It is always well to remember that foolish fear may double the danger

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—No 21 "Tell me what you Know is true "I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1929

Legislative Library

PUBLIC UTILITY BILL ADOPTED

VICTORIA, March 20.—British Columbia launched its second attempt to control the operations of public utility companies last night when the legislature adopted the government's new water act, after the most important debate of the session, and after the problem of fixing electrical rates for the protection of the consumer had been threshed out top to bottom.

In place of the public utility comthe new legislation, in brief, places in the hands of the provincial water board complete control of the sale of electrical power. While all parties agreed that some such control was desirable, Liberal members conducted a vigorous drive to put more teeth into the gorvernment's act. To support their demand they reopened the much-discussed increase in the capital assets of the British Columbia Electric Railway company from $25,000,000 to $80,000,000 last year. The new bill, they contended, legalizes this transaction, guarantees the company dividends on its increased capital, and prevents the public from securing the reduction rates to which it is entitled, and which should be investigated now.

To this the government replied that the water board would have complete power to consider transactions of this kind, including the "plowed-in profits" of power companies, in fixing rates. With this view the house agreed on a straight party vote, and rejected a motion by Ian Mackenzie, Liberal of North Vancouver, basing electrical rates on the amount of money "prudently and honestly" invested by power companies in property devoted to public use. Instead, the government's act,as finally adopted, instructs the water board to allow companies "fair returns" on the value of property acquired by it or held reasonably for use in public service.

At the same time by a party vote the house rejected a proposal by T. D. Pattullo, opposition leader, under which only the legislature and not the government would be allowed to alienate water powers over 40,000 horsepower.

The public utility debate occupied almost all the afternoon, all other business being cleared away first to give the right of way to what is undoubtedly the most important legislation proposed by the Tolmie government, and one of the most important acts introduced by any government in recent years.

In the end, despite débate which waxed warm at times, the act went through without change, except for an amendment proposed by Mr. Pattullo and accepted by the government to force the advertising of all extensions of power companies' operations. Before a vote was taken on the measure, A. M. Manson, Liberal of Omineca, moved to give it a year's hoist so it could be considered more fully, but this proposal was not pressed.

As the discussion on the power rates opened Mr. Pattullo sought and was given the assurance by the government that the new bill controlled on electricity actually sold to consumers, as well as electricity sold by one power company to another.

It was then that Mr. Mackenzie launched the house on the vital discussion of power rates, in relation to power companies' investments. To protect the public he proposed that a power company be given fair returns upon the capital honestly and prudently invested by such power company in property devoted to the public use. He stipulated further "that the water board in determining any toll shall have due regard to that principle."

This was moved in amendment to the central section of the government's bill which provided that the water board should allow fair returns to a power company "on the value of all property acquired by it, and used in providing service to the public of the nature and kind furnished by such power company, for the use in such service, that the board in determining any toll shall have due regard for that principle."

"Now then, considering rates I say that this bill could not be more favorable to the British Columbia Electric Railway company than it is."

"That is not the company's view," Hon. R. L. Maitland retorted.

"Well, it's mine," said Mr. Mackenzie. "This bill absolutely legalizes the additional capital value placed on the assets of that corporation as a result of what happened last year. The capital assets of that company overnight were increased from $25,000,000 to $80,000,000. Now, at that time we were told by Mr. Kidd, the head of the companyy, that the company could still pay a dividend of 3½ per cent on the new capitalization of $80,000,000. Later we were told by Mr. Kidd that it could pay a dividend of 5 per cent on the the new capitalization of $80,000,000. If you will take 3½ per cent on the total of $80,000,000, it amounts to a dividend of $2,800,000 a year. This dividend is a dividend of 11 per cent on the old capitalization of $25,000,000. If you take the dividend of 5 per cent mentioned by Mr. Kidd on the new capital of $80,000,000, this represents a dividend of 16 per cent on the old capitalization.

"The dividend paid by that company in the last year was 8 per cent. So that, the difference between that amount paid out in dividends and the total profits of the company, must have been plowed into the assets,and overnight a new valuation was placed on those assets, raising them from $25,000,000 to $80,000,000.

"This increase in capitalization was made possible only as a result of plowing in profits instead of reducing rates on electricity and street car fares. Dividends of 8 per cent were declared and the difference between that amount and the total profits went back into the capital assets of the company. The proof of that statement is the fact that the capitalization increased from $25,000,000 to $80,00,000 over night.

"I say this new bill legalizes that transactin. It provides that the appraised value of the assets of the company shall be the basis of its returns. I say this should not be so. I say the consumer should not pay on such a basis. If you have no efficient board controlling rates with proper powers behind it you will never have a repetition of any public utility company raising its capital without decreasing its rates to the public."

"Today," he warned, "by refusing my amendment you are putting the stamp of approval on the increase in the company's capitalization and you are depriving the consuming public of its moral right to redress."

Hon. Mr. Maitland stated that F. A. McDiarmid, solicitor for the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, approved of the bill as providing ample protection. The bill went a great further than the old legislation under the public utilities act. The definition of the amount of value upon which consideration could be given in determining rates was safeguarded by the words "reasonably held." If Mr. Mackenzie would carefully analyze his own amendment he would find, said Mr. Maitland, that it would effect the very purpose that it was intended to prevent, the "throwing of dead horses into the assets of companies."

Uuon a show of hands the Mackenzie amendment was lost.

WHAT EXPORT MACS NETTED

PENTICTON, B. C.—Not a little controversy has been created by the puestion raised in a Herald editorial last week as to why the Goodwin firm clamed that the 1928 season was a good export year when the associated representative said that it was the contrary.

Assertions have been made from Vernon that the Montague house there, regarded as a Goodwin branch, had not made returns from exports equal to those from the cooperatives. The Herald has been unable to obtain officially figures showing the export returns to growers, but has heard statements to the effect that the cooperative feturns in Penticton on fancy medium Macs were $1 per box net, with further rebates to come, and that the growers received 40c per box for fancy export Macs, with rebates also to be added.

A Vernon grower shipping through Montagues is alleged to have stated that he received 78 cents for medium fancy domestic Macs and had 14 cent red ink on fancy export Macs.

As these figures may be subject to challenge they are given merely as a possible reply to the question raised in the editorial. They are not vouched for but are offered on what appeared to be well-founded rumor. No doubt further statements will be produced.

CROWN AND CHURCH JEWELS

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOUGE

UMOR from time to time that the new Turkish regime is planningto sell the jewels amassed by the sultans, and that the Soviet government wishes to dispose of gems of the tsars and the Russian church turns attention to these and other collections of precious stones and treasue.

The Turkish crown jewels,for many years hidden in the Green Vaults of Constantinople,are among the world's largest collections. The sultan's throne is of massive beaten gold, studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds set in mosaic. It has been appraised at more than $15,000,000.

Few travelers have ever broken through the seclusion of the treasure room to see the jewels and only lately have photographetrs been permitted to take pictures of the collection. There is another throne of ebony and sandalwood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, rubies, emeralds and sapsphires; a toilet set, thickly studded with turquoises and diamonds; and armor, pistols, saddles, sandals, scimitars, turbans, daggers, swords and canes all bejeweled, not to mention the logn strands of pearls as large as cherries, rings, bracelets, anklets, and all sorts of other gorgeously designed jewelry for various uses.

Some authorities claim the Russian horde of jewels is the world's laregst. The head of the tsar must have gleamed mightily at royal functions, with 32,800 carats of diamonds and rows of pearls, when he wore his best headdress. There are other regal crowns of magnificent filigree work, artistically set with colored stones above a base of expensive fur.

The famous Shah diamond which formerly hung in front of the Peacock throne when it was in possession of one of the mogul emperors of India, is in the collection; and scattered here and there among the gorgeous array are diamonds as big as walnuts, rubies and emeralds as large as pigeon eggs, inlaid golden plates, bejeweled wall hangings, robes, staffs, religious emblems, tapestries, and what-nots. The famous Orloff diamond reposes in the handle of Catherine the Great's scepter.

Jewels in Tower of London

The brightest spot within the grim gray walls of the Tower of London, if not in London itself, is the jewel room where the crown jewels of Great Britain are on exhibition. To reach the large glass case which incloses the gems, one has to run the gauntlet of guards from the lowly but dignified "beefeater" (yoemen of the guard) to some of the picked guards of the empire. And should a visitor attempt to take one of the gems he likes most, he would find that an unseen steel safe would immediately en case the traeasures, the door behind him would become fast, and the outer gates of the tower walls would clang shut to avert his escape. Appraisers admit that $30,000,000 is a low estimate of the value of the royal jewelry.

One of the most striking pieces is Queen Mary's crown. Lying on a white satin pillow, it scintilates with many jewels, including the famous Kohinoor (Mountain of Light) diamond. Some of the smaller diamonds were cut from the Cullinan, the largest diamond ever found.In the rough it weighed 3,034⅝ carats. The Kohinoor is believed by the Indians to bring an evil spell upon a masculine owner, hence it is Queen Mary's stone.

Fortunately the king wears the crown of England but a few minutes during his coronation ceremony. It is a magnificent creation weighing five pounds—somewhat heavy for comfort able headdress. Its golden form is nearly hidden by diamonds, rubies and sapphires. The king's crown, of lighter weight, contains the Black Prince rugy and beneath 700 diamonds cut from the Cullinan stone. The crown of Queen Victoria, also on exhibition, sparkles with 3000 diamonds, 341 pearls and many sapphires in an arch over a purple velvet form while atop is is a mound of 548 diamonds and a cross with four large sapphires and four diamonds.

The princes of India have been collecting jewels for thousands of years and among them are some of the macst elaborate displays of gems. It was from IIndia that the famous Peacock throne was taken to Teheran, Persia. Shah Jahan, one of the great Indian Moguls, daily sat on this solid gold four-poster seat, dispensing justice. The monarch's back rested against rubies, emeralds and sapphires, which adorned the peacock's tail, while overhead was a pearl-fringed canopy. His turban was ablaze with diamonds, his chest hidden by ropes of diamonds, and his fingers literally wrapped in gold and precious stones.

Baroda's Carpet of Pearls

The Carpet of Pearls, in the Nuzerbagh palace at Baroda, is one of the world's famous jeweled creations It is 8 by 6 feet square. Besides the pearls, which form the larger part of the carpet, there are three large diamonds, 32 small diamonds, 1269 rubies and 569 emeralds which form a flower design in the center. Imagine an Eastern potentate sitting on the gorgeous Peacock throne with his shoulders nearly stooped under the weight of pearls, his legs and arms arrayed in golden jeweled bracelets and anklets, his head crowned with more stones than some jewelers handle in many years, and with a Carpet of pearls laughing before him.

The gaekwar of Baroda is said to have the largest collection of pearls and the maharajah of Indore runs a close second. A royal wedding or state function attended by the Indian princes in their jewels represents many millions of dollars. At one royal wedding the maharajah of Indore wore a scarf of pearls valued at $3,500,000. Eighteen of the pearls were set with carat diamonds. This potentate also has one of the most bejeweled turbans in India which is a mass of rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

No lesst imposing are some of the religious collections of jewels. Since the dawn of history people have been lavish with their gifts for religious purposes, whether they worshiped idols or an unseen God. The result is that n all ages treasure, usually in the form of gold and silver and precious stones, has flowed to temples and churches, monasteries and other religious institutions. Archeologists find that the pagan temples of civilizations' dead for thousands of years were ornamented with a wealth of precious metals. Indian temples of several faiths have had their rich treasures and their ornaments of gold and silver for centuries, and they have made use as well of a glittering array of diamonds, rubies sapphires and other jewels. Many an idol today, from the dim interiors of Indian temples, looks out through eyes of great lutrous, precious stones, and wears other gems that might ransom an emperor.

Treasures of Christian Churches

The marked enrichment of Christian churches began in earnest in Italy and the East in the fifth and sixth centuries and spread in early medieval times to France and other Western countries. Not only did the churches accumulate chalices, patens, candelabra and other small objects, but many had large screens of gold and silver, as well as fonts and statues. To a few of the churches altars of solid gold were presented, but later church regulations prescribed stone and wood as the only permissible materials for altars. Precious stones also came into use to ornament images of the saints as gifts to them. Thus the Sacred Baby of the Church of Ara Coeli in Rome has been given over a space of many years a wealth of jewels.

The accumulation of treasure by temples an churches and monasteries has not been unbroken. Time and time again these convenient stores of precious metals and precious stones have been seized by conquerors. Pagans have looted the shrines of other pagans. Mohammedans looted Roman churches, including St. Peter's in 846, and the churches of Constantinople in 1453. Sancta Sophia, after the break between the Western and Eastern churches, was sacked by Western Christians during the fourth Crusade; and church vessels were taken or destroyed in many cases at the time of the Reformation.

Russian church treasuries have been among the richest in existence in late centuries. When Russ envoys were sent out by the then semi- civilized state in 987 to choose a national religion, they were most impressed by the wealth and rich beauty of the services of Sancta Sophia. Since that time Russian churches have been marked by their wealth of ornamentations. Screens, reliquaries and canopies of precious metals were to be found in all of the well-to-do churches

Probably the wealthiest of all religious institutions in Russia was the Lavra or super-monastery at Kiev. Before the World war it had an annual income of half a million dollars and a well-stocked treasury. The second most important institution, the Lavra of St. Sergius, near Moscow, had treasure with a pre-war vaule of about $325,000,000. At the Cathedral of St. Isaacs, St. Petersburg, there was more than a ton of silver in the form of ecclesiastical vessels, and in addition much gold.

DOLLAR A BOX FOR DELICIOUS

PENTICTON, March 21.—Penticton cooperative growers are getting almost as much money for their 1928 Delicious apples as they obtained for the 1927 crop of this variety, but they have had to sell a lot more Delicious to make up the amount.

The local cooperative marketed 32,883 boxes of Delicious from the 1928 crop and paid out to the members $32,800.

From the 1927 crop of Delicious 26,662 boxes were shipped, bringing net returns to the members of $35,845, or an average of $1.34¾ per box.

The average for the 1928 Delicious was about $1.00 with the possibility of a few cents more later on from Central and other rebates.

The Delicious pool has just closed, the net returns to the Cooperative members being as follows: Extra fancy, large, $1.35; extra fancy, medium, $1.40; extra fancy, small, 75c; fancy, large, $1.10; fancy, medium, $1.20; fancy, small, 65c; C grade, large, 72c; C grade, medium, 75s; C grade, small, 30c; crates, 24c.

EXPECTS GOOD TOMATO PRICES

OLIVER, B. C.—Prices of canning tomatoes are liable to remain at a profitable level for the coming season if American prices have anything to do with the Canadian figure. In the past the cry has been the American price governed the Canadian prices.

The Canadian Horticultural Council, Ottawa, has forwarded to the secretary of the Oliver Tomato Growers' association a circular issued by the Campbell Soup company of Camden, New Jersey. This circular sets the price of canning tomatoes to the growers, for the first two weeks of the season, at $24 per ton;from August 22 to September 9, $22 per ton; from September 22 until the close of the season, $20 per ton.

The John Baer is recognized as the best variety of canning tomato. This variety can only be profitably grown in the Oliver and Keremeos districts, according to authorities. Last season the Oliver growers received $20.50 per ton for their John Baer, and it is understood the same price will be asked again this year.

A meeting of the Tomato Growers' association will be held to discuss the prospects for the coming season, and the tentative offer for the 1929 crop of $16.50 per ton.

Last season considerable differences arose between the growers and cannery, and contracts were not signed until late in the season. However, it is stated this difference arose over the Keremeos growers offering a voluntary reduction of $1 per ton if the Dominion Canners would take over the canning in that district which was destroyed by fire.

MARINER'S FRIEND

The mariner's compass is an instrument by means of which the directive force of the earth, upon a freely suspended needle, is utilized for a purpose essential to navigation. The needle is so mounted that it moves freely only in the horizontal plane, and theerfore the horizontal component of the earth's force alone directs it.

SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

VICTORIA, March 20.—The seventeenth parliament of British Columbia wound of a long and stormy session this monring in a final lingering clash between the government and the opposition over technical education resolutions and the power bill.

Before closing Mr. Pooley paid a high tribute to Hon. R. L. Maitland, minister without portfolio, for his able assistance to him in piloting important legislation through the house. This sentiment was endorsed by Ian Mackenzie and by Hon. F. P. Burden, minister of lands, whom Mr. Maitland assisted with the water act. Mr. Manson said he felt hurt that no one in the government had thanked him for his valuable assistance to the cabinet during the session, and Mr. Maitland said he would endorse any compliments which Mr. Manson might care to tender himself.

During the recess, according to ancient practice, the members joined in singing old-time songs, led by Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, in the chair, and ably supported by Mr. Manson's surprisingly tuneful tenor.

At noon the lieutenant-governor arrived and formally prorogued the assembly.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE ABOUT IT?

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College)

IN a single generation the motor car has wrought changes in our social habits that make even the early nineties difficult to recall or to visualize.

A world suddenly deprived of its motor vehicles would find everybody in it bewilderingly lost. Inevitably a revolution so deep as this, so universally adopted, has raised a host of problems that even now we are only beginning to see in something like their true proportions.

Our countryside and our villages are scarred with the most hideous shrieking advertisements that were ever devised by commercialism at its worst.

The motor car has done worse than spoil the quietude and charm of the out-of-doors;it has proved itself the most murderous invention ever let loose upon the national highways. This raises at once a host of questions, such as compulsory insurance, driving tests, and the right methods of traffic regulation and control, particularly in the matter of speed.

But there are a hundred other matters that bear on dangerous driving which are still unsettled on any uniform plan. Meanwhile the police courts are so burdened with motoring offenses that the administration of justice, at the very point where it is most in contact with the mass of the people, is in peril of breaking down, magistrates are calling for special tribunals to try these cases, and the police are so taken up with regulating traffic and the chivvying motorists that the burglar and the criminal have found in the internal-combustion engine their greatest ally. The law and ordinances, again, in regard to parking in the streets of our towns are conflicting to the point of being chaotic.

What's to be done about it?

It is the edge and temper of the blade that makes a good sword, not the richness of the scabbard,and so it is not money or possessions that make men considerable, but virtue.—Seneca.

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FRIDAY MARCH 22, 1929

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

A HOMING pigeon was liberated with an important message at Grand Pre during the World war, at 2:35 p.m. during intense machine gun and artillery action. This bird delivered its message to the loft at Rampont, a distance of 24.84 miles, in 25 minutes. One leg had been shot off and the breast had been injured by a machine gun bullet, but even under these conditions the bird delivered the message.

THE Scots did not originate in Ireland, but the tribe that supplied the name Ccotland did. Like all the other inhabitants of Europe, the Scots are a mixed race. When the Roman General Agricola invaded Scotland in 78 A.D. he found tribes with varied dialects, some probably speaking Gaelic and others Celtic, the speech of the Britons. He called them all Caledonians. The Scots came in when Rome withdrew her legions in 410 A.D. Thep were a tribe from Ireland who conquered a lot of territory and gave the nation its name.

THAT drunkenness and its consequences are not peculiar to human beings is evident from the fact that greedily attack certain fruits when they are overripe—that is to say, when the sugar which they contain has decomposed into alcohol. On such fruits, particularly grapes and plums, wasps may be seen pushing and fighting in numbers, much larger than can be occommodated, and thep will be seen to grow very drunk and to crawl away in a semi-somnolent condition to repose in the grass for some time until they get over the "bout," when they are ready to go at it again. One investigator who was stung by a drunken wasp suffered severely from spmptoms of nerve poisoning for several days. When potted lilacs, set in tightly closed cases, are placel beside a receptacle full of ether, the ether volatilizes and within 36 hours the lilacs are in a state of torpor closely resembling intoxication. If the plants are then sprinkled with fresh water and set in a warm hothouse, where the humiditp is sufficient, at the end of the fifteenth day they will show abnormal development. But not all plants thrive under such conditions. The rose is refractory to the treatment. The carnation pink and hyacinth, however, show a deplorable taste for the alcohols or ethers which produce intoxication.

NOW the rooster has joined the horned animals. At least one rooster has, for on an Arkansaw alligator farm in Hot Springs is a large white rooster with two horns sticking out from his head, one on each side. The horns, which are of bone and two or three inches long, give the rooster a most uncanny appearance. This freak bird, unlike his brothers, has practically no spurs to use in his fights. Nature, after giving him these horns, apparently decided that spurs were useless, and they seem to be, for it is said that one look at his horns is enough to set the other roosters going in the opposite direction. With the pullets it is a different matter. Thep evidently prefer spurs. So the horned rooster has his troubles. The roosters won't fight him, and the pullets ignore him. All he can do is to crow his sad tale of being different to the world at large.

THE Inca museum at Lima, Peru, has recently come into possession of 300 mummies of aboriginal Peruvians brought back by an expedition to the Pisco region. From these and other discoveries it would seem that there was an advanced civilization in that part of the country long before the time of Christ. Cities of different periods were found, one built over the other, the earlier ones having been buried. The expeditions also returned with a great wealth of embroidered tapestrries, beautifully decorated pottery, some in the shapes of animals and serpents. One of a llama design showed five toes on the forefeet instead of the present split hoof. Llama skeletons showing the same characteristic were also discovered.

VIRTUE real zed a material reward in the will of Corbett Charles Barrett, a property owner of Buckinghamshire, England. Mr. Barrett bequeathed to any old person or persons, inhabitants of Finsmere, "who have worked hard and lived good lives," his three cottages in Finsmere, a neighboring village. These livers of good lives, says the unusual testament, preferablp will be church-goers. The choice of those who w ll benefit by this legacy is left to the discretion of the rector and church wardens of Finsmere.

CUSTOMS has imposed upon brides in Assam a considerable amount of trouble before their prospective husbands are safely tied up. On her wedding day the bride is garishly attired in a gown flashing with brilliants and with a band of jewels holding up her veil. She goes to the house of the bridegroom-to-be. The door is open. The bride and her attendants rush in and seach the house. The search continues until the bride discovers the seemingly reluctant bridegroom. When found he resists vigorously before the bride finally overcomes him and carries him off in triumph. The growing of tea is the sol eoccupation of Assam, and it is after the hustle and bustle of the harvest that the Assam man, or rather Assam woman, takes her mate.

A MAN can live and thrive without a stomach, provided that not too many of the pancreatic glands are cut away. This has been proved by an operation of removing the stomach and stitching the upper part of the small intestines to the gullet, performed in the Batley hosp tal in Leeds and now reported in the British Medical Journal. The man on whom the operation was carried out was in such a condition that the removal of the stomach gave him his onlp chance of life. The doctors decided to g ve him that chance, and cut away the stomach bit b.y bit until it was completely removed. As some of the pancreatic glands could be saved, the patient was not without digestive juices and soon could take nourishment. After 24 hours he took some water, and the quantities were gradually ncreased. Then milk and tea were added and at the end of ten days he could have as much food as he asked for. Solid food was taken at the end of a fortnight. After a month the man was out of bed and eating ordinary food, though in small quantities and often. An X-rap examination after five months showed that the operation was entirely successful, and at present the patient appears to be in good thealth and able to do a reasonable amount of work. He enjoys his food. The operation is regarded as a surgical marvel.

COINS and currency once valued at millions of dollars make up the collection of Cere C. Standford of Gregory , South Dakota. The currency is worthless now, except to collectors. The most valuable piece in the collection was taken from ruins at Pompeii. One piece of Austrian currency, worth at one time $500,000, is in the collection. In United States gold coins, Standford has $2 and 50 cents in single pieces, a 50-cent and 25-cent gold coin. He has United States paper money in 50-cent, 10-cent, 25-cent and 5-cent denominations. A silver piece in the collection is one of three peace medals given by the United States to Indian chiefs in 1871. He has an Egyptian coin with the pyramids stamped upon it. Money used in Hongkong has a Chinese emblem on one side and the English Queen Victoria on the other. Coins from the Philippines have Spanish inscriptions on one side and English on the other.

IN an address before the National Restaurant association, Mrs. Christine Frederick said that if the way to a man's heart is through his stomach it follows that whoever caters most closely to his appetite will have a chief hold on his affections—and consequently, as most women hate to cook, the restaurant is an ally of the divorce court. Wives will hold the affection of their husbands by good cooking, but thep have ceased to be cooks and become tinsmiths. Yes, indeed, it discourages a man to come home and find that he is expected to eat a lot of cold stuff from the delicatessen shop instead of good hot roast beef wit the fixings, and thus is discontent started in a nice happy home—and court actions follow.

THE Chinese claim that silk weaving was practiced in China in 2500 B.C., and the art of weaving was certainly known to theEgyptians at a still earlier period. Some scholars believe that weaving was invented in Egppt, but in all probability it was invented in at least four different places—by a primitive white man, a primitive yellow man, a primitive red man, and a primitive black man. The earliest attempts at weaving were simply the plaiting of grass blades, reeds of rushes, done bp hand without the aid of a loom. With the invention of the loom—even of the simplest kindt such as is still used among American Indian tribes of the Southwest—great strides were made in the art of weaving. Our great grandfathers used the hand and treadle loom. The same was in general use until Doctor Cartwright, an Englishman of whom it was said that he had never seen a loom in his life, ininvented the power loom in 1787. Since his day the loom has been altered and improved until it has now come to a high state of perfection.

IN the case of lawn antswhere only a small area with few nests is concerned, drenching the nests with boiling water or injecting a small quantity of kerosene or coal oil will be effective, and similar treatment will apply to nests between or beneath paving stones. Another simple means of destroyng such ants in lawns of small extent is to spray the lawns with kerosene emulsion or with a verp strong soap wash, prepared by dissolving any common laundry soap in water at the rate of from half a pound to a pound of soap to the gallon of water.

I HAVE always liked the country people in Austria so much that it gives me a shock to read a trulp dreadful occurrence in that land, says a London Daily Chronicle contributor. A peasant's cows were attacked by some mpsterious illness. A toad was found in the cowshed, and at once it was suggested that witchcraft had been at work; the witch had turned herself into a toad; the toad must be burned. So burned the wretched toad was, while the peasants walked round carrying a crucifix. He was fined for cruelty, but what a state of appalling ignorance the incidtent uncovered!

THE fastest man has ever traveled on land, somewhat better than 200 miles an hour, is exceeded by the speed of the water jet that drives the wheels in the new B g Creek plant of the Southern California Edison company. Falling 2300 feet down the mountainside through a big conduit, the water jet, passing through an 8½-inch pipe, strikes each bucket of the wheels with a velocity of 225 miles an hour, exerting an impact force of 90,000 pounds.

ROBERT NEWNHAM, a ninety-one-year-old veteran of the Crimean war, lives at Holland, Ohio. Mr. Newnham says that he is one of a very few survivors of that war who received the personal care of the famous nurse, Florence Nightingale. Mr. Newnham is active for his age, and in addition to being able to read without the use of glasses he makes a daily trip to the post office to talk over the news of the day.

Some years ago a South African inventor claimed to have obtained a "new motor spirit,"obtained from the juice of prickly pears, and said the fuel had propelled a six-cylinder car 22 miles on one gallon without special carburetor adjustments.

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

W. J. Brown started seeding last Monday.

St. Patrick's day came a cople of days too early this year for the trees to join in the celebration by showing their true colors.

W. B. Bower and R. Pribilsky have the plans completed for their new brick block on First street.

R. McIntosh is the designer of the new Davis block which is to be erected this spring on the site occupied by the present store.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

JAPAN

Spring, spring has come, while yet the landscape bears
Its fleecy burden of unmelted snow!
Now may the zephyr gentley 'gin to blow,
To melt the nightingale's sweet frozen tears. —Anon.

SUNSHINE

Something Wrong?

A teacher in one of the city schools told her four-year-old son, Freddie, Jr., that he was to go school with her the following day. The mother explained to her son that boys and girls do not talk in school and that he should not talk.

Freddie Jr. inquired: "What's the matter with them?"

* * *

Leader

"Flourishing garden," commented Alfred,

"Yes," said Eloise, "that man is the George Washington of our suburb."

"As to how?"

"First in peas."

* * *

Quite the Thing

"Never count your chickens before they are hatched."

"Those old saws are out of date now. I ejust watched a man plan a big chicken ranch and one of the first things he bought was an adding machine."

* * *

Case of Reduction

Hundreds each morning I behold
Along the highways stalking!
Many are walking to reduce,
More are reduced to walking.

* * *

Obvious

Novice (seeking free advice from the club professional)—I have a habit of continually getting into the rough, thereby spoiling my score. Can you tell me how I can play a smoother game?

"Pro"—Certainly—keep on the fairway.

* * *

Quick Flight

The meek little man was wallking backfrom the funeral of his big and masterful wife. Suddenly a dislodged slate whirled down and landed with a resounding crackon his head.

"Gosh," he murmured, looking up. "Sarah must have reached heaven already."

* * *

With a Spoon

The Novice—Golf is pie for me.

The Pro—I notice you are good on the slices.

* * *

Of Course

"Do you suffer with rheumatism?"

"Certainly; what else could I do with it?"

* * *

Pledge of Affection

He—Still love me?

She—Yes.

He—How much?

She—Bushels.

HE—Then, say honey, couldn't I keep six bits out of my salary this week?

* * *

New Standard Named

"What is the shortest distance between two points?"

"Lndbergh."

* * *

Had Nice Time

Alice—Gosh! I had a nice time last night.

Ted—Shame on you.

* * *

Mary's Little Dress

Mary had a little dress,
A dainty bit and airy;
It didn't show the dirt a bit,
But, gosh, how it showed Mary!

* * *

A Finished Job

Mrs. Hammer-Knock—I claim to be very fair minded. I always investigate a person's character before condemning it.

Her Best Friend—Of course you do, dear. You can then condemn it so much more thoroughly.

* * *

Late-Hour Model

Mrs. O'Brow—My husband's car is the latest car out, you know.

Mrs. Cutter—Yes, so all the neighbors say—and every night, too, at that, my dear.

* * *

The Finish

Miss Bridelect—Yes, that's a pretty hope chest, but it seems rather frail and flimsy.

Miss Crabbe—It'll last till you're married. Then you'll be hopeless.

* * *

Would Wait

"Did you go to hear the 'Unfinished Symphony' of Schubert?"

"No. I prefer to wait till the thing is complete."

* * *

More and More, Nowadays

"Women will never be as good athletes as men," says a sportsman. But they show very good form.

Coyle
MADE IN B.C.
BATTERIES
FACTORY 1481 VENABLES ST. VAN...

Dental
Attention
Without Pain
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Low Expense
by
LICENSED DENTISTS
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

Service restored in time for the day's business

Called out in the middle of the night to repair long-distance telephone lines broken by a falling tree, a trio of New Westminster telephone men had all the lines working in time for the commencement of the regular business day.

The trouble developed late on the night of February 24. A tree, about 18 inches in diameter, fell across the telephone wires at a point where it passes through the Green Timber on the Pacific Highway. It broke all lines on that route and also caused a pole to break. The telephone men made temporary repairs by stringing wires around the scene of the mishap.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

They Knew

The woman orator was raving and ranting to an audience of men.

"Women," she shrieked, "at all times have been the backbone of all nations. Who was the world's greatest hero? Helen of Troy! Who was the world's greatest martyr? Joan of Arc! Who was the world's greatest ruler? Who, I say, was the world's greatest ruler?"

And simultaneously that entire crowd of men arose and answered in one voice, "My wife!"

And all you have to do is try its flavour once.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

521

B. C. Interior Egg-Laying Contest

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

Pen.	Name and Address.	Breed.	Total for week.	Total to date.
1	John Virgo, Fruitvale	White Rocks	16	80
2	Robert Kidd, Fruitvale	Barred Rocks	4	13
3	George Capell, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	11	149
4	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	22	271
5	William McAlpine, Creston	Barred Rocks	20	270
6	John Moston, Arrow Park	White Wyandottes	10	111
7	Andrew Cant, Appledale	White Wyandottes	21	134
8	A. C. Webster, Fruitvale	White Wyandottes	11	94
9	F. J. Powell, Perry	White Wyandottes	11	92
10	Villers Bros. ,Duncan	Light Sussex	17	174
11	McKim Poultry Farm, Nelson			
12	John Virgo, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	130
13	P. W. Green, Winlaw	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	137
14	N. V. Moxham, East Arrow Park	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	145
15	R. H. Baird, Nakusp	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	213
16	Paul Guidon, Burton	S. C. W. Leghorns	16	154
17	Peter Finch, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	18	71
18	H. L. Howe, Nelson	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	182
19	James Gartside, Cranbrook	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	147
20	Wm. Liddicoat, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	22	120
21	John Graham, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	14	154
22	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	24	274
23	K. R. Wood, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	24	241
24	R. W. Chalmers, Thrums	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	82
25	Jean Mante, Burton	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	148
26	Peter Smith, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	18	175
27	Farrington Bros., Central Park	S. C. W. Leghorns	23	170
28	W. M. Fairweather,P. Hammond	S. C. W. Leghorns	21	134
29	Joseph Hall, New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	135
30	Hodgson & Bushby, Mission City	S. C. W. Leghorns	29	137
31	Maple Leaf Farm, Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	165
32	W. Forsyth, New Westminter	S. C. W. Leghorns	23	216
33	Frank Appleby, Mission City	S. C. W. Leghorns	12	235
34	A. A. Adams, Victoria	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	272
35	F. C. Evans, Abbotsford	S. C. W. Leghorns	10	33
36	H. Bolivar, Cloverdale	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	78
37	Mark Farrington, Langley Prairie	S. C. W. Leghorns	18	109
38	Adams' F. F. Farm, Kelowna	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	139
39	John Chalmers, Port Haney	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	172
40	Chas. S. Coulter, Penticton	S. C. W. Leghorns	16	202
41	F. J. Dysart, Grinrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	91
42	Braemar Poultry Farm, Kelowna	S. C. W. Leghorns	25	177
43	Jesse Tompkinson, Grinrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	85
44	Villers Bros., Duncan	S. C. W. Leghorns	20	271
45	M. S. Schofield,New Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	19	147
46	W. J. Cox, Wycliffe	S. C. W. Leghorns	15	159
47	A. D. McRae, Mission City	Exchequer Leghorns	18	133
48	Wm. Ridley, Grand Forks	R. C. Anconas	18	91
49	Mrs. J. L. Manly, Grand Forks	R. C. Anconas	20	191
50	W. J. Kidman, Crawford Bay	Kiwis	0	12

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

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

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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

Poultry

STARVATION PERIOD FOR CHICKS

Experimental work carried on at the poultry division, experimental farm, Ottawa, to determine the amount of time that would elapse between the completion of the hatch and the giving of first feed, has shown some interesting results.

An experiment carried on during 1925 gave rather indifferent results, but showed no greater mortality on feeding after twenty-four or thirty-six hour periods than when the birds were starved for a longer time.

A continuation of this experiment during 1926 showed the greatest gain in weight up to thre weeks of age to be made by chicks fed twenty-four hours after the completion of the hatch. The weight gains decreased gradually until forty-eight hours after which point decrease in weight gains was more marked. Mortality was equal for all lots excepting the last fed, in which there was a slight increase.

This experiment was again continued during 1928. In this case the greatest gain was made by the birds fed sixty hours after hatching, followed by those fed seventy-two, twenty-four, forty and ninety-six hours after hatching, respectively. Mortality was equal and greatest for the birds fed forty seventy-two hours after hatching, with those fed sixty and ninety-six hours next in order. There was no mortality among those birds fed twenty-four hours after hatching. In no case did the birds starved until ninety-six hours after hatch compare favorably with the earlier fed lots.

The results obtained to date would seem to indicate that chicks may be fed as early as twenty-four hours after hatching with no harmful results either upon weight gains or mortality. It is just possible, however, that there is a happy medium in the neighborhood of from thirty-six to forty-eight hours after hatching. These results seem to indicate that, the fact that chicks will go as long as one hundred hours or more before receiving their first feed is to be looked upon more as a fortunate circumstance which permits of shipping over great distances rather than the best method of husbandry.

THE ROLE OF SUNLIGHT IN THE NORMAL GROWTH OF CHICKS

Experimental work during the past few years has drawn particular attention to the iimportance of sunlight in the successful brooding and rearing of chicks.

It has been definitely shown that unless special supplementary feeds are fed chicks cannot be raised satisfactorily in the absence of sunlight. Since many early hatched chicks, particularly where cold winters are the rule, have not the opportunity of getting out into the sunlight it is essential to supply some form of substitute for the sun's rays to avoid trouble from leg weakness or rickets. Experimental work carried on at the poultry division of the Central experimental farm, Ottawa, has definitely shown that in spite of the complete absence of sunlight, chicks may be kept healthy and make rapid gains if given certain supplementary feeds.

Of these, crude cod liver oil is the most efficient and when fed at a rate of 2 per cent of the mash consumed or about one tablespoonful daily to each fifty chicks, will give complete protection against rickets. Since cod l,ver oil is easily obtainable, it is advisable to feed this material rather than the product known as cod liver meal, since the latter has given rather indifferent results in experiments conducted here. It is just possible that the same uniformity in quality is not available in the case of cod liver meal, and that it therefore is not, at the present time at least, as dependable as cod liver oil.

Certain physical agencies in the form of ultra-violet ray machines and special glass substitutes will also give the desired effect. The former method of supplying the sun's rays is at the present time quite expensive, and in the experimental stage, its practical value not having been definitely determined. Most glass substitutes are not so durable as common glass and allow only a certain proportion of the sun's rays into the house, and once the chicks can get out into the sunlight, or windows can be opened wide, their usefulness is ended. Cod liver oil is much cheaper and will carry the chicks over until such time as they can reap full benefit of the sun's rays.

Discrimination

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

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

BETTER MEDICAL SERVICE FOR CANADIANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVES FRIGHTENED BY DOLL

A letter from Kenya tells of the curious effect of a doll with moving eyes. When it was shown to a native chief he thought it supernatural. On being convinced, after some time,that it was mechanics and not magic that moved the eyes, he asked the loan of it to get back one of his wives who had fled to her native village. He explained that if he took it then all the men would flee and thus he would secure his wife. He proved as successful in his prophecy as in his puest.

a lot of men because they neglect to ask her.

British Columbia's Mineral Wealth Revives

1. The colossal smelter at Trail, B.C., the home of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company.
2. Mining class in Vancouver. Note the women prospectors.
3. A typical mining scene at the 400 feet level.

The old mining days of British Columbia, that were as rich in output as in romance, are being revived. There is a new record in mineral production in this most highly mineralized area on the North American continent, in which every conceivable mineral is found. In all phases of mining,—prospecting, development and production; lode mining, placer-mining, and coal-mining, — the current year is witnessing a healthy and vigorous activity.

The largest increases recorded are in lead and zinc, and the province possesses the second greatest lead-zinc mine in the world. Copper, too, shows an increased production, while the every day progress of that great company the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in Trail, B.C., reads more like a wonderful romance than a reality.

A most significant feature of the present activity in mining is the way in which many partially developed properties and also prospects which have been lying dormant, are now being developed. Substantial progress has been made in building main trunk motor roads through the provinces, while material aids are being given in the working of mineral properties by assisting in the construction of branch roads to them. New trails are also continually being built to open up newly discovered mineralized areas for the prospector.

The British Columbia Chamber of Mines has been promoting the welfare of the mining industry for the last thirteen years. The Chamber has on exhibition an interesting collection of the great variety of minerals mined in the province. There is also co-operation with the various prospectors' associations of British Columbia.

Many towns of the province have branch chambers of mines and the classes in mineralogy and geology as well as the mining lectures have been largely attended. It is of interest to learn that there are a few women prospectors attending these lectures as will be seen from the picture. ● Research work, too, with regard to mineral deposits is carried on continuously by the development branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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

Miss Edith Larsen came up from Spokane the latter part of last week and is visiting her mother at the Hotel Province. Miss Larsen is graduating as a professional nurse from the Sacred Heart hospital in Spokane, and will return to that city next week to take her final examination.

The Gabriel Francis auction sale on Wednesday afternoon was well attended. It is stated that a sum within $5 of the amount required to pay the $500 fine imposed on Francis, convicted of operating an illicit still, was realized.

The government office in this city will close next Thursday evening for the Easter holidays. Motor car licenses for the nine months period beginning April 1st will be issued on March 28.

Richard Michener returned to Vancouver on Tuesday. His father, A. F. Michener, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be gradually improving.

Miss Worth, matron at the Grand Forks hospital, returned this week from a three weeks' vacation trip to the coast cities.

S. T. Hull is able to be around again after being confined to his home for three weeks by illness.

S. C. Evans, of Vancouver, arrived in the city this week to take a position with the O. K. bakery.

Ralph Smyth returned home this week from Victoria, where he has been attending a boys' school.

Born—In Grand Forks, on Wednesday, March 20, to Rev and Mrs. Silverwood, a son.

Mrs. F. W. Russell came up from Spokane yesterday on a business trip.

TWO HUNDRED CASES OF UNSEALED LIQUOR, VALUED $8000, SEIZED AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, B.C.—The seizure of 209 cases of unsealed liquor, valued at $8000, the resultant arrest of three men, all of whom pleaded guilty to charges of having unsealed liquor in their possession illegally, and suspicions of a well-organized rum-running traffic, originating at Vancouver and finishing across the American border, came to light as a result of disclosures by local provincial police officers.

Two of the accused men, both Scandinavian millworters, were fined $50 each, and the third, a mill foreman, was fined $100.

Exposure of the alleged rum-running ring came about, it is thought, through a change in methods and the employment of greedy operatives who sought to hijack some of the liquor for their own consumption. When the police were notified by suspicious railway employees that seals of box cars had been tampered with, prompt work enabled them to disclose valuable shipments of liquor, the ownership of which is, for the time being, uncertain, enroute to the Washington border, carefully concealed in cargoes of lumber and coal.

Two box cars at Belfort, a mill siding eight miles east of Princeton, were found to have been entered, and men were removing cases of contraband liquor, their purpose, it is thought, being to help themselves to a portion of the valuable loot, which was in their care. Another big cache was found in a coal car, ready to be moved. The liquor is alleged to have been handled here and loaded under a well organized system.

Taking home a fresh box of cigars

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A SCOTTISH INVESTIGATION

FOR the past few years, the board of health of Scotland has been carrying on an investigation in regard to the nutrition of school children. In the schools of seven centers selected for the study, the children were divided into groups. The objective was to ascertain whether or not the children who received a daily ration of milk would show an improvement in health greater than those who did not receive the milk, or those who received a biscuit only.

The result was that the children receiving were, after at time, found to be 20 per cent heavier and taller than those not receiving milk. There was, in other words, a decided improvement in growth. The general health of many of the milk-ration group was noticeably better. This improvement was not temporary, for they have continued to improve while the milk ration was maintained during a second period of investigation.

This is not the only investigation of the kind that has been made. Other studies of a similar nature, in many countries, have shown that, during the growing years, milk as an article of diet is essential. The need and value of milk cannot be too strongly emphasized, because we have no substitute for it.

The practical lesson for parents and those in charge of children is to see to it that their children are not being handicapped through the lack of milk in the diet. Milk is not a complete diet for school children, but no diet is complete without milk.

Milk may be used in many ways. It is not necessary that it be drunk. It may be taken on cereals and other foods; it may be used in cocoa, in milw puddings or in any other similar manner. It need hardly be said that safe, pure milk only should be used, and that means milk from healthy cows, produced in a cleanly manner and then pasteurized.

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.

The Ranch

PLANT PROTECTORS FOR EARLY VEGETABLES

Early spring weather can play some mean tricks upon the vegetable gardener. Several warm sunny days may tempt him to set out tender varieties. Then a sharp frost may destroy them. To take advantage of these warm days of early growth various types of protectors have been manufactured, by means of which the grower may carry his plants through a cold snap. When the grower is producing commercial quantities for market the cost of such protection must be given very careful consideration. When the increased returns from early proudce obtained by the use of protectors does not exceed the cost of such protection their use is not economical. If, however, the grower is producing vegetables for his own table and is anxious to secure certain varieties as early as possible, cost is not a limiting factor, and plant protectors may give good satisfaction.

At the Dominion experimental station, Summerland, B.C., plant protectors have been tested for three years in growing cantaloupes. Glassine, Hotkaps, Wee Hothouses and Thermogen have been tried. Glassine is a transparent paper made by the sulphuric acid process. It is supplied in sheets 16 by 18 inches. The seeds or plants are set. A piece of wire 24 inches long is arched over the hill like a croquet arch. A sheet of Glassine is placed on the wire and the edges covered with soil to hold them in place. Hotkap is the copyright trade name for an opaque paper cap with a flaring edge. These are packed in rolls of 1000. A metal setter is supplied. These may be set very rapidly. A cap is placed in the setter, which is then placed over the hill. Soil is drawn around the edge. The setter is withdrawn, leaving the Kap firmly set. Wee Hothouses are paraffin paper caps with a small opening in the top and a basal diameter of 5 to 6 inches. Having no flaring edge these blow away easily in high winds Thermogen is a heavy perforated paper with an asphalt base. It comes in rolls 18 inches or 36 inches wide, containing 200 or 400 square feet. A strip is unrolled, the edges covered with soil and seeds or plants set throughslits in the Thermogen. It is similar to the protection used by pineapple growers in Hawaii to keep down weeds. At prevailing prices the cost was found to be prohibitive for commercial growers ot cantaloupes. Considerable difficulty in irrigation practice was experienced with Thermogen when the furrow system was used. Irrigation by means of sprinklers might overcome this difficulty. Plant protectors have been known to carry cucumbers safely through a frost of 10 degrees in this district, but some losses occurred with a frost of 12 degrees. Plant protectors have been successfully used commercially in this district.

POTATO SEED TREATMENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

In preparing for the spring activities in connection with treatment of seed potatoes, it is well to review some of the questions which were unanswered in the rush of affairs last year, leaving doubt and confusion as to the method used and its effectiveness. Authorities agree that seed treatment is beneficial,and while this operation is occasionally overlooked, the satisfactory experience of a few in so doing must not be accepted as a guide to the majority. It is advisable, therefore, to treat your seed potatoes.

In treating seed potatoes we have any one of three chemicals from which to select for this purpose, namely, hot formalin, organic mercury compounds, and corrosive sublimate. The first named gives excellent satisfaction, when used at the rate of 1 pint of commercial formalin to 12½ gallons of water. The tubers are dipped in this solution for two minutes when the temperature is held at 118-124 degrees F. This is a convenient method where large quantities of potatoes are to be treated. Ant accurate dairy thermometer is essential. It is often convenient to haul the potatoes to a nearby creamery where steam is available to keep the temperature even.

Organic mercury compounds have much to recommend them as seed potato disinfectants. They are being improved each year and it is expected that their use will render seed treatment less troublesome.

The corrosive sublimate method consists in soaking the seed potatoes 1½ hours in a solution composed of 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 25 gallons of water. One-half an ounce of the chemical is added after each treatment of 1½ hours. Investigations extending over a period of four years at the Dominion laboratory of plant pathology, Charlottetown, have demonstrated that the solution is ineffective after the third soak. The extra half ounce added after this period is wasted and would be profitably used in preparing a new solution. Furthermore, it has been learned that the strength of the solution weakens rapidly in the presence of broken tubers and potato juice. Therefore, this source of trouble is to be avoided if success is expected. General precautions include the following: (1) Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in not less than one gallon of very hot water. (2) Treat only tubers free from dirt. Throwing water on the pile will help to avoid this difficulty. (3) Use two clean casks alternately. Plugs made of long sticks make it easy to drain the casks after each treatment. (4) Prepare new solutions after three treatments. (5) Do not treat in bags. (6) Use soft water if possible. Hard water weakens the solution. (7) Put treated seed in a clean place to dry quickly. Do not leave them in the baseement. (8) If the weather does not permit rapid rdying throw several pails of water on the treated tubers.

PRUNING TO MAKE STRONG FRUI TREES

The loss entailed each year by the breaking down of fruit trees is in a large measure avoidable if proper care is taken in the early years of the tree. A great deal of damage is the result of poor crotches or a poorly shaped head, judged by the standards of strength. Unfortunately, when judged by the standards of sanitation, the open-center tree is perhaps a trifle better than the modified leader type, which is the type we are going to talk about.

The modified leader system consists in allowing the central leader to grow to a height of four or five feet, or even more if a high-headed tree is desired. Along this central leader branches are selected to form the main framework of the tree. Probably not more than six will be kept and these will be well spaced around a leader to get a well balanced head. As soon as the uppermost branch has been selected, the leader is cut off at this point. This gives a tree with a central axis for about five feet, with branches radiating from it, which is a much strong er tree than the old open centre or vase shaped tree which is frequently seen.

A word about selecting branches for the framework. Some branches tend to grow upwards at a very sharp angle to the main stem. This sharp angle makes a weak crotch and such branches should not be selected. Try to get branches which are forming more of a riht angle to the main stem. This can better be accomplished when the selection is made from branches two years old. Very young branches have not adopted their real angle ofgrowth and it is difficult to make a proper selection.

GIRL KEEPS LOVER'S GIFTS

When a man and a maid fall out the maid may keep her lover's gifts, according to a decree of Judge Cohen of the district court at Sydney, Australia. After the tilt Henry Morris sued Dolly Reynolds for the return of a phonograph, a silk shawl and a steel guitar, together with $100 which he said he loaned Miss Reynolds. Dolly said Morris had not loaned her money, but had placed bets for her on horse and dog races, deducting his investment if the animals won. The judge told Dolly to keep the gift and forget about the money.

One Americanism is to assume the man is guilty because he hired such a good lawyer.—San Francisco Chron icle.

When both bride and groom are worth millions, that's a golden wedding too.

General News

Although Canadians have been styled strong "silent" men there seems little to support the reputation in the recent announcement that they are the world's greatest telephone conversationalists. There are 1,259,987 telephones in Canada, recently published statistics disclose, allowing for a 'phone for every eight persons. If all the conversations that took place during the past year were placed end to end they would be heard in Mars, for every citizen held on an average of 221 conversations during 1928. Presumably this does not include wrong numbers.

One of Montreal's first big buildings that was demolished to make room for one of the latest skyscrapers downtown has appeared on an entirely new site, to the amazement of the citizens. So carefully was the building taken down that scarce a score of new stones were required to complete its reconstruction on its new lot.

Up to December 31, 1928 the Canadian Pacific had spent in colonization and Canadian development work, land settlement, etc., nearly $85,000,000 of its own money.

Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., president of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. K. L. Ross. Senator the Hon. F. L. Beique, also, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the board.

A shipment of animals that will resemble the cargo of livestock on Noah's Ark will take place shortly from Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park, when a number of buffalo, mule deer, elk and other animals will be sent to the Rocky Mountain National Park at Banff, Alberta.

Everyone in Canada is worth $2,700! That at any rate, is what government figures show, the aggregate national wealth for 1928—$26,691,482,000—working out at that amount per person. Agriculture is the largest single item, and the western provinces come first in the highest per capita wealth of any part of the Dominion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in co-operation with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Manitoba Agricultural College, has provided two good seed cars and a poultry car, which is travelling through that province. There are demonstrations of grasses, clover and corn, and poultry displays, while accompanying lecturers talk on the importance of good seed and forage crops, and lecture on the rearing of chickens, turkeys, etc.

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A Reminder

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

Miracle plays are those that make people think.

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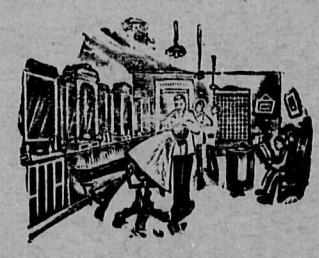

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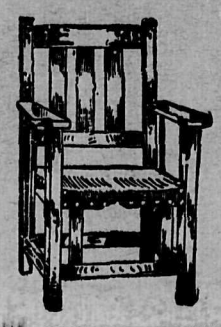

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