Legislative Library

THE GRAND FORKS SUN

28th Year—No. ~~44~~ 45 "Tell me what you Know is true, I can guess as well as you." Friday, September 6, 1929 LOCAL WEATHER: Warm, with lots of sunshine. $1.00 PER YEAR 5c PER COPY

High School Enrollment Increasing

The public and high schools throughout British Columbia reopened on Tuesday morning for the Fall and Winter term.

In the Grand Forks high school there was an enrollment of 44 in Grade I,X 26 in Grade X, and 22 in Grade XI, making a total of 92, which is an extraordinarily good showing. In the public school there was a normal enrollment.

The staffs of instructors are composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:

High School.—J. C. Tonks, principal; Donald McDonald, assistant principal; Mrs. C. K. Hebbs, teacher.

Public School.—R. F. Hines, principal; L. F. Spearing, assistant principal, Division VII; Miss Edna Stuart, Division VI; Miss Ella Philips, Division V;Miss Alice Spraggett, Division IV; Miss Winnifred Green, Division III; Miss F. Astrope, Division II; Miss Beatrice Campion, Division I.

Prairie Fruit and Vegetable Market

CALGARY,Sept. 5.—Calgary weather remains dry and warm with considerable smoke in the air. It is fine harvest weather and cutting is well advanced.

On Saturday, 24th, the bottom fell out of the prune market and prunes were booked in Calgary at 35c per suitcase 18-lb. size, f.o.b. shipping point. Some reported sold as low as 30c. Rollers were sent out unsold,even at these low prices. Yakima is quoting from 35c to 45c per suitcase, mostly 35c. The 45c prunes are faced. All prairie markets are buying these prunes. British Columbia will be rolling at once, and as usual on a full market with prices shot before they start. A 35c price on prunes netts growers about $20 a ton.

The prairie markets are overstocked with imported peaches. From reports received this week, we find the supply of tomatoes in excess of the demand at most points, Calgary being the exception. We note that the Winnipeg market is supplied by Ontario and British Columbia in about equal quantities and in addition to this two cars of Washington field tomatoes have been imported. No doubt the low freight rates to Winnipeg from Washington have something to do with this situation.

Jobbers are buying very carefully just now for city trade, the bulk of the carlot business is mixed cars of fruit and vegetables for country points

Some of the leading Calgary brokers and jobbers have gone to the Okanagan valley on a fishing expedition, whether for "Ogopogo," trout, or Ashcroft Gems, has not been revealed.

British Columbia ungraded onions are showing up poorly in comparison with the Washington importations. and the laid down cost of British Columbia is more than Washington.

British Columbia Wealthy apples are now arriving and are of fine quality and color.

CALGARY WHOLESALE PRICES TO RETAIL

British Columbia

Apples, Jeffries and Ribstone box	$2.25
Apples, Jeffries and Ribstone, household	1.85
Apples,Wealthy,household, 1.80 to	2.00
Crabapples, Transcendent, fancy	1.75
Crabapples, 11-qts, fany	1.00
Blackberries, 24 pts	2.75
Strawberries, 24 pts, $3.75 to	4.00
Raspberries, 24 pts, $3.75 to	4.00
Peaches, Yellow St. John and Rochester, $1.75 to	1.85
Pears, Bartlett, box, fancy,$3.95 to	4.00
Pears, Bartlett, C grade, $3.00 to	3.25
Plums, Tragedy and Bradshaw, No. 1, $2.00 to	2.15
Plums, Damson and Greengage, No. 2, $1.50 to	1.65
Cantaloupes, standards, $3.75 to	4.00
Casabas, per lb	.07
Tomatoes, field. Nos. 1 and 2,1.25	1.45
Tomatoes, green, per pear box	1.50
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bskt	.70
Potatoes, new, per lb	.03
Onions, Silverskin, per peach box	1.75
Onions, Yellow, cwt., ungraded, 3.00 to	3.50
Beans, wax, per lb	.08
Beets, per lb., 3c to	.03½
Cucumbers, field, per peach box	1.00
Carrots, per lb.	.0'½
Peppers, green, per peach box	1.50
Corn, Golden Bantam, per doz., 40c to	.45
Citron, per lb.	.03½
Celery, per lb., 7c to	.08
Vegetable marrow, pumpkin and squash, per lb.	.03
Dills	1.75
Gherkins, sixes	1.50

Alberta

Cauliflower, dozen	2.00
Head lettuce, per case	4.00
Cabbage, per lb., 3c to	.03½
Celery, per lb., 7c to	.08
Corn, per dozen, 40c to	.45

Imported

Cantaloupes, standards, $3.75 to	4.00
Grapes, Red Malaga, lugs	4.75
Grapes, Campbell's Early, sixes, Wash., $1.00 to	1.05
Peaches, Elberta, Rochester, Slappy, Crawford	1.75
Pears, Bartlett, fancy, ex. fancy, $4.00 to	4.50
Prunes, Italian	:90
Onions, Yellow, $3.00 to	3.50
Onions, Spanish, per case	8.75
Onions, per half case	4.50
Watermelon, per lb., 4½c to	.05
Honeydews, per lb.	.05
Plums,Tragedy,Golden and Bradshaw	2.25
Peaches, Crawford	1.75

Car arrivals from August 24 to August 30.—British Columbia: Apples, 1; mixed fruit, 13; mixed fruit and vegetables, 6; potatoes, 8. Imported: Mixed fruit, 10; peaches, 1; prunes, 4; onions, 1; grapes, 1; oranges and lemons, 4; oranges and grapefruit, 2; watermelons, 1; oranges, 3; bananas, 3.

Too Much Low Grade Tobacco in Okanagan

VERNON—Dr. N. J. Nelson, tobacco supervisor, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa; W. T. Hunter, superintendent of the experimental farm at Summerland, and A. J. Mann, tobacco specialist, Summerland, discussed tobaccos and tobacco growing at a meeting held on Wednesday night under Board of Trade auspices. They showed samples of tob.acco, some processed and others partly processed.

There were three outstanding conclusions reached. There is overproduction of low grade tobacco; the growers have to improve their methods; and the packer and buyer must put up a pack in which buyers in other lands will have greater confidence.

Dr. Nelson made it plain in his address that no man can come to the Okanagan from the outside, no matter how much experience he may have in tobacco growing, and tell the people here just what is best. The soil and climatic factors are so important that only an expert with experience here can be a safe guide.

W. T. Hunter said that the government has decided that the experiments now in their fifth year will be completed so that the information will be available when again, in the course of time, information is wanted.

Mr. Mann expressed the opinion that success can be achieved if the proper emphasis is laid on soil selection and cultural methods.

FORCING BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

There are few house plants that reward the grower with a finer display of bloom in such a short time and with so little attention as do the spring-flowering bulbs when forced in winter. Those most commonly forced include tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, and crocuses and they come in such variety that the amateur is likely to be bewildered by the long lists of names. However, a careful study of the bulb catalogues enables one to choose a collection that will give a succession of bloom beginning in early December and lasting until the tulips bloom out of doors in late May.

Bulbs should be potted as soon as they are received in September and October. Those intended for very early bloom may be had in September but the main supplies are not on the market until October. A good potting soil consists of equal parts of loam, well-decayed cow manure, leaf mould, and sand. The size and style of the pot used will depend to some extent on the personal preference of the grower, but a six-inch pot will hold six tulips, a five-inch pot takes six crocus bulbs, a four or five-inch pot may be used for a single hyacinth bulb and a seven or eight inch pot will be required for five or six narcissus bulbs.

In potting, leave the top of the bulb level with the surface of the soil and press it firmly about them but do not have it too compact beneath them since this causes heaving when root growth takes place.

After planting, water the pots and set them in a cellar or darkened room at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. If the pots are plunged in sand they will require less careful watering, and burying to a depth of two inches above the bulbs will help to prevent heaving. After the bulbs are well rooted and there is evidence of top growth, they may be brought to the living room to bloom. To economize in window space a cellar window or any north window may be used until the plants closely approach the blooming period. If kept too long in a dim light the plants become tall and weak-stemmed. If placed in too hot a place the buds will wither, therefore a window too close to a stove should be avoided.

After the plants are in bloom if they are kept in a cool pert of the room and not exposed to bright sunshine the blossoms will last for twelve or fourteen days.

At the Dominion experimental station, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, the following varieties have been found satisfactory for forcing:

Early Single Tulips.—Duc Van Tholl Proserpine, Brilliant Star, Couleur de Cardinal, Cramoisie Brilliant, Cullina, Flamingo, La Reine, Mon Tresor, Prince of Austria, Prosperity, Rose Grisdelin, Rose, White Hawk, Yellow Prince, Fred Moore, and Ibis.

Early Double Tulips.—Peach Blossom, Murillo and Couronne d'Or.

Darwin Tulips.—Bartigon, Wm. Copeland, and Roi d'Island.

French Roman Hyacinth.

Dutch Hyacinths.—Gertrude, Lady Derby, Queen of the Pinks, La Victoire, Marconi, L'Innocence, La Grandesse, Enchantress, Grand Maitre, King of the Blues, and Queen of the Blues.

Narcissus or Daffodils.—Victoria, Glory of Sassenheim, Tresserve, Princeps, King Alfred, Sir Watkin, and Double Von Scion.

Polyanthus Narcissus or Bunch Daffodils.—Paper White and Grand Soleil d'Or.

Crocus.—Purpurea grandiflora, Yellow and Mont Blanc.

The hardest person to convince that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught is the girl who has just landed the one she wanted.

Independents Prepare for Commission

KELOWNA.—Representatives from Summerland, Peachland, Penticton and Vernon assembled with Kelowna members of the Independent Growers' association in this city on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of appointing a committee to present the views of independent fruit growers to the Evans commission, which will sit at Kelowna shortly to enquire into the fruit industry in the Okanagan valley. The meeting lasted practically three hours, during which time fruit problems were thoroughly discussed from the viewpoint of the grower and the selection was made of Kelowna representatives on the committee. Peachland and Summerland will each appoint three additional members to complete the personnel of the body which will interview the Evans commission.

The Kelowna independents will be represented on the committee by the following members of the association: F. R. E. DeHart, J. E. Reekie, M. Hereron and W. J. Coe.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. DeHart and seconded by Mr. Hereron, was carried unimously by the meeting:

"Whereas, Legislative control of the marketing of fruit and vegetables is unsound in principle and proctice and interferes with the proper merchandising of these commodities;

"Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the problems that confronts the growers of fruit and vegetables in British Columbia can best be solved,

"(1) By correcting errors in production by the elimination of undesirable varieties and by more intelligent methods of harvesting, packing and storing;

"(2) By the establishment of a bureau of infarmation similar to the plan adopted in the state of Washington; this bureau of information to make public and available to the growers and shippers complete records of all sales made daily of carlots of fruit and vegetables."

Much Talk; Little Action

VICTORIA.—While postponing a final irrigation policy until it receives the report of the Sanford Evans fruit investigation commission, the British Columbia government will come to the aid of the Okanagan fruit industry immediately, to avert the reversion of orchard lands for non-payment of water dues.

This announcement of vital concern to virtually the entire fruit industry, was m adeby Hon. F. P. Burden, minister of lands, on Friday, after the cabinet had studied the whole fruit situation for many weeks.

Mr. Burden said that the precise form of the government's temporary relief had not been determined but arrangements would be made whereby the reversion of fruit lands would be prevented. In this way he explained a kind of moratorium would be declared to carry the industry through the period intervening before Mr. Evans files his findings on the whole fruit situation with the government.

It is not the intention of the government, pending the receipt of the Evans report, to fix any final scale of water charges or to write off the capital charges standing against irrigation districts, Mr. Burden said. The growers have been urging that all these capital charges be wiped out, or rather assumed by the provincial treasury. The government, however, takes the view that it can not deal intelligently with the irrigation issue until it is informed on all the problems of the fruit industry through Mr. Evans investigation. Irrigation, it feels, is only one factor in the success of the industry and is bound up with such other factors as marketing and aronsportation.

Concrete arrangements to prevent the reversion of fruit lands, possibly including the cancellation of the usual tax sales, are being shaped now, and will be made known to the growers shortly. These plans will be applicable only to the present year's operations in the Okanagan valley and adjoining districts. Next year, it is expected, a permanent irrigation policy will be adopted on the basis of Mr. Evans' report, which will consider water costs as one of the chief items entering into the production of the British Columbia fruit crops.

MUCH INTEREST IN MOON

Although total eclipses of the moon are far more generally observed than total eclipses of the sun, since they may be seen from more than half of the earth's surface while a total eclipse of the sun, according to the American Nature association, is visible only within a very narrow path of great length, yet they are not of so common occurrence that they pass unobserved or fail to arrest popular interest.

A TEMPORARY LULL

Jack and Tommie had been playing for some time with their toy soldiers, when their mother was diverted by hearing Jack say argumentatively: "There are, too, quiet times along the front sometimes—just as here are quiet times in the household when ma and pa aren't tearing each other's hair out!"

How Sons of Freedom Lost Their Freedom

NELSON.—Arrested after a prolonged struggle by 60 provincial police officers and special constables armed with switches, 128 Doukhobors, members of the Sons of Freedom sect, are in the provincial jail here. The great majority of these stripped themselves entirely of clothing preceding the fracas and were brought nude into Nelson in trucks and busses from South Slocan, where they had been camped several days.

The arrest took place as a result of the demand of the provincial police that the fanatics deliver over four men from their ranks who had paraded Wednesday nude on the highway near the tennis courts at South Slocan, where the Doukhobors have been encamped since last Thursday. The arrival of the police was the signal for a general disrobing among the fanatics.

As the provincial police officers arrived on the scene, Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors in Canada, was observed violently haranguing the fanatics in Russian. Bystanders stated that he made one last pea for them to their homes, offering them land on which they might settle. When they defied him with cries of derision he flew into a rage, cursing them and washing his hands of them.

While the Doukhobors chanted and uttered cries of defiance, Stipendiary Magistrate J. Cartmel read the riot act to the assembled Doukhabors, according to the law. M. Baskin interpreted the act into Russian as it was read.

During this, the fanatics were one by one disrobing until by far the majority of them were standing in a semicircle absolutely nude. The remainder of the crowd were either stripped to the waist or fully clothed.

After giving the Doukhobors a final warning, Inspector Cruikshank ordered his men to come up and take all those who showed fight or were indecently exposed.

This was the signal for the struggle. Plying their switches viciously and dragging screaming Doukhobors along the ground the police officers went to work to bring the crowd over to waiting busses, trucks and cars. During the struggle clouds of dust flew into the air, making it impossible to see either the attackers or the attacked. Every once in a while one or two police would emerge from the melee dragging, carrying or pushing a Doukhobor and shoving him or her into the trucks, using their switches vigorously the while.

Some of the women struggled hard, using their teeth and nails to hold off the police. The men showed less fight, and in many cases sobbed like children as they were led away. Many of them escaped without a scratch, but the fiercer women fought hard and accordingly received rougher treatment. Almost all of them were cut and bruised and some of them were a mass of red welts from the switches.

During the fracas Peter Veregin movedin and out among the struggling crowd, removing crying children to safety and angrily denounced his former people for their insane beliefs. When one of the men of his sect argued with him he turned upon him with his fists and laid him out with a crashing blow.

After about an hour all the Doukhobors were herded over to the trucks and nobody was left on the former camping site but some of the younger women, most of whom did not disrobe, with the hildren. These returned to their homes that night.

While one of the women was being taken to the cars she struggled and fell over on a protruding stone. It was found later that she had broken her collar bone. This was the only serious injury received by any of the fanatics, although one of the men was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head. He was dragged in a fainting condition by one leg over to the truck and dumped in.

As far as is known none of the police force was injured.

Five truck loads of the fanatics still without clothing were driven into town and in through the back gate of the provincial jail here. They were unloaded and herded into the cells, where they remained that night.

Accommodation at the jail was, according to Warden W. Jarvis, quite sufficient to hold the Doukhobors fairly comfortably.

Awaits Particulars

VICTORIA.—When his attention was drawn to the round-up of Doukhobors in the Nelson district, Attorney-General R. H. Pooley on Friday night said that he had just received word advising him of the situation, and that he was awaiting further particulars. In the meantime no action was being taken.

No Alternative

NELSON.—"We were left with no other alternative than to take the measures we did with regard to the Sons of Freedom sect on Friday," stated Inspector Cruikshank that evening. He was speaking of the arrest of some 128 members of the Sons of Freedom sect of fanatical Doukhobors at South Slocan on Friday by a 60-strong force of provincial police and special constables, accompanied by switching and manhandling of the Doukhobors in the attempt to bring them to waiting cars in order to take themin to Nelson to the provincial jail here.

"In any case," the inspector continued, "let it be understood that there was no roughness of any kind used in dealing with the fanatics on Friday beyond what was absolutely necessary."

Some of us are putting up a good fight; others confronted with imaginary difficulties are spending their time shadow boxing.

Consolidated Opens New Steel Furnace

TRAIL, Sept.5—Another great forward step in the growth of the mechanical department of the Consolidated was seen Friday afternoon when the new Greene Electric steel furnace at Tadanac was blown in. S. G. Blaylock, manager and vice-president, watched the first operations in company with engineers.

The new furnace will make either steel or grey cast iron. Its capacity is three tons an hour, and it uses 2600 to 3000 h.p. of electrical energy. The furnace will hold up to six tons. It is capable of permitting single castings up to six tons.

The new furnace is the largest installation of it kind in Western Canada, and has been under construction since February. The company will now be able to use its scrap iron and scrap steel to manufacture castings which up to this time have been brought in from the coast and other points.

Installation was made by the Greene Electric Furnace Company of Seattle.

An Airplane Motor With 400 Less Parts

By ERWIN GREER
President Greer College

OPERATIVE Number 20546, my Portland, Oregon, correspondent, reports something decidedly new in aeronautical progress—an airplane motor with 400 less parts than those now in use; a motor that does entirely away with valves and the intricate and faulty assemblies which bring down ships today. A motor with with but 1.6 pounds per horsepower, in units of 150 horsepower and above. Where all major adjustments are made by removing but one part—the face of the crankcase.

"About all that has been done thus far has been to prove that we can fly," says Henry Ford. "Of the specific king of engine whict aviation must develop there is not the slightest sign yet."

But just such a motor is completed and ready for quantity production, and in August will be put through sensational and gruelling tests by Col. Arthur Goebel.

The Aerobat, the first motor of the aircraft series of Aero-Motors, incorporated, is an eight-cylinder, split cycle, radial air-cooled engine, developing 150 horsepower at 2000 revolutions per minute. The bore and stroke are respectively 3⅛ by 4¼, giving a total piston displacement of 326 cubic inches. Compression ratio is 5½ to 1. The weight, minus starter, is 225 pounds.

In this motor the four cycles of the usual standard type engine have been split between a supercharger and a firing cynliedr operating in pairs, and each pair functioning as a complete motor. Because of this unique "power tandem" a radical change is made over present standard designs in airplane power-plants. The mechanisms that have proven the Waterloo of so many flights—the hundreds of small parts that go to make up the valves and their assemblies—are totally eliminated. For the Aerobat constitutes a complete upset of existing engineering practice. Better still, plans are now being carried forward for its Dieselization.

Meetings of B. C. Division of C.I.M.M

SPOKANE.—Members of the British Columbia division are invited to attend a joint meeting of the Northwest Mining association, the American Mining congress and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in Spokane on September 30 to October 4 inclusive. The program of papers will include "Lead Refining as Practiced at the Bunker Hill Smelter," by A. F. Beasley; "Flotation Fundamentals," by Prof. A. M. Gaudin; and a series of papers and discussions on geophysical prospecting. An excursion has been arranged to take place on the morning of October 4 to the Coeur d'Alene district to visit the mines, mills and smelter.

EDMONTON.—The annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy will be held in Edmonton at the Macdonald hotel on October 9 to 11 inclusive.

VANCOUVER.—A general meeting of the British Columbia division will be held at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver on November 20 to 22 inclusive. There will be six technical sessions, each under the chairmanship of resident district engineer. Each district will be given a session and the resident engineer in charge will present a short introductory address dealing with the important developments in the district during the year. This will be followed by papers having special reference to the more important operations in the respective districts. By this plan it is proposed to present at the meeting a comprehensive review of mining throughout the province during the current year.

GOD'S PROMISES

God's promises were never meant to ferry our laziness like a boat; they are to be rowed by our oars.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Preparing for Trial of 128 Doukhobors

NELSON, Sept. 5.—No new developments have occurred here regarding the 150 members of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobor sect camped at the city limits. They are peaceful, and except for religious chants, are raising no disturbance. Special police are watching their moves. They are encamped under tents and are making no offer to enter the city.

Local authorities, with R. S. Lennie, K.C., of Vancouver, prosecutor, are making preparations for the trial of 128 who are at present in the local provincial jail charged with indecent exposure.

The contingent outside the city limits were augmented Sunday night by about thirty more of the sect arriving on the train from Grand Forks.

Potato Situation in the East and West

We are informed that the tariff of $10 per ton on potatoes entering the United States may be raised to $18 per ton. Boston and New England states protest the raise, as they claim it is aimed at Prince Edward Island potatoes. The potato growers of New England states import their seed potatoes from Prince Edward Island and they claim that owing to their freedom from Mosiac their crops have increased 10 per cent. more than they paid for home grown potatoes.

At present New York market is calling upon Maine for supplies as the early crop in New Jersey is exhausted. Maine spuds are immature, but are being dug to supply the demand. This is a general condition everywhere this year. The Eastern states crop is about 75 per cent. of last year, and the Western states are not much better. Indications pont to an acute shortage of potatoes in spring, especially in the populous parts of the country.

The movement to reduce rates to ship Maritime potatoes to prairie points, applicable October 1st, would not , in our opinion, be a wise move. There will not be any shortage of potatoes anywhere in October and very likely not before spring. The logical time to grant low freight rates is when conditions are such that there is an over-supply at one point and an under-supply at another. If such a condition exists in the Maritime provinces in the spring, a reduction would be justified, but our information is that the Eastern states will outbid the Western provinces for any surplus they may have.—Markets Bulletin.

Nelson's Mayor Blames Government for Douk. Trouble

NELSON, Sept. 5—"I am amazed at the stupidity and slowness of the provincial government at Victoria for their failure to take action regarding the Doukhobor situation here," stated Mayor R. D. Barnes last night when questioned as to the steps the city would take in connection with the threatened march of Doukhobors on Nelson this morning from their camp near Taghum bridge. "Both the city of Nelson and the entire district are in an extremely serious situation with 150 seditious and fanatical Doukhobors marching at large and 128 of the sect imprisoned in the provincial jail here. Yet the provincial government has failed to come through with a satisfactory answer either to the provincial police or the city when we have pressed them repeatedly to take some sort of action to relieve us of this Doukhobor menace which is disrupting our whole life, and has been for the past week."

Continuing in this vein the mayor stated that the city was left with no specific powers to prevent the fanatics from marching through Nelson as long as they were obedient to existing law.

"The fanatics can parade through our city and legally we cannot lift a hand to stop them—and yet the provincial government fails to come to our assistance, with some sort of instructions giving us power to protect ourselves.

"Besides this the government has failed to give the provincial police any instructions. Their hands are tied and they can do nothing but prevent these fanatics from breaking the law.As matters now stand, no one can lift a hand to disperse them.

"I am not prepared to say just what the government should do but I do know that it should have done something, and long before matters reached a pass such as they have now."

In making this statement the mayor declared emphatically that in blaming the provincial government at Victoria for its slowness and stupidity he was voicing the general opinion of Nelson people and was speaking officially for the city.

PIGEON MADE TIME

A pigeon beat a telegram from Hinsdale to Sanford, Maine, in a 100-mile race of the Sanford, Maine, Racing pigeon club. A telegram from Hinsdale stating that the pigeons had started was delivered in Sanford twelve minutes after the first bird had arrived.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1929

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

A NUMBER of varieties of edible nuts do well in British Columbia. At the experimental station at Sidney some five acres of land is devoted to the growing of walnuts. Trees planted thirteen years ago have for the past three years been producing quite good crops. Of the eighteen varieties planted the Franquette and Mayette are the most promising. Seedlings of the Juglans regia, although producing smaller nuts than the named varieties produce satisfactory crops. The nuts are gathered at the time they begin to fall from the tree and then washed and dried. The washing is done by dipping in a solution of chloride of lime and sal soda to which sulphuric acid is added. The formula of the solution and the method of its use are described in the Report of the Sidney Experimental Station for 1928, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The filbert nut also yields very well at the Sidney station. Of a number of varieties planted that have done sufficiently well to justify their recommending are the following: Fertile de Coulard, Red Hazel, Kentish Cob, Gosford and Merveille de Valwiller. A number of varieties of almonds have been tried at the station but the trees are short lived and give little promise of success.

A FLYING FISH which, by a supreme effort, made a successful landing on the deck of the Aquitania has won for itself a place in the annals of natural history. For a number of years the dispute raged as to whether a flying fish was a mere glider which propelled itself out of the water with a rush and then skimmed through the air on the planes of its wings, or whether it was a true heavier-than-air machine which sustained itself by the beating of these wings like a dragon fly or a helicopter. The Aquitania's flying fish seems to have answered the and no rusquestion. The deck was forty feet above the water line, and no rush out of the water, whatever the force of the leap, could, it is argued, lift a flying fish so high as that if it had to depend merely on floating on its wings, without using them to lift itself higher. Those who have believed that the wings do move, though their movement is so rapid as to be very hard to perceive, are now justified, and this flying fish, which was the icarus of its kind (the first flyer of its race), should enjoy a sort of immortality for its effort. The ordinary flying fish seldom moves more than a few feet above the water and is generally found only in warm sets, and the Aquitania's flying fish was no ordinary adventurer.

FILMS of metal so thin that they are utterly invisible to the human eye have not only been produced, but also measured in the Bell laboratories in New York city. In experiments to improve the design of photo-electric cells for television, layers of light-sensitive metal known as rubidium, of various thicknesses, were deposited inside glass tubes. When best results were obtained with one particular film, the task remained to measure it. Ordinary methods were out of the question, for the metal particles were beyond the range of the most powerful microscopes. An entirely new method was devised. Polarized light, which is ordinary light shot through a grating that changes a "round" beam into a flat one, like toothpaste issuing from a tube, is twisted in passing throug the metal rubidium; and the amount of twist depends upon the metal's thickness. By using the polarized light the experimenters found the thickness of their best metal film to be just one atom, or about 1-500,000,000 of an inch.

THE naval observatory says that the moon shines in the Arctic and Antarctic regions for a part of the time during the long nights. At the pole itself the moon is above the horizon continuously during one-half of each lunar month, and below the horizon continuously during the other half. In the winter time full moon occurs when the moon is above the horizon, and new moon when it is below, while in the summer time new moon occurs when it is above the horizon and full moon when it is below.

ALTHOUGH both cuckoo and quail are worth cultivating fo rtheir insect-eating propensities, the grosbeak is the most valuable of the lot where the farmer is concerned and should be given every chance to propagate throughout the country, says Howard T. Middleton in an article in Fhe farm Journal. This little member of the finch family, with its oversized mouth, is particularly fond of potato bugs, it is found, and, if unmolested, will build its nest at the edge of potato fields and guard them throughout the growing season. "It is a conservative estimate that one-tenth of the grosbeak's diet is made up of potato bugs," says Mr. Middleton, "but he also preys with relish upon cucumber beetles, cankerworms, caterpillars, army worms, cutworms and chinch bugs." Examination of the cuckoo's stomach reveals that he specializes in caterpillars and other crawling creatures, while the quail finds the potato bug his favorits diet in season.

DIRECT rays of sunshine are almost instantly fatal to various kinds of disease germs and prolonged exyosure will kill even the most virulent microbes. The reaction of the human body to disease is greatly influenced by the number of hours one spends each day in the sunshine and open air. Sunshine is the fountain of all earthly energy. If the sun should suddenly be extinguished, in eight minutes the earth would be in total darkness and would cool so rapidly that all life would soon perish.

ONE of the most clever women of the century preceding the Christian era was Martha the Syrian. She was a supposed prophetess, but it seems that the verity of her predictions was due more to accurate and sagacious observation than to any psychic powers. Plutarch in his "Lives" tells how one day she boldly presented herself before the Roman senate and not only offered to enlighten them on the problems then before that august and discursive body, but also declared she could tell them just how future events would fall. The senate pooh-poohed her presumption and chased her out of the chamber, but Gen. Gaius Marius, more canny, saw in her an oppor- [illegible] and made her a friend of the family. At a contest of gladiators, sitting at the feet of Marius' wife, Martha correctly foretold which would be the vitors and the general saw to it that this was widely advertised. Thereafter, when his soldiers were about to go into combat he had Martha borne past the troops on a litter whereon she was all trigged out in a purple robe and bore a little spear trimmed with ribbons and garlands. Then Martha would consult as to which side would win. The soldiers were informed they were destined to be the victors, and, usually, their confidence was such that they were invincible.

A GOOD word might be said for field mice, usually set down categorically as "vermin," if the store of seed recently taken from a mouse's nest in a ranch building in Yellowstone park can be taken as a fair sample. The cache of this tiny creature filled a five-pound lard pail. The seeds were all of the fanweed, one of the worst plant pests in Montana.

WHEN strolling among the rocks by the British sea coast, you may often see a quaint, bullet-headed fish, basking in the sunshine well up above water level. It breathes quite naturally in the outer air and without apparent discomfort. This is the blenny, called by fisherfolk the "umbrella fish." To get a good view of it you need to be extremely cautious, as the fish will dive at the slightest suspicion of danger. Another little known British fish is the pipefish, the fastest swimmer in the sea; while the sunfish, looking like a huge bodyless head, is to be seen along the Cornish coast. The suckfish, supposed by the ancients to be capable of holding up a ship by its power of suction, is also caught by British fishermen; another oddity being the nassfish, which angles for its meals with the aid of a fin that attracts small fry. But perhaps the most curious specimen is the red gurnard, which emits a sound strongly reminiscent of the vocal efforts of a young cockered.

THE artificial flower trade, in which thousands of persons are engaged, has within the last few years been completely revolutionized, both here and abroad. For a long time the petals were made of muslin, silk, satin and even of velvet, colored after nature and sucessfully manipulated into semblance of blossoms. Of late years, however, there has been employed a substance that puts the most delicate textile materials ever manufactured completely in the backgroud. It consists of the thinnest of thin shavings from the inner pith of an oriental palm that grows in Formosa, and can be compared to nothing so well as the almost transparent petal of a white poppy or a delicate tea rose. A lily petal is heavy in comparison with this substance, which has all the sheen and translucence and even the slightly frosted appearance seen in some white flowers. It can be tinted far better than silk or muslin and is virtually indestructible. In wet weather it gives and becomes a little limp, just as real flowers do, but when the sun comes out it crisps, reasserts itself and takes out a new lease of life and beauty.

THE lost-and-found departments of the large stores and the railroads and other corporations of a similar character are, in many instances, expensive features to maintain, but it seems to be more or less necessary. One of the principal railroad companies in the United States recently adopted the policy of omitting all parcel racks from the cars because of the tendency of passengers to place their packages in them and go off without them. The post office authorities at Washington are constantly reminding correspondents of the necesity o ef exercising care in mailing, but despite this there a great deal of money and valuables in their hands that cannot be delivered, for one reason or another. In every large city there are pieces of land which have become lost to the owners. In Liverpool, England, there is a very valuable dock for which no owner can be found. It is worth several million dollars.

RUINS of Butrinto, scene of incidents in Virgil's Aeneid, have been dug into by the Italian archeological mission in Albania with striking results. Butrinto is on the west coast of the Greek peninsula, opposite the heel of Italy. In the Aeneid, Tellenus, son of Priam, and his wife, Andromache, became rulers of this part of the country and built a town at this site, patterned after the famous Troy. Dr. Luigi Ugolini, head of the mission, has reported recent discoveries of five beautiful statues of Greek origin at Butrinto, one statue possibly being the work of the great Praxiteles, Remains of the different civilizations that occupied the site were found; bone knives of the prehistoric Stone age, buskles from the Bronze age, ruins of the Greek and Roman towns and a Byzantine Baptistry of the fifth century A.D.

Sorrows, because they are lingering guests, I will entertain but moderately; knowing that the more they are made of, the longer they will continue.

When he and she are clinging vines, it is merely pathetic, but when both are sturdy oaks, it is very exiting.

The work basket now is usually where father left it the last time he sewed on a button.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

INDIA

Give thy Dog the merest mouthful, and he crouches at thy feet,
Wags his tail, and fawns, and grovels, in his eagerness to eat;
Bid the Elephant be feeding, and the best of fodder bring;
Gravely—after much entreaty—condescends that mighty king

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

The first carload of fruit shipped from the Covert estate this year was forwarded to Cranbrook yesterday.

Miss Mamie A. Barrett and John A. McDougall, both of this city, were married in the Catholic Church on Wednesday, Rev. Father Hart performing the ceremony.

The Curling enthusiasts perfected an organization at a meeting held last Friday, and a Call has been made for plans and specifications of a rink building.

A total of 95 imigrants presented themselves at this port for entry into Canada during August. Ten of these were rejected.

SUNSHINE

Just a Few Promises Young Bride Required

"Will you let me have my way in everything?" she asked

"Of course I will, darling."

"Will you permit me to go home to mother whenever I want to?"

"I should never think of being cruel enough to keep you away from your mother when you wish to see her."

"And may I have a regular allowance to spend just as I like?"

"Certainly. Ishall be as liberal in that respect as possible."

"And may I call you up on the phone during business hours?"

"I should be very unhappy if I did not hear your sweet voice every little while."

"I am afraid you will forget your promises after we are married."

"No I won't. Is there anything else you want me to promise?"

"I can't think of anything just now. Oh, yes. There's one other thing. Will you promise not to be cross if I sometimes call you by the name of someone else I've been engaged to? I'm so forgetful about such things."

* * *

Gr-r-r!

Here is one of the situations for which there is no adequate language available:

On a South Shore golf course there is a short hole with the green entirely surrounded by yawning sand pits. A threesome comes to it. The first player drops his tee shot on the green and feels pretty good over it. The second man puts his into one of the traps.

Then the third man got off one of those one-in-a-hundred pars miracles—a hole in one. The second niblick shot out of the bunker rolls into the cup.

And the first man takes two putts.

Sush is golf.

* * *

Looked Well in Print

A coster and his best girl were discussing the recent marriage of two of their acquaintances.

'Arry—Did you read the list ofpresents Ann Smith had for her wedding?

'Arriet—Yes, I did. The hidea for sich as them 'aving the weddin' put in the paper! They- might be haristo crats.

'Arry—Fancy her mother giving such a 'andsome present as a 'orse and trap.

'Arriet—Garn! It was a clothes 'orse and mouse trap; that's their bloomin' pride!

* * *

Exposed

Little Jane Nies, a frequent visitor to southern California from St. Louis, was poring over her lessons, working hard for double promotion, when her mother spied her counting on her fingers.

"Jane," she said jokingly, "why not take off your shoes and stockings and then you'll have twenty digits to use."

Jane pondered over the suggestion ofr a moment and then exclaimed: "Now I know why daddy went barefooted when he was a little boy!"

* * *

Braking Time

Pearl White, former movie star, was about to sail for her Paris home after a wisit to America, and in answer to a reporter's question she said:

"It's safety first with the movie stars nowadays. Why, if they have to skip a rope they hire a double. It wasn't so in my time.

"Yes," Miss White ended "our movie stars aren't what they were ten or fifteen years ago. Some of them, in fact are quite two years older."

* * *

Relativity

Professor Einstein's secretary was so burdened with enquiries as to the meaning of "relativity" that the professor decided to help her out. He told her to answer these inquiries as follows: "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, you think it's only a minute, but when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it's two hours. That's relativity."

* * *

He Passed

A Wall street broker, desiring 11 clerks, asked the following question on an examination: "Who formed the first company?"

A bright youth, a bit puzzled, but not to be floored, wrote: "Noah successfully floated a company while the rest of the world was in liquidation."

His application was accepted.

* * *

Then the Fireworks

In an auction room a fur wrap was being sold. A man near the auctioneer was bent on possessing it; so also was a woman standing on the outskirts of the crowd.

There were no other bidders, and they continued to bid against each other, till at last the woman gave up.

The purchaser's name was called. He was the woman's husband!

* * *

Of Course

John S. Summer, of anti-vice renown, said at a dinner in New York:

"Of course the pictures need censoring.

"Two little girls, as they came out of Sunday school the other day, talked together.

"So your nurse is taking you to the movies, is she?' said the first little girl. 'What are you going to see?'

"'Nursie wants to see "Fast Life in Paris,"' said the second one, 'but I'm all set for "Why Women Fall."'"

* * *

His Business

"He appears to be a man with pronounced convictions."

"Yes, he's a judge."

* * *

Catch as Catch Can

She—I wonder if Claire will marry the chap she's running with?

He—She probably will if he doesn't speed up.

Coyle
MADE IN B.C.
BATTERIES
FACTORY 1381 VENABLES ST.

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

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

Pick Pierces Cable but Service is Saved

Workmen, excavating at Burnaby, drove three pick holes in a 100-pair underground telephone cable on Wednesday, August 14. Luckily, the picks only punctured the protecting metal sheath and did not damage the wires within. However, had the latter remained exposed moisture would have entered, and as a results 100 telephoes would have been put out of order.

Thanks to the speedy service of telephone men the service was not interrupted. A cable splicer was hurried to the scene and made the necessary repairs before any serious trouble developed.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

Health Service

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

WEIGHT AS A MEASURE OF HEALTH

ANYONE who has read about health will have noticed that a considerable amount of importance is attached to the question of weight. The doctor's office, the health center, the school, are all furnished with weight scales, and part of the medical examination consists in the weighing of the person who is being examined.

The fact that a child weighs a certain number of pounds does not enable the doctor to classify that child as healthy or unhealthy. If, however, the child is considerably under or over the average weight of children of the same age and height, this fact suggests that there may be something wrong which requires investigation. The important point about the weight of a child is that there should be a regular gain in weight. This means that every child should be weighed regularly in order that it may be learned whether or not there is a steady gain. Too much importance is not to placed upon the difference between two consecutive weighings, and in order to have weights which may fairly be compared, it is necessary that they be made at the same time each day and with the same amount of clothing. When there is loss of weight or when weight remains stationary, it means that there is something wrong with the child's manner of living.

The reason may be insufficient or improper food, it may be the eating of candy between meals, which prevents the child from being hungry at meal time, but the most common cause has nothing to do with food; it is due to lack of rest, late bed-time, an uncomfortable bed, or an unventilated bedroom.

There are many points which affect the weight of the child, among which are included racial or family peculiarities, but the fact remains that the child who is free from physical defects and wwho lives a hygienic life gains regularly in weight. For these reasons, although not expecting too much from it, it is a wise thing for parents to have their child weighed regularly and also to see that the school which he attends has a weight scale. In this manner, it is possible to keep a check on the health progress of their children.

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

EARLY LIGHTHOUSES

Important colonial lighthouses were off Newport, on Sandy Hook, on Cape Henry, an island off Charleston, on Tyhee river, Savannah, and Boston harbor.

CRIME OF "PAPERHANGING"

In the criminal world those persons engaged in counterfeiting, check raising and similar occupations are known as "paper hangers" and the operations of these persons cost the American public about twenty million dollars annually.

SALADA has the finest flavour in the world and it costs only one-third of a cent a cup

"SALADA" TEA

683-N.W.

'Fresh from the gardens'

BALEARIC ISLES

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

THE Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean off the coast of Spain are off the beaten path today, but once when that inland sea was the center of world culture these isles throbbed with life and activity.

There are five main islands in this Spanish group, and several islets. They are ruled as a military district, but the mother country has been wise enough to recruit the soldiers needed for dicipline from among the islanders themselves, thus insuring a sympathetic rule.

Majorca is the main island. It is a delightful spot, not very well known even to Spaniards and almost wholly missed by the stream of outside tourists that courses through other parts of the Mediterranean. The island is almost square, about forty miles along each side, and lies as though hanging by a cord from the eastern end of the Pyrenees by one corner. Thus a corner points in each of the cardinal directions, while the sides are exposed to the northeast, the northwest, the southwest and the southeast.

Along the northwest side, which faces Spain, is a high mountain range whose loftiest peaks, nearly a mile high, bear patches of snow in winter. But even in summer their tops are gleaming white, for they are of marble and the crests of many are devoid of vegetation. The lesser peaks and shoulders are clad in a mantle of dark green pines while lower are groves of ilex and flowering shrubs. On the gentler slopes of this northern coast and in its valleys man has placed vineyards and orange and olive groves. The whole panorama, sweeping from the blue sea through varying greens to the shining white peaks, makes a picture of incomparable lovliness.

It is south of the mountains that Majorca's garden spot is found, and the fertile plain that sweeps off from the foot of therange to the hills that rim the southeastern side of the island is called just that, the "Huerta." this level region supports many thousands af acres of almond and apricot trees, and in the spring is a vast sea of blossoms.

Palma Has an Ancient Site

Palma, the capital of Majorca, lies in a broad bay that indents the southwestern side of the island just south of the high mountains. A city has existed there probably since the days of Carthage when colonists from that African empire occupied Majorca; but there is little evidence now of anything but Spanish influence. Scattered about the city are numerous interesting old palaces of the leading island families—one at least for almost every street. The population is about equal to that of Mobile, Ala., or Portland, Maine.

Majorca, like the Spanish mainland, was overrun by the Moors. For 500 years they held the island with Palma (then Mallorca) a flourishing Moorish city. It was a thorn in the side of the Spanish Christian kingdoms, however, for the Majorcan Moors became piratical in the Twelth century and no christian ship was safe. King Jayme 1 of Aragon organized a strong expedition which sailed from near Barcelona in 1229, and after a siege, captured Palma. Soon the whole island was subdued and divided among Jayme's knights and soldiers. It has remained Spanish ever since and dthere is no trace of Moorish blood among its inhabitants.

The Spanish Majorcans followed in the footsteps of their Moorish predecessors in so far as developing nautical ability was concerned. As traders they rivalled the Genoese for a time and oncet dominated the entire western Mediterranean, controlling Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta and the Balearics. Palma had a great dockyard for galleys. In the middle of the Fourteenth century more than 30,000 sailors and 460 vessels were in the Majorcan service.

During their prime as merchant shippers, the Majorcans were famous as the leading geographers of Europe. They invented crude but effective instruments of navigation and drew the most reliable charts then known.

Minorca Looks Very English

Minorca is the easternmost and second largest of the Balearic islands, No one visiting Majorca or Iviza, sister islands, would doubt their Spanish ownership once he mingled with the inhabitants or studied the architecture of their buildings.

But Minorca, although ruled by the Spanish king and but 27 miles east of Majorca, differs from its neighbor islands. Except in a few spots, its people and its buildings would fit an English village outside of London. Owing to early British occupation, Miss Minorca stays at home, while her Spanish sisters work side by side with their husbands in the fields; and instead of the soft oxhide Spanishsandal the Minorca maid wears shoes. And proudly she tells how Lord Nelson, during the war with France, came to Mahon, Minorca's capital, seized and lived in a mansion house overlooking Mahon's fine harbor.

In the protected.. inlets around the island are small fishing villages, made spotless by frequent coats of whitewash. Back of these villages the natives raise sufficient wheat for home consumption. Wine, olive oil, potatoes hemp and flax are produced in moderate quantities; melons, pomegranates, figs and almonds are abundant; some cattle, sheep and goats are reared; and were it not for the scarcity of fuel, the lead copper, and iron deposits could be profitably worked. Near Mercadal there are fine marble, limestone and slate quarries. Incidentally Mercadal is the ancestral home of Admiral Farragut.

Mahon Lacks Spanish Color

Minorca could be expanded four times its natural size and then not match the area of Rhode Island. Its population could be housed in a small American city. More than half of the Majorcans live in Mahon, the capital, the most English spot on the island. From the steamship, the city has a Spanish aspect, with church belfries dominating the panoarma. But in the streets, which rise terrace above terrace up the cliff side, English influence prevails. There is little Spanish color. Shining brass fixtures, square-paned with white frames, and unshuttered windows during the daytime are decidedly un-Spanish.

At the other end of the Britishhade road, Cludadela, while not as Spanis as Palma or Majorca, is not as English as Mahon. Like Mahon, it occupies the side of a cliff overlooking a fine harbor. Many of its buildings are whitewashed and even the nearby rocke are frequently given white coats along with the houses; but here and there a daub of color—pink, blue, green or yellow—and an occasional iron grill balcony lend a Spanish touch. The easy-going life of the Latin prevails in Cludadela more than in Mahon. One of the most exciting events at Cludadela is the arrival of boats from the other Balearic islands or from Barcelona.

Minorca's authentic history begins with the arrival of Mago, brother of Hannibal, in 210 B.C. He founded Mahon. The island was the cause of frequent conflicts between European sovereigns and the scene of pirate raids for centuries. Under British rule, Minorca prospered from the early part of the eighteenth century until the Seven Years' war. The ownership of the little island also was involved in the American revolution when the French and Spanish captured it while England was busy overseas. Sixteen years later, at the beginning of the long struggle with Napolen, the British again captured Minorca adnit remained British until 1802, when, under the peace of Amiens, it passed to Spain.

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

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is a Trademark Registered in Canada

FISHERMEN'S MITTENS

A strange custom among New England coast winter fishermen is to soak their thick woolen mittens in the sea and wring them out as dry as possible before putting them on. They say their hands keep much warmer than if they don the mittens when dry.

RELIGION IN THE NAVY

Religion plays an important part in the United States navy. Divine services are held on board ship and ashore establishments having chaplains every Sunday. Among the 75 chaplains in the navy practically every denomination is represented. Devine worship is voluntary in all military organizations.

MOUSE BROUGHT DEATH

Frightened at a mouse, Mrs. John Shillan stepped back into a threshing mill at Garlieston, Scotland, recently, and was killed.

General News

Canada has one motor vehicle for every nine persons of population. A recent estimate places the aggregate number of motor vehicles in the Dominion at 1,076,819. Only three countries exceed Canada in heavier density of motor cars, namely, United States, with one for every 5.11 persons; Hawaiian Islands 7.9 persons, and New Zealand 8.0 persons.

The New England conscience got busy recently in a small town in Massachusetts when a resident mailed back anonymously to the maitre d'hotel of the Royal York, Toronto, a package of spoons, serviettes and dining room "sundries" borrowed some time previously. The writer, in returning the articles to Monsieur Maillard, the maitre, said: "My conscience has been bothering me a great deal since and I have been unable to keep them any longer."

The Stoney Indians, Alberta, cannot be said to be a "vanishing race," for while the section of the tribe living on the Nordegg reserve was making a two-week trek to attend the annual Indian pow-wow at Banff, four babies were born. Mothers and children are all healthy and well.

Last spring a man came into the C. P. R. ticket office on Sparks street, Ottawa, for a ticket to Leonard where he had a job. He was five cents shy on his fare, but the railway gave him a ticket anyway. The other day a man in overalls walked into the Sparks street office and said: "I owe you five cents on a ticket; here it is."

Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who has been flying over the Rocky Mountains recently, announced at Banff that the buffalo herd there will be augmented shortly by addition of animals specially selected from the herds at Wainwright and Elk Island.

Canadians are the world's greatest butter eaters. A recent compilation made by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics shows that the total consumption of butter in the Dominion last year was 230,000,000 pounds or a per capita consumption for the year of 29.31 pounds, an increase of nearly half a pound per head of population compared with 1927.

J. M. R. Fairbairn, chief engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Dr. F. A. Gaby, chief engineer, Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, have been selected as Canadian delegates to the Tokio sectional session of the World's Power Conference to be held in Japan in October. They were nominated at a meeting of Canada's executive conference committee.

The steady increase in the use of electric power per capita in Canada is shown by a comparison of the figures for 1920 and 1927. During this period the amount of power used per 100 of population increased from 43 to 63 horse-power, or the use of power per inhabitant increased over 46 per cent.

As an indication of the increasing popularity of Nova Scotia as a tourist resort, the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, on July 15 set three records for meal service with 245 persons sitting down to breakfast, 252 for luncheon, and 270 for dinner.

Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman of Bovril Ltd., arrived in Canada recently on the Empress of Australia en route to Australia. His Lordship is operating a settlement scheme in the Argentine whereby farmers rent lands from a company, paying 15 per cent. on the company's marketing of their crops. He is contemplating a similar company in Australia in connection with sheep raising. He will also examine possibilities in the Prairies for a similar settlement organization.

Heavy entries are reported for all classes of athletics, piping and dancing events to be decided at the Highland Gathering and Scottish Music Festival to be held at Banff, August 30--September 2, as also for the Dominion track and Field Championships to be held there Labor Day. A practically new track has been built at Banff to accommodate the sports scheduled.

Dissolution of the present Japanese Government and the advent of a new one within a year is predicted by Viscount E. Mushakoji, Japanese Minister to Scandinavia, who arrived at Vancouver recently aboard Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of France on his way to resume diplomatic duties at Stockholm. The present Japanese Premier is in minority control of the Diet.

William Baird, steamship passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway who inspected the Bremen in New York recently, said that in view of the shorter distance between Cherbourg and Quebec as compared with Cherbourg and New York, the 46,000-ton new Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain to be placed in Atlantic service next spring, might make a strong bid for the blue flag of the Atlantic. This giantess will be an oil burner 730 feet long, 97-foot beam and will carry more than 1100 passengers in first, second and third class.

Paul Scull, all-American halfback and star of the University of Pennsylvania, has added to his laurels by earning in company with Jay Gates and Ed Hopkinson the coveted gold button of the famous order of Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies. With a cook and guide, the trio made an expedition from Banff to the Columbia Ice Fields, said to be the largest body of ice south of the Arctic Circle.

Save The Forests! Everyone Loses If They Burn!

1—Forests provide the raw material for one of Canada's greatest industries. 2—A beautiful stand of stately red cedars in B. C. 3—Fire fighting equipment, 7000 gallons of water and a half a mile of hose, on C. P. R. cars.

Indifference, ignorance and carelessness, are the malevolent forces which result in forest fires and only a thorough education of the public to the great need of forest preservation can eradicate these evils. Until the general public understands the full significance of the loss occasioned through forest fires unnecessary destruction of thousands of acres of fine timber will continue. The menace to the financial health of Canada through forest fires has not been fully appreciated by the vast majority of the people. And Canadians especially should be vitally concerned in the welfare of their forests.

The various phases of the lumber industry in Canada represent an invested capital of approximately five hundred million dollars. The associated industries give employment to thousands of men the year through. Further, out of every five dollars the lumber industries pay back to the country more than four dollars for the wood, the labor and the taxes involved in the enterprises.

In the province of Ontario alone, about 20,000 men are employed in the bush while 10,000 are employed in pulp and paper mills. The capital invested in these industries in Ontario is estimated at about $175,000,000. The organizations employed by the Ontario provincial government for forest fire protection cost $3,000 a day. Yet with all this forest fires consume twelve times the amount of lumber which is the life of these huge Canadian industries. In the province of Quebec the value of the lumber cut, including pulpwood, exceeds $40,000,000 annually.

In co-operation with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the Montreal Publicity Association has given generous leadership in drawing public attention to the meaning of Forest Conservation Week, which is held annually in the United States and Canada from April 19 to 25. Scores of public bodies all over North America have joined in the effort to stimulate public interest in the forests and means for their preservation.

When a forest burns everybody loses. The destruction of a wooded area means just so much less of a natural heritage for the generations to come. During Forest week the object is to impress this important fact on the public.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been doing all in its power to prevent fires by maintaining fire fighting apparatus of the most up-to-date pattern. In order to eliminate the possibility of fires being started by passing trains, locomotives on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines are examined at the end of each trip and great care is taken to see that ash pans and front ends are in perfect condition. Each spring the right of way is cleared with care of all scrap and inflammable material.

Notices dealing with fire prevention and protection, issued by the C.P.R., the dominion and provincial governments and by various fire prevention organizations are posted in all stations and other buildings where they will be effective.

The mechanical equipment maintained by the Company for fire fighting consists of a number of tank car units and hose, kept ready for immediate operation at convenient points. Each unit consists of two tank cars each of 7,000 gallon capacity, equipped with powerful pumps and about one mile of hose.

The fire-fighting forces maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway co-operate to the fullest extent with the provincial forces and the other fire-prevention organizations, and do everything possible to assist in the fighting of fires which are at all adjacent to their territories.

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

THE CITY

Arrangements are being made for the taking of a plebiscite on the selling of beer under the liquor laws of the province in Grand Forks. Mr. Edgar Bailey has been named returning officer and R. Ferguson is named to appoint scrutineers. The vote will be taken on Thursday next, September 12, the polling place being in the old opera house, next the O. K. Bakery. It is not believed that the plebiscite will carry. It is hard to believe that any citizen of Grand Forks with a growing up family will vote for it. Another thing against the measure is, that the present enrollment in our high school would seem to indicate that Grand Forks is gaining a favorable reputation as an educational center. The city could no longer maintain this reputation with liquor given a greater freedom than it has at the present time.

Harry Burke motored into Grand Forks about 2:30 on Saturday afternoon from Cobalt, Ont. He is making the trip from Cobalt to Vancouver on a wager of 100 shares of Teck Hughes Gold Mines stock. The conditions of the wager is that he must make the entire journey with one hand chained to the carin 100 days—no more, no less, and that he must make his living on the way. When he reached this city he had spent 90 days in covering the 5200 miles from Cobalt to Grand Forks. Mr. Burke confided to The Sun that the greatest difficulty he had encountered on his trip was to kill time. The roads between Cobalt and Grand Forks he pronounced to be good. Mr. Burke sleeps in his car, but the chain which binds him to the car is long enough to allow him to get out to cook his meals. Mr. Burke started out from Cobalt in a new Chevrolet Sedan. When he passed through Grand Forks the car looked as good as a new one.

Mrs. L. S. Grant and son Walter, of Helena, Montana, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Schulz of the Union Mine, left Saturday for her home, going by way of Wallace, Idaho, where she will stay for a short while as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Zeigler, before proceeding to her home. During her visit at the Mine she was entertained at bridge party and dance. While in town Mrs. Grant was the guest of Mrs. W. Flynn.

The fire at Laurier caused considerable excitement in the city. The police and forest rangers picked up men and asked for cars to take the men to fight the fire at the boundary which threatened both Cascade and Laurier. Due to the number of men and their efforts, the fire was put out early in the morning, a change in the direction of the wind helping considerably, and most of the men were returned to the city, leaving however a number of men to watch that it did not again start up.

Rev. Father A. L. McIntyre arrived home from Vancouver on Friday.

Laird McCallum spent Labor day in this city with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Russell spent the week-end in this city with the latter's mother, Mrs. Harrigan.

Miss Helen Sloan arrived in Grand Forks on Friday, and spent a few days with her mother.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor and daughter Marjorie returned home from Vancouver on Sunday, after a month's holiday at the coast.

Miss Alice Deporter returned home from Nelson on Sunday, brining with her as her guest Miss Mayme Carlson, who remain for a holiday in the city.

Miss Marjorie Fisher left on Monday for Castlegar, where she has accepted a position in the public school.

Miss Tannis Barlee has accepted a position to teach in the Kennard public school, and she left for that place on Monday to assume her duties.

S. B. Lawrence motored up from Spokane for the Labor day holiday.

Albert Biner motored over from Trail for the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schulz of the Union Mine were in town on business Wednesday.

J. B. Curran, of Nelson, spent the weekend in town with Mrs. Curran and her mother Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clifton motored to Spokane over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Wahl of the Union Mine were in town Friday and on Saturday motored to Beaverdell on business.

Miss Lydia Knight left Sunday for Roseberry where she will teach for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cook and family left Wednesday for thier home in Vancouver, where Mr. Cook is an employee of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roylance of Greenwood were in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Drum were visitors from Beaverdell, Labor Day.

Mrs. M. L. Brothers returned from Trail on Wednesday.

Miss Ruth Larama, who is teaching at Hilltop this term, was in town on Labor Day as the guest of Mrs. Fisher.

Charlie- Dodd, who has been in Regina for the past year, returned to the city last week and will go to high school here this term.

CASCADE NOTES

By the Sun's Correspondent

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

Mrs. Thomas Jones of Deep Creek went to Trail on Sunday to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagar and daughter Marjorie of Molson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corcoran on Saturday as they motored to Spokane. Mr. Wagar is the U. S. Customs officer at Molson.

Miss Mary Maida of Christina Lake returned to New Westminister on Monday morning to resume her studies at school there.

Mrs. Hall and children returned to Vancouver on Monday morning after visiting Mrs. Hall's stepfather, Mr. William Lavender.

The fire that was started at Laurier on Saturday by the Great Northern freight caused quite a bit of excitement here as a brisk breeze was blowing it this way. However the sudden change in the wind aided the firefighters considerably in getting the fire under control.

The beer parlor at the B. C. hotel proved to be quite an attraction over the holiday.

Mrs. H. T. Corcoran and daughter Dorothy, accompanied by Mrs. Fred Swanson, Rev. A. W. Wilkening of Grand Forks and Rev. W. H. Zersen of Kelowna, motored to Colville on Wednesday. Rev. Wilkening and Rev. Zersen left by bus for Spokane and will go to Chicago and other Eastern cities

FIFE NEWS

By The Sun's Correspondent

Mrs. H. R. Wilkinson returned home on Monday morning after spending her summer holidays in Scotland. She is appointed teacher of Fife school.

Miss Ruth Larama arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Arlington, Wash. She will take up her work as teacher at the Hilltop school.

Messrs. Mike Cerino and Savino Cecconi, accompanied by Misses Ida Valentine and Annie Cecconi, returned to Anaconda, Mont. on Thursday morning after spending two enjoyable weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Agustinelli and family.

Virginia Campolieto of Greenwood is spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. M. Agustinelli and daughter Catherine, returned to Trail Sunday morning where Catherine will resume her office duties.

Mary Maida left on Monday for New Westminister, where she is going to school at St. Ann's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Talarico motored to Nelson Thursday morning, and from there took the train to Blairmore, Alta., where they will be visiting friends.

THE CAUSE OF FERMENTATION OF HONEY

Spoilage of extracted honey due to fermentation and souring has become, particularly of recent years, a matter of concern to Canadian beekeepers and others engaged in the handling and marketing of this product. In former years fermentation, though not unknown to honey producers, did not present the menace it now does as long as relatively little of the honey crop was held over from one season to the next. Recent years, however, have witnessed in Canada an increased production of honey, while consumption has become less seasonal in nature, with the result that honey, in general, is now held for longer periods of storage than formerly. Consequently spoilage through fermentation is now being encountered to such an extent that it is one of the most serious problems facing those engaged in the honey industry and the source of considerable financial losses.

For the past two years the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm, has been conducting investigations on honey fermentation, the first phases of which have been concerned with the organisms causing the spoilage and their possible sources. In all cases yeasts have been found to be responsible, four different types having been isolated from the samples of fermented honey examined. These yeasts were found to be particularly sugar-tolerant varieties, capable of growing in high concentrations of sugar solutions which would prevent the growth of ordinary yeasts.

Examination of the nectar of 34 varieties of flowers commonly visited by bees during the season resulted in the isolation of 11 varieties of yeasts, all capable of fermenting honey. Moreover, a study made of hive nectar from the apiary of the Central Experimental Farm revealed an early and constant infection of the nectar by sugar-tolerant yeasts, some being in addition, a variety found in fermented honey.

That honey may be infected by yeasts at the time of extraction was shown by tests made in the extracting house. From various containers used for handling honey, yeasts causing fermentation were isolated, likewise from the air. It is therefore within the power of the beekeeper to keep out at least a part of the contamination of extracted honey by exercising precautions at the time of extraction and by insuring that all honey containers and utensils are thoroughly sterilized before use.

If the girl's parents don't like the young man, there is usually a comprehensible reason.

B. C. INTERIOR EGG-LAYING CONTEST

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Name and Address.	Breed.	Total for week.	Total to date.
1—John Virgo, Fritvale	White Rocks	12	500
2—Robert Kidd, Fruitvale	Barred Rocks	3	201
3—B.C. Lands Dev. Co., Grand Frks.	Barred Rocks	12	497
4—A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	9	490
5—William McAlpine, Creston	Barred Rocks	18	692
6—John Moston, Arrow Park	White Wyandottes	17	335
7—Andrew Cant, Appledale	White Wyandottes	24	489
8—A. C. Webster, Fruitvale	White Wyandottes	8	265
9—F. J. Powell, Perry	White Wyandottes	16	404
10—Villers Bros., Duncan	Light Sussex	10	468
11—McKim Poultry Farm, Nelson	S C W Leghorns	5	517
12—John Virgo, Fruitvale	S C W Leghorns	11	449
13—P. W. Green, Winlaw	S C W Leghorns	20	553
14—N. V. Moxham, E. Arrow Park	S C W Leghorns	12	429
15—R. H. Baird, Nakusp	S C W Leghorns	15	551
16—Paul Guidon, Burton	S C W Leghorns	16	546
17—Peter Finch, Fruitvale	S C W Leghorns	24	461
18—H. L. Howe,Nelson	S C W Leghorns	16	577
19—James Gartside, Cranbrook	S C W Leghorns	6	403
20—Wm. Liddicoat, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	13	608
21—John Graham, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	6	542
22—A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	16	692
23—K. R. Wood, Grand Forks	S C W Leghorns	16	735
24—W. J. Cook, Wycliffe, B. C.	R C W Leghorns	16	464
25—R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, B. C.	S C Leghorns	10	531
26—Jean Mante, Burton, B. C.	S C Leghorns	26	714
27—Peter Smith, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	10	620
28—Farrington Bros., Burnaby, B.C.	S C Leghorns	15	611
29—W. M. Fairweather, P. Hammond	S C Leghorns	4	344
30—Joseph Hall, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	25	722
31—Hodgson & Bushby, Mission City	S C Leghorns	10	435
32—Maple Leaf Farm,N. Westminster	S C Leghorns	4	680
33—W. Forsyth, New Westminster	S C Leghorns	16	670
34—F. W. Appleby, Mission City	S C Leghorns	12	678
35—A. A. Adams, Lake Hill P.O.,V.I.	S C Leghorns	18	396
36—A. D. McRae, Mission City	Exchequer Leghorns	10	431
37—F. C. Evans, Abbotsford, B. C.	S C Leghorns	9	408
38—Bolivar Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale	S C Leghorns	9	406
39—Mark Harrington, N. Westminster	S C Leghorns	8	565
40—Brown's Fine Feather, Kelowna	S C Leghorns	12	633
41—John Chalmers, Haney, B. C.	S C Leghorns	17	422
42—C. S. Coultier, Penticton, B. C.	S C Leghorns	16	733
43—F. J. Dysart, Grindrod, B. C.	S C Leghorns	9	433
44—Bramer Poultry Farm, Kelowna	S C Leghorns	11	783
45—Jesse Tompkinson, Grinrod	S C Leghorns	14	632
46—Wm. Ridley, Grand Forks	R C Anconas	12	421
47—Mrs. J. L. Manly, Grand Forks	R C Anconas	11	458
48—Villers Bros., Duncan, B.C.	S C W Leghorns	8	466
49—M. S. Scofield, Vancouver	S C W Leghorns	15	618
50—W. J. Kidman, Crawford Bay	Kiwis	3	123

MARY ELLEN SMITH

Early in May of this year Mrs. Ralph Smith left for Europe as Canada's representative to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. It is certain that our country could not have chosen a better delegate to voice her ideals at this epoch-making convention. Mrs. Smith, more familiarly known to us as "Mary Ellen," holds the same position in the hearts of her countrymen as "Saint Margaret," who is today Britain's Minister of Labor, holds in the estimation of her people. The first woman in the Empire to hold a seat in parliament, she has consistently fought the battles of her sex through the long and difficult years when it was not easy for a woman to command a hearing from either populace or those in authority. She has won her place as a great Canadian woman of affairs by unremitting toil and by adherence to principle.

At Geneva she was one of 55 representatives from the various countries of the world. Unemployment, a problem common to all nations, was the most important subject of discussion. because we are living in a machine age which is rapidly altering and eliminating ol dconditions of labor. She found that Canada enjoyed more favoroble laws and institutions to cope with the great difficulty than almost any other country. Our Workmen's Compensation Acts and Boards, our Safety leagues, and our more flexible methods all conspire to place our laborers in more happy surroundings than their brothers and sisters elsewhere.

After a brief stay in Switzerland at the close of the Conference, Mrs. Smith visited Paris and the battlefields of the Great War. Her visit to Paris included a survey of the student body homes being built under the auspices of the League of Nations. Over twenty nations have established homes for their students who attend the Sorbonne and other centres of culture and learning.

So much for the facts about the Conference elicted during my interview. Mrs. Smith is the hardest and the easiest person to interview. She has a delightful way of sidetracking superficial things, submerging her personality, and getting down to first principles. Her mind, ever keen and alert, is quite capable of dealing with two or three things at the same moment of time. Her schemes for the amelioration of the domestic servant—the elevation of this class to a position of efficiency and professional standing—reminiscences of the days when the Mother's Pension Bill, the Minimum Wage Act, and other humanitarian legislation demanded her energy and fighting qualities—delightful glimpses of her personal part in relieving suffering and distress, studying labor conditions, battling for increased freedom for her sex and improving social conditions—these all flash from between the main lines of her insistence upon democracy being more than a watch cry, and her demand that Canada accept and fulfil its destiny as one of the world's foremost nations.

This Canadian woman has all the qualities of leadership which would have given her a prominent place in the affairs of a state much larger than British Columbia. Listening to her ardent idealism, her lucid and clear handling of problems which prominent thinkers are dealing with, I was reminded of the fact that Asquith, when Premier of Great Britain, had offered her a constituency and the certainty of election to the Imperial House. The British Premier saw the characteristics which too often have been missed by her own fellow-countrymen when the dust of the political arena blinded them to issues larger than parties and party politics.

Before Mrs. Smith retires from active participation in the affairs of the province and the Dominion, her friends hope that she will embody the story of her life in permanent form. Her autobiography would form an interesting and valuable addition to histories which deal with the growth and development of Western Canada. —Western Tribune.

BLANCHING CEIERY

Coast conditions in.. the majority of cases do not offer the requisite conditions for growing celery, nevertheless in well fertilized, heavy loams well supplied with moisture some good crops can be grown. The most successful varieties grown under the Agassiz experimental farm conditions have been Easy Blanching, Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. These varieties do not yield as heavily as some of the late winter varieties but are of better quality, producing fewer pithy stocks and due to their lighter colored stems, do not offer the difficulty in blanching of some of the later greener varieties.

Several different methods of blanching have been tried, chief of these is the use of boards and earth, the use of boards has been the most satisfactory. Two pieces of one by twelve from ten to fifteen feet long, laid on the flat with the inner edges close to the row are raised by their outer edges to form an inverted V over the row. The top edges can conveniently be held together with small wooden cleats. Blanching with earth while frequently satisfactory has a tendency to induce rusting of the plants. It has as its chief advantage, an increased yield, as after hilling there is considerable growth which is not the case when boards are used.

THE REALITY OF LIFE

Silence is in truth the attribute of God; and those who seek Him from that side invariably learn that meditation is not the dream, but the reality of life; not its illusion, but its truth; not its weakness, but its strength — Martineau.

BUT WOULD IT?

The stenographer had powdered her nose for the twelfth time in an hour. "It would simplify things," remarked the caustic boss, "if you found a job in a flour mill."

AW, GWAN!

It is claimed in Americe that a sheep is learning to talk. London Opinion understands that the animal is being taught simple words and has already mastered the first syllable of "banana."

Always, when it is hot enough for a thin coat, it is too hot for any.

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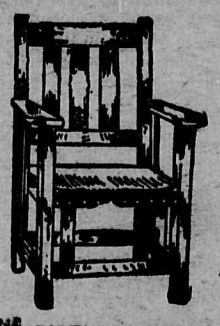

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