life throughout tertiary times. Now, with all these things in mind, is it not logical to believe that early man, developing under such conditions, could migrate into America quite as well as the game he hunted, at any time they could get there?" Following out this line of thought, Doctor Cook told of recent discoveries tending to substantiate the theory. At the town of Colorado, in southwest Texas, were found skeletons of a new type of extinct, flat-horned bison, and remains of two races of elephant, a large camel, various extinct horses and other typically Pleistocene mammals. "In taking out an articulated skeleton of one of these flat-horned bison," Cook said, "representatives of the Colorado museum found three arrow heads definitely associated in the matrix with it and under conditions that preclude the possibility of error. They were undoubtedly shot into that very buffalo." At about the same time fossil remains of a large extinct bison were found near Folsom, New Mexico. "The American museum, New York, was invited to participate in the work this last summer," said Cook, "and did so. Here, associated with the bison, fourteen flint points were found of an absolutely new type and of the finest grade of workmanship known in flaked stone. Fortunately, four of these were exposed undisturbed in the position where found during the course of these excavations. There is no question of definite association here of these flint points with a race of extinct bison."

REASONS for breathing through the nose instead of the mouth are: (1) to warm the air; (2) to moisten the air; (3) to remove the dust and germs; (4) to produce more suction in the chest, which helps draw blood into the lungs as well as air, thus helping the heart, and more easily attaining second wind.

When flowers begin to look wilted, remove from the vase, cut off about an inch and a half of stem, hold tightly in hand and pour boiling water about an inch up on the stems for about three minutes. The flowers will last longer and their color will be restored.

An Indianapolis father was quizzing his ten-year-old son about his history and thinking to trip him up, he said: "Well, Bob, I bet you don't know who Molly Pitcher was." Without any hesitation he said: "She was the one that carried water to the soldiers."

ANCIENT HISTORY
 TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

Martin Burrell, M.P., in an address before the Canadian club at Ottawa, made the prediction that British Columbia would become the greatest fruit producing province in the world.

The plans for Jeff Davis & Co.'s new brick block on Bridge street are now nearly completed.

The sale of the Coryell ranch, comprising some 900 acres, was consummated this week, Peter Veregin and associates making a cash payment and taking possession of the property.

H. A. Sheads, the real estate dealer, made two sales of residential property this week.

A branch of the Canadian Bible society was organized in this city on Sunday evening, when the following officers were elected: President, D. Whiteside; vice-president, F. Lathé; treasurer, J. W. Rutherford; secretary, H. J. Hall.

The deed for the site of the new post office building in this city has been taken up by the federal government and forwarded to the land registry office at Kamloops for registration.

POEMS FROM THE FAREAST

ARABIA
 THE INCONSISTENT

When I sent you my melons, you cried out with scorn,
 They ought to be heavy and wrinkled and yellow;
 When I offer'd myself, whom those graces adorn,
 You flouted, and call'd me an ugly old fellow.

SUNSHINE

Outdid Louis Philippe
 Concerning the unhappy King
 Louis Philippe of France, Ralph Nevill in "Echoes Old and New," tells a good tale.

Revisiting Twickenham, where his old home was, he was accosted by a man who, pulling off his hat, respectfully hoped that his royal highness was well.

"What's your name?" inquired the ex-king. He was told.

"I do not recollect it," said the royal exile. What were you when I lived here?"

"Please, your royal highness," replied the man, "I kept the Crown—an inn close to the entrance of Orleans house."

"Did you?" said Louis Philippe, smiling grimly. "Well, my good fellow, you did what I was unable to do."

His Night of Jollity While Wife Was Away

We ran into him on Pennsylvania avenue. He looked like something the cat dragged in. "My wife's gone to the country," he said.

"Ah, ha," we ventured. "Stepping out, eh? Hurray! Hurray!"

"She's been gone seven days and four hours," he murmured.

"And I suppose you are out every night ringing doorbells, seeing people, and doing things," we said.

"To tell you the truth, I thought I was," he replied sadly, "but the wildest thing I've done so far is to go to a moving picture show. The first night she was away, I called up several of the old gang and they were all engaged for the evening. The second night, I had dinner with a married couple, and we sat up until ten o'clock, playing bridge. The third night I worked at the office. The fourth night I went to the movies. The fifth night I called up one of the boys and he had to stay home with the kids while the missus was out. The sixth night I went to the club, but nobody was there except the hired help.

"Before I was married I always had somewhere to go and something to do, but now I'm like a stranger in a foreign land. I even look married. When I was a bachelor I took care of all my laundry, but now I have a pile of soiled clothes at home, and I swear I don't know what to do."—Washington Star.

A Few Restrictions
 What time shall I report for work in the mornings?" asked the college youth upon receiving his first job.
 "Oh, any time you like," replied the office manager, "so long as you're here before eight."

More Than Fur Deep
 Mary Katherine had a little alley cat on which she lavished all her young affections, and when it was lost she refused to be comforted. Grandma bought her a beautiful Angora kitten, but Mary Katherine was still loyal to the loved and lost.

"See, dear," grandma said one day, stroking the thick yellow fur, "isn't this one much prettier than the other little kitty?"

Mary Katherine gulped and her brown eyes filled.
 "Gut, grandma," she quavered, "it's the inside of a cat that counts!"

Optics and Romance
 "Do you believe in love at first sight,"
 "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I also believe in permitting your affection to look off once in a while, to avoid getting near-sighted."

It Didn't Work
 In a certain rural school the teacher noticed that one youngster was not paying very close attention, so she decided to catch him. She asked him what part of the story that they had just read he liked best. He studied a moment and said: "The part that Mary just told."

The teacher was not to be outdone and told him the class could listen to it again. "Well," he said, hesitatingly, "I don't know. I didn't hear what Mary said."

"Not too exclusive. You'll want somebody around to snub."

Well Provided
 "Does your husband give you an allowance, or do you ask him for money when you need it?"
 "Both."



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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.

He always found telephone folk obliging and helpful
 "I have always found your employees to be most obliging," wrote a subscriber in a letter to the B. C. Telephone Company's Victoria office, expressing thanks for telephone service on a call from Sandwick, B.C., to a Victoria hospital.
 "I like to express my appreciation of the manner in which this call was handled for me," he said. "I have always found your employees to be most obliging and helpful, but this appeared to me to be an outstanding example and again I wish to thank those who were responsible."

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

They Know
 The woman orator was raving and ranting to an audience of men.
 "Women," she shrieked, "at all times have been the backbone of all nations. Who was the world's greatest here? Helen of Troy! Who was the world's greatest martyr? Joan of Arc! Who was the world's greatest ruler? Who, I say, was the world's greatest ruler?"
 And simultaneously that entire crowd of men arose and answered in one voice, "My wife!"

And teas from finest gardens make the blend.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

B. C. Interior Egg-Laying Contest

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

Pen.	Name and Address.	Breed.	Total for week.	Total date.
1	John Virgo, Fruitvale	White Rocks	10	64
2	Robert Kidd, Fruitvale	Barred Rocks	0	9
3	George Capell, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	9	138
4	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	22	249
5	William McAlpine, Creston	Barred Rocks	23	250
6	John Moston, Arrow Park	White Wyandottes	11	101
7	Andrew Cant, Appledale	White Wyandottes	18	113
8	A. C. Webster, Fruitvale	White Wyandottes	7	83
9	F. J. Powell, Perry	White Wyandottes	2	81
10	Villers Bros., Duncan	Light Sussex	17	157
11	McKim Poultry Farm, Nelson	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	71
12	John Virgo, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	14	115
13	P. W. Green, Winlaw	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	122
14	N. V. Moxham, East Arrow Park	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	130
15	R. H. Baird, Nakusp	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	194
16	Paul Guidon, Burton	S. C. W. Leghorns	10	138
17	Peter Finch, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	53
18	H. L. Howe, Nelson	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	162
19	James Gartside, Cranbrook	S. C. W. Leghorns	12	134
20	Wm. Liddicoat, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	21	104
21	John Graham, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	140
22	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	18	250
23	K. R. Wood, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	24	217
24	R. W. Chalmers, Thrums	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	65
25	Jean Mante, Burton	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	133
26	Peter Smith, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	18	157
27	Farrington Bros., Central Park	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	147
28	W. M. Fairweather, P. Hammond	S. C. W. Leghorns	17	113
29	Joseph Hall, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	7	122
30	Hodgson & Bushby, Mission City	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	107
31	Maple Leaf Farm, Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	146
32	W. Forsyth, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	24	193
33	Frank Appleby, Mission City	S. C. W. Leghorns	17	223
34	A. A. Adams, Victoria	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	252
35	F. C. Evans, Abbotsford	S. C. W. Leghorns	7	23
36	H. Bolivar, Cloverdale	S. C. W. Leghorns	17	65
37	Mark Farrington, Langley Prairie	S. C. W. Leghorns	16	91
38	Adams' F. F. Farm, Kelowna	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	126
39	John Chalmers, Port Haney	S. C. W. Leghorns	23	153
40	Chas. S. Coulter, Penticton	S. C. W. Leghorns	16	186
41	F. J. Dysart, Grlinrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	9	81
42	Braemar Poultry Farm, Kelowna	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	152
43	Jesse Tompkinson, Grlinrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	10	74
44	Villers Bros., Duncan	S. C. W. Leghorns	24	251
45	M. S. Schofield, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	128
46	W. J. Cox, Wycliffe	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	144
47	A. D. McRae, Mission City	Exchequer Leghorns	12	15
48	Wm. Ridley, Grand Forks	R. C. Anconas	16	73
49	Mrs. J. L. Manly, Grand Forks	R. C. Anconas	12	171
50	W. J. Kidman, Crawford Bay	Kiwis	2	12

The following is a list of Pens which have lost birds. This is given so that while making comparisons contestants will know Pens that are not up to full strength:

John Virgo	1	Hen No. 5.
Robert Kidd	1	Hen No. 9.
G. O. Capell	1	Hen No. 18.
A. D. Morrison	1	Hen No. 20.
W. J. Kidman	1	Hen No. 36.
A. C. Webster	2	Hens Nos. 49 and 50.
McKim Poultry Farm	2	Hens Nos. 70 and 71.
N. V. Moxham	2	Hens Nos. 86 and 90.
Paul Guidon	1	Hen No. 98.
H. L. Howe	1	Hen No. 112.
James Gartside	3	Hens Nos. 115, 118 and 119.
Wm. Liddicoat	1	Hen No. 125.
John Graham	2	Hens Nos. 127 and 131.
K. R. Wood	1	Hen No. 139.
W. M. Fairweather	1	Hen No. 178.
Hodgson & Bushby	1	Hen No. 187.
Braemar Poultry Farm	1	Hen No. 268.
Jesse Tompkinson	1	Hen No. 272.
F. Appleby	1	Hen No. 205.
Bolivar Leghorn Farm	2	Hens Nos. 233 and 234.
John Chalmers	1	Hen No. 252.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

THE person who deals best with an emergency is the one who has thought out previously what to do, and who, when the emergency occurs, keeps calm, goes ahead and does things according to the plan.

When here is sudden illness, or when an accident occurs, some one must take charge. Unless there is some person present who is more capable than yourself, this falls upon you.

First of all, send one person to call a physician. Do not delay this, because the life of the individual who is ill or injured may depend upon prompt treatment by a physician. No matter how well trained you are to handle emergencies, it is advisable to place responsibility upon a physician, who is he one recognized to deal with sickness and accidents.

There is no doubt but that many lives are saved each year by trained emergency workers. Thanks to the 83 services they give and the example they set, many difficult situations are met. It is the untrained person who, in his desire to do something, do harm. The trained worker knows his limitations and does not do harm because he knows what no to do as well as what to do.

In these emergency cases, if you are not assisting, do not form one of the curious crowd who so often hinder those who are helping. If you are assisting, the following suggestions may be helpful.

In general, it is well to loosen any tight clothing the patient may have on. Do not be in a hurry to move the patient; any movement may cause damage to an injured part. Keep the patient lying down, with the head low. If any part is injured and clothing must be removed, cut off the clothing in preference to moving the injured part. After an injury, there

General News

To meet increased trade and passenger traffic on the waters of the Pacific coast, two new vessels of the "Princess" type for night service between Vancouver and Victoria have been ordered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it has been announced by Captain C. D. Neroutos, manager of the British Columbia Coast Steamship Services.

A new carrier and telephone system for Canadian Pacific purposes will shortly be in operation across Canada, it was stated recently in Winnipeg by Mr. John McMillan, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs, who was on a tour of the west. This greatly supplements the facilities already used.

Since the world war the Canadian Pacific has constructed 1,186 miles of new railway track, most of which opened up new territories and developed new areas of country for settlement and industrial activity.

An average of twenty-seven pounds of butter is consumed each year by every man, woman, and child in Canada, it has been discovered by federal statisticians, making the Dominion the largest consumer of butter in the world. The per capita consumption is ten pounds greater than that of the United States. No light is thrown upon the number of slices of bread buttered by hungry Canadians.

The sweetest news received in Canada for some time was the report from the British Industries Fair in London that twenty minutes after its opening an order had been placed for \$50,000 worth of honey.

Santa Claus must be establishing a stable somewhere in this country as it is reported that a consignment of 300 live Swedish Reindeer was recently shipped to Canada. It was the largest shipment of these animals ever to be made.

The recent announcement that a new Dominion Atlantic Railway hotel is to be built at Kentville has been received with enthusiasm, not only among commercial men but the general travelling public as well in Nova Scotia. At the same time the Dominion Atlantic Railway is the object of a good deal of favorable comment in the part it is playing in developing Nova Scotia as a tourist ground and the Annapolis Valley.

A taxidermist must be a skilled sculptor and a student of anatomy, said Mr. G. L. Pap, well known western taxidermist and sportsman who visited Montreal recently.

To give a true and life-like appearance to specimens a full-sized clay model is first constructed. From this a plaster cast is made and a papier-mache model formed in turn from this. The final shell over which the skin of the animal is carefully glued shows every feature and conformation of the animal's body.

is usually a condition of what is called shock. Shock should be treated by keeping the patient warm. Blankets or overcoats are placed under, over and around the patient. If possible, hot water bottles should be placed under the armpits and around the body, care being taken not to burn the patient. If the patient is conscious, give him a hot drink.

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

THOUSANDS OF FRY TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN B.C. LAKES

SUMMERLAND, March 4.—The Dominion government fish hatchery is preparing for a busy year. The fol-

lowing recommendations have been made for disposal of fry:

Okanagan lake, 60,000 Kamloops trout; Shake lake, 25,000 Kamloops trout; Chute lake, 10,000 Kamloops trout; Fish lake, 10,000 Kamloops trout; East Fork Kettle river, 30,000 eastern brook trout; McCulloch lakes, 15,000 Kamloops trout; Clearwater lake, 10,000 Kamloops trout; Le Lieres lake, 5000 Kamloops or eastern brook trout; Lakevale, 5000 Kamloops brook trout; Christie creek, 5000 eastern brook trout.

An effort is to be made to restore the kokanee, in Okanagan lake. At one time this species was quite numerous, as it still is in Boundary and Kootenay lakes, but low water in the streams during the spawning period, and catches by sportsmen, have seriously reduced their numbers. The kokanee is a sporting fish, a land-locked salmon, and is very tasty.

Film

"Here's a long list of collaborators, title writers, cameramen and what not."
"Yeh, they ought to limit that stuff to one reel."

Trying to Help

Mrs. Blank returned home one afternoon after consulting a physician with the announcement that she had been advised to reduce the amount of carbohydrates in her diet. A few hours later the family assembled for dinner prepared by the cook, when all at once Mrs. Blank looked up to see Mandy lifting some of the vegetables off the table.

"Why, Mandy, what's the matter. Don't we get anything to eat?" some one asked the cook.

"No, sires, you don't get this. It's got too many hydrophobias in it," she answered quickly.

Ste. Petronille



Jack Strathdee, the very able winter sports director at the Chateau Frontenac, his friends will be pleased to learn, is losing weight. Jack runs a summer camp at French River in the fishing season and he took his present job for the reason that he wanted to rest and draw a salary at the same time. When he has time to reflect, and this is seldom, he longs for the easy job of operating a camp and handling a crowd of Indian guides. He finds no rest, for during every daylight hour there is something doing on the ski-hill, on the rink, on the slide, and a hundred people to provide with sports equipment and direction. But he keeps fit as they all do. The air is bracing and invigorating and there is lots of fun.

In the group above one sees the director assisting their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon who have just come down the slide for the third time. The other group perhaps explains why he finds so much pleasure in his work and why he has taken up skiing again. There is also a picture of his rink which shows how the slide in the background drops down steeply from the citadel.

But take the other picture. This will show you Jack Strathdee's most recent discovery. Beyond the dogs and the terrace is a field of free ice. Beyond that the Isle of Orleans is a shadowy form. Now to the left of the island, just above the lamp standard, great slabs and chunks of crystal and opaque ice hurled themselves in a mass, cast reefs of glistening pinnacles to the sky in one glorious chaos and screeching, groaningly settled down. Then the mayor of St. Gregoire and the mayor of Ste-Petronille set out, each armed with a small spruce cutting. They met somewhere in the centre of the river, solemnly shook hands, and the ice bridge was declared open. It was after that, that the sports director drove over and discovered Ste-Petronille with its ski slopes and toboggan and snowshoe prospects, and also the "Catalogne". The "Catalogne" has a rubble-stone fireplace of catalogue about the floor and as window drapes, the oddest old furniture and quaint bed-rooms and, above all a splendid cuisine. It is less than one hour from Quebec and is hailed as a great discovery.

The Shortest Thing in the World

NO, NOT A GNAT'S EYELASH NOR A MOSQUITO'S WHISKERS—PUBLIC MEMORY.

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

A Note to Merchants

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

You Must Tell Them to Sell Them



Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
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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 Monoacetic-acidester 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."



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

THE CITY

This appears to be a pretty early spring. However, the banana crop is not quite ready to harvest.

Mrs. F. W. Russell left on Monday for Spokane, where she intends to remain for a couple of months.

Robert Johnson returned to his home in Rock Creek the first of the week, after spending a few days in the city.

The condition of A. F. Michener, who has been seriously ill at his home for a couple of weeks, is slightly improved over last week.

A small force of men is at work at the Rock Candy getting things in shape to start mining operations about the first of the month.

Rev. Walker, Mr. Wamsley C.P.M. ticket agent, and Robert Lee came down from Greenwood on Wednesday the attend the funeral services of the late George B. Garrett.

The city council has been advised by the attorney-general's department at Victoria of the appointment of Arthur F. Crowe as police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate and judge of the small debts court in this city.

The cases Gabriel Francis and Charlie Ctask, charged with operating an illicit still, were tried before Justices of the Peace John A. Hutton and John Donaldson on Friday last, and convictions were secured in both cases. Francis was sentenced to six months at the Oakalla jail with hard labor and to pay a fine of \$500, and Ctask was given three months at the Nelson jail with hard labor and to pay a fine of \$200. C. F. R. Pincott appeared for the prosecution and Arthur F. Crowe for the defendants.

The opposition to the power companies seem to have gained a point or two, if full reliance can be placed in highly colored dispatches from government sympathizers at Victoria. The Sun sincerely hopes that these dispatches are correct, and that the proposed legislation will bear good fruit. Yet, at the same time, we wish to caution the people against engaging in a premature jollification. Canada has had a board of railway commissioners for a great number of years. The commissioners are supposed to control railway rates, yet freight rates have not decreased to any perceptible extent.

BETTER MEDICAL SERVICE FOR CANADIANS

Whether or not the medical profession of Canada are capable of bringing to the people of Canada a high standard of medical practice is something which is of vital interest to every Canadian. To most of us, there comes a time when our own lives or those of our loved ones are literally placed in the hands of one member of the medical profession. Day by day, we are dependent upon the profession for protection from disease.

Our Canadian universities provide for the education of those entering into the profession, and it can be said with confidence that no country possesses better medical schools than does Canada.

Medical education is not completed with the obtaining of a degree and a license to practice. The physician must remain a student for his whole lifetime. Otherwise, he is not able to bring to his patients the newer discoveries that are being made. The public are only aware of advances in medicine when the advance is something spectacular or novel. Medicine is progressing rapidly and there are, we might say, daily ad-

vances in methods of diagnosis and treatment with which the physician should be familiar.

To a considerable extent, this need is met through the medical journals. There are no secrets in the medical profession; when any discovery is made, or a piece of work brought to a successful issue, it is reported in the journals, and so, new information is made available to the whole profession.

There is, as everyone appreciates, a limit to the value of the printed article. Mostly everyone will have experienced the desire to talk and discuss an article with its writer, because of the feeling that even a few minutes' conversation would make the whole matter more clear.

In order to further the desirable end of keeping the practising profession abreast of the times, and in order to aid the individual members of the profession in their efforts to do this, the Canadian Medical Association has carried on post-graduate educational work. The merit of their plan is that instead of attempting to bring the busy practitioner into a large center for this post-graduate work, it is taken to him by the association.

This is done by sending out, all over the country, wherever a small or a large group of medical men may come together, several speakers who generally travel as team and who have been selected by the local group as the ones whom they desire to hear, and with whom they desire to discuss some phase of medicine.

This work has grown because the profession has found it to be most helpful. Every province is covered and, last year, a total of 802 addresses were given by 329 speakers, the attendance of physicians at these meetings having been 25,423.

It is evident that this service is in demand. It is evident that it is reaching the profession and securing results. As stated, this is of public and personal interest because whatever assists in raising the standard of medical practice and in promoting a greater knowledge of preventive medicine, thus ensuring modern, adequate medical care, is of public and personal interest.

The Ranch

CLEANING GRAIN

The cleaning of seed grain should be one of the most important operations on the farm, and the farmer who retains clean land and produces clean grain year after year must follow the practice of thoroughly cleaning all grain before seeding.

The machinery necessary for cleaning and the way of doing this work must be governed by the weed seeds and other impurities to be removed. Impurities such as broken straw, chaff, and weed seeds which differ markedly in size and shape from the grain being cleaned can be readily cleaned out by most fanning mills properly operated. The weed seeds which are of much the same size as the grain being cleaned are the main difficulty, and where such separations are to be made, special machines are necessary and in special cases, as separating wild oats from oats, the only thorough method of cleaning is by hand picking.

The cleaning out of inert matter and weed seeds of widely different size from the grain need not be discussed extensively in this article, as nearly any make of general purpose cleaner properly operated will do good work in such cases. Care must be taken to operate at the right speed and to feed within its capacity, as when sieves are overloaded no machine can do good work.

The cleaning of grain where the impurities are similar in shape presents greater difficulties and in many cases special cleaners are required

to do a good job. In any district where a central cleaning plant is available the farmer is advised to have his grain cleaned at such a plant unless he raises sufficient seed to warrant installing a plant of his own. A fairly satisfactory small cleaning plant can be fixed up by a farmer by combining a fanning mill and an indent or disk machine in line. The fanning mill will blow off or separate the inert matter and widely different sized seeds and the special machine for the purpose will make the finer separations. Some farmers use a combination of three machines, the last two being suited for special purposes.

To determine whether the machine is doing the work you wish, spread out a quantity of the cleaned seed on a table where weed seeds can be more readily seen. A sample may also be sent to a seed laboratory where an analysis of the impurities will be made.

All seed should be cleaned before seeding, and cleaning should be done early enough in the spring so that the work does not have to be hurried.—F. V. Hutton, Rosthern, Sask., Experimental Station.

WHERE TO LEARN WHAT ARE THE BEST VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES TO PLANT

The vegetable variety question is an age-old one, and still we find many of the vegetable growers in doubt as to which variety of carrots, beet or pea to grow. This is not to be wondered at since there has been an enormous effort put forth to introduce something new in the variety line each year. No doubt it is confusing to growers when seed buying time comes, for in some cases the old varieties are given a lower rating, thus making the buyer feel that the new variety is superior. It is true that improvement is needed in many of the varieties, and particularly so when regional conditions are to be considered, but there is time enough to change abruptly from the old varieties when the new sorts have been tested and reported upon officially. In every province throughout the Dominion of Canada there is located one or more experimental farms or stations where variety testing has been conducted for a long period of time and where the varieties of recent origin are now under test, thus making it possible for growers in all parts of Canada to get first-hand information regarding the merits of almost any variety.

To serve as a guide to growers, a list of standard variety names has been prepared. In this list will be found the proper name for each of the outstanding varieties. It was deemed advisable to do this to enable the public to know the correct name for each sort and further to limit as far as possible the great duplication of varieties under other names. When new introductions are found that possess merit they will also be placed on this approved list, after they have been tested sufficiently and passed upon by the committee of horticultural experts.

Every person interested in seed purchasing should have a copy of this list and insist upon getting the varieties under their correct and accepted name. Copies of this list can be had by writing to the publications branch, Dominion department of agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

If at any time there is doubt as to the value of a variety for a certain locality, this can be easily settled by writing to the superintendent of the nearest Dominion experimental farm or station.—T. F. Ritchie, Central Experimental Farm.

The Apiary

WHY AMERICAN FOULBROOD IS DANGEROUS

American foulbrood, an infectious disease of bees, can do no harm to man. It can, however, make a considerable hole in the profits of the beekeeper.

To realize why American foulbrood is dangerous, one should know something of its origin. It is caused by a germ or organism called bacillus larvae which infects only the young of bees. This organism is very insidious in its action, for unknown to the beekeeper it may get a good start in a colony before there is any perceptible evidence of its presence. Again, it may live in a dormant state in unused material for years, and at the first favorable opportunity spring into activity and do much damage.

The danger of this disease is that it is so easily spread. This may be done in a number of ways.

First, there is the robber bee. When nectar is scarce, bees will steal from one another, and it is the weak infected colony that is usually the first plundered. In this way, the disease will be spread over a large territory.

Once infected, the strongest colony will be destroyed by this disease unless man intervenes. When the beekeeper becomes aware of its presence and attempts to treat the colony he runs great risk, for often his efforts to save the colony do more harm than good and result in infecting other colonies in the vicinity. He would do far better to destroy the infected colony by fire and thus safeguard the clean ones.

Then there is a further danger from infected material. The beekeeper who holds infected material to be treated later would do better to destroy this also, as in a number of ways there is a chance of the bees of clean colonies gaining access to it.

Still another danger is that of mistaking American foulbrood for something else. When in doubt as to the nature of the disease, the beekeeper should send a piece of comb containing infected brood to the Bee Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa (post free), where it will be determined whether or not American foulbrood is present.—A. H. W. Birch, Apiarist.

Discrimination

First Girl in Knickers—You don't mean to tell me that Margie has resigned from the Country club?

Second Girl in Knickers—Yes, she got sore because they wouldn't let her play in the father-and-son tournament.

West Has Priceless Heritage



Saskatchewan might be termed the epitome of Canada's Great West. No other Province has a more interesting population, for the fabric out of which that population has been woven contains threads of so many racial cultures. Of the eight hundred and seven thousand souls recorded in the census of 1926, three-fourths are of British descent with English and Scots blood predominating. Over half a million were born in Canada, and of these a small but notable sprinkling are of French-Canadian descent. Ninety-eight thousand were born in the British Isles. Continental Europe has added twenty-two racial strains of which the larger groups may be summarized as Slavonic (55,000), Scandinavian (20,000), Teutonic (20,000) and Romance (14,000). The aboriginal Indian population numbers about 18,000. Each of these racial groups can contribute something to Canadian art and music, for each has its traditions of handicraft and folksong, traditions which

represent an inherent love for beautiful things and a love of melody.

Folksong is intimately linked up with handicraft, for it is to the accompaniment of folksong that the spinning wheel turns and the beautiful homespun fabrics are woven. These fabrics can never be duplicated by the factory-made article, and the efforts of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild to find and retain a market for the craft-work which can be done during the winter months on the farms of Western Canada is therefore well worthy of support. This Guild is preparing a handicraft exhibit in connection with the folksong and Folkmusic Festival

which the Canadian Pacific is organizing to be held at Regina, March 20-23rd, as the inauguration of a Saskatchewan Branch.

The main idea of this Great West festival is to help Canadians to realize the priceless heritage which they possess in the traditional melodies which have been brought to this country by immigrants, and in some cases have been composed in this country by early settlers. The field of folkmusic is so immense that only a glimpse of it can be secured in the four days of this particular festival, but some of the greatest artists of the continent will render interpretations and it promises indeed, to be a feast of music and color. Poul Bal, the Danish baritone will feature in Norse music, Charles Marchand in the French-Canadian folksongs and almost every nation will be represented in handicraft as in song. Above is seen a Slovak weaver who will remove his pipe and sing to his handiwork.

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A Reminder

At a recent wedding, says the Humorist, the happy couple left the church under an archway of spades. This, perhaps, can be construed as a hint to the bridegroom to stay at home in the evening and dig the garden.

Miracle plays are those that make people think.

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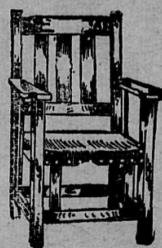
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