If you want things done call on the busy man; the man of leisure has no time

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No. 13 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

Legislative Library

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

THE statutory meeting of the 1928 city council was held in the council chamber on Thursday evening, when the members were administered the oath of office. The only business transacted was the delegating of the mayor to go to Banceuver in connection with the power rate controversy with the West Kootenay Power & Light company.

At the first regular meeting of the new council all the members were present with the exception of the mayor. Ald. Liddicoat occupied the chair.

On recommendation of the fire department, notice will be stamped on each water and light bill asking people to prevent fires by keeping their chimneys clean.

The board of works suggested that a motor truck be purchased for the city's hauling and street work, and the fire, water and light committee suggested that a truck that would be adapted to the fire department in answering calls might be considered.

The skating rink committee reported the receipt of -24.55, being the city's share of the recent hockey match.

A proposal was made for the removal of the old buildings on Bridge street between the B. C. Telephone office and E. C. Henniger's stroe. The matter was left over for further consideration.

The clerk was instructed to procure a revised list of assessments on the extra municipal district of actual interests from the provincial assessor..

IMPORT BUGS TO FIGHT BUGS

KELOWNA, Jan. 21.—Bug will battle with bug in British Colbia's campaign for control of the codling moth and earwigs in the fruit-growing areas.

Speaking to several resolutions calling for government action to control insect pests, E. R. Buckle, provincial entomologist at Vernon, told the convention of fruit growers here that counter-parasites were being imported for release in infected areas.

These parasites were being obtained from Wenatchee, Washington, the United States government affording splendid cooperation. Parasites inimical to the codling moth and earwig did effective work, said Mr. Buckle, but great care had to be exercised in their use because of the danger of introducing secondary pests with them.

Washington Loss $5,000,000

Many speakers expressed the fear that, unless strong measures were exercised, the spreod of the codling moth would soon be as great as it is in Washington. E. B. Powell of Kelowna said that the loss in Washington from codling moth in 1926 was $5,000,000. In the Yakima district alone $3,000,000 had been charged up to codling moth in 1926. Normal production there was 12,000 cars annually. Of this quantity 800 cars were culls because of worms, entailing a loss of $500,000. Of the remainder, 2800 cars were deducted from higher to lower grades at a tremendous loss to growers.

W. H. Robertson, provincial horticulturist, sold government-contrrolled areas were declared wherever there was a four-horse spraying machine for every fifty acres of orchard. Where there was not such spraying facilities, the cooperation of municipalities concerned was invited. Mr. Robertson said that any suggestions from the growers would be welcomed.

C. A. Squires, West Robson, advocated compulsory spraying.

PRESERVING WILD LIFE

"Great efforts are being made to preserve our wild life."

"Yes, there never was a time when our universities and colleges were given such large sums."

"I note," said the elderly gentleman, on his semi-annual visit to the city, "that the women are wearing two sets of garters, one of which evidently holds up their stockings,while the other pair holds up traffic."

Another From Aberdeen

The son of an Aberdeen chemist took two shillings from a till and swallowed them. The father is getting on as well as can be expected.

RETURN OF LANDS TO PROVINCE

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Restoration of the railway belt and the Peace River block, 13,000,000 acres in all, to British Columbia, foreshadowed in the speech with which his excellency the governor-general opened the second session of the sixteenth parliament of Canada this afternoon.

The ceremonies were conducted with the usual pomp.

"In the light of the discussion at the conference of premiers," said the governor-general, "my ministers are continuing negotiations with the prairie provinces for the return of their natural resources, and are giving consideration to the restoration to the province of British Columbia of the lands of the Peace River block and the railway belt."

That the government will do this on the grounds of equity rather than on the basis of legal claims has been rumored here, but no announcement more definite than his excellency's speech is expected till Mr. Justice Martin's report is filed.

VICTORIA, Jan. 26.—Taking the governor-general's guarded reference in the speech from the throne as ensuring the passage of legislation returning the Peace River block and the railway belt to British Columbia, Premier MacLean was jubilant today over the victory of the province. The return of the lands will add at least half a million a year to provincial revenues immediately, it was stated at the parliament bbildings. There are 10,000,000 acres in the railway belt and 3,000,000 acres in the Peace River block, the whole area being as large as the province of Nova Scotia.

100 PER CENT SIGN THE NEW CONTRACT

VERNON, Jan. 27.—One hundred per cent success has so far attended the campaign for signatures to the Associated Growers' new contract. The contract is quite digerent from the five-year contract which hasjust expired, and is for one year.

All the growers at Kaleden have signed the new contract. The Associated had 100 per cent membership there, so it was impossible to make gains.

E. J. Chambers, president and general manager, Capt. Rattray, vice-president, and G. A. Barrat, secretary-treasurer, left Vernon on Wednesday for Penticton, where a meeting was held alst night as part of the campaign for the new contract. On Friday they will go to Naramata.

The only other date that has been arranged for Summerland, February 17.

GIRLS GETTING BALD; BOBBING IS BLAMED

London.—Baldness among women is on the increase, say London beauty doctors, who contend the bobbing fad is responsible, indirectly.

Because of the "thinning a bit on top" among their clients, numerous hairdressers have resorted to the violet ray treatment as an aid to bringing the scalp back to its normal condition.

Since short hair became the vogue, say the beauty experts, women have neglected to brush their hair vigorously as they did formerly. That has caused most of the trouble.

Instead of brushing the hair every day, it has become customary merely to run a comb through it, and the scalp suffers from lack of proper treatment and falling hair is often the consequence.

FATHER'S NOMINATION

Visitor—So you have triplets at your house? Has your father names for them yet

Willie Willis—Yes; but I don't think any minister would baptize them with what pa calls them.

POOR KID

Under the leather hanging strap,
The homely maiden stands
And stands, and stands, and stands,
And stands, and stands, and stands.

GAUTEMALA

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

LIKE ancient Rome, Guatemala may be divided into three parts with a special brand of climate assigned to each. There are the lowlands of the Atlantic and Pacific—the hot country; the uplands, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet—the temperate land; and the uplands, where fanglike peaks stretch up to 14,000 feet above the sea—the cold country. In Guatemala climate is a thing of altitude rather than latitude.

The American visitor to Guatemala is likely to land at Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic or Carribbean side of this country. This port, set on the inner rim of Amatique bay, is alluringly beautiful from the steamer. Though one accepts it as a tropical dream come true, it does not bear close inspection. Here is the north coast terminal of the International railways and important buildings of the United Fruit company. Aside from these, Puerto Barries does not intrigue one as a site for permanent residence, nor is the hotel the type to which one yearns to return.

A few decades ago the Guatemalan government concluded to build a railway connecting its capital and west coast coffee plantations with the north coast markets. When this road was half-finished, both money and credit ran low, leaving a pair of rails beginning at tidewater and ending at a spot in the broad, warm desert surrounding El Rancho. Then an American stepped into the breach, completed the railway, and made it possible for passengers to ride on a well-equipped train from the shipside to most of the population centers of the republic.

First impressions of Guatemala have t do with countless bunches of green bananas, for this northern fringe of the republic is bananaland, The great fruit farms are recent, and to make them, the low, rich(swampy coastland was drained and made sanitary.

Race Between Time and Decay

Railways, banana walks, administration buildings, imposing hospitals, modern towns—these have all been built in order that a fleet of vessels may be fed two-score million bunches of bananas yearly. It is efficiency and organipation par excellence.

Reduced to its least common denominator, it is a race between time andd decay. The cutter, mule carrier, pick-up train, fast steamship, radio telephone, fruit dispatch, all combine to deliver this highly perishable commodity from the banana farm to the corner store in Iowa before rot overtakes the fruit and turns profit into loss.

We leave bananaland aboard the little train of the International railways and start south. From Quirigua the railroad winds up the Motagua valley through plantations, skirting abrupt hillsides. The train crosses the Motagua river every few kilometers, and all along the way, passes women standing under palm sheds on the stream anks, washing clothing, children and themselves.

After leaving Zacapa the long climb to Guatemala City begins, over a road that winds in horseshoe curves, up mountainside, through cuts and tunnels, over fills and bridges. Now and then one glimpses the shingly gravel bars of the Motagua and the brush fish-traps set by the Indians. There are villages where vegetables gardens are built on stilts, and perpendicular cornfields.

And still one climbs, past hot sulphur springs with steam clouds curling above them and deep railway cuts through volcanis ash. The dir grows chill as the altitude increases. At sunset the provles of purple peaks stand out against the yellow sky. Then comes night with more chill and finally, below in the plain, the twinkling lights of Guatemala City.

Capital Often Destroyed

Guatemala City is not of the New World. It belongs to Old Spain. It is a city suggestive of the Moors,with narrow streets, varicolored houses, deep-set barrred windows, bright patios, porticos, colonnades. Guatemala's capital has always been Vulcan's plaything. He has shaken it down, even destroyed it, and has seen it rise again on three different sites.

In 1527 Pedro de Alvarado began the first city on the lowerr slopes of Agua. In 1541 came a night of torrential rain, lightning, thunder and earth rumblings, then a terrifying shudder. The crater of Agua was torn apart and the lake which filled it rushed down to overwhelm the city

A new cauital, built a few miles to the northeast, in time became one of the most imposing cities of the New World, with splendid palaces and more than 60 impressive church build ings. The old city was but o memory, earthquakes were forgotten, and all seemed well as the new capital grew richer and morre powerful. In 1717, with an eruption of Fuego, came an earthquake that levelled the city. Again it was built and again shaken down in 1773, the year of the Boston tea party.

The capital was again transferred, this time thirty miles away to the site of the present city, and the life of the people moved on until in 1917 came a series of tremblings that first cracked the t hick adobe walls and then caused them to crumble. Since 1917 the capital city has again been practically rebuilt, thus illustrating the tenacity with which people cling to homes that have been erected where the shadow of some volcano falls.

On the Mixco Road

Ten miles away, in the village of Mixco, live the Indians who each day carry to the capital the foodstuffs which its people buy. The road from Mixco to Guatemala City is one of the fascinating moving pictures of Central America.

Dawn in Mixco finds everyone up, preparing for the long daily walk to the market place and back home again. Early risers set out with their wares packed in a broad basket,borne on the head if the carrier is a woman, or if a man, in a cacaste carried on the back, with a broad leather tumpline leading from either side of the load about the forehead.

By 9 o'clock there is a procession ten miles long, more fascinating, varied, and interesting than any circus parade that ever followed a calliope.. Women with leathery, wrinkled skin, gray hair, and shriveled bare arms and legs,still trot gack and forth on this twenty-mile errand each day, carrying to market a crate of eggs, a half dozen fowls, a tray of agucates, or any one of a hundred things to eat and wear.

Here comes a family. The father bears a heavy load of corn or beans or other vegetables, bending forward under the weight and balancing it with the tumpline. The mother, perhaps, juggles a wide wicker tray of vegetables on her head, while she carries a pair of chickens in either hand and an infant swung in a shawl about her b dy. A broo of children follows, each laden according to size and capacity. The family dog, anemic, apologetic, is always in the party and frequently wears a necklace of drried lem ns to ward off canine ills.

TELEVISION ALMOST READY TO LEAVE THE LABORATORY

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The radio fan's dream of a home receiving set bringing to him both sight sight and sound nears realization. Radio waves have carried both audition and vision into the homes here to prove the engineers' contention that television is almost ready to leave the laboratory for the home. Some further simplification and a regulation of cost of apparatus is all that stands in the way of household use of television, they declare.

A small audience seated in a home here yesterday saw, in minute detail, the actions of artists whose voices they heard from a common radio loud-speaker. The transmitter was located three miles away. The demonstration was given newspapermen by the General Electric company, in whose laboratories the television transmitter and the home receiver was developed. Credit for the prresent state of perfection of television is given mainly to T. F. W. Alexanderson, chief consulting engineer of the Radio Corporation of America.

Nearly every great achievement of humanity was evolved from a crank's theory.

HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Greer

GIVE HTR JUST ENOUGH TO DRINK

"YOUR plates are all buckled and warped," said the battery man.

"What makes them get that way?"

"Overheating. You went all summer without ever testing that battery.

A battery must not get hot if it is to last. If it reaches a temperature of 120 degrees F. it probably will be ruined. On a hot summer's day test the temperature f the battery with a thermometer. If the fluid is at or around one hundred degrees run with your lights burning. This will absorb most of the current supplied by the generat r. Oo fail to do so is to overcharge the battery, which causes the overheating, which warps and bends your platse. A warped plate will drop its c ntents, the wooded separators won't fit, you may get an internal short circuit and the battery simply ceases to function usually when you need it most.

You have not filled the battery often enough at one time of its life, and at another time you have filled it too full.

But how do you know?

Look for yourself. If there was a mark on the plates, that's where your battery fluid level was when you opened it—half an inch of plate sticking out over the fluid. That does two things to the battery. In the first place it makes the solution too strong in acid because too deficient in water, and in the second, it makes part of your battery do the work which all of it should do.

At another time or times you overfilled the battery; you poured the filling holes to the very brim. Then you put on the caps and went your way rejoicing. Meanwhile, when your battery commenced to function, it got warm, bubbles of gas came into the fluid and it expanded, pushed its way out through the breather holes, ran down on the top of the battery, then onto the wooden case, ate part of that up, made deposit of corrosion on the terminals, weakened the electrolyte and generally played heck with the works.

Give your battery just enough to drink—and no more.

SEASONABLE TARIFF ON FRUIT IS PREDICTED

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The question of a seasonable tarig on fruit and vegetables is engaging the attention of the advisory committee on the tariff, right now. A report on the question will likely be made privately, in the course of a few days.

While the functions of the tariff board are advisory, it treats itself as a sort of court, whose dealings can not be anticipated. The government may or ma not act upon them.

Generally speaking, however, the impression here is that something along the suggested line will be done. It is recalled that, several weeks ago, when Mr. Black, head, head of the administrative committee under the British Columbia act, was here, the line of questioning to which he was subjected by chairman Moore was rather severe and, among the applicants, there was some apprehension as to the effect that was created.

It is believed, however, that Mr. Moore's strictures were not meant to imply that the application generally would not be entertained. Meanwhile, some further light has been shed on the administration of the British Columbia act.

The facts are that not all the fruit and vegetable growers of Canada are favorable to a seasonable tariff, although the majority undoubtedly are.

There is some diversity of view as to where it should apply and when. All that can be said at present is that this particular case is now being considertd, and it will be one of several reports soon to be handed in.

The outlook, however, is considered to be pretty favorable, so far as the tariff board is concerned, but the body which will have to decide is the government itself. It will have to determine the general principles of the budget and, after that, the particular tariff items to which any variations would apply. The budget is unlikely until March. The government would like to get it down early but, once it comes, it has the right of way to the exclusion of everything else, and private members, with their resolutions, protest against being pushed off the map so soon.

MARKET ACT EXPLAINED BY E. D. BARROW

VANCOUVER, Jan. 25.—"While recommendations will doubtless be received from fruit growers relative to amendments to the marketing control act as a result of the Kelowna convention,these will not affect the general principle underlying the legislation," declared Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, who reached the city yesterday from Yelowna enroute to Victoria.

"The growers' suggestions are calculated to make the administration of the act more workable," the minister said. "Thew will receive the consideration of the government."

Mr. Barrow expressed himself as highly pleased with the general commendation of the market control legislation which he heard from the fruit growers at the Kelowna convention. At least 90 per cent of the growers foBritish Columbia favor the act, he said.

All Interests Guarded

Referring to the atitude of the general public, the minister said that in some quarters there appeared to be a misconception of the activities of the committee of direction, which sets the prices. This committee, he explained, was not an arbitrary body that rode roughshod over the growers. .Rather, it was a body selected y both the growers and the government, a group of experts working in harmony both for the interests of the grower and the consumer...The principle involved in the act was exactly the same as that applying to the eight-hour-day minimum wage legislation, where the interests of everyone were protected.

Believes Act Constitutional

Speaking of the constitutionality of the legislation, Mr. Barrow said that even should some person successfully attack the act on one or two small points, it would not affect the general principle underlying it, or prevent it ..from .being operative along the lines aimed at. .The fact remained, he said that it was passed by the legislature of British Columbia, and he had faith enough in the legislative ability of all the lawyers in that body to believe that the legislation was constitutional.

Believes Opinions Changed

"It is gratifying to find so many who were opposed to the market control act last year now heartily endorsing it, following its first season's operation," said the minister. The act has now resulted in better distribution on the prairies. Dealers feel the market is now stabilized and they are buying bigger quantities of fruit. Having to purchase f. o.b. they are getting behind the product and pushing sales. This is in the interest of the growers of British Columbia.

WITHOUT NAMES

A married couple had engaged a cook. She was pretty, but her cooking was terrible, and one morning the bacon was burned to such a crisp to be wholly inedible.

"Dear," said the wife to her husband, "I'm afraid the cook has burned the bacon. You'll have to be satisfied with o kiss for greokfast this morning."

"All right," responded the husband. "Call her in.'

"Can you spell 'avoid,' Jakey?"

"Sure, teacher. Vot is der void?"

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

Notes • Notions • Notables

THE Financial Post of Toronto declared in a recent issue that the province of British Columbia will have the largest per capita purchasing power of any province this year. It points out that last year Ontario led the way, although the difference between the two was very small indeed. It says: "On the basis of the latest government returns and by carefully estimating production for the balance of the year, the Financial Post Year Book credits Ontario with receiving the largest income in 1927. Quebec continues to occupy second place. Alberta, which had been in fifth position in respect to income, moved up to third place. This is the best showing made by any province in recent years. Following in order of importance from the standpoint of gross revenue were British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Yukon." It will be be seen that in gross revenue this province occupies fourth place. Alberta, of course, last year harvested the largest crop inits history. No doubt this was the factor which moved that province up from fifth place to third place. British Columbia, however, not being a large wheat producing province, is in an excellent position owing to the variety of its products.

THE story of an Indian chief who has dictated to his secretaries a history of his tribe from the creation of hte world as it is related in myths has been carried from Panama to Sweden by the exqlorer, Erland Nordenskjold. Professor Nordenskjold is the son of the discoverer of the north-east passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. A copy of the Indian history is one of the rare trophies of his expedition. Professor Nordenskjold and his wife and other members of the party suffered severely from fevers and tropical diseases. While he visited the famous White Indians and the Choco tribe of Panama, his special interest was the Cuna tribe of the Atlantic coast. The Cunas are people of good intelligence and culture, who cling to their old traditions, he reports. The ruler, from whom the history of the world was obtained, employs two secretaries, one familiar with Spanish and one with English.

IT HAS been pointed out from time to time that some blue-ruin mongers in this country find most of their material for speeches in what they believe is the gradual economic absorption of Canada by the United States. They use this melancholy stuff in conjunction with the Conservative cry that Canadian industry never will thrive unless the taxpayers are saddled with higher import duties. They do not put it as baldly as this; but that is just what protection means. The facts about the amuont of foreign money in Canada, however, dispose of all alarm in the most effective manner. In 1920 the grand total of Canadian securities, which includes government and municipal securities, railways, industries and trades, , and finance and insurance, stood at $12,408,000,000. Of this amount Canadians held 66.3 per cent. Of the balance United Kingdom investments represented 15.5 per cent and United States 16.6 per cent. The remaining 1.6 per cent was held by other countries. In 1927, however, out of a total of $15,793,000,000, Canadians had increased their holdings from 66.3 per cent to 68.9 per cent, or from $8,225,000,000 to $10,885,000,000. The t otlaforeign holdings, moreover, dropped from 33.7 per cent to 31.1 per cent. This is made up as follows: United Kingdom, 12.2 per cent, a drop of 3.3 per cent; United States, 17.7 per cent, an increase of 1.1 per cent; other countries, 1.2 per cent, or a drop of .4 per cent. It will thus be seen from the above comparisons that although the total amount of foreign capital in Canada has increased slightly since the war, the investments of the Canadian people have increased. It may thus be assumed from this record that Canadians will continue to dominate the field of Canadian investments.

THE henpecked man can scarcely be classed as a product of modern times. Historians relate that many of the world's most famous men, including Napoleon, Lincoln and Socrates, were henpecked. One of the letters of Napoleon written to his wife, Josephine, ends with the postscript: "A thousand kisses—as burning as yours are frosty." Lincoln, it is said, was henpecked because he was too shy. Count Montgeles, the German biographer of Lincoln, declares that Lincoln's wife loved him superficially, her own selfish ambitions predominating, adding that she constantly pecked at him and almost drove him mad. The Duke of Marlborough, one of Winston Churchill's ancestors, and acclaimed as one of the greatest warriors of his day, was madly in love with his wife, who, however, nagged him all the time. In 1704 he wrote to his wife on the eve of a battle: "I'm not nearly as much afraid of my 60,000 foes as I am of you when you are mad at me." Next day, with Prince Eugene of Savoy, he won a big victory over the forces of Louis XIV of France.

HAWAII has,, by force of circumstances, become Europeanized, or rath r Americanized, but the natives have no intention of allowing their customs or languages to lapse. The church is used for the preservation of the language. It has, as a rule, no set s rmon. Addresses are given by invitation, so that any distinguished visitor may be asked to deliver the address. Everything is carried on in the Hawaiian language and although practically veryone in the congregation is fully converstnt with English and, in fact, uses it for daily commerc , the address is interpreted into Hawaiian if it is not delivered in that language.

ONE of the unnamed heroes of the South in the American civil war staged an unusual exploit that is still one of the most interesting traditions of Mobile bay. While the federal fleet lay off Fort Morgan, this Southern sailor, out in a small sailboat, was chased by some of the enemy boats. Seeing them trying to intercept him, he used all his sail power and nuatical skill and headed eastward. For miles the chase continued, and he left his pursuers behind. However, he knew they would be watching for him to return, so he kept on to the east, sailing to Apalachicola, Fla., where he loaded his craft on a river steamer and made a trip of several days up the Chattahoochee to Columbus, Ga. There he transferred to a train to Opelika, then to Montgomery, Ala. At that point he changed cars for Hurricane, Ala., taking his boat along, and at Hurricane he launched his craft in the Tensaw river. He sailed down the river to Mobile bay and then down the bay some thirty miles to Fort Morgan. His comrades were dumbfounded when they saw him return from a direction opposite to that in which he had left.

POLITICIANS and the public in Victoria are wondering why R. H. Pooley, and not Dr. Tolmie, should have announced the Conservative party's policy with respect to the Pacific Great Eastern railway. In an i terview with the Daily Colonist, the principal Conservative organ in British Columbia, Mr. Pooley states that his party advocates the taking over and operation of the provincial line by the Canadian National railways. Friends of the opposition, as well as its critics, are reminding him that there is nothing new at all in this suggestion; but what is worrying the supporters of Dr. Tolmie is why he did not make the official announcement himself. It is fresh in the public min,d political observers say, that when Dr. Tolmie took the platform in the New Westminster by-election he said he would "take a run" over the Paci,c Great Eastern system and then announce his party's policy with respect to its future fate. Since then, they note, the doctor has been as silent as the grave on the subject. They are asking whether he has seen the line and, if he has, what he would do with it if he were in office instead of in opposition. Their perplexity over his failure to make his promised statement has now bten added to by Mr. Pooley's advocacy of a policy which is very nearly as old as the hills. In other words, the question they are asking is: "Who is leading the Conservative party in British Columbia, anyway?"

THROUGOUT the world today there are only a few dining-room stewards who retain the art of folding napkins into fantastic shapes, though it was a steward's boast a few decades ago. Robert Jack, a steamer steward on the Atlantic, can make swans, dogs and sail boats with a dinner napkin.

UNCLE SAM has a number of embryonic diplomats who are now being taught to call, attend teas and wear silk hats. These student diplomats at the state department's foreign service school find that there's more to the business of being a diplomat than writing notes to foreign officials. Their main subject is etipuette, and of course all the trimmings go along with it. Etipuette is practiced in lesisure moments between classes and learning the ropes of the state department. They also study international law, history and economics. Before completion of the course each student must make twenty-eight formal calls upon officials of the department, from Secretary Kellogg down. They must be properly attired and everything. However, the student diplomats and their wives—if they have any—rarely see the person upon whom they make the call. It is simply a matter of leaving a card, but there is technique in that—one corner of the card must be turned down in a certain way. In case of any mistake in etiquette it is reported back to the instructors at the school. There are numerous other phases of social education of the young diplomats, including afternoon teas, etc.

A NEW type of nondazzle motor car headlight has been developed in Germany with a depressible beam. It depends on the use of a double filament in the lamp, and a foot switch is used for changing from one beam to the other.

Poems From Eastern Lands

PERSIA

Breeze of the morn, if hence to the land thou fliest—Of my friend,
Return with a musy breath from the lock so sweet
Of my friend

Yea. by that life, I swear I would lay down mine own in content,
If once I received through thee but a message sent
Of my friend.

But—at that sacred court, if approach be wholly denied,
Convey, for my eyes, the dust that the door supplied
Of my friend.

I—but a beggar mean—can I hope for Union at last?
Ah! would that in sleep I saw but the shadow cast
Of my friend.

Ever my pine-cone heart, as the aspen thrembling and shy,
Has yearned for the pine-like shape and the stature high
Of my friend.

Not at the lowest price would my friend to purchase me care;
Yet I, a whole world to win, would not sell one hair
Of my friend.

Row should this heart gain aught,
Were its gyves of grief flung aside?
I, Hafiz, a bondsman, still
Would the slave abide
Of my friend.

—From The Divan of Hafiz

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

Henry Mason and Mrs. Emily S. Monfort were married at the residence of Leo Neff, of the North Fork, on Saturday, January 18.

John Temple and Fred Russell, of the Granby and Bictoria hotels, respectively, left last Saturday for a three weeks' trip to Vivtoria and other coast cities.

Judge J. R. Brown, of Greenwood, was in the city last Tuesday and and Wednesday and disposed of a few county court cases in chambers.

Some people never grow old. A marriage was solemnized near this city recently, the groom being 42 and the bride 72 years of age.

George Taylor is commencing to be pretty swift as old age approaches. On his last two t ri[illegible] his logging camp up the North Fork he had two runaways. On the first occasion the bookkeeper of the Yale-Columbia Lumber company was a passenger, and on the second trip the manager of the company was going up the river to inspect the camp. They are all alive to tell the tale.

SUNSHINE

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

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

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

BACKING A LOSER

Little Willie was meeting his grandfather for the first time.

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

"What does that mean?" asked Willie.

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

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

Domestic Service

"What are you doing in the kitchen, Thomas?" inquired the inquisitive wife. "I am opening a can of tomatoes, if you particularly wish to know," he impatiently rejoined. "And what are you opening it with?" "Why, with a can-opened. Did you think I was using my teeth?" he added, savagely. "Oh, no, dear," she sweetly replied; "but I know you are not opening it with prayer."

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

"Ye'll git anither ane in the morn-in'."

About five minutes passed, and then Dugald suddenly exclaimed:

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

A GOOD DOCTOR

...."Let .me .kiss those ..tears away, sweetheart," he begged tenderly.... ....She fell into his arms and he was very ..busy ..for a few minutes.....But the tears flowed on. ... ."Will nothing stop them." he asked, breathlessly. ...."No," .she .murmured....."It's hay fever; but go on with the treatment."

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

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

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

THE EASIER WAY

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

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

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

SARCASM

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

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

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

FLIGHTS

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

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

ALL IN

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

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

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

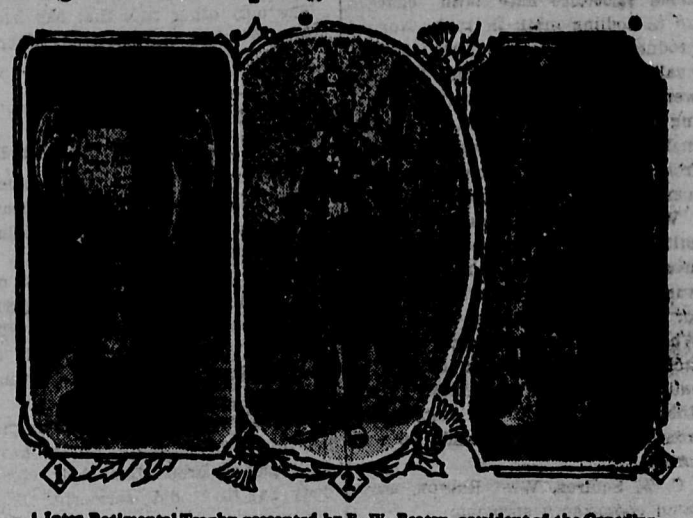
Sometimes the informality of the spoken word is more effective than a letter.

"LONG DISTANCE, PLEASE"

British Columbia Telephone Company

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

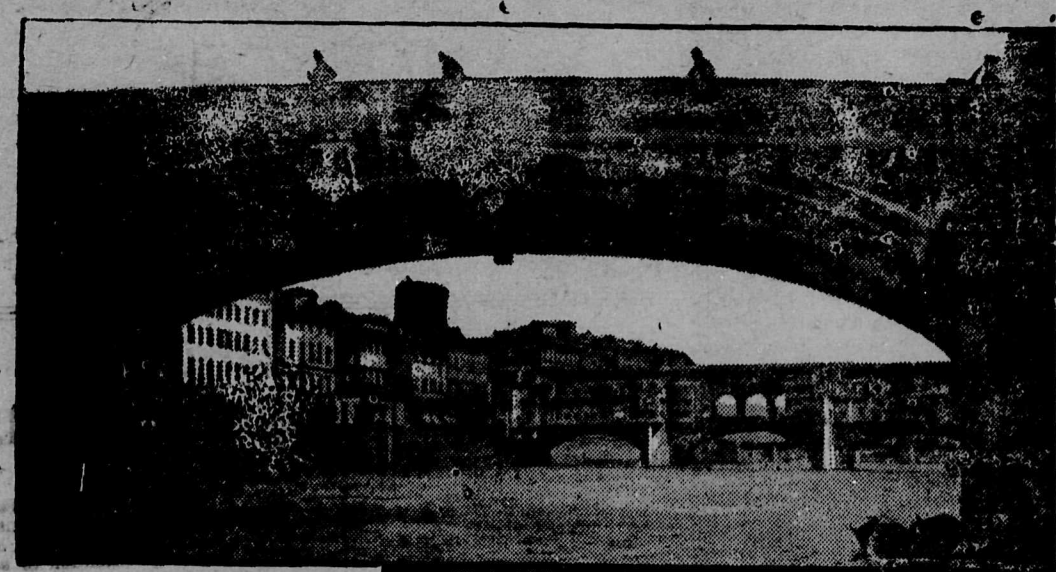
Regimental Piping Awards Announced

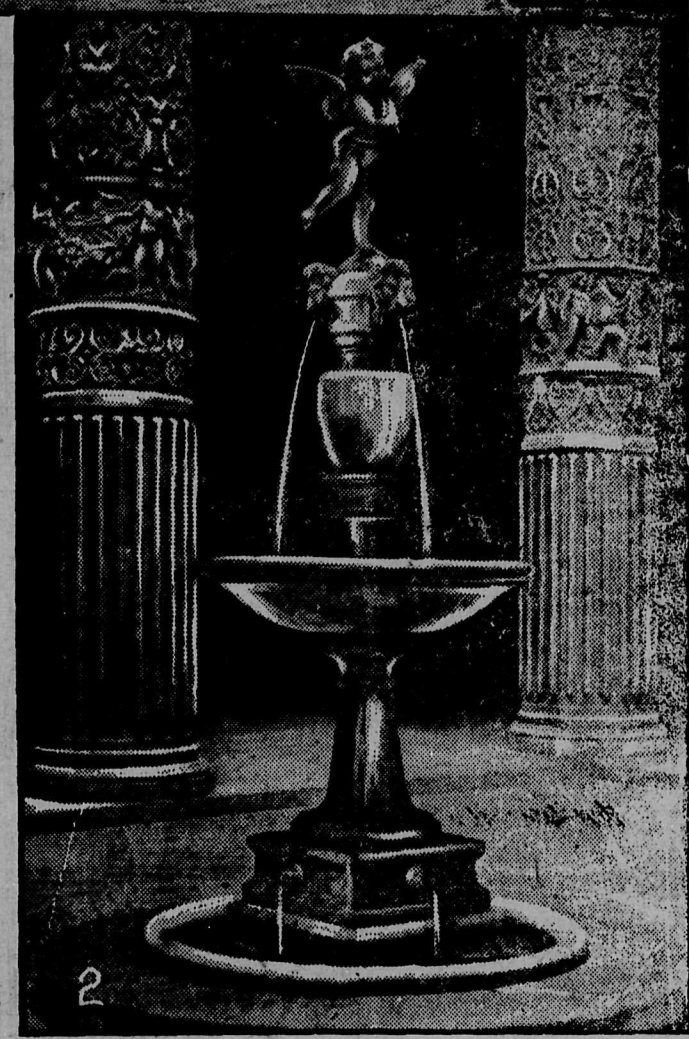


1 Inter-Regimental Trophy presented by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific. 2 Lt. Charles Dunbar, winner of the trophy. 3 Piper Neil Sutherland, winner of second trophy.

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

Florence---Birthplace of Artists





(1) Florence, Italy, showing the Bridges over the River Arno. (2) A water fountain in front of the opera house.

Seen from the top of the Viale dei Colli that curves gently yet with a magnificent sweep up to the Piazzale Michelangelo, among flowering bushes and pleasant gardens, and from the various hills of S. Miniato, Florence stretches out like a woman in her beauty, between the two banks of the Arno.

It is not astonishing that this fair land should have been the mother of genius, grace and power. As we breathe the air of Florence and inhale the joyousness of its landscape, and listen to the vivacious, picturesque speech of the inhabitants, we feel that Florence and the whole of Tuscany is indeed the birthplace of poets and artists; that here art and poetry are spontaneous things, of the same nature as the water that springs from a source or the flowers that grow on the banks of a stream.

How could the Florence of to-day banish the memory of Dante? The greatest of all Italians, exiled by the wickedness of his contemporaries. And their descendants, as if to make amends for the ingratitude meted out to him, have carved his verse in marble on their street corners.

The house where Galileo Galilei lived and thought cannot be visited without emotion, especially the Villa at Arcetri, where the great scientist spent his last days in blindness and ill health, whence we can also enjoy a panorama of exquisite beauty and peacefulness; and the house of Buonarotti where a nephew of the divine Michelangelo has gathered together a precious collection of his great ancestor's works.

Florence has not yet reached the status of a great city; on the contrary it has remained a somewhat provincial town, but tram-cars now run all through its streets and give it animation without spoiling in the least the charm of the ancient buildings, of the marvellous loggie, of the churches and palaces built by the generosity of the Medici to the greater glory of the "city of the lily." Industry has not yet invaded Florence as is the case in the northern towns of Italy, although the production of art works is still an important factor, while the art of manufacturing silk and wool was a source of great prosperity in the time of the Medici.

Florence, the mother of Art, gave birth and hospitality to innumerable Italian and foreign artists: Cimabue, Giotto, Masaccio, Botticelli, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto amongst painters; Lucagna Donatello, the two Della Robbias Michelangelo, Benvenuto Cellini and Sansovino amongst the sculptors. Arnolfo di Cambio, the first architect of Santa Maria del Fiore, Giotto Orcagna, the great Brunelleschi, who built the beautiful cupola of the cathedral; Leon Battista Alberti and Raggalio amongst the architects.

The churches and palaces of Florence, its streets and squares, museums and galleries, make up a collection of art treasures without rival even among the famous collections of the world.

As we visit the Palazzo Vecchio, the Rooms of the 12th and 15th century, the apartments of Leo X., the Prior's Chapel, and the abode of a thousand other treasures such as the Galleria degli Uffizi, Palazzo Pitti, the Accademia, the Old and Modern Galleries, the National Museums, Donatello and the other Florentine collections, our minds are literally saturated with beauty.

But no one can have a complete idea of Florence without making an excursion beyond the outskirts of the town, where the surroundings possess great beauty of landscape and a charm which is not easily found elsewhere. A day at Fiesole, where the ruins of the Roman theatre are still in existence, is a joy not soon forgotten. Then, climbing up to Bellosguardo, we can enjoy a perfect panorama. Further on we find Signa with its terra cotta factory and Oceia where the well-known Ginori china is made. Nor should Settignano, cradle of the sculptor's art of the great Mino, be forgotten, nor Vincigliata, or Vallombrosa, Majestic buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and those of the later Renaissance and "baroque" period, with their fantastically decorated facades and geraniums in perpetual bloom at their windows, constitutes the most fascinating feature of Florence. Everything has been rebuilt on antique lines; the foundations have been searched of buildings that were no more, so that they might be accurately restored Facing the Pretorian Palace, situated in the Friggitore Tower, and used as a prison and place of execution in the thirteenth century, the houses that belonged to the Alighieri have been exhumed. Patient research work, spreading over periods of years, has rediscovered the foundations, the main walls and some stone coats-of-arms belonging to the Alighieri and other noble families of Florentine merchant princes, among others the Adimari and Donati. The houses which existed when the great poet was born have been brought to life again in all the splendour of their architecture and decoration, and have been surrounded by a magnificient railing of beaten iron. The red robe of the first great Italian citizen can almost be heard rustling within those rooms as one peeps through its stained-glass windows.

The Medici Palace, the residence of the Medici at the height of their power, bears witness to their blood-stained oppression and stolen plunder, which the poetic gifts and gentle nature of one of their race, Laurence the Magnificent, have not been sufficient to obliterate.

And the Pazzi Palace, the stronghold of the implacable enemies of the Medici, an imposing, square mass, also stands as a warning against injustice and tyranny.

WINTER PORK PRODUCTION IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DRY BELT

The production of pork for marketing in March and early April should be a profitable sideline in any general farming program in the interior districts of British Columbia. There the climatic conditions are ideal for wintering fall farrowed litters in good, thrifty condition. Pigs farrowed before October 1 are the more desirable, as they are then well developed before severe winter weather sets in. Weening from the sow should be accomplished with as little check in growth as possible. By providing the suckling pigs with a creep after they are a few weeks of age, they thereby become accustomed to the new diet, which may consist chiefly of skim milk and preferably middlings or shorts with the addition of a small amount of finely ground oats, when seven or eight weeks of age, they are then almost independent of the sow. If they are so handled weaning them from the mother's milk does not check their growth to any extent. The important point to keep in mind in handling young pigs that they must not be expected to handle coarse ground foods or foods containing a large proportion of hull or fiber.

After weaning has been successfully accomplished, provide dry sleeping quarters with a board floor, free from direct draughts. Pigs will withstand considerable if they are given dry sleeping quarters. Adequate ventilation is essential in the the sleeping quarters, as otherwise sweating and overheating may occur. Colony houses 6 feet by 8 feet and larger have proven very satisfactory winter quarters for feeder pigs at the Dominion experimental station at Summerland. As the pigs grow, care must be exercised in providing sufficient room for the pigs to sleep comfortably. Plenty of room for exercise keeps them growthy and healthy.

The feeding is very important. Until the feeders are four months of age avoid much fattening feeds such as corn and barley. It is wiser to depend on ground oats and shorts in proportion of about three to two. About one portion of finely ground barley or corn meal may be added if available. Succulence in the form of cull apples or roots and alfalfa hay fed in racks as a dry roughage would be helpful. Feed only what the youngsters will clean up quickly.

Alfalfa hay fed liberally in open feeding racks has been attended with wonderful results at the Summerland station. Feeders receiving all the hay they desired, but no roots or apples, thrived as well and finished as quickly as those feeders getting either roots or apples alone, or in addition to the alfalfa. There is very little waste from hay fed judiciously in racks.

If desired grainrations may be handled with excellent results, in self feeders. But keep the pigs growthy and healthy at all times and crippling during winter months will be avoided. Forcing pigs during severe weather in small, close, wet quarters or on cement floors is usually hazardous, but if handled in a sane manner pork production should be, and is, a profitable proposition.—W. T. Hunt, Summerland Experimental Station.

FAULTLESS

"It is extraordinary that Mrs. Jenks can never see any faults in her childred," observed Mrs. Smith.

"Mothers never can," remarked her husband.

"What an absurd idea, James! So like a man. I'm sure I should see faults in our children at once—if they had any."

HAD ITS NUMBER

Waitress (to customer troubled about his salad)—Is the salad gritty, sir?

Customer—Gritty? It's a gravel path with a few weeds in it.

GENERAL NEWS

Evidence of reconstruction work in Yokohama is seen through the fact that a five storeyed steel and reinforced concrete hotel was officially opened recently. The building, known as the Hotel New Grand, is of fireproof and earthquake-proof construction and is modelled after the style of the best Canadian hotels.

Toronto.—The Province of Ontario is at the close of the greatest gold producing year in its history, according to officials of the Department of Mines, who forecast an increase in gold production this year of $2,000,000 as compared with last year's output. In addition, the total mineral production is expected to be more than $91,000,000—a gain of $6,000,000 over 1926.

Halifax.—Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs are now well established here. Calf Feeding Clubs are also on the increase and it is expected that in 1928 the latter will attain the same number in the province as the former. Egg marketing circles are also being organized and much good work is already reported. These should prove a valuable aid to the poultry industry.

Preparations for the Banff Winter Carnival, to be held February 4-11, are well under way. Canadian mushers are training and intend to make a strong effort to bring back to Canada the "Strongheart Trophy" which was carried to the United States by Warren Cordingly, of Ashton, Idaho. It is anticipated that there will be several teams from the United States competing again this year.

Saint John.—An epoch in the transportation of cargo between Canada and the United Kingdom was feted here recently when W. R. MacInnes, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway; W. A. Wainwright, assistant to the chairman, with other officials of the railway, inspected the C. P. fast cargo liner "Beaverburn," which recently docked here, completing her maiden voyage.

According to a report covering the activities of the past year of the Canada Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 626 families, consisting of 3,443 persons, were settled on 162,982 acres of land by the association. The value of these transactions is in excess of $6,000,000. Nearly 300,000 acres of land are ready for settlement and prospects for the current year are very bright.

Vancouver.—In an address before the Board of Trade upon the services rendered the Dominion by the late Sir William Van Horne, founder of the city of Vancouver and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, C. A. Cotterell, general superintendent of the railway's British Columbia district, said: "The Canadian Pacific Railway is the largest taxpayer and the largest purchaser in the province; it spent last year $20,750,000 in stores and supplies, taxes, wages, etc.

Toronto.—An optimistic note with regard to the market for Canadian bacon was struck by A. J. Mills representative of the British Ministry of Food in conference with packers here. He expressed the conviction that Canadian farmers would be very poorly advised to slacken in hog production at the present time, stating that an improvement in the British market was in sight, with many of the countries which had been flooding Britain with bacon during the past year being practically out of the business.

With around a thousand guests seated in the Ball Room, the Main Dining Room and the Jacques Cartier Room of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, that famous hotel presented a remarkable scene on the occasion of the New Year's Eve festivities. Among the guests were the Governor of New Jersey and officials of the state, while important parties came up from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities of the United States.

A handsome New Year's gift to the people of Canada is indicated in the announcement of reduction of rates charged by Express Companies of the Dominion for shipment of packages up to 15 lbs. in weight and not over 3½ feet in length, width or depth, which has been issued and filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada by C. N. Ham, Chairman, Express Traffic Association. The reduction went into effect January 1 and it includes a continuation of the arrangement under which the Express Companies give protection against loss and damage up to $50 without extra charge on packages carried.

Toronto.—The Exhibition at Toronto led all the fairs on the continent last summer with an attendance of 1,780,000, according to a report by E. L. Richardson, of Calgary, President of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions. He states that fairs each year are becoming more popular and more successful, educationally and financially. More than 39,400,000 persons attended the 2,368 fairs in the United States and Canada this year, and attendance has, in fact, increased each year since 1910 by about 2,000,000. Investments in buildings and grounds is put at $250,000,000 and prizes each year amount to $8,400,000.

The Duty at Hand

The universe up in the sky
Will be secure as years go by,
So, let us strive, for all we're worth,
For order on this little earth.

"Orange Pekoe" is only the name given to a size of leaf—Some good, many poor, Orange Pekoes are sold—The most economical and yet the finest flavoured is "SALADA" Orange Pekoe—Sealed in metal—pure—fresh—delicious—43c per ½-lb.

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE BLEND TEA

289

COULDN'T BE

The sttamer was plowing its way across the channel at a time when a big sea was running. A kindly steward went up to an old lady, who looked very pale and was leaning against the rail.

"Come below," he said; "your teeth are chattering with the cold."

"Don't tell lies, laddie," replied the old lady, sternly. "My teeth are in my pocket."

POSSIBLE REASON

"I heard in town that Dodd Durnitt shot his brother-in-law in the back last night," related Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, upon his return from the county seat.

"Mercy sakes!" horrifiedly ejaculated Mrs. Johnson. "What made him do that?"

"I hain't right shore, but I re kon it mought a-been b'cuz his brother-in-law didn't turn around."

FOR Neuralgia

BAYER

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Neuralgia Colds Neuritis Lumbago
Headache 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."

-A REAL MALT BEVERAGE

PHOENIX EXPORT LAGER BEER as a MALT BEVERAGE has a decided and beneficial place in the lives of human beings; it is a HEALTH FOOD as well as a HEALTH DRINK and has a very nourishing and invigorating reaction upon the human system.

The use of PHOENIX EXPORT LAGER BEER is very highly recommended as an aid to digestion because it is properly brewed and aged and absolutely pure.

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VICTORIA BREWING CO. LIMITED
Victoria, B.C.

For sale at Government Liquor Stores and Beer Parlors.

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BRG. CO. LIMITED. Victoria. B.C.

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THE CITY

The one-day conference of the Nelson circuit of the Evangelical Lutheran church assembled in the Lutheran parsonage in this city last Saturday. The following delegates were present: Revs. C. C. Janzow of Nelson, V. Osterman of Revelstoke, E. W. Hinrichs of Grand Forks, and C. W. Basse, student of theology and assistant pastor in Nelson. Rev. Hinrichs of this city was elected chairman and Rev. V Osterman secretary. Rev. Hinrichs read a paper on the scripture texts teaching the universality of saving grace. The paper was discussed and adopted with a vote of gratitude. The mission reports from the various parishes were very gratifying, and if the men are available, three more parishes are to be created within the circuit next September, with headquarters at Trail, Slocan City and Yahk.

A young German lad, who lived with his parents on the Smyrl ranch at Rock Creek, met instant death from a 22 rifle which he carried with him while out riding last Friday. When he arrived back trom a trip to Rock Creek, he unsaddled his horse and endeavored to hang up the saddle on a peg in the barn without removing the rifle. The trigger cauoht some object and the rifle was discharged, killing him instantly. The family arrived only recently in Rock Creek.

William Tarchuk, a former local boy, who it is alleged committed a robbery in a pool hall in the Gulch at Trai oln December 24, elected for a speedy trial when he appeared before his honor Judge J. R. Brown, of Grand Forks, in county court at Nelson on Tuesday. The trial was set for February 3 in Rossland before Judge Brown, who will hold a session of the county court in that city on that date.

The contractor who has the contract to make the fill the approach of the Cooper bridge has to the end of February to complete the work. If the pesent condition of the weather continues, it will probably repuire all of that time to finish the contract.

Rev. Mr. Halls, a recently returned missionary from China, delivered an interesting lecture in the United church on Sunday evening. The address, which was greatly appreciated yb a large audience, was illustrated with lantern slide views.

C. F. R. Pincott, Joseph Willis, Mr. Muir, W. Vant, C. A. S. Atwood, W. C. Clark, P. B. Freeland and G. E. Massie went up to Greenwood on Monday to take part in the annual bonspiel in that city.

Mrs. H. Peterson, of Bridesville, aged 79 years, died in the Grand Forks hospital on Wednesday after a short illness. The funeral will be held at Bridesville tomorrow.

By a vote of 496 to 2 the convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association at Kelowna last week approved the control board and produce marketing act.

Judge J. R . Brown left on Tuesday for Nelson, where he presided at a session of the county court.

H. E. Woodland left on Monday for a business trip to Vancouver.

COURT FIGHT OVER MARKET ACT ENDS

KAMLOOPS, Jan. pl.—The now famous Mah Chong case, first court fight in connection with the market control act, came to an abrupt close in county court, when C. H. Dunbar, counsel for the committee of control, asked and obtained from Judge Swanson an order for costs against Chong when the appeal was forced to the ground forr non-prosecution. A. C. Skaling defended Mah Chong, who was not present.

It will be remembered that Mah Chong was arrested because he shipped potatoes without a license last fall. He was allowed out on bail and, appearing before Stipendiary Magistrate E. Fisher, was fined $50 and costs. He appealed and, on return of the appeal at the December court, it was adjourned to the January court.

Basing his decision on section 83 of the summary convictions act, Judge Swanson ordered costs against Mah Chong for the amount paid in by him as security. The matter is now closed.

"The committee of control was ready at all times to meet this matter and did everything possible to assist in the prosecution of it," says Mr. Dungar in a statement. "It would have been more satisfactory to have had the appeal proceeded with, as the committee is confident that it would have been thrown out. The same result has been reached through the failure of Mah Chong to prosecute his appeal."

MIRACULOUS CURES ARE ATTRIBUTED TO STONE

Wahiawa, Island of Oahu, T. H.—Faith in the curative power of "sacred" objects, inherent in the hearts of many of the Hawaiian peoples, has brought a new health altar into being It is a stone about six feet in height and of cylindrical shape. "Keanuniuohalanal" they call it and it draws worshipers from all the island races. Some white people are among the number, but the Japanese and Chinese predominate. There are many Hawaiians, a few Filipinos and others from throughout the archipelago.

Each race worships in a different manner, but all have one thing in common—their faith in the power of the stone to make them well.

The Hawaiian hangs his leis, a wreath of wild flowers, upon it. The Chinese burns candles and incense. The Japanese brings offerings of silk and money. Now and then a rosary is laid at its feet.

Money offerings in a two-month period amounted to more than $1200, coming mostly from the poorer classes. This has been deposited in a bank for possible use in beautifying the spot.

There are many stories of the stone's miraculous cures and there are few unbelievers. Worshipers climb inside a railing and rub against the stone, being particular to rub afflicted parts of the body.

It was this practice which caused the territorial board of health to arrange for disinfection of the stone once daily.

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

THE BEE'S PART IN THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS OTHER THAN HONEY

How many of us when eating a rosy-cheeked apple or a juicy plum, ever think of the forces that combined to produce such luscious fruit. We see the growing plants, admire their loveliness when in bloom, and rejoice when they are laden with fruit, but the factors which aided in binging about the final achievement escape us. One important factor in the production of fruit or seed is that of cross-fertilization. Experiments have shown that most of the fruit, some vegetables, and seed producing plants are partially or wholly self-sterile and, therefore, unable to produce fruit of themselves. It is also an accepted fact that those fruit or seed producing plants, which are self-sterile, will yield much more heavily because of cross-fertilization. To bring about cross-fertilization the pollen or male element of one plant or flower must be conveyed to the pistil or female element of another plant or flower and the chief agents in such distribution are wind and insects. It has been shown that wind plays little or no part in the cross-pollination of the above mentioned plants but that insects are of utmost importance. Of the many flower-loving insects the industrious and methodical honey bee is the most important pollen carrier; and in regions or seasons where wild bees are scarce or when frequently unfa orable weather durinb the blossoming period demands that pollination be accomplished quickly, a few hives of bees in or near the orcharh or field are necessary. Fruit and seed growers are aware of this fact and if they do not keep bees themselves are glad to have specialist beekeepers place their apiaries so that the bees may visit their trees or plants when in bloom. It has been estimated that bees are of equal value as agents in cross-pollination as they are as honey producers.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

COMMON MISTAKES IN THE APIARY

Beekeeping is a business of details; to neglect them is to flirt with disaster. One of the most common mistakes in the apiary is to neglect requeening the bees at the proper time; it results in weak colonies and possible death of the same, excessive swarming and reduced crops. All wack and failing queens should be rtplaced as soon as detected and all colonies should be headed by good prolific queens during the spring and fall. Disastrous mistakes are too often made in preparing bees for the winter and many colonies are either lost or weakened through lack of strength, too little food, unwholesome food or inadequate protection. It is betterr to give too much than too little, and wise to give every colony vfteen to twenty pounds of sugar syrup, even though they have enough honey stored for the winter. Good protection conserves the bees' energy during the cold weather and also reduces the amount om stores required by them. Early spring feeding is a mistake; it should be done in the fall when feeeding for the winter. A colony that has an abundance of storres will starrt brood-rearing long before the weather is suitable for an examination and will also bpild up much more rapidly than one short of food. Get enough stores into the colony during the fall to carry it through until the late sprinb. Colonies are often retarded in the early part of the season by not having enough room for the queen to expand her brood nest to the maximum. Hives smaller than the Jumbo should be given an extra super, without a queen excluder, as soon as they show the least sign of congestion. Much honey is lost through faulty supering during the honey flow and through natural swarming. The nature of the honey flow should control the number of supers given and natural swarming can be prevented. —C. B. Goodtrham, Domonion Apiarist.

SUNSET AFTER PAIN

Dick says the rain has wet the sun;
I really think it must have done;
Just look how all his colors run;
Pink streaks and stripes in every place,
Like Bella's when I washed her face;
Most of her pink when I had done
Was on my hankie, but the sun,
With no one near his face to dry,
Spills all his colors on the sky.

First it friz, an' then it blew,
An' then it snew, an' then it thew,
An' then we'd rain,
An' then it friz an' blew an' snew an' thew
All over again.

EXPERT CRITICISM

A good story was told recently by Sir John Lavery, the distinguished portrait painter, concerning an old gardener in the employ of a friend of his, who went one day to an exhibition of pictures in London.

Among them was one labelled, "The Fall."

The gardener surveyed this so intently that his employer, happening to pass along just then, was moved to ask his opinion of it.

"I think no great things of the painter," was the reply. "Why, sir, Eve is tempting Adam with an apple of a variety that was not known until about twenty years ago."

"There is no present like the time," remarked the incorrigible punster as he gave his wife a wrist watch.

The "dehydration committee," composed of officials of the Dominion department of agriculture, which was appointed in 1923 to investigate the feasibility of dehydrating Canadian fruit fruit for the market, has just published a bulletin giving the results of its work to date. The committee has been operating two dehydrating plants at Penticton, B.C., and Grismby, Ont. The results of the workat these plants show conclusively that certain Canadian fruits when properly matured, graded, and prepared, will make a dehydrated product equal in quality, appearance and value to the very choicest products imported into Canada More than this, there is no doubt that Canadian fruit, particularly apples and peaches, grown under northern conditions have a flavor which, being retained in dehydration, should make outstanding dehydrated products. It is pointed out in the bulletin, however, that the size, maturity, and quality of the fresh fruit used is the determining factor of the quality and possible profits from dehydrated fruit. The bulletin may be obtained from the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

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 ORCHARD PROPERTY

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to and inclusive of Thursday, the 23rd day of February, A.D. 1928, for the purchase of the following described valuable orchard property viz: Being that part 100 acres, more or less, of Lot 831, Similkameen Division of Yale District, formerly owned by the Grand Forks Orchard Company ,Limited. The soil is a rich sandy loam, all cleared, well fenced and under cultivation. The property is all under irrigation. The major portion of it is planted in bearing fruit trees. Terms of sale 20 per cent cash, with balance spread over a term of years not exceeding 15, in manner to suit the purchaser.

For further Particulars, apply to

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

or to

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B C

Victoria, B. C., Ja . 9, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS FOR THE SEASON OF 1928

APPLICATIONS for permits to graze livestock on the Crown range within any Grazing District of the Province of British Columbia, must be filed with the District Forester at Fort George, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, or Williams Lake on or before March 31st, 1928.

Blank forms upon which to submit applications may be obtained from the District Foresters at the above named places, or from the Department of Lands, Victoria, B C.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 13, 1928.

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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 given to established owners. Stock owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers up to ten head.

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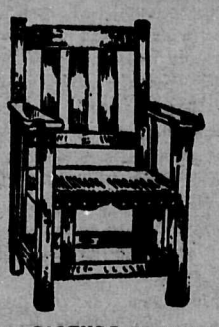

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