Lots of men manage to sneak out the back door when duty calls

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 40 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1928

Legislative Library

LEADER OF "SONS OF FREEDOM" DEPORTED

John Fomilyant, alleged to be the leader of the fanatical sect of Doukhobors known as the "Sons of Freedom," was deported last Saturday by P. T. McCallum, immigration inspector-in-charge at this port, who handed the man over to the United States authorities at Marcus.

The arrest of Fomilyant was made last week at the Graham ranch, ten miles north of this city, by Sergt. Burch, R.C.M.P., Constable Killam of this city, and Special Customs Officer Bilodeau. After much persuation, Fomilyant decided to submit to arrest peaceably, and he was brought to this city and lodged in the provincial jail. He was followed by a chanting band of his followers to this city.

Subsequently a board of enquiry, composedof Immigration Inspector McCallum, Customs Collector Cameron of Laurier, and Customs Officer Cook, was formed to take action on the case. After hearing considerable evidence and deliberating for some time the board decidedupon, and this action was accordingly carried out.

Fomilyant was provided with sufficient funds by his followers to pay his expenses to San Francisco, where there is said to be another colony of his sect.

Fomilyant is said to be highly educated, being a graduate of Petrograd university.

NINE MARKET ACT CONVICTIONS ARE QUASHED

VANCOUVER, August 1.—Convictions of nine Delta Chinese farmers for infractions of the produce marketing act, as enacted by the legislature in 1927, were quashed in supreme court by Mr. Justice Murphy.

They had been convicted by Magistrate Harry G. Johnston of New Westminster of marketing potatoes without the consent of the Mainland potato committee of direction. Fines, ranging from $10 to $300, were imposed on the Oriental potato growers, with the alternative of a month to three months' imprisonment.

The Chinamen chose Oakalla jail in preference to paying the monetary penalties; whence they were subsequently released on bail.

The convictions have been quashed on the first point argued by the appellant counsel. This was that Magistrate Johnston had no jurisdiction, because he acted at the request of Magistrate J. W. Atkey of Delta municipality, whose jurisdiction was limited to that municipality.

Mr. Johnston, according to the decision, should have sat in Delta instead of at New Westminster, when the trials were heard, to have made the proceedings legal.

The constitutionality of the statute was not argued and was not considered by his lordship. If he had rejected the technical grounds urged against the convictions he was prepared to hear argument on the constitutional point after the minister of justice was given an opportunity to be heard.

To test this question, other prosecotions for "potato bootlegging" are expected.

In the meantime a meeting has been arranged for farmers at Ladner on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, when the produce marketing act will be debated. The gathering will be addressed by C. W. Craig, K.C., and by H. S. Wood, who is counsel for the nine Chinese potato growers.

Mr. Wood, who has tendered his resignation as crown prosecutor for Vancouver county, says that there is a strong feeling against the statute by white farmers, as well as the Chinese growers. Mr. Wood was assisted in the case by H. R. Bray and by J. P. Hogg.

R. L. Reid, K.C., appeared for the Mainland potato committee of direction, and J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., for the attorney general.

The Chinese were Chung Chuck, Low Guy, John Dong, Jong Sun, Lee Young, Ching Fong, Nip Jim Kee, Chong Foo and Chin Loies.

The convictions were attacked on writs of habeas corpus.

The youthful graduate is the only person who knows enough to run the nation successfully.

A woman is seldom as strict with her children as she is with her husband.

Don't follow the crowd if you want to be a leader.

THE PRAIRIE FRUIT MARKET

CALGARY, August 1.—Favorable weather continues at almost all prairie points. Root vegetables are healthy looking. All crops are heavy and with exception of hail damage in certain locations record yields are anticipated.

Business has been good, featured by heavy arrivals of all kinds of produce from many points. Raspberries are about over, but what are coming along are in good condition. Complaints have been made that many growers fail to fill the hallocks. Inspectors should correct this at shipping point.

A car of Yakima tomatoes in lugs arrived here this week; also a car of hothouse tomatoes from Victoria as well as L.C.L. hothouse tomatoes from Kelowna and Summerland. A few field grown tomatoes have come from British Columbia in mixed cars. Field cucumbers are plentiful, but quality poor. The market is loaded with pickling cucumbers.

The apple movement is slow. A car of California Gravensteins arrived this week showing a little pit. Two straight cars of apricots arrived from Washington. Very few peaches have arrived from British Columbia so far, and British Columbia apricots are not plentiful. A car of Yellow onions arrived from Washington.

KOOTENAY POWER PLANS NEW GENERATING PLANT ON PEND OREILLE RIVER

ROSSLAND, Auggst 1.—To provide for an additional 80,000 horsepower, West Kootenay Power & Light company is planning the erection of an immense new generating plant on the Pen d'Oreille river. Most of the additional power would be used for the Trail smelter. The West Kootenay company, which at present operates plants at Bonnington Falls of 42,000 and 60,000 horsepower, supplies most of the southern interior with power.

CONSOLIDATED DROPS ON HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT

MONTREAL, July 28.—Consolidated Mining & Smelting dropped to $250 on the market this morning.

An estimated profit for the first six months of 1928 of $3,750,101 w s announced today in a statement covering the semi-annual estimates of profits of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada.

The 1928 figure was reached after deducting $665,924. for additions to property through profit and loss and other deductions for depletion, depreciation, contingent account and taxes.

The statement adds: "In the first six months of 1928 the net profits before deduction for additional property amounted to $4,416,025. This compares with 5,734,167 in the first half of 1927.

"These computations assume that deductions for depletion, depreciation and contingent account were identical in the two periods. It is recognized that without knowledge of the extent of these deductions exact comparisons are apparent to be misleading. A large deduction for depreciation in the 1928 period, for example, would make the operating profits appear to be smaller than they actually would be when compared in gross with last year's figures."

HEAVY FRUIT MOVEMENT FROM OKANAGAN UNDER WAY

KELOWNA, August 1.—The summer shipping season will be in full swing by the beginning of next week, according to Canadian National railway officials.

For some time ten cars a day of refrigerated stuff has been leaving Okanagan valley over Canadian National lines for prairie points.

These cars, consisting of early tomatoes, peaches, plums and apples, while the apricot harvest is well under way, with the peak peak to be reached early next week. Warm weather prevailing has hurried up the harvest and railway officials have sent out calls for increased refrigerator equipment to handle the crop to prairie and coast points.

Monasteries of Thessaly

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

THERE is a legend, herhaps it is history, that there was once a ruler in Constantipoyle who disliked his brother and wished to banish him to the remotest part of his kingdom. Consequently the monarch built a monastery on a well-nigh inaccessible mountain in Thessaly and founded a brotherhood, about four hunddred years ago, in what seemed to be the uttermost corner of the earth.

The monastery was called "Meteora," meaning "domicile of the sky." After the original was built, twenty-three others grouped themselves around and were inhabited for awhile They were, however, finally abandoned, with the exception of three, which are still in use.

To reach this settlement one can go directly from Athens by train in 13 hours, or one can cross the Thessalonian plains in seven hours by train from the port of Volo.

The season of good weather commences in April, when the mountains are green and yellow with gorse and the sun shines almost continually. Earlier there are apt to be heavy rains, and the spring thaw causes a mist to rise from the frozen mountains which obscures the view, while the snow, melting into the earth, makes mud one or two feet deep, and traveling on horseback is almost impossible. If, however, one is fortunate enough to hit the last of winter, when the sun shines and the mountains are still resplendent in their dazzling whiteness, then one sees them in all their glory. The rocky eminences on which stand the 24 monuments of man's erstwhile habitation seem to forbid nearer approach, and yet they lure the adventuer to them by their danger.

Across the Plains of Thessaly

The seven hours' trip across the plains of Thessaly to the town of Kalabaka is most enchanting. Range after range of hills roll up from the plateau. The foothills in winter are powdered with snow, as though an angel had shaken the down from his wings; the higher hills are whiter and bleaker, and the highest hills are as pure as the drifting clouds in which they seem to melt and disappear into highest heaven.

The train crawls over the hills and across the plains at a slow speed,and the sheep-dogs run barking by its side; indeed, one wonders that they do not outrun it. The villages, invariably set back from the railway, are far better to look at in the distance, for the stucco houses are not attractive near to; but their flat, red roofs add a pleasing touch of color to the middle landscape.

Occasionally a Greek priest, with long beard, long hair, and long garments, rides by. His high hat and his large cross indicate prominently his calling, and, if he is not in too great a hurry, a pedestrian may stop him, kiss his cross, and be touched on the forehead with a little switch,presumably dipped in holy water, and the sinner obtains absolution for the day.

One leaves the train at Kalabaka, and there takes horses and guides to clinm to the high-built monasteries. For three hours the horses pick their way over hillsides where in the month of February no trail is visible.

Up the beds of streams the way leads and the rushing waters must be forded. Suddenly one comes upon a rock formation so awe-compelling from its immense height and forbidding steepness that Dore could have wark.

Andromeda might have been chained to one of these sheer rocks, and the eagles that sweep, and dip, and circle among them could have been the only thing to reach her, until Perseus came to set her free. In those days the valley was evidently a body of water and could easily have harbored a monster of the deep. Now a river winds along, like a shining thread, with wide sandy banks, that indicate the presence of a wider sheet of water not so very long ago.

Buildings Cling to Rock Walls

As the traveler looks in wonder at a detached colossal pillar of stone,he discovers on its seemingly unattainable summit a building! This habitation of man, half natural rock and half artificial, seems most extraordinary. Guides draw attention to the higher precipices, and as one grows accustomed to their outlines he sees, on all sides, monasteries tucked into the ledges of the perpendicular walls.

The first abode of the contemporary monks is Barlaam, which is said to contain a wonderful Byzantine library; entrance to this monastery is barred to women. An hour further on lies another monastery, Trinity, where both men and women visitors are allowed to enter.

The wkhole of the west plain of Thessaly lies behind, and the white mountains of the Pindos range rise rugged and imposing behind. At the base of the rock on which Trinity is perched, like an eagle's nest, the guides halloo and beat with a stick on a tin can, found in the bushes. Soon an answering call comes back, and over the precipice some 300 feet above, the peering faces of several monks appear. Then something serpentine flies into the air, and as it drops perpendicularly, discloses, dangling from a coil of rope, what looks like a small fish net. When the cable touches the earth the fish net proves to be a large-sized rope bag, which opens and spreads out flat on the ground.

One at a time would-be visitors are invited to step into the middle of this this net and squat, Turk-fashion. The edges are then gathered together onto a large iron hook. A shout is given, and the net soars upward, while its occupant feels somewhat like an orange at the bottom of a market woman's bag.

Hauled Pp by Rope

The ascent takes just three minutes. Occasionally the open-work elevator swings into the rock with a slight bump, but the monks at the top wind the windlass slowly, and the bumping doesn't hurt, but as a compensation the view grows more beautiful every second. At last the top is reached. There is a final swing outward, to get a rebound inward,several pairs of hands are outstretched to pull the net over to the platform, and then comes a drop on to the stone floor! The hook is detached, the meshes opened, and the passenger is helped to his feet by the black-robed brothers. They all gather around with words of welcome and hands ready to be shaken in geeting.

In their aerie monastery the monks live comfortably enough. The visitors' parlor and the room reserved for guests to sleep in are scrupulously clean, and the cells- though austere, are also spotless, the walls covered with whitewash. Visitors are refreshed with jelly and brandy, as is the custom in many parts of Greece.

Beyond Trinity, the monastery of Saint Stephen can be visited without resort to a windlass and rope elevator. One climbs by trail to a neighboring pinnacle and the crosses a chasm to Saint Stephen over a narrow bridge. At the farther end the visitor must pass through a low-vaulted stable with its pigs, sheep, and goats. Beyond a courtyard lies monastery, equipped much like Trinity.

PLAYER ON BAGPIPES STIRS CANAIAN CITY

When William Brand, a 22-year-old Highlander in Sandwich, Ont., pours forth his soul in the snrill tones of bagpipes, neighbors plug their ears and call the police.

For months he had been practicing in his bedroom. But a Scotsman, to be a finished artist on the bagpipes, must march as he plays, and when William decided to tramp around his bacg yard to the tune of the pipes, that was worse.

Sandwich police investigated and reported that Brand, with typical Scottish caution, did no put a foot, nor half a foot, outside his own lot.

But Sandwich has a curfew law. At 9 the town bell sounds the knell of objectionable sounds. The neighbors watched the clock. To their dismay they discovered that at 8:59 each night the bagpipes ceased.

When some one impresses you as bogus, you don't care for any particular demonstration in proof of it.

GAME LAWS AND BAG LIMIT FOR 1928 SEASON

VICTORIA, August 1.—Open seasons for game birds all over British Columbia this year were announced at the parliament buildings today. The biggest change from the regulations of last year is the complete closing of willow grouse to shooting all over the province in order to protect this fine game bird from entire extiinction. The game conservation board is planning to keep this prohibition on willow grouse shooting in effect for several years in an effort to restore the species. It may be necessary also to close blue grouse entirely to shooting next year, officials of the board stated, and it is hoped sportsmen will agree in urging this step. Blue grouse are in better condition than willows but have been much depleted of late years.

Fur Bearers

For game purposes the province is divided again this year into two districts, the western district including all territory west of the summit of the Cascade mountains and south of the electoral district of Atlin, and the eastern district covering the remaining area. Certain specified areas of Skeena and Lillooet, however, are placed in the eastern district for migratory bird regulations.

The regulations issued today include the big game seasons, announced before, and the seasons on fur-bearing animals and game birds. In the eastern district all fur-bearing animals will be open from November 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929.

Ducks (except wood and eider ducks), wilson snipe, coots, geese and brant, from September 15 to December 31, but no migratory birds must be shot before 7 a.m. on September 15.

For band tailed pigeons, from September 15 to September 30, no live decoys may be used. Blue grouse only may be shot in Grand Forks-Greenwood and part of Similkameen from September 15 to October 15; blue and Franklin grouse and ptarmigan, except prairie chicken of sharp tailed grouse, in Cariboo, from September 15 to November 15, and in the remainder of the eastern district, except Creston, Cranbrook, Fernie, Columbia, Rossland, Trail, Omineca, Skeena, Fort George and Atlin, from September 15 to October 15.

Ptarmigan

Ptarmigan, in Omineca, Skeena, Fort Feorge and Atlin, from September 15 to November 15.

Prairie chicken or sharp-tailed grouse in foregoing, north and east of the Rocky mountains, from September 1 to October 15, and in Cariboo and Lillooet south of the fifty-third parallel of latitude from October 15 to October 31.

Quail, in the Similkameen and South Okanagan, from October 15 to November 15. Cock pheasants only in South Okanagan and a specified portion of Similkameen, North Okanagan and Kamloops from October 15 to November 15. In one portion of North Okanagan district the season is reduced to the period between October 15 and October 31. Unspecified parts of Carboo and Lillooet and Yale the cock pheasant season will be from October 15 to October 31 also.

European Partridges

European partridges, in North and South Okanagan, from October 15 to November 15, and in the municipality of Salmon Arm from November 1 to November 15.

In the western district all fur-bearing animals except muskrats on Vancouver island will be open from November 1 to February 28. Ducks (except wood and eider ducks), wilson snipe, coots and feese, from October 15 to January 31. Black brant from November 15 to February 28. Band-tailed pigeons from September 15 to September 30, with use of live decoys forbidden.

Blue grouse, except South Saanich and the Highlands districts near Victoria and Hornby and Denman islands, from September 15 to October 31. In the Highland district September 15 to September 30. Quail, except bob white and mountain quail, on Vancouver island south and east of Englishman river, except Oak Bay municipality and on Salt Spring island from October 15 to November 30. Denman and Saturna islands from October 15 to October 31.

Ccock pheasants on Vancouver island, except Oak Bay and the territory north of Oyster river and on Gabriola, Texada, Sidney, Moresby Pender, Mayne, Galiano and Salt Spring islands, from October 13 to November 30, and on the mainland from October 15 to November 30, except the Squamish valley and Point Grey municipality.

Eroopean partridges on Vancouver island in South Saanich and the High land districts and in North Saanich and on the mainland in the districts of Delta and Chilliwack, except that portion of Chillawack north and east of Vedder canal, from November 1 to November 15.

BAG LIMITS

VICTORIA, August 1.—Bag limits for game birds in British Columbia during the shooting season next fall were announced at the parliament buildings after the government had approved recommendations of the game consevation board as follows:

In the eastern district, east of the Cascade mountains:

Quail, 10 daily, total for season 100.

Grouse and ptarmigan, except prairie chicken or sharp-tailed grouse, 6

(Continued on Page 4.)

RESULT OF THE JUNE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

VICTORIA, July 28.—Nearly 7000 students have won promotion from public to high school in the province of British Columbia, as the result of last session's study, according to results announced by the department of education in Victoria.

Of the total, 4578 won promotion on the recommendation of their principals and the provincial inspector, and 2294 were successful in the examinations set by the department. There 3592 candidates for the written tests.

A number of students who were promoted on recommendation wrote the examinations in order to compete for the governor-general's bronze medals.

Miss Marjorie Helen Largue, a pupil of Nanaimo public school, has the honor of leading the province with an aggregate of 447 out of a possible 500.

The province is divided into ten school districts and the student with the highest number of marks in his district receives one of the governor-general's medals. The ten were:

District No. 1—Kathleen D. McIntyre, Lampston Street school, Esquimalt, 441.

District No. 2—Marjorie H. Largue, Nanaimo school, 447.

District No. 3—James D. McLeod, Livingstone school, Vancouver, 436.

District No. 4—Vera McAllister, Queen Mary school, Point Grey, 446.

District No. 5—Dorothy A. Buchanan, Central school, New Westminster, 439.

District No. 6—Elaine M. Spencer, Stuart Wood school, Kamloops, 424.

District No. 7—Bertha M. Mills, Keremeos school, 438.

District No. 8—Robert P. Forshaw, Greenwood Superior school, 414.

District No. 9—Margaret C. Lutes, Nelson Central school, 439.

District No. 10—James R. Winstow, Booth Memorial school, Prince Rupert, 429.

GRAND FORKS CENTER

Grand Forks—Lillian P. Starchuk, 321; Mary P. Kleman, 312; Frederick F. Wenzel, 303.

Promoted on Recommendation—Katie Dorner, Elsie D. Egg, George Thompson, Florence M. T. MacDougall, Mazie M. Henderson, Betty E. R. Massie, Earle C. Bickerton, Harold V. Bailey, Harry W. Murray, Elsie G. Scott, Jessie M. Sweezey, Norman D. Cooke, Helen E. Baszczuk, Agnes Lucille C. Donovan, Marjorie H. Taylor, Edna A. Morris, Ian Clark, J. Joseph Lyden, Margaret W. Kingston, Madeline A. C. MacDougall, Agnes M. Winter.

Brown Creek—James T. McKelvey, 310; Gladys M. Zucco, 300.

Cascade—Mable J. Phillips, 378; Thelma M. A. White, 300.

Sand Creek—Rena M. Rella, 311.

GREENWOOD CENTER

Greenwood—Robert P. Forshaw, 414; E. G. Harry Hallstrom, 385; Marguerite E. Ritchie, 358; Robert H. Mitchell, 355; Ellen A. Bryan, 346; Cleo P. Tpney, 339; John M. Morrison, 333; Eugene J. MacGillivary, 308; Bertram M. Price, 300; Margaret B. Boyce, 300.

Beaverdell—Charles W. Warrington, 378.

Boundary Falls—Frank C. Krouten, 327.

Norwegian Creek—Alice E. Watson, 365.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance

One Year, in Canada and Great Britain.....$1.00
One Year, in the United States..... 1.50

Address all communications to
The Grand Forks Sun,
Grand Forks, B. C.

PHONE 101

Office: Columbia Avenue and Lake Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3 1928

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

NATIVES of the jungles of Africa are likely to be of a philosophical turn of mind, as is illustrated by the story of an old Bantu negro, told by Dan Crawford, who spent most of his life as a missionary in the wilds of the Dark continent. "I have lived so long in the long grass that I think like the blacks, and I never talk of Western civilization," Crawford told Seton Tompson, the naturalist and writer. "But just when I was coming home and was thinking perhaps tenderly of old scenes and faces, I did one night swank a bit about civilization to an old Bantu, who was sitting with me in my hut. I told him that I was going to my own country, where they had ships that went under the water, ships that went on the water, and still more ships that flew over the water. I told him that in English houses youturn a tap and the water flows, touched a button and the room was flooded with light—in fact, I gave him a good glowing description of all the alleged triumphs of civilization. When I had catalogued as much as I could remember I stopped and waited for the old negro to show his surprise. But he just said: 'Is that all, Mr. Crawford?' 'Yes, I think it is,' I replied.' Then very slowly and gravely the old Bantu said: 'Well, Mr. Crawford, to be better off is not always to be better.'"

THE average old painting has a mare colorful past than has been supposed, judging by X-ray studies reported from the Roentgen experiment station at the Vienna Central Institute for Radiology. Three-fourths of the pictures that have the reputation of being painted between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries are not what their proud possessors think they are, it is estnmated. Some of the "old masters" are really not so old, the X-ray reveals. Some are as old as they seem, but the name of a great artist has been forged over the signature of the real painter, a lesser light of the same period. A few paintings wear false color, at a disadvantage. These canvases were originally painted by men of the first rank, and later were stupidly covered by entirely new pictures, much less beautiful.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, when he was expanding Standard Oil into the greatest business phenomenon of its era, often gained control of rival companies by bluffing with a blank check—because Standard Oil didn't have the purchase money. That is the story told me by the oil king himself, writes B. C. Forbes in McClure's. When I asked him where he got all the capital to expand Standard Oil, the veteran oil magnate's eyes twinkled. "That sometimes had its funny side," was Rockefeller reply. "It seems amusing now, looking back, although it was a matter of grave concern then. After we had arranged to purchase a property I would meet the owner and with a lordly air would whip out our checkbook and remark, as if it were a matter of entire indifference to me: "Shall I write a check or would you prefer payment in Standard Oil shares?" Mr. Rockefeller added that there were occasions when if the reply had been "all cash," he would have had to scurry to raise the necessary money. However, his unconcerned attitude inspired most of the sellers to take stock in the new concern either in full or part payment of their old holdings. "And very fortunately for them, as it turned out," added the oil magnate.

A BULLETIN of the American Game association contains th following: "Bear are now prized as game in Maine as highly as deer and moose. The bear is equipped with wonderfully keen scent, and can detect a hunter for at least half a mile when wind conditions are right. His hearing is equally good, and it tests the skill of the best hunters to approach him within shooting distance. Its eyesight is not keen. The Maine commissioner of game advises hunters to use a heavy rifle in bear hunting, nothing less than the 30-30. The .25 caliber fails to deliver a blow with enough shock to put a bear down for keeps. He says that only an average of one out of four bear hit by Maine hunters is secured, and many of the wounded animals undoubtedly die later and are wasted. It is generally a waste of ammunition to hit a bear anywhere except through the shoulder or head. A body shot will not stop them."

THE word knickerbocker has been traced to the Dutch in the seventeenth century, but the first record of its use in English relating to the loose-fitting knee-breeches, dates from 1859. The name is said to have been given to them on account of their likeness to the knee-breeches designed by George Cruickshank to illustrate Washington Irving's "History of New York." This is not, however, to suggest that as garments, knee-breeches were not worn until so late a period, for the breeches worn toward the end of the reign of Charles II gradually got tighter, until William III introduced plain tight breeches that are still worn in England as a part of the court dress. The breeches of the reign of Charles I were loose to the knee, where they ended in a flounce of bow of ribbon, and they continued so during the Commonwealth, but these were called knee-breeches and not knickerbockers.

BEAVERS are wonderful housekeepers, clean and orderly. Their beds, which are on the floor a few inches above the water level, are usually strewn with bits of bark, grass or roots left from their food, and while they are always damp, they are clean and well drained. There is no unpleasant, murky odor to their beds. Fresh food is constantly being brought in and eaten and the refuse carried out. The bed of the newly-born beaver differs from that of the adult in that it is softer, being made of grass, leaves, twigs and rootlets that serve as food when it is old enough to eat.

IT has been pointed out that the statues and plaques carved in stone and wood to be seen in the Fizeh museum prove that the priest mummifiers of Memphis 6000 years ago possessed a profound knowledge of anatoimy. Science, therefore, as some one has remarked, is as old as art, and they have advanced together. Another remarkable fact in this connection is that excavations in Italy have brought to light scores of finely finished surgical instruments for certain operations, which are almost in every particular of form like those reinvented in modern times and used by the most advanced surgeons of today.

MANY are the towns in Georgia with queer names. There is Agnes, Lula and Helen; there is a Stop, a Linger and a Sumslo; and Jimps, Poor Robin, Canoe, Cach, Kuyk, Dot, Ty Ty Joy, Nickajack, Shin Bone and Asbestos, and many more, but the prize for brevity belongs to a little settlement in Gilmer county, which was a long time ago named Al. Whether it is a typographical error for Al or whether the residents ever heard of the common and convenient little cross-word puzzle definition for a three-toed sloth, the record does not say.

A WEDDING RING is not always a finger ring. There was once a celebrated, but nasty, royal wedding, when a curtain ring served the purpose. At a London church the bridegroom had left the ring at home, but a resourceful bridesmaid cut off a lock of the bride's golden hair, plaited it in a ring, and the ceremony was competed. At a fashionable wedding in a Lancashire church when the bridegroom lost the ring a wedding guest took the gold-rimmed monocle from his eye, broke out the glass, handed the frame to the bridegroom and the wedding went on. A somewhat shiftless printer pawned the ring t e day before the wedding, and the india rubber ring from an umbrella had to serve; after the knot was tied the kindly clergyman lent him the money to redeem the gold token. A ring of leather cut from the bridegroom's glove once served as a substitute. I twas an elopement and the harassed lover had otained a libcense, had the minister in readiness and a cab waiting, but had forgotten the ring. He took out his pocketknife, cut one from his glove and was duly married. The skipper of a tug was unable to produce the golden circlet at the proper moment, though he had it in his hand when he stood before the minister. Being a very bashful man he had, in his embarrassment, put the ring in his mouth and swallowed it. One of his friends was dispatched to the tug, which was lying at a nearby wharf, to see if any of the crew had a ring to lend for the occasion; as none of them possessed such an article of personal adornment, he borrowed an earring from the Portuguese cook and the knot was duly tied.

CONTRARY to the popular notion, there are ten plagues of Egypt. It is a common error to speak of the 'seven plagues of Eypt." The ten plagues, accordning to the Bible, were as follows: The turning of the Nile into blood, covering the land with frogs, turning the dust into lice, sending swarms of flies, killing of the cattle by a murrain, afflicting the Egyptians with boils, raining fire and hail, covering the land with locusts, covering the land with a thick darkness for three days, and the destruction of the first born man and beast.

Copy book philosophy is so true that it seems nonsense to repeat it.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

PERSIA

Although upon the moon-like cheek delight and beauty glow,
Nor constancy nor love is there: O Lord! these gifts bestow.

A child makes war against my heart; and he in sport one day
Will put me to a cruel death, and law shall not gainsay.

What seems for my own good is: my heart from him to guard;
For one who knows not good from ill its guardianship were hard.

Agile and sweet of fourteen years that idol whom I praise;
His ear-rings in her soul retains the moon of fourteen days.

A breath as the sweet smell of milk comes from those sugary lips;
But from those black and roguish eyes behold what blood there drips!

My heart to find that new-born rose has gone upon its way;
But where can it be found, O Lord? I've lost it many a day.

If the young friend who owns my heart my center thus can break,
The Pasha will command him soon the lifeguard's rank to take.

I'd sacrifice my life in thanks,
If once that pearl of sheen
Would make the shell of Hafiz' eye
Its place of rest serene.

—From The Divan of Hafiz

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

Prof. W. S. Thornber and W. H. Dobie, of the department of agriculture, addressed the farmers of the valley on fruit growing at a meeting in the city hall on Tuesday evening presided over by President Rooke of the Farmers' Institute.

At a special meeting on Monday night the city council passed a bylaw establishing a fire limit area which includes practically all of the business district of the city.

Jack Coryell, who has been living in South Africa for a number of years, has returned to this city, and expects to remain here in future.

Constable Docksteder, of Phoenix, was in the city on Friday for the purpose of arresting five Italians who had left that camp in a hurry.

B. Lequime, the lumberman, intends to add a cement block building plant to his other enterprises, having associated with him a gentleman of practical experience in the manufacture of this modern building material.

Two masked bandits held up six persons in the Vendome hotel at Greenwood at midnight last night.

SUNSHINE

Kept the Minutes

The village football club was being reorganized. The vicar was appointed president, and a person of particularly vacuous countenance was proposed as secretary.

"You know how to take the minutes, of course, James?" asked the parson.

The secretary grinned.

"Yes, I know," he replied.

At the next meeting the president announced that the secretary would read the minutes of the previous meeting. The secretary produced his notebook and stood up.

"The meeting lasted twenty-five minutes," he said, brightly.

Satirical Lady

"So you want a divorce, Rastus?"

"Yes, suh, judge, yo' honah—Ah sho'ly does."

"What's the trouble?"

"'Cause ob ma wife makin' an ironical remark."

"An ironical remark?"

"Yes, suh—she says, if you don't go to work, I'll hit you in the face wid this flatiron."

Willing to Wait

A man was convicted for stealing a horse.

"Yours is a very serious offense," the judge said to him, very sternly. "Fifty years ago it was a hanging matter."

"Well," remarked the prisoner, "in fifty years' time it mayn't be a crime at all."

Unmusical

"Are you fond of music?"

"Not very," confessed Senator Sorghum. "I never yet saw a brass band or an orchestra that wouldn't play as energetically for one side of an argument as it would for the other."

Artistic Temperament

Meek Artist (indicating cobweb)—Er—Mrs. Jones, have you noticed this?

Resourceful Charwoman—Indeed I 'ave, sir, but I thought as 'ow, you being an artist, youd 'be annoyed if I destroyed such a work of art.

Both Stubborn

Old Married Friend—Now remember, dear, the outcome of your first quarrel establishes a precedent. Don't give in.

Young Wife—I won't. But, do you know, I think some one must have vgiven Jack the same advice.

Made Him an Athlete

"Yes," said one man to another, "I realize that motoring is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the motoring craze, but now I'm spry and enerbetic."

"I didn't know you motored."

"I don't—I dodge."

Doc's Birdie

Banker—Doctor, six months ago you advised me to take up golf to get my mind off my work.

Doctor—I did.

Banked—Well, for goodness' sake, prescribe something to get it back again.

Made Him See Red

First Wife—My husband becomes murderously angry when I paint my lips.

Second Wife—Evidently makes him see red.

Total Stranger

First Actress—Don't you know that actor?

Second Ditto—Not from Adam. We've never even denied a story that we'll wed!

Caught in His Own Net

Cop—You're pinched for speeding. Any excuse?

VictimI'm the judge and am in a hurry to get to the affice to fine a lot of speeders.

The Main Thing

Mrs. Arthur—Are you going to send Harold another $100? Don't you know he's flunked in two subjects this month?

Mr. Arthur—Of course, but didn't he make the football team?

A Run for His Money

Woman Shopper—See here, young man, there's a ladder in these stockings.

Fresh Clerk—Well, what do you expect for 75 cents, a marble staircase?

Intent on Business

"Are you interested in airplanes?"

"Only as an observer," answered Senator Sorghum. "The aviator vote out our way isn't big enough as yet to be worth going after.

More Like It

"My son is amateur, but he recently sold a picture for $1000. I think he is cut out for a great artist."

"Say rather a great salesman."

Cautious

Ted—Did I ever tell you the story about my hunting dogs?

Tom—Well, I don't know. Is it a serial?

Impressed

"That salesman seemes interested in the leopard."

"Ssh! He thinks it's a dotted lion."

True

"One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Well, we can't all figure in the society column.

What He Fell On

"What's wrong, old man? You seem to have fallen on evil days?"

"Nothing so soft—fell on the sidewalk just now."

Office Girls

'Are office girls making good as messengers around the office?"

"Sure. They can all whistle."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada

TO THE END OF DECEMBER, 1927,

Has produced Minerals as follows: Placer Gold, $78,174,795; Lode Gold, $130,651,919; Silver, $86,689,046; Lead, $121,850,734; Copper, $221,492,079; Zinc, $59,508,692; Coal, $271,294,668; Structural Materials and Miscellaneous Minerals, $53,502,295; making its mineral production to the end of 1927 show an

Aggregate Value of $1,048,837,828

Production for Year Ending December, 1927, $60,729,358

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any Colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown grants.

Full information, together with Mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing:

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES,
Victoria, British Columbia

N. B.—Practically all British Columbia Mineral Properties upon which development work has been done are described in some one of the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines Those considering mining investments should refer to such reports. They are available without charge on application to the Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C. Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, Winch Building, Vancouver, are recommended as valuable sources of information.

Reports covering each of the Six Mineral Survey Districts are published separately, and are available on application.

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.

Lightning Hit the Wires

ELECTRICAL STORMS OFTEN CAUSE TELEPHONE TROUBLE

When lightning struck some f our telephone wires in North Vancouver on July 4, 60 telephones were put out of order

Another of the many factors with which our ever-alert repairmen have to contend in their efforts to keep telephone service up to standard. In this instance the trouble was remedied within 24 hours.

On an average of 25 times a year, lightning hits our lines in Greater Vancouver alone, and causes telephone trouble.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

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

64

Reforestation

Much has been said recently about reforestation in B.C. The present forest is the result of natural reforestation when the human hazard was not present to defeat nature.

Natural restocking of cut-over lands is now going on, as may be seen almost everywhere, and nature will again re-establish the ferests if only fire is kept out.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES-YOU CAN HELP

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

NEW PLUGS WILL PEP UP YOUR MOTOR

By Erwin Greer

IF YOU have not installed a new set of spark plugs within the last year, or if your present set has gone 10,000 miles, you will make certain of quicker starting and better engine performance during the commer if you install a complete set now.

Hundreds of thousands of motorists who installed new spark plugs last year, have enjoyed better cervice since that time, and every hotorist will be better satisfied with the performance of his car if he makes it a regular practice to put in new plugs once a year.

Many people do not understand how new spark jlugs imprive the run ning of the motor. The reasons are perfectly simple and easily understood. Power is developed by the rapid combustion and expansion of the burning gas ignited by the spark at the plug points. Increased power and economy result from an intense spark that gives instantaneous ignition, more rapid expansion and complete burning of the gas.

The spark plug must furnish from 600 to 1500 full, intense, perfectly timed sparks a minute while constantly subjected to intense heat and hammerlike blows of the compression. Deposits of soot and carbon gradually burned into the surface of the insulating core, causing surface leakage of current, corrosion gradually sets up an electrical resistance in the electrodes, slowly but surely, a less intense spark occurs at the point of the plug.

Loss of power and waste gas and oil result from a less intensive spark that causes a lag in both iynition and flame propagation. Only a part of the gas is actually converted into power and much of it passes out of the exhaust, merely wasted.

New plugs will soon pay for themselves in saving gas and oil.

Very Embarrassing

A professional model was one night posing in the nude before a dozen men who were intent on getting every second of the fleeting hour, in a silence broken only by the nervous scratching of charcoal on paper, when an incident occurred which throws an odd light on feminine yspchology, relates Walt McDougall,the cartoonist, in "This Is the Life."

Only a minute or so remained before the period of rest, when, with a sharp shriek of genuine alarm, the lovely model leaped from the stand and fled outside the circle of light focused upon her form.

"I saw a man looking down upon me from that window next door," she managed to explain when her agitation had subsided.

MACHINERY HAS FREED WOMEN FROM DRUDGERY

It is a fascinating topic to debate whether man lives up to his inventions, or whether his inventions follow him. One can argue forever to prove that women today are better educated and more intelligent, because it is necessary for them to know how to manage the electrical equipment which confronts them in both industrial and domestic life, or to prove that the electrical equipment has provided the opportunity to develop the use of their heads instead of their hands alone. It is of small importance what the answer is. The fact remains that homes are more charming places in which to live, offices are more attractive places in which to work, and women are more interesting human beings, ebcause electrical machinery has come into existence to do the body-breaking, mind-destroying routine tasks, which for so many years constituted woman's entire field of endeavor.

PRAIRIE FRUIT MARKET CONDITIONS REVIEWED

(By J. A. Grant)

CALGARY, July 25.—We have just returned from our usual visit to prairie points and will briefly relate what seemed uppermost. The crops everywhere loooked excellent. The wheat was well out in head, well stooled out and about three feet high. We did not notice 'lodging" anywhere. We noticed very rough roads with water on both sides at many points.

Markets all well supplied with fruit. British Columbia raspberries were giving satisfaction, but scarce. Late arriving strawberries, while commanding better prices, were soft and rough in appearance. Black currants were not moving very fast. Cherries were arriving in carlots at every point; these looked fine, but plainly showed the effect of too much moisture. Prices were well maintained by the trade; peddlers got the bulk of the jobbed stuff. British Columbia apricots were arriving in good condition; jobbers complained about so many No. 2 offering; their customers seek No. 1. Washington agents are offering to deliver No. 1 apricots in carlots.

New potatoes from British Columbia were in great demand and in heavy supply. This demand will continue for two weeks more. Prairie grown potatoes are in flower and have a healthy foliage, indicating a good crop. British Columbia field cucumbers and semi-ripe tomatoes were in keen demand, with the supply increasing. The British Columbia green apples are slowly displacing similar stuff from Washington.

Men don't worry over their work; only over the possibility of doing it wrong.

"SALADA" TEA

365

Never before has such care been used in preparing teas for the public. Never before has such a blend of high quality teas been made, as in "SALADA". This flavour, this unfailing deliciousness is bringing pleasure to millions.

Just About

"Myrtle tells me she's been offered a name part in Shakespeare. Do you beleve it?"

"Oh, I expect it's 'Nothing' in 'Much Ado.'"

Experienced

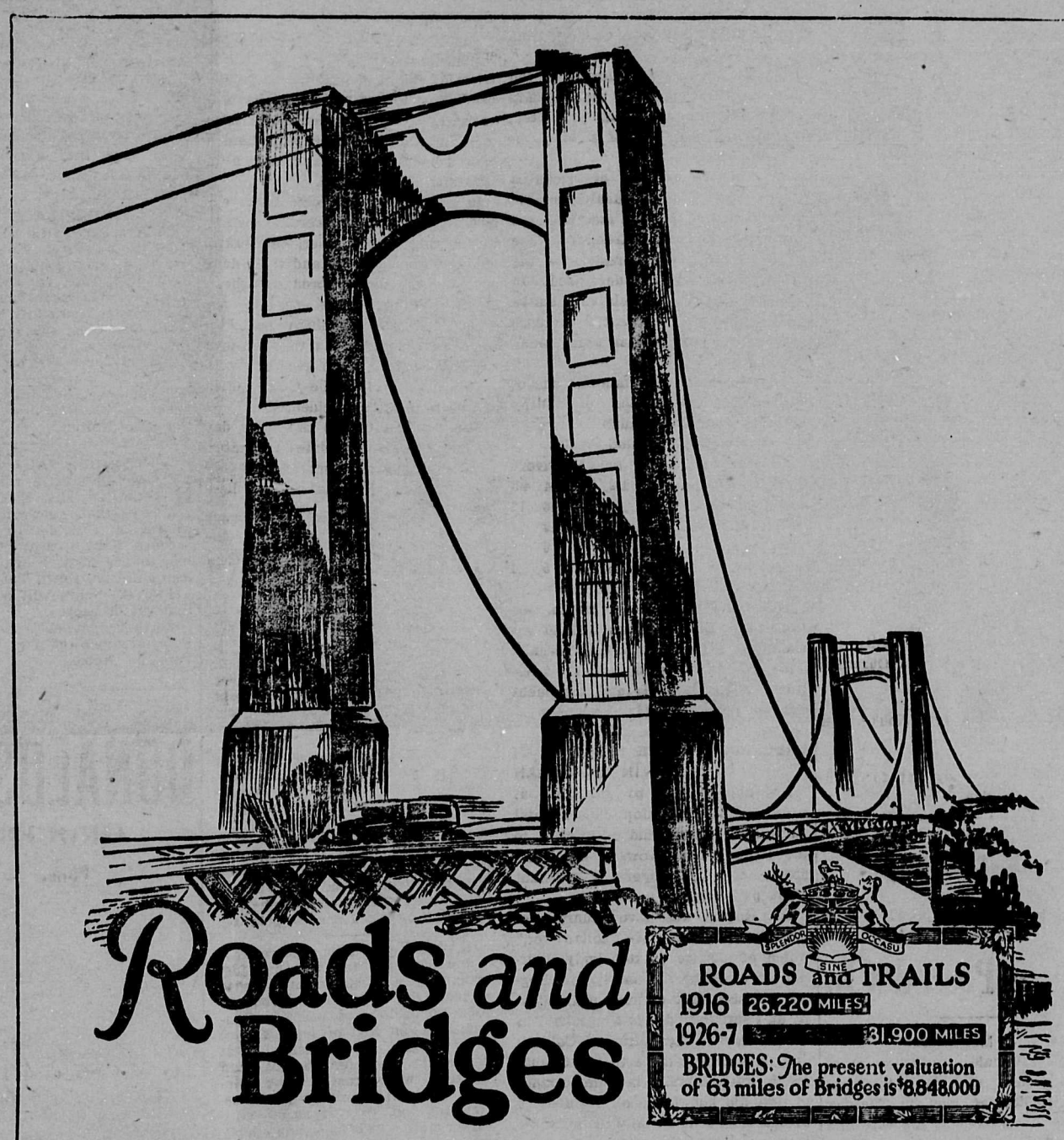
Wife—I won't stay, dear. I just want to drop in to see Mae for a minute.

Hubby—Fine. I'll have time to read this book.

Smartest woman is the one who agrees when a man says another woman is pretty.

Life is interesting; and the newspapers make it a thousand times more so.

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will narrowly inspect every part of him.—Addison.



Roads and Bridges

UPON the arteries of communication depend the settlement and growth of the nation. First the trails . . . then the rough oxcart ruts . . . the wagon roads . . . the automobile highways.

The scattered population of British Columbia has made the construction of roads between centres a matter of vital importance, yet one of almost insurmountable difficulties.

Mountain sides have to be blasted away . . . clefts and chasms tresselled . . . rivers bridged!

With the opening of the Cariboo Highway through Fraser Canyon in 1926, the last link of British Columbia's great arterial highway . . . a highway unexcelled the world over as an engineering feat and one of unmatched scenic beauty . . . was forged.

Eastern British Columbia greeted its western brothers! Markets and railways were brought closer to the farmer, the miner, the industrialist. New fields for agricultural and trade development were opened up.

For the ten years just past, an aggressive highway programme has been carried out. Thousands of miles of good roads and dozens of sturdy bridges have been built.

Our roads system now totals 31,900 miles . . . an increase of over 5,000 miles during the last ten years. Of this mileage, 12,000 miles are earth roads; 4,000 gravel roads; and 1,000 macadam, bituminous, concrete and cement concrete. The 5,000 miles which were added to our roads system include: 884 miles of main trunk roads, 602 miles of lateral roads, 281 miles of industrial and mining roads, 1,133 miles of settlement and farm roads, and 2,000 miles of ordinary and mining trails.

During the years just before 1917, a large number of bridges had been constructed in the Province, nearly all of which were temporary timber structures. Since 1917, the problem of maintenance and renewal of these structures has been a serious one, involving a large expenditure, particularly between the years 1920 and 1927.

The policy has been to improve design of and workmanship on temporary bridges and to renew all the large bridges on main highways over the principal rivers with concrete and steel.

Today, the valuation of our 63 miles of bridges is nine million dollars.

This construction activity has distributed wages and salaries over our whole Province and has been a material aid in bringing about the current period of British Columbia's prosperity.

Read these announcements and understand your province's progress . . . clip them out and send them to friends. If you desire extra copies of these announcements a note to this newspaper will bring them. Advertise your Province!

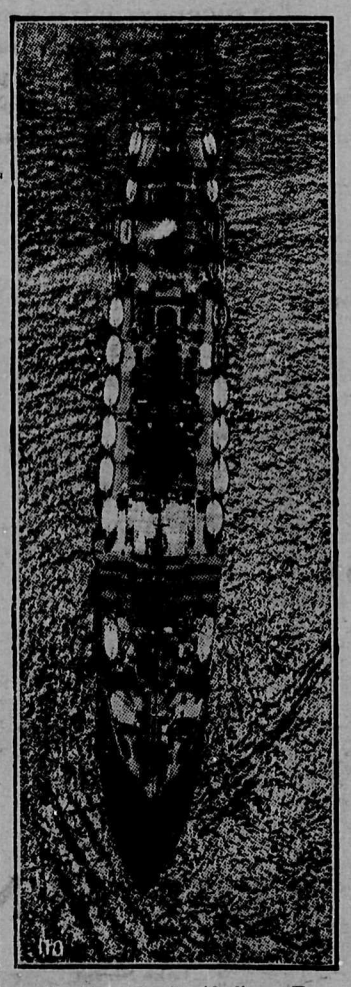
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROGRESS

B.C.N. 528

MOST people know this absolute antidote for pain, but are you careful to say Bayer when you buy it? And do you always give a glance to see Bayer on the box—and the word *genuine* printed in red? It isn't the genuine Aspirin without it! A drugstore always has Bayer, with the proven directions tucked in every box:

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trade mark.

An Empress



The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia" in Southampton Roads.

From a height of two thousand feet the giant liner looks like a toy boat although her registered tonnage is 21,850 gross and she is one of the largest liners to come up the St. Lawrence River.

THE CITY

Norwood Casey Green and Miss Grace Holmes Knight, both of Chesaw, Wash., were married in this city last Saturday, Rev. J. Archibald of the United church performing the ceremony.

William Eureby returned home this week from Marshall, Missouri, where he has been attending an aviation school for a couple of months. He is now qualified to fly alone.

Rev. J. Archibald, the new pastor of the United church, has arrived in the city from Keen, Ont., and he preached hs first sermon to his new congregation here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Argall, of Spokane, were in the city yesterday on a motor car trip. They own the property here in which the Grand Forks cafe is located.

Elmer Rice returned to Kimberley on Monday, after doing a month's assessment work on his mineral claims in Franklin camp.

Jack McDonald came down from Franklin camp the latter part of last week, and has been spending the past week in the city.

Robert Johnson and Mrs. McKay, of Rock Creek, attended the funeral of the late Charles A. Mix in this city on Wednesday.

Miss Vivian McLeod, daughter of Mrs. J. B. McLeod, Vancouver, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Luscombe.

Customs Officer Cameron, of Laurier, attended the funeral of the late Charles A. Mix on Wednesday.

A. G. M. Campbell, of Winnipeg, is visiting hisiting his brother, J. D. Campbell, in this city.

Mrs. T. Chapman and daughter returned home this week from a visit to Merritt.

Mrs. J. R. Brown and son Bruce left on Wednesday for a visit to Spokane.

Frank Newbauer and family are spending their vacation at Christina lake.

L. McDougall left for Nelson on Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Downey left for Vancouver last Sunday.

Two Boundary Old-Timers Have Passed On

D. J. McDONALD

Dan J. McDonald, aged 66 years, of Boundary Falls, died in a Spokane, Wash., hospital at noon on Tuesday last. He is survived by his wife and a grown son and a daughter. Two of his brothers, Jack and Joe, live in this city.

The late Mr. McDonald was a pioneer of the Boundary country, having lived here about thirty years. He made his home in Grand Forks up till about fifteen years ago, when he moved to Boundary Falls and engaged in farming. He was a highly respected citizen, and much sympathy is felt for the surviving members of the family by the people of the community.

The remains were brought to this city from Spokane on Wednesday, and the funeral was held from the Catholic church here at 9:30 o'clock this morning. It was largely attended and many beautiful floral tribut were made. Interment was made in Evergreen cemetery.

CHARLES A. MIX

Charles A. Mix, aged 65 years, a resident of Grand Forks for over thirty years, died in the Grand Forks hospital at noon on Sunday last after a lony period of ill-health. He was a single man, with no relatives in this section of the country.

The late Mr. Mix was a native of Ontario. Up till about ten years ago he was connected with the provincial forestry service here. Since that time he has been in indifferent health. He enjoyed a wide circle of friends, and his passing is keenly lamented by them.

The funeral was held at 2:30 on Wednesday afternoon from the Masonic temple under the auspices of Harmony lodge. It was well attended. Interment was made in Fraternal cemetery.

The man who always does as he pleases is often displeased with what he does.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

FUTURE OF THE RACE

A FREQUENT criticism of public health work is that the saving of infant life is not desirable, because it results in the preservation of the unfit.

Public health work is not carried on with the idea of preserving the unfit. The best reply to the criticism is a consideration of what has occurred.

In England and Wales, a great deal of public work has been done, and accurate vital statistics have been kept for many years. From these vital statistivcs, we find that, during the past fifty years, the infant deaths have been reduced by one-half. In 1875, there were 153 infant deaths among every thousand infants born; in the year 1926, the infant deaths amounted to only 70 per 1000 births.

If such results meant the preeservation of the unfit, of weaklings, it would be reasonable to expect an increase in the deaths of children from one to five years.

What actually results from the proper care of infants is that not only are many infant deaths prevented, but also a great deal of sickness in this age group.

That the prevention of sickness among infants means healthies children is proven by the fact that the death rate among children, from one to five years, has decreased as the infant death rate has decreased. In England and Wales, their vital statistics show an even greater decrease among the older children than among the infants.

The protection of infants is one of the surest guarantees of healthy children and robust adults.

Table—England and Wales

Period.	Infant Death Rate.	Per 1000 Survivors 1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
1881-85	139	53	23	16	12
1871-75	153	59	28	19	14
1921-25	76	21	9	6	4
1926	70	18	8	5	4

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

WILL INVESTIGATE "COLLAR ROT" IN OKANAGAN

An appointment to the staff at work on the Dominion experimental station at Summerland of interest to the dry belt fruit growers, is the addition of J. C. Rogers as assistant plant pathologist.

Mr. Rogers will have charge of the investigation of "collar rot," which affects trees extensively in irrigated districts. Formerly Mr. Rogers was assistant district horticulturist at Penticton. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and first came to the Okanagan in 1910, locating in Summerland, so that his knowledge of the district will assist him materially in the work he is now undertaking.

GAME LAWS FOR 1928 SEASON

(Continued from Page 1.)

of one species or 12 of all species daily; total for season, 50.

Prairie Chicken

Prairie chicken or sharp-tailed grouse in Fort George electoral ridiny, daily, 6; total for season, 50; in Cariboo and Lillooet, daily, 3; total for season, 12.

European partridyes, 10 daily; total for season, 50.

In the western district, west of the Cascade mountains:

Pheasants (cock birds only), daily, 6; total for season, 25.

Grouse (blue only), daily, 5; total for season, 25.

Quail (except Bob-White and mountain quail), daily, 10; total fos season, 50.

Throughout the province:

Ducks, daily, 20; total for season, 150.

Geese, daily, 10; total for season, 50.

Brant, daily, 10; total for season, 50.

Wilson snipe, daily, 25; total for season, 150.

Coots, daily, 25; total for season, 150.

Band-tailed pigeons, daily, 10; total for season, 50.

The regulations provide further that upon the request of any constable or game warden hunters must furnish "satisfactory proof" of the locality where game has been shot, and the date of killing.

Exemptions Fixed

Additional regulations exempt from all game open seasons, Kaien island, the Colony farm in Dewdney, Oakalla prison farm and Central Park, Burnaby, a specified part of Nanaimo harbor and a small area around Nelson.

It is also provided that no person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory birds with a rifle; that pheasants, quail, prairie chicken (sharp-tailed grouse) and partridge must not be shot when there is any snow on the ground; that moose, caribou and wapiti and deer must not be shot while they are swimminy; and that no tracer bullets must be used killinp any kind of game.

A new menace to game in the illicit use of airplanes to drive birds is evidently feared by the game conservation board, for it has ordered that: "No person shall use a power boat or airplane to disturb any migratory game birds with the intent of driving such birds toward any person who is lying in wait for the purpose of shooting, killing or taking such migratory game birds."

FELT CALLED UPON TO VOICE ONE CRITICISM

Federal examiners who sit with district judges in the States examining candidates for naturalization have an eagle eye on those desiring citizenship, to see that none with tendencies subversive of the country's institutions are admitted.

In a Kansas town some years ago a group of farmers were discussing the warm, dry weather, the prevalence of grasshoppers and their damage to the newly sprouting wheat. Judge Williams was passing the group, and was laughingly asked to issue an order for the weather man to be a little more generous with moisture and cold. The judge smiled and then told this incident:

"Over at La Crosse the other day we had several candidates for naturalization, among others an old German farmer who has resided here many years. The examiner asked him if he liked this country.

"'Oh, yah, I like der country all right,'

"The examiner was hardly satisfied and countered:

"'Are you satisfied with it?'

"'Vell, I bin satisfied all right,' the farmer replied slowly, evidently remembering that he was under oath to tell the exact truth, 'but I vould like it better if it vould rain a leetle more.'"

CAUSE OF SPRING FEVER

If people lived as they should live in winter there would be no springtime laziness and loss of energy. In winter time people usually eat as if they were in Greenland or celebrating Christmas every day, often consuming double their requirement and their ability to dispose of properly. Not only that, but they consume large quantities of meat and cereal products, not neglecting "hot cakes" sailing majestically in seas of syrup—to make heat to keep them warm—when already they have not enough clothing to keep them warm in the land of the midnight sun, to say nothing of living in non-ventilated houses heated to tropical temperature!

When we have not what we love, we must love what we have.—Bussy-Rabutin.

Love lives on, and hath a pawer to bless when they who loved are hidden in the grave.—Lowell.

General News

Lumber companies report the greatest volume of business in Alberta since the boom year of 1912. One hundred million feet of lumber is being cut in Alberta this year but the bulk of the supplies come from British Columbia mills.

A press report from Telfordville states that the farmers are well pleased with the allocation of stations on the twenty mile extension to the Hoadley subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A large number of settlers are going into the territory which will be served by this extension and the old timers in the district are now clearing and breaking as much land as possible.

Kyohei Kato, who represents a Tokio concern, and who has just concluded a business mission to Canada, stated that he had bought 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, or about half of Japan's total importations. He explained that Japan got more for its rice than Canadian wheat cost in their market, hence the present purchase. He said, too, that Japanese were eating more wheat foods and adapting themselves to the stronger diet.

"The Maritime Provinces in particular, and Canada in general, need more commercial advertising," was the opinion expressed by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, when interviewed on arrival on board the "Empress of Scotland" after a month's visit to Europe. British settlers in the Maritimes have been quite satisfactory as regards type and quality, he said, and he hoped that we will be able to obtain a great many more spread over a period of years.

Part of a litter of eight red foxes, which, together with the vixen, were captured in the Arcola district recently, have been brought to Moose Jaw by Mr. W. White, who has established a fox farm east of this city. It is many years since red fox have lived at large in their natural state in the southern part of this province, where these were captured. Mr. White intends to start raising patch foxes, a cross between red and silver or black fox, as a commercial enterprise.

Wool growing in Western Canada is increasing rapidly, according to W. W. Thomson, manager of the western branch of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. Up to June 30th., he pointed out, four carloads of wool had left Regina for Weston, Ontario, (for grading by Government authorities) as compared with one for the similar half year of 1927. This year's shipments represent 108,000 lbs. from 300 flocks in the provinces.

The mystic number "13" holds no terrors to the Royal Order of Jesters, an organization within the Ismalia Temple Shrine of Buffalo, who sailed on Friday the Thirteenth of July, with thirteen members in their party, from Montreal for Liverpool. The society meets on the thirteenth of each month at 6.13 in the afternoon, and is divided into courts of 13 members each. The party of Jesters sailed on the crack new Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Bedford" in a group of Shriners visiting the old world.

TIMBER SALE X10148

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 8th day of August, 1928, for the purchase of Licence 10148, near Morrissey Creek, to cut 58 M board feet of Sawlogs, 50 cords Fuelwood, and 641 fir and larch Ties.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, or the District Forester ,Nelson.

TIMBER SALE X10203

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 8th day of August, 1928, for the purchase of Licence X10203, near Archibald Siding, to cut 41 M board feet of Sawlogs and 2400 Hewn Ties.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, or the District Forester ,Nelson.

DONALDSON'S
GROCERY
Phone 30

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

Shoes, Shirts, Overalls Good values for your money.

Call and see us before purchasing.

JOHN DONALDSON
General Merchant

Palace Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
..FIRST ST., NEXT P. BURNS'

Get Your
Groceries
at the
CITY GROCERY
Phone 25 "Service and Quality"

E. C. HENNIGER CO.
Grain, Hay
Flour and Feed
Lime and Salt
Cement and Plaster
Poultry Supplies
Grand Forks, B. C.

GRAND FORKS
Transfer Co.
DAVIS & HANSEN, Props
City Baggage and General Transfer
Coal, Wood and Ice for Sale
Office at R. F. Petrie's Store
Phone 64

Our Hobby is Good Printing

THE value of well-printed, neat appearing stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Consult us before going elsewhere.

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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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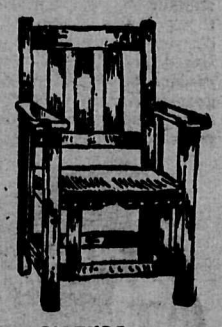
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