You can lose as much money by backing the wrong man as you can by backing the wrong horse

# The Grand Forks Sun

Legislative Library

*Ana* KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 15 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1928

## CONSUMERS ARE RETURNING TO B.C. PRODUCTS

VANCOUVER, Feb. 6.—The Fruit and Produce Dealers Credit association of Vancouver has formally endorsed the operations of the interior committee of direction in its control of the marketing of fruit.

The association has also given conditional endorsement of the committee's handling of potatoes, but ahs strongly urged that so far aspotatoes are concerned the whole province be brought under control for the next crop.

Arthur Brenchley, sales manager of F. R. Stewart & Co., Ltd., states that potatoes are moving more freely this week than formerly. The tonnage in storage in Bancouver is considerably reduced, he asserts.

**Merely Passing Fad**

"The public demand for potatoes is coming back to normal again," said Mr. Brenchley. "Consumers are recovering from the propaganda on behalf of California produce. Undoubtedly Dr. McCoy has done great harm to British Columbia fruit and vegetable growers.

"Why should British Columbians listen to such advertising of foreign produce? No more healthy or wholesome food can be grown in the world than British Columbia apples and British Columbia potatoes. True, excessive consumption of potatoes is coonducive to putting on flesh, but many of us could stand a little greater weight. Say what they will, these so-called dietitians can not deny that the apple is still the king of fruits and the potato the king of vegetables.

**Steady Shipments**

"It is nothing to my firm, in a business sense, since we sell both British Columbia and foreign produce The consumer rules the market and we are here to serve," added Mr. Brenchley. "However, we do not like to stand idly by and see our own producers suffer because of this foreign propaganda. When we have occasion to contribute to needy families we give them food—good wholesome British Columbia potatoes, carrots, turnips and apples. There is more nourishment in a good potato than it is given credit for," he said.

Improved demand in Vancouver is causing steady shipments of potatoes from Ashcroft and Kamloops districts, declared Mr. Brenchley. Large quantities are still held in the Fraser valley, he adds.

The trade is unanimous that no C grade tubers should be accepted from any point; only A and a good B grade can be utilized at this time, says Mr. Brenchley. He suggests that the potatoes of poorer quality than these grades should be kept off the market, or fed to livestock where possible.

Some dealers report that recent shipments from Lillooet have not been up to the usual grade.

### KALEDEN AND OLIVER ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN ALL-RAIL CONNECTION

PENTICTON, Feb. 6.—Fruit growers in the Kaleden and Oliver districts have been promised the support of the Penticton board of trade to a memorial to the Kettle Valley railway for the construction of a through line to Penticton, thus providing for winter traffic which, by the present train and barge service, is impossible, as Skaha lake freezes over.

Winter apples are largely grown in both districts and it is proposed to erect frost-proof warehouses which, however, would not be of much use under present conditions. To combat any possible claim that such a line would be unprofitable, it was pointed out that Kaleden alone furnished a traffic of 228 cars, while it is estimated that in two years Oliver will ship 320,000 boxes of apples, which total should easily reach 500,000 in five years. Further, an all-rail route would materially assist the shipment of cantaloupes and tomatoes, which is assuming important proportions.

Taking the view that anything that benefited the district also benefited Penticton, the board decided to support the memorial, the wording of which was left to the executive.

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VICTORIA, Feb. 8.—Limitation of speeches to 40 minutes was favored by G. A. Walkem, Richmond-Point Grey, who said that much time was wasted in the house in discussing ancient history. He would favor barring reference, except in extreme cases, to anything that happened beyond eight or ten years ago.

## BLACK WANTS VEGETABLES CONTROLLED

VICTORIA, Feb. 4.—That the of vegetables from the jurisdiction of the board would seriously affect the operations of the market control act in the handling of fruit was the declaration of F. M. Black, chairman of the board of direction, in addressing members of the legislature on the subject of market control. He pointed out that it would mean that fruit could then be marketed in mixed shipments.

He did not approve of extending the operations of the act by compulsory measures, but was of the opinion that it would prove beneficial to gorwers if they came under it voluntarily.

Considerable discussion took place at the gathering about the manner in which Orientals were securing control of the potato crops of the province. It was stated that on the lower Fraser they controlled 70 per cent, while in the interior 90 per cent of the crop was handled by Chinese.

### AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE ENDORSES FARM LOANS

VICTORIA, Feb. 7.—Early introduction of legislation by the government, possibly this session, to implement the federal farm loans act in British Columbia, may be expected as a result of general endorsement of its provisions by the agricultural committee of the legislature today.

The minister of agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow, replying to a question by the committee, stated the government would be glad of a decision reasonably early.

D. McPherson, Grand Forks-Greenwood, said the land settlement act was a charitable organization, while the federal farm loan act was an investment, and apparently an attractive one.

Col. Latta said that some of the business of the land settlement act might be brought under the new act, especially in regard to discharging liabilities already accumulated, for which special provision was made in the federal act. There was nothing in either act to prevent a borrower asking to be brought under the terms of the new measure. The farmer, said Col. Latta, looks for a lower rate of interest and more money, which would be available to him on the adoption of the federal law by the province. The land settlement act has been administered with more and more caution latterly.

"We have been careful, even to the extent of being hard-boiled," he said. "And our interest has been pretty high. Under the new law there will be more money available to the farmers."

### JUDGE BROWN HOLDS COUNTY COURT IN ROSSLAND

This morning at 10 o'clock the first session of county court held here since November was opened by his honor Judge J. R. Brown of Grand Forks, presiding in the absence of his honor Judge J. A. Forin, Nelson, who is away on leave of absence at the coast.

There are many cases on the docket, two cases of interest to Rossland and Trail being the case of William Tarchuk, who elected for a speedy trial before Judge Brown at Nelson recently, being charged with hoolding up the I and U pool hall at Trail on the night of December 24. Tarchuk is a former local lad.

The appeal of Alice Sutherland of Rossland against a conviction in the local police court on the charge of selling liquor unlawfully at her place of residence at the Cliff hotel, will also come up.

Other cases on the docket are: Ferraro vs. Lazaraff, both of Trail; Stanley Jones vs. John Kurbotoff; Stephen R. Walley vs. Chas. Sshulli; Carl Troiani vs. Ray Volpi; McLean-Butorac Motors vs. Jas. Williams and A. L. Johnson vs. Rinaldo DeYoung.—Rossland Miner.

## THE BLACK HILLS

**SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE**

IN ALL but name, the Black Hills of South Dakota are more than hills. They rise higher than either the Appalachian or the Ozark mountains, and Harney peak, their loftiest mass, is the highest point between the Rockies and the Atlantic ocean.

They form a veritable island of mountains in the Great Plains, and the natural attractiveness of their eavily wooded peaks and ridges and their well-watered valleys is made doublp appealing to the contrast of the surrounding country.

Touching the hills on the southeast is one of the most desolate yet interesting areas in America, the Big Badlands of southwestern South Dakota, where, through thousands of years, rains have carved the light clays and sands into fluted columns and cones, jagged buttresses, and a thousand other fantastic forms.

The Black Hills are not a part of the Rockies, but they may be looked uon geologically as dwarf brothers to those giant mountains, showing the family characteristics on a smaller scale. Both probablp were formed about the same time. Data assembled by geologists show that million of years ago, during the Mesozoic age, a vast sea washed over the entire central section fo the continent, covering the site of the Black Hills. It was at this time that the softer rocks of the region were formed as sediments. When at the end of the Mesozoic, the great bow of melted granite welled up from below to raise the Rockies, it found a weak spot at the site of the Black Hills and rose there, too, poking the surface limestones and other rocks up as a rising tent-pole pushes up the canvas.

The cooking process which the surface rocks underwent at that time had much to do with making the Black Hills one of the richest mineral regions of the country.

In the ages since these mountains rose, the softer stones have been weathered away in many places, exposing the hard granite, as at Harney peak. Around the base of this peak stand great spires, remains of the softer rock, which constitute The Needles, one of the most striking bits of scenery in the region.

**Hunting Grounds of Indians**

The Black Hills derived their name from the blue-black appearance of the dense pine forests when viewed from a distance.

They plaped a peculiar and interesting part in the frontier life of America. Before the coming of the white man these wooded uplands were one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians of the surrounding plains. They were unsettled by whites long after emigrants had established themselves in California, Texas, Colorado, Utah, and other territories farther west. This was because all of western South Dakota was reserved for the Sioux Indians.

What Indian tribe possessed this choice hunting ground of the west before the white man came to America is unknown; but since the opening of the west several distinct tribes have occupied the region, each in turn forced out by a stronger group. In all cases these newcomers have appeared from the east and almost without exception the older residents have moved farther west.

The Crow Indians are believed to have been in possession of the Black Hills near the beginning of the eighteenth century. Later the Poncas entered the western portion of the high lands, but, finding them occupied, turned back eastward. The Cheyennes were the next successful invaders from the east, and were in possession of the territory when Lewis and Clark passed in 1804. Next came the Sioux, the last of the red men to hold this desirable region before the advent of the whites.

The first "written" historp of the country is a pictorial chronicle of the Sioux on prepared skins. It records that the famous chief, Standing Bull, led a party of warriors to the hills about the time of the American declaration of independence, and took back to his plains home a little pine tree, a type of tree never seen before by his immediate tribe.

**Explored by Army Men**

Probably the first whites to see the Black Hills were two Frenchmen, Louis-Joseph Verendrye and his brother, Francis Verendrpe, who wandered west with a party of Indians in 1743. They entered the hills and claimed them for the king of France. The era of military exploration of the hill country was opened by Gen. W. S. Harney, for whom the highest of the region's peaks is named. He skirted the southern end of the highlands in 1855. The first real exploration, however, was carried out by officers of the United States army in 1857 and 1859. After these expeditions rumors of the existence of gold in the Black Hills spread throughout the nation, and a horde of would-be prospectors insisted that thep be permitted to seek their fortune in the new El Dorado.

In 1874 the secretary of war sent an expedition to the region and its mineralogists discovered gold. When this became known, prospectors entered, in spite of the best egorts of the United States army. After a year or two of unsuccessful attempts to eject these white interlopers, the federal government found it necessary to purchase the hills from the Indians. Altogether more than $40,000,000 has been spent by the federal government on behalf of the Sioux as a result of their relinquishment the Black Hills.

The region was thrown open by President Grant in 1876, just 51 years ago. A frontier life of the most turbulent sort developed in the mining camps that sprang up, and Deadwood, the leading camp, became the inspiration for the American "dime novel," which came into being about that time.

**Quiet Mining Region**

All is changed now. Mining has been placed on a corporation and machine basis, and the once hectic mining camps have become quiet, prosperous little cities. The Homestake mine at Lead is one of the largest in the world and has taken out gold valued at more than two hundred million dollars.

Despite the industrialization of gold mining, there still dwell in the heart of the hills survivors of more primitive daps. Still under the spell of the yellow metal they fare forth daily from their tiny log cabins in endless search.

A large part of the Black Hills is covered by two adjacent national forests, Harney and Black Hills forests. Custer State park, one of the 529 splendid state park areas through out the nation, is almost entirely surrounded by these reservations. The park extends from near the southeastern edge of the Black Hills westward about eight miles toward the town of Custer and northwestward to include Harnep peak and Sylvan lake The peak has an altitude of 7242 feet. Sylvan lake covers 40 acres and lies at an altitude of approximately a mile and a quarter.

Game Lodge, the state-owned hotel in which President Coolidge spent his vacation, is situated a few miles from the eastern edge of the park, in a valley among the lower hills. Its altitude is approximately 4000 feet.

### IRRIAGATION CHARGE DOWN 25 PER CENT

VICTORIA, Feb. 6.—While the government's exact plans for assisting the irrigationists of the interior fruit districts are still wrapped in the mystery of the annual budget, Liberal members are quoted in the corridors of the legislature as deciding that irrigation loans will be written down 25 per cent. This would relieve the water users of a quarter of the amount which they pay per acre every year on the capital cost of irrigation systems, apart altogether from maintenane charges. Members from the irrigation districts understand pretty definitely that this is the government's proposal and are proceeding on that assumption, which they expect will be confirmed by actual legislation shortly.

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A street car runs twice as fast when a man is trying to catch it as it does when he is riding in it.

## POWER DISPUTE TO GO TO COURT

VICTORIA, Feb. 4.—Announcement that Grand Forks would proceed through the courts, having failed to secure a power rate settlement with the West Kootenay Power & Light company otherwise, was made today by F. A. McDiarmid, solicitor for that city.

He stated that an effort would be made to secure the cooperation of the attorney-general in the action and to that end had applied to Hon. A. M. Manson for a fiat. In a governmental assistance being refused, it is probable that the municipality will proceed alone.

The failure of Grand Forks and the power company to come to an agreement before the municipal committee of the legislature may have a very important bearing on hydro-electric companies throughout the province. The endeavor is now beinb made to have the water board act in the capacity of a public utilities commission where rate disputes occur.

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities is anxious to see the reestablishment of a public utilities commission and the contemplated action of Grand Forks may result in bringing the subject before the house The municipal committee now has the recommendation under consideration.

## The Value of Wax

Wax is a valuable product of the hive too often allowed to go to waste in many apiaries. Pound for pound beeswax is more valuable than honey and the demand for this commodity is greater than the supply. Therefore, it is to the advantage of every beekeeper to see that none is lost.

Wax is originally produced through certain glaands in the bodies of the bees and is used them for building comb and capping over of brood and honey; therefore, every piece of comb taken from the hives and the cappings that are removed from the combs at exthracting time, contain a certain amount of wax. In large apiaries, especially those run for extracted honey, the accumulation of cappings, broken or discarded combs, adventitious comb and scrapings from frames and hives may yield several hundred pounds of wax; while in smaller apiaries the amount may be comparatively small, yet enough to warrant the saving of it.

During the summer months when the bees are examined every nine or ten days, and especially when there is a heavy honey flow on, it may be found necessary to remove from the hives small pieces of bridge or burr combs. These are usually thrown to the ground, which is not only a dangerous but a wasteful procedure. A solar wax extractor standing in one corner of the apiary or some container to receive these small pieces of wax until such time as they can be melted down, would add to the returns of the apiary. All broken or discarded combs or cappings—never mind how small the amount—will pay for the rendering. The present price of comb foundation should be incentive enough to save every particle of wax from the apiary.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

### WANTS SPUDS RELEASED FOR PRESENT SEASON

T. J. Richards, president of the Ashcroft board of trade, appearing before the agricultural committee of the legislature in Vivtoria this week, urged the committee to abandon control of the marketing of potatoes for the present season.

More than 1700 tons are held in storage at Ashcroft, he declares, and these can not be marketed at the prices set by the interior committee of direction.

Coincident with the appearance of Mr. Richards before the committee comes psia dispatch from Kelowna an nouncing an order by the control board reducing the price of A grade potatoes in the controlled area by $4 per ton, from $21 f.o.b. shipping uoint

## GOVERNMENT UPHELD BY SIX VOTES

**VICTORIA, Feb. 8.—The MacLean government carried its first division in the legislature yesterday by twenty-five votes to nineteen, with the support of all Labor members but against the opposition of Charles Woodward, senir Liberal member for Vancouver.**

Mr. Woodward's dramatic bolt from the Liberal column and the government's success in carrying the house with the support of Labor members came just before the dinner adjournment as the debate on the speech from the throne was wound up after two weeks' discussion. The vote was on the old question of cabinet representation for Vancouver, with the opposition moving what amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the government for failing to include a Bancouver representative in the executive council. Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., Conservative, of The Islands, proposed this motion for the opposition as an amendment to the traditional resolution that the house thank the lieutenant-governor for his speech from the throne.

**Vancouver to Have a Minister**

The sudden appearance of this want-of-confidence motion drew from Premier MacLean an emphatic anouncement that before the next election he would give not only Vancouver but other important centers of the province representation in his cabinet. After hearing this declaration the house called for a division, the first that the MacLean government has faced. The government received the support of all Liberals but Mr. Woodward. D. A. Stoddart, Provincial, R.H. Neelands, Frank Browne and Thomas Uphill, Labor, voted with the government, making a total of twenty-five. All Conservatives, with A. McC. Creery, Provincial, voted for the Peck amendment. Mr. Woodward stood alone in the government ranks in supportting the want-of-confidence resolution.

When the original motion thanking the lieutenant-governor for his speech from the throne was put, Mr. Creery voted with the government and the division was 26 to 18.

The first crisis in the present session followed brief speeches by the premier and R. H. Pooley, opposition leader.

"This is not a new idea," the premier observed, when the Peck motion was moved by the Islands member. "I want the members to understand clearly, however, that this is a straight want-of-confidence motion in the government. If this motion carries it will be the cause of considerable results so far as the future is concerned.

**Represent Whole Province**

"I also regret that Vancouver has not had cbinet representation for the last few years. But it must be remembered that the cabinet represents the whole people, not any particular section. On the other hand, governments seek to have representatives in their ranks from all important centers of population."

The premier said the government enjoyed the support of Vancouver members who would grace any cabinet. Since the 1924 election, he stated, some of these representatives of Vancouver had been invited to enter the cabinet but their private business had prevented them from accepting this offer.

"After all," he went on, "I have been prime minister for a comparatively short time, and I have had a good deal of business to keep me busy. But I want to make this statement: Prior to the next election not only will Bancouver have representation in the cabinet, but a number of places throughout the province will also have representation, because it is my desire to see that this government is not only representative of the people but so far as possible representative of all sections of the country."

When Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, asked, "What about Labor?" the premier replied that the possibility of including a Labor member also could be discussed at the proper time.

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Everybody recognizes common sense instantly; but that doesn't always make it popular.

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The order does not remove the ban on the shipments of grades B and C. All shipments must be [illegible] transactions, says the order, not shipped unsold or to storage.

# The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1928


CONSERVATIVE members in the legislature have had a good deal to say about the financial policies of the Mac-government. By a process, which it is being suggested even they would fid it difficult to explain, they are endeavoring to prove that British Columbia's finances are in a most hopeless state. Perhaps the best answer to this is the plain statement tha the credit of this province in the money markets of this continent stands as high as that of the Dominion ntself and much higher than some of the other provinces. The financial interests who determine the price at which money shall be loaned are not concerned about the politics of either Dr. MacLean or Mr. Pooley—Dr. Tolmie, of course, is not taken into account at all—their first and most important consideration is the security which the borrower can put up; when satisfied on this point, they inquire into the manner in which the borrower is conducting his business. British Columbia borrows its money from these interests as cheaply as the Dominion and nearly always cheaper that the other provinces. So uch for ts credit in this regard. Whenever the province is in the market for a loan there always is a rush of bidders. This ought to be sufficient proof that British Columbia is conducting its affairs in a businesslike fashion. There is a side of the story which Conservatives always conveniently ignort. It is worth study. Dr. MacLean put it briefly and clearly in his excellent speech in the legislature the other day. He admitted at the outset that Liberal governments had not always been successful in balancing their budgets—due to special circumstances by no means inimical to the public's interest—but their curents expenditures invariably had balanced current revenues. Heavy capital expenditures out of revenue in some years, however, had occasioned a certain deficit. But these have been small compared to the situation which confronted the province when the present Opposition was in office. For instance, in 1912-13 there was a deficit of nearly $3,000,000; in 1913-14 the debit balance was no less than $5,200,000—and the province's population then only 400,000. In four years, in fact, Conservative deficits averaged $4,000,000 annually. As the premier pointed out, this is a record of financial mismanagement unequalled in any other part of the empire. Nor should it be forgotten that at one time the former government borrowed $5,000,000 to meet a deficit. It was this proceeding that earned for British Columbia bonds the title, "deficit bonds." This condition faced the present regime when it took office at the end of 1916. How successfully it dealt with it is explained by the province's high credit rating.

## Notes • Notions • Notables

WHENEVER there has been talk of a tax on bachelors in England, there has been a chorus of protest. Yet their bachelors may consider themselves lucky, for among the Eskimos of northern Canada marriage is compulsory. Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer, who recently returned from a three years' stay among them, says that no people live a cleaner family life than the Eskimos. Each man has as many wives as he can support, and all are remarkably good natured. Bad temper is considered a sign of being possessed by a devil, and lying is a crime punished by death. Leden came across only one woman who was not married, and that was due to the fact that her hair was too short.

ONE of the quickest ways of getting thin is to go without sleep for two nights in succession. This method is not popular, and most people would rather fast for two weeks. Enforced sleeplessness, however, causes flesh to disappear more than twice as rapidly as rigid starvation, even though the non-sleeper is on diet. A doctor who was treating a man for obesity by the usual diet and exercise method was recently surprised by an amazing discovery. The course of the treatment was unavoidably held up by the patient breaking his leg, and it was feared that the enforced rest would seriously retard the loss of weight, even though the strict diet was kept up. When, at last, the man, who had had little sleep, was able to get to the scales again, it was found that the rate at which he had loost weight was almost exactly double the rate at which he had lost it while taking active exercise.

THE champion father and mother as far number of children is concerned is a subject for never-ending dispute. Whenever the head of a large family steps forward to claim such a title there is certain to be produced records of still larger families. Recently a German named Scheinberg was nominated as the champion father. He was supposed to have had 87 children—four quadruplets, seven triplets and 16 sets of twins—by two wives. But investigation failed to locate this prolific father or his family. Medical literature contain accounts of women having nearly 50 children, but such cases are not generally accepted as authenic. About the most notableauthenticated case was that of Dr. Mary Austin, a civil war nurse, who claimed 44 children—13 sets of twins and six triplets. Despite this large family she is supposed to have found time to study medicine and get a doctor's degree.

IN the United States the method of mooring is to secure the airship's mooring cone into the mooring mast cup, the government masts being 160 feet tall. In the airship the mooring spindle is secured in the nose in a roller thrust bearing, which allows the ship to rotate about the spindle, and at the same time takes the thust or pull of the ship due to its wind resistance. The mooring cup is free to rotate about its vertical axis, since it is secured to an inner tube which is mounted on ball bearings, thus allowing the airship to sfwing freely to the wind about the mooring cup in the center. The ship can roll about its own axis and change its angle of inclination. Thus the only strains put on the mooring mast or on the structure of the airship are those due to the wind resistance of the airship and to the ship's free lift or excess weight.

RECENT tests have shown that when a man gives a quart of blood for a transfusion he parts with more than a fourth of his entire life stream. The average healthy man possesses an amount of blood that is 4.9 per cent, or about one-twentieth of his total weight; thus, if you 160 pounds, you have about eight pounds of blood—a little less than four quarts. The quantity of blood was determined by injecting dye into each subject's cirlation. Three minutes later samples of the blood were taken. The textent to which the dye had been diluted showed the amount of blood possessed.

IF Sir Jagadis Bose, the noted Indian scientist, knows what he is talking about, romance is not limited to the animal world. He says flowers have hearts and fall in love. His opinion is that most present teachings in respect to botany are incorrect. Experiments shows, he says, that the death of one flower may cause another to pine away and die. Of course what the great scientist says should not be taken too literally. He does not mean that there is danger that the lilac will elope with the grapevine.

NOW that radio has entered the business of transmitting pictures and messages by the square inch instead of by dots and dashes, it is interesting to note that within its first year of operation the speed of transmission has been doubled. Whereas last year 40 minutes were required for a single photograph of standard size, today it can be done commercially in 20 minutes. Under laboratorry conditions the same accomplishment has taken but two minutes.

AN English astronomer has advanced the thought that "time does not, in fact, exist." It is rather difficult for the human mind to comprehend such a theory. Longfelloow, in "The Hyperion," asked the question, "What is time?" and answered it in this manner, "Ahe shadow on the dial, the running of the sand—day and night, summer and winter, months, years, centuries; these are but arbitrary and outward signs, the measure of time, not time itself. Time is the life of the soul." The theory that time "does not pass," or, as men say, "fly," is not a new one. There is in an ancient graveyard in New York a tombstone containing these lines:

Time flies, 'tis said,
Nay gossip, say not soe
Time stays, we goe.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, in "The Marble Faun," wrote, "Time flies over us but leaves its shadow behind."

HEREDITY counts, of course. But against every example I could cite of innate connection between performance and physical inheritance, I would cite all human history as evidence that social, cultural and physical environmental factors set the stage for every human act. Man became human not because he was born that way but because he learned to act like a human being. The first years were the hardest. It probably took him 50,000 years to learn to talk; you learn in a few months; you can learn more words in ten years than the cave-man had in his dictionary. But we never have been able to paint a better buffalo than he could.—George A. Dorsey, in Cosmopolitan.

A CIRCLE of men perfectly well bred would be a company of sensible persons in which every man's manners and character appeared. If the fashionist have not this quality he is nothing. We are such lovers of self-reliance that we excuse in a man many sins if he will show us a complete satisfaction in his position, which asks no leave to be of mine or any man's ouinion.—Emerson.

The money which is actually saved is not nearly so valuable as the psychological effect which it produces. Saving, like mercy, is twice blessed.—Sir Ernest Benn.

## Poems From Eastern Lands

### TURKEY

A tavern which each moment takes a life as pleasure's pay is earth;
A glass which for a thousand souls doth sell each drop of spray is earth.
The world's a Hagian that adores the flame of power and fortune high;
If thou should brightly shine, a moth about thy taper's ray is earth.
Anon one is, anon is not—thus ever runs the course of time;
From end to end a warning-fraught, a strange, romantic lay is earth,
'Twixt sense and frenzy 'tis indeed right hard to draw the sund'ring line,
Ah me! if understanding's wise, demented sooth always is earth.
The desolation of the world beside its weal is truth itself;
Just as prosperity it seems, so ruin and decay is earth.
How many Khusrevs and Jemshids have come and from its bowed have passed!
A theater that vieweth many and many an act and play is earth.
Ziya, a thousand caravans of wise men through its realms have passed;
And yet not one can tell its tale, and all unknown this day is earth.

—Ziya Beg.

## Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

The city council has adopted the meter system for lights in hotels, boarding and rooming houses.

Cedio, the man who blew up the Canadian hotel at Niagara in 1906, thereby causing the death of Louise King, has been arrested in Salt Lake City after a long chase.

The Kettle River Rifle association at its annual meeting this week elected the following officers: Captain, I. A. Dinsmore: secretary, S. T. Hull; tresurer, J. S Jost; executive members, G. M. Fripp, Fred Reid, E. Spraggett, W. H. Dinsmore and G. Frankovitch.

A highly unique marriage romance was enacted in Spokane this week. Half an hour before the ceremony was to have taken place an old flame of the bride-to-be appeared on the scene. He pressed his suit with such ardor that the bridegroom, who had furnished the cash for his fiance's trousseau and wedding ring, was discarded and a hasty marriage was performed between the bride-to-be and her new-found lover. The victimized would-be husband is to be congratulated on his narrow escape. The bride was an assistant to a "beauty doctor" and is described as a good looking damsel—with both syllables accented.

## SUNSHINE

### NO SPANISH COLORS FOR HAITIAN GENERAL

During the reign of Emperor Soulouque in Haiti one of his genedal's wrote to an eminent oculist in Paris for a glass eye. The oculist flattered himself that a successful eye would secure for him one of the Haitian crosses; so he devoted himself to the production of a work of art.

Six months elapsed. Then a small box reached him from Haiti. A cross glistened in his imagination, but, to his horror, within the folds of cotton was his work of art. A letter accompanied the box.

"Sir," it ran, "the eye you forwarded to me is of a tint that resembles that of the Spanish flag, and I am too patriotic to wear any but the colors of my country."

The oculist proceeded at once to the admiralty; there ascertained the colors of the Haitian bag, and at once manufactured a scarlet and green eye, which he forwarded at the earliest opportunity.

### SPLENDID, BUT—

William Mitchell, former assistant chief of the air service, said on the Reliance:

"The governmnet insists that tere's nothing wrong with our governmental airplanes; it piles proof on proof; and then some accident gives the game away.

"It reminds me of a railroad restaurant. The eggs are dated there. Yes, the date of its laynig is stamped on every egg. A splendid thinb, but—

"A traveler went into this reseaurant one night and asked for eggs. The waiter said:

"'I'm sorry, sir, but today' eggs are all gone. If you don't mind the date, though, I could give you a couple of tomorrow's.'"

### INFORMATION CAME AS A SHOCK

It had been his first trip in an airplane. After 30 minutes in the ozone in which the ship had made a few slips in the air waves that aroused a queer feeling in the region of the solar plexis, they had landed.

"And what are your names?" he asked, addressing the pilots.

"Mine's Aretz and his is Hutton," one replied, and then added, "I'm not the regular pilot—was just flying for a little practice and experience."

"You're not the regular pilot! So help me Hannah," the passenger ejaculated. "Well, I owe you a debt of gratitudt for not imparting that information when we were 2600 feet up—and slipping. I'd have jumped out sure. I thought the ship was in the hands of veterans."

### WHAT IT REALLY MEANT

Watson—No, you'll never know what real happiness is until you are married.

Wilkins—Is that so?

Watson—It's the truth. And then it will be too late for you to appreciate it.

### FINE RAIMENT BARRED

Notice posted in a Swiss hotel: "Strange gentlemen will to please not to dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the souls of the maid folk and no work is resulted. Humbly asked."

### GRANDFATHER'S QUIP

Joshin' Joe Jopples' grandson is a-studyin' to be an attorney and every time the boy picks up one of his text-books the old wag accuses him of takin' the law in his own hands.

### SECOND-HAND MAN

Elaine—I think your fiance is wonderful. I wouldn't mind marrying him myself.

Esther—All right, dearie; I'll let you know when I've finished with him.

### ON A CREDIT BASIS

"Well, and how's business?"

"Going like clockwork."

"Tick, tick, tick—eh?"

### HIS AFFLICTION

"I see the doctor attending him again. What's he got "

"Money."

### THE UTILITARIAN

Florist—How many roses do you want, miss?

Bride—Oh, just about enough for two.

### JUST AT TIMES

Guest—Does the roof always leak like this?

Country Hotel Clerk—Nope. Only when it rains.

### UNEXPECTED

"What would you do if you were in my shoes?"

"Turn them in for a new pair."

It is doubtful if you ought to make others miserable in order to do them good.


# CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.



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

*"LONG DISTANCE, PLEASE"*

**British Columbia Telephone Company**


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

### MIRACULOUS CURES ARE ATTRIBUTED TO STONE

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CACHE OF $50,000 IN GOLD IN THE FRASER CANYON

VICTORIA.—The existence of a cache of at least $50,000 in gold in the canyon of the Fraser river above Yale was revealed to deputy minister of public works, Patrick Philip, by Jason G. Allard of New Westminster, who was born at Fort Langley eighty years ago and who as a boy lived at Fort Yale.

When the gold rush of 1858 took place to the Fraser river Mr. Allard said an old Indian chief and a white man commenced business transporting miners up the river. The white man, named Insley, had one canoe and he amassed a fortune of $3,000 in a short time. The Indian chief operated three canoes and as the rival canoe men made the same charge to the miners the native must have amassed a much larger fortune than the white man. The chief canged all his money into twenty dollar gold pieces and buried it. He died suddenly and shortlp after his wife went blind, and although she tried to locate the hidden wealth, not knowing where it was hidden, she could not do so. The money is still buried some place in the Black Canyon.

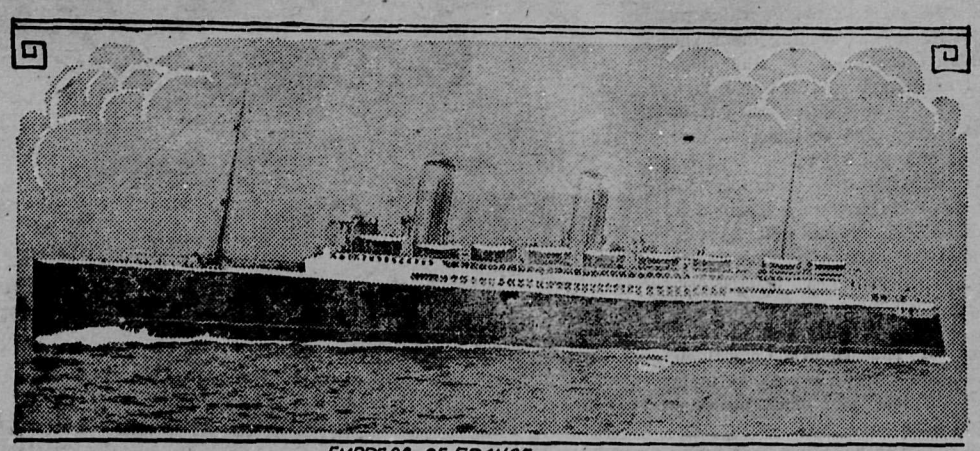
### POPULAR, OF COURSE

First Youth—Do you find yourself popular with the girls?

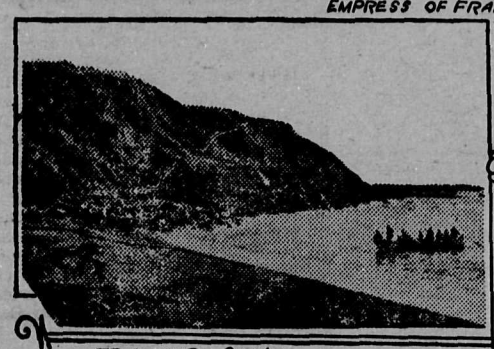
Second Youth—Oh, yes; I own a car..

A baby can be good company without understanding a word you say.

# Empire's Smallest Island Asks for Help



EMPRESS OF FRANCE



TRISTAN DA CUNHA

BEACH SCENE, TRISTAN DA CUNHA

From King George and Queen Mary down to the lowliest of their subjects throughout the Empire, interest has been excited in the distant and isolated island of Tristan Da Cunha in the South Atlantic by the voyage of the Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of France on its first African-American cruise in the course of which the vessel will touch at the island. Hardly one ship in a twelvemonth comes anywhere near the island and the advent of one which carries with it every facility of modern luxury is an event which will certainly be unique.

The 140 inhabitants of Tristan Da Cunha will have a treat in store since presents have poured in to the offices of the I. O. D. E. for them. These include timber and nails which are being sent on the recommendation of Captain S. Vint, old-time mariner who lives in Montreal and who recalls days when he sailed near the island and the inhabitants put off in boats and begged for wood and copper nails. Other gifts are books, magazines, clothing, gramophones and records and particularly a powerful radio set which will keep them in contact with the outside world.

No ships can dock at the Island and the Empress on her passage across the 3773 miles of ocean that separates Buenos Ayres and Cape Town will stop about half way within sight of the island and will raft to its inhabitants the gifts of the outside world. This will be done about the last week in February.

The people are self-governing and self-supporting. The men are daring seamen and clever carpenters and masons, but there is a touch of the primitive about the picturesque bullock-carts and the cottages built of huge blocks of stone. High cliffs circle the lonely island and are pierced with ravines, the walls rising like ramparts from the sea to a height of over 1,000 feet. They are topped by a central cone that stands out amid the surrounding cliffs at a height of 7,640 feet, snow-capped and symmetrical as the Peak of Teneriffe. The island has only been in continual occupation since 1817, although discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese Admiral Da Cunha.

# HINTS FOR MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

By Erwin Greer

### GLYCERINE BEST AND CHEAPEST ANTI-FREEZE

Many car owners are under the impression that all the winter protection necessary is to fill the radiator with some antifreeze solution. Which is not so. However, the following should interest every man that drives a car during the winter.

In order to compare glycerine with alcohol under actual service conditions, the following test was conducted by engineers of the National Glycerine service. A number of cars, both of the water pump and the thermo-syphon circulating systems, were filled with a 35 per cent by volume solution of alcohol. These were then used under normal operating conditions and samples of the cooling liquids were analyzed periodically to see whether there was any loss of either glycerine or alcohol. Temperatures during the test ranged between 5 degrees below and 50 degrees above zero.

A loss of denatured alcohol of 35 per cent by volume solution proved to be about four-fifths of a quart per 100 miles of driving.

A loss of distilled glycerine of 35 per cent by volume solution was practically zero. About 1-100 of a gallon was lost per 100 miles, due apparently to some of the liquid splashing up into the over-flow tube. However, this small loss is negligible.

An examination of the cars in which glycerine had been used showed them to be in good condition Neither the hose connections nor the metal parts had in any way suffered.

In a car with a radiator holding three gallons, which is to be protected against zero weather, about a gallon of either glycerine or alcohol must be added. Assuming that alcohol is used, and that the car is run 100 miles a week, four-fifths to a quart of alcohol will have to be added each week to replace evaporation. This will amount to four and one-fourth gallone during the course of the winter. Thus, with a gallon originally added, a total of about five and one-fourth gallons will be required for the winter to do the work that could have been done by a gallon of glycerine.

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A paradise for the outside camper will be ready next summer when the government finishes the new camp ground in the Rocky Mountains Park within half a mile of Banff, on Tunnel Mountain. The camp, which on its old site last July accommodated 11,553 persons, is specially popular among prairie farmers between seeding time and harvest. Charge is only a dollar for a party for three weeks, and running water, garbage removal, dinner shelters, electric light and even pay telephones are provided for campers.

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Around ten thousand snowshoers and their friends will visit Montreal on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Snowshoers' Association to be held in Montreal February 3-6. The convention is international in scope since it takes in the American Snowshoers' Association with over 1,500 members in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, while there are also representatives from the Manitoba Snowshoers' Association and local bodies from all over the province of Quebec.

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Making his second visit to Canada in 14 years, Seymour Hicks, noted British actor, with his wife, the equally well-known English stage favorite, Ellaline Terriss, and their daughter Betty, with a company of 26, arrived at Halifax this month, played a week there and three days at Saint John as the opening phase of a four months' tour that will embrace the whole Dominion to Victoria and back. Mr. Hicks travelled C.P.R. and will continue his tour May 5.

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The increased buying power of the Canadian people and the surplus funds in their possession for investment in the last few years is accounted for by the increased production of the Dominion, substantial increments having been recorded since 1923 and a new record made, according to estimates, in 1927. The value of gross production in Canada in 1923 was $4,946,000,000; in 1924 it was $5,263,000,000; in 1925 $5,599,000,000 in 1926 $5,656,241,624 and in 1927, according to the estimate of the "Financial Post," $5,755,795,700. Production in 1927 exceeded that of 1926 by approximately $100,000,000 and that of 1923 by $809,000,000. Agriculture accounted for $1,060,387,100; forestry $489,405,000; fishing $59,291,000; trapping $16,789,600; mining $262,750,000; electric power $108,195,000; construction $398,800,000, and manufactures $2,760,700,000.

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"Professor, can you see how short that terrible woman is wearing her skirts?"

"No, doggoned, these glasses need readjusting."

### PLANT PROTECTORS FOR EARLY VEGETABLES

Plant protectors carry plants through cold snaps and thus enable growers to take advantage of the early growing weather.

For two years various types of plant protectors have been tried with cantaloupes at the Summerland experimental station, sta ting about April 20. No frost occurred after that hate in eithe year, therefore no direct information on protection against frost is available. Nevertheless the results indicate that sufficient earlier maturing cantaloupes can be obtained to make the use of protectors p ofitable.

Two types have proved satisfactory. One is a transparent paper prepared by the sulphuric acid process and sold in sheets 16 by 18 inches. A piece of wire twofeet long is arched over the plant. The paper is placed over this and the edges covered with soil to hold the paper in place. The other type is sold in the form of a hemispherical cap with a projecting edge. It is made of opaque paper treated with paraffin. A setter is supplied for placing these in position. This type is more convenient to use but the initial cost is greater. No appreciable difference in results was observed. The high temperature produced beneath the protector dries out the soil very quickly. Where irrigation by the furrow method is used it is sometimes difficult to get the required moisture to the seed bed for germination. This may be overcome by planting in a depressionlevel with or below the bottom of the irrigation furrow. A small slit should be made on one (preferably the north) side to allow for a movement of air after the plant is nicely started. The protectors are left in place until danger of frost is past. The opening is gradually enlarged and the plant allowed to grow out through it. With cantaloupes the earliest fruits have been obtained by using transplanted plants for protectors. Those set out when the soil temperature had risen to 50 degrees F. matured earlier than those set out one and even two weeks before.—W. M. Fleming, Summerland Experimental Station.

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**"The collection this morning," observed the vicar, "will be taken on behalf of the arch fund, and not, as erroneously pinted in the service papers, on behalf of the arch-fiend."**

### SMALL FRUITS FOR THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DRY BELT

The interior valleys of British Columbia are, as a whole, less suited to berry production than are the more humid sections along the coast. Nevertheless there are numerous commercial plantations in the Salmon Armstrong and Kootenay districts, while the results of experiments at the Summerland experimental station indicate that even in the driest areas of the province quite a variety of small fruits may be grown with a fair measure of success. Given the right varieties there seems no reason why the tree fruit sections should not produce at least enough berries to supply the local demand.

The strawberry is probably the most local of all the berries in its adaptation to soil and climate. The Magoon, which is admirably suited to conditions at the coast, has not proved so well adapted to the intense sunshine and low humidity of the southern Okanagan. However, several other varieties,such as Magic Gem, Clark, Parsons and Van Sant have been grown to advantage in various parts of the dry belt. No matter what the variety, success with strawberries under semi-arid conditions is dependent largely upon maintenance of a uniform supply of moisture and a high state of fertility in the soil.

Raspberries also require careful irrigation and special attention to enrichment of the soil, an annual application of well rotted manure being advisable. The Cuthbert is still the standard of quality, but several new introductions promise severe competition from the standpoint of vigor, hardiness and productivity. The Viking, an origination of the Vineland experimental station, is extdemely vigorous and produces fruit of large size and high quality. The Minnesota fruit breeding station is responsible for another introduction called Latham, which combines large size good quality with exceptional hardiness.

Trailing blackberries such as the Loganberry and the Leucretia dewberry require to be laid on the ground and protected from winter injury in most interior districts. The vines may be covered completely with earth or a mulch of loose strawy meterial. A certain amount of labor is involved, but this will not deter those who have once experienced the joy of sampling a luscious dewberry picked from the vine in a fully ripened condition.

Less care is required for the production of currants, for these are very hardy. They thrive best, however, when planted in rich, cool soil. Every orchardist should have a few bushes of Boskoop Giant (black) and Perfection (red) in his kitchen garden where the soil is fertile and a plentiful supply of water is available. Nor should the lowly gooseberry be forgotten. Poorman and Clark are two new varieties which appear to combine the high quality of the European type with the resistance to mildew characteristic of the American sorts.—R. C. Palmer, Summerland Experimental Station.

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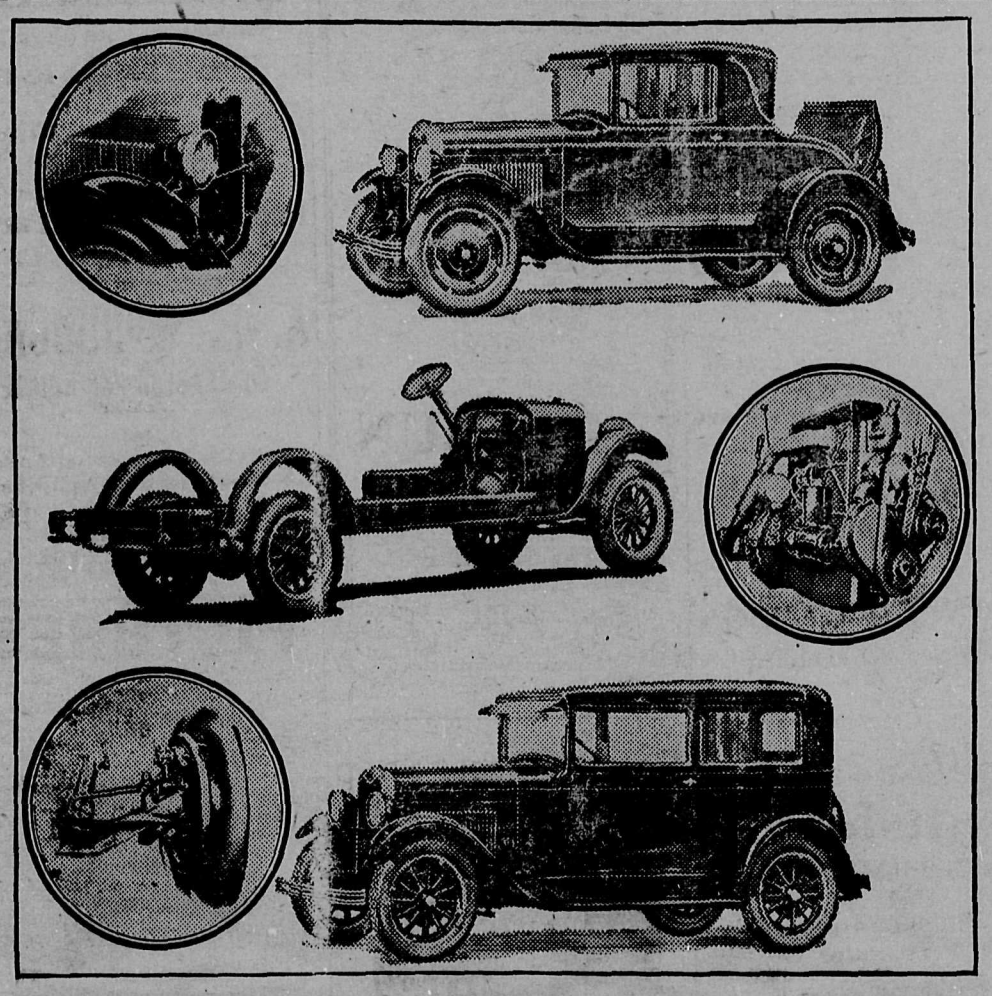
### LIKE FATHER LIKE SON

Teacher—Johnnie, what does'note' meam?

Proverbial Johnnie—It means girl.

Teacher—What makes you think that, Johnnie?

Proverbial Johnnie—Well, the other day the nurse comes in and says to pa, "It's a girl," and pa says,"That's a h— of a note."



**That the interest aroused in the New Chevrolet has been well merited is indicated by these first photographs of this latest addition to the light car field. The smart sport cabriolet, with its folding seat and disc wheels, is shown in the upper right-hand photograph. In the centre is the sturdy Chevrolet one-ton truck chassis, while at the lower right is the coach model, the body of which is five inches longer than formerly. Insets are: upper left, the massive new radiator and heavy full crown fenders; right, the powerful and clean-cut motor of the new line, with two-port exhaust and complete enclosure; lower left, a view of one of the four-wheel brakes. The New Chevrolets, which are to be reduced in price, are to be available at once. They are longer and roomier than previous models.**

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Lumbago Colds Neuritis Neuralgia
Headache Pain Toothache Rheumatism

**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

Safe → Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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

**BEER is a most wonderful tonic for all who are overworked and those who are run-down because of weak impoverished blood. There is no tonic in the world like good pure beer.**

**Being rich in the food elements of choicest Barley Malt, combined with the tonic properties of golden hops, it quickly aids nature in restoring both mind and body to normal health and strength.**

SILVER SPRING BREWERY LTD.
Victoria. B.C.

Brewers and Bottlers of the famous
SILVER SPRING BEER
For sale at Government Liquor Stores and Beer Parlors.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

# THE CITY

George Gardner of Curlew, Wash., is a patient in the Grand Forks hospital.

Rev. W. J. Silversmith, of the Anglican church, Visited Nelson this week.

The Greenwood hockey team de feated Grand Forks by a score of 2 to 0 at Greenwood last Saturday night.

The veterans of the city will hold a memorial service at the cenotaph in front of the post office at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, weather permitting.

The latest advises from the coast are to the effect that Counsel McDiarmid has decided to take the Grand Forks-West Kootenay Power & Light Company power dispute case into the courts.

The Court of revision for the Kettle River assessment district was held in the court house in this city yesterday, Judke R. G. Keys of Penticton presiding. Assessor Brown and Deputy Assessor James Kerr were also present. Only two appeals from the immediate vicinity of this city came before the court.

The largest crowd that has assembled at the Liberal association's card parties this season was present in the Liberal room on First street on Wednesday evening. Miss Hilda Smith won the ladies' prize, and J. Hunter succeeded in capturing the gentlemen's prize. The consolation prizes were won by Mrs. Killam and E. C. Henniged. Tempting refreshments were served after the games, and all had an enjoyable time.

Supplies of serum that is a perfect antidote for rattlesnake poison have been distributed by the provincial government throughout the Okanagan valley. This step was decided on following the race with death taken by United States citizens who tried to save a Vernon schoolboy after he was bitten by a huge rattler last summer. Orders to provincial police are that in case of a call they must commandeer the fastest means of transportation and even drop criminal investigation work in the cause of humanity. Authorities have been advised where the serum is available in each district.

### GOOSE RAISING ON THE FARM

Goose raising is a very profitable side line for the farmer. Essentials to success in this line of poultry farming are proper selection of breed and breeding stock, and free range with an abundance of succulent green food.

The breeds of geese recommended for the farmer are Toulouse, Embden or African. Experiments conducted at the experimental farm, Ottawa, have proven that the Toulouse is the most desirable breed.

Select one male and two or three good strong females in the autumn and confine the small flock in a suitable house during the winter months. Have all other geese removed from the building if you are making up a new mating.

Feed young geese moderately during the winter months on grain of good quality. About half of the food given during the time snow is on the groound should be green food such as clover or alfalfa hay which has been cut green, well cured and stored so as to preserve the leaves. Geese take very kindly to green food and it provides bulk to the ration and assists in keeping the birds from getting over-fat over winter,

A little extra feeding in early March will stimulate egg production. Laying should commence about March 15, providing the spring is beginning to open up. Gather the eggs regularly and keep them in a moderate temperature of about 50 degrees.

When the goose becomes broody give her about ten eggs and put the eggs daily daily after the 14th day. balance under hens. Moisten the The period of incubation is 31 days. During that time feed and water the broody birds regularly. Do not disturb the goose at hatching time.

Leave the young brood alone for about two daays after hatching. Place a green sod near the nest to induce them to start feeding of their own accord. Water should also be provided in a shallow pan. Give the goslings moist bread crumbs for the first few feedings and then start with moist mash. Equal parts cornmeal, barley meal, bran and shorts make an excellent mixture.

Feed the goslings about five times daily for the first month, then three times daily. Good succulent pasture should always be availabble if geese raising is to be made profitable.

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

**1500 CLUB OF GRAND FORKS AND DISTRICT**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of The Fifteen Hundred Club of Grand Forks and District will be held on Wednesday, February the Fifteenth, in the City Hall, on First Street, Grand Forks, B. C., at Eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of the presetation of reports, election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

Dated at Grand Forks, Feb. 6th, 1928

GEO. H. HULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

# Diseases of Fruit in Storge

FRUIT diseases may be classified roughly into orchard and storage troubles. Storage diseases take a serious toll each year, thus reducing the supply of an exceedingly valuable food and thereby increasing its cost to the consumer. In the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, where transportation figures prominently in the fruit industry, it is largely upon storage principles that fruits arrive at their destination in a sound and acceptable condotion The losses attending improper storage are felt ultimately by the consumer, while the responsibility rests largely with those in charge of storing the fruit.

The presence of disorders in stored fruits may have been predetermined by conditions occurring in the orchard. They may have been caused by parasitic action on the egect of unfavorable conditions upon the fruit both in the growing state and in storage. Fruits decay in storage because of the action of fungi and bacteria. There may be parasites capable of causing disease in the orchard, and often partially decayed fruit s placed in storage. The diseases known as bitter-pit, water-core, and scald are due to abnormal conditions and are called nonparasitic diseases. These are common storage disorders and control must be worked out according to the requirements of each disease. Likewise conditions appearing as blemishes in the orchard may be influenced by storage facilities to increase enormously and pave the way for severe rotting and a subsequent spread of infection throughout the stored crop.

In storage the most prolific cause of rot can be attributed to nonparasitic fungi and bacteria which are excluded when the skin of the fruit remains unbroken, and the "bloom" on the surface is carefully preserved but quickly cause decay once they have gained an entrance. Much of the loss resulting from this is brought about by careless handling in picking and packing, so it is important to eliminate these factors and thus afford protection from wounds and bruises.

Control of fruit diseases in storage depends largely upon the care with which spraying was practised during the growing season. This is illustrated in the appearance of the well known "pink mould" which is the chief secondary rot of apples and is associated with the apple scab. Control of this rot in storage depends upon the control of scab in the field.

### THE CHEAP GUY

Mrs. Fuddle—They say your father was a mariner.

Mrs. Muddle—Yes, one who trod the puarter deck.

Mrs. Fuddle—The quarter deck! Why, he certainly was a cheap guy, my dear

### But He Will

"I hear you have got a job in a bank. I suppose that was because you knew the banker."

"Well, it was probably because the banker didn't know me."

### Unmanned

Mrs. Jones—I hear that Passe is a wreck from losing the man she expected to marry?

Mrs. Smith—It's completely unmanned her, my dear.

### BACKING A LOSER

Little Willie was meeting his grandfather for the first time.

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

"What does that mean?" asked Willie.

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

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

There is always an opportunity for a man who wants to make speeches.

Deeds are males, words females are.—Davies.

# HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

### NO CHILD NEED DIE OF DIPHTHERIA

In Canada, during the year 1926, there occurred 922 deaths from diphtheria. This represents a tremendous amount of suffering, both bodily and mental, the loss of precious lives and the physical damaging of many that recovered; in addition, the resultant expense might be mentioned.

This is a deplorable condition when it is realized that we know as much, if not more about diphtheria than we do of any other disease. The germ that causes it is known, its method of spread is understood, there is a specific cure for it and, best of all, there is a satisfactory and effective means of prevention.

The question that naturally arises is that if such be the case, why do so many cases and deaths continue to occur The answer to this question is that whilst we have a cure and a preventive, they are not being used by everyone, and until they are cases and deaths will continue to occur.

Diphtheria antitoxin is a specific cure if given, in sufficient amount, on the first day of the disease. Deaths occur when this is not done. Cure depends upon securing prompt treatment. The usual reason for delay is that parents wait until tomorrow to see if the child is better before calling the doctor.

Injections of diphtheria toxoid (Anatoxine-Ramon) or of toxin-antitoxin will develop, in the individual injected, a resistance to diphtheria (immunity), similar to the resistance developed amongst those who recover from an attack of the disease. As diphtheria deaths occur chiefly amongst children of preschool age, these children should be immunized or protected against diphtheria. Diphtheria can be stamped out by immunization. No cases or deaths will occur amongst those immunized.

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

### METALIZED CLOTH SPELLS RUIN FOR THT TAILORS

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Gloom held forth in the London tailor shops today, despite the fact that the day was the sunniest of the pear. The sad outlook was caused by the annoucement tha "metalized" suits that won't wear out were possibilities of the future. Demonstrations of the new metalization process were given by W. I. Einstein, said to be related to Professor Einstein of relativity fame. They were attended by many scientists, who saw suitings and other materials which it was claimed would last a lifetime.

### ATTENTION, REALTORS

Mode Wineman, globe trotter, and of the University of Chicaog, was boosting the wonderful climatic conditions of California, and Pasadena, in particular, to an easterner.

"And you mean to say that in Pasadena you have 365 days of sunshine a year?" asked the easterner, incredulously.

"Exactly so," replied Mr. Wineman "and that's a mighty conservative estimate" ..... .... .....

Dentist—Am I hurting you?

Smart Patient—Oh, no; I make it a rule to groan twenty minutes a day for my health.

### All Set

"Of course, young man," said the girl's father, "you know that my daughter has always had a good home."

"Yes, sir," beamed the suitor. "I believe that it will prove entirely satisfactory."

### THE WISE FRIEND

Once upon a time—and not very long ago—there was a brother and sister who had a friend. A very special friend he was, who told them stories about men who flew through the skies over far-flung of the earth; of boys and girls who had thrilling and mysterious adventures; of others who had most unusual situtions confront them, yet managed to come through their tests with steadfast and courageous hearts; of wild animals in deep jungles—how they lived, hunted, and died. Such a host of things did their good friend tell them of, and how interestingly he told them!

Came the time when the friend moved away to another. Brother and sister were saddened by his going, for they knew they would miss his cheery smile and the wonderful stories and amusing anecdotes he was so fond of telling them. Then one day the postman brought them a letter rom their friend, in which he told them he was sending them The Youth's Companion so t hat they would not forget him, and that in it they would find just the sort of stories they had so much enjoyed hearing him tell.

And sure enough, a day or two later the magazine arrived, and brother and sister found that it truly did have just such wonderful stories of adventure and sport andmystery, and just such jokes as they loved so well. And every time that a new number of The Youth's Companion arrived, they wrote a note to their friend and told hom much pleasure the magazine gave them.

You, too, may have just that same pleaseure, or give that pleasure, by means of a subscription to The Youth's Companion. Subscribers will receive:

1. The Youth's Companion—12 big monthly ishues in 1928, and
2. Two extra numbers to new subscribers ordering within 30 days
   All for only $2.
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### NOTICE

NORMAN McDONALD, Claude McDonald, Nellie McDonald, Flora McDonald and Kate McDonald, Sons and Daughters, respectively, of the late Peter McDonald, formerly of Nelson, B C., are hereby requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Official Administrator,
Prince Rupert, B. C.

### MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and inclusive of Saturday the Seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1928, for the following described valuable farm property viz;

Lots 4 and 6 and the N. ½ of Lot 3, of District Lot 500 Group 1, D. D. Y. D., Map No. 77, comprising Twenty-five (25) Acres

This desirable property is located on a good road a out one mile from the city of Grand Forks, B. C.

The soil is a rich loam, all well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, fifteen (15) acres of which are planted in orchard in good condition.

Erected on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, packing house and 3 poultry houses.

Terms 20 per cent cash, with balance spread over a term of years, not exceeding 15, in manner to suit the purchaser, with interest at seven per centum (7 p.c.) per annum.

For further Particulars, apply to:

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

or to

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD,
Parliament Buildings,
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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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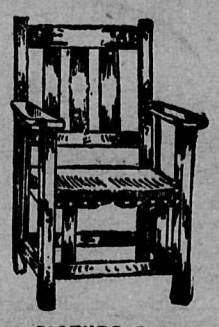

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