THE GRAND FORKS SUN

29th Year—No. 19 | "Tell me what you Know is true, I can guess as well as you." | Friday, March 7, 1930 | LOCAL WEATHER: Mild and sunshine during week.

More Effective Marketing Act Is Advocated

In dealing with the recent B. C. F. G. A. annual meeting in Vancouver and the passage of the resolution asking for amendments to the Produce Marketing Act, the February issue of the O. K. Bulletin says;

"The support that was extended to the proposal for centralized pools apparently met with the approval of those who were prepared to strongly support the work of the Committee during the past season, as a step forward, and also met with the approval of a considerable percentage of those who were prepared to offer criticism of past operations of the Committee in the belief that the present proposal would obviate the trouble that had been the result of creating a feeling of a lack of confidence on their part in the past.

There is a disposition on the part of those opposing the proposed amendment to base that opposition on the supposition that the proposal is a radical amendment to the Produce Marketing Act. This in our opinion is not the case. It is simply providing a more effective method of arriving at what the Produce Marketing was intended to do, rather than the method which has been followed in the past and which is proven to be at least partially ineffective; and, it is pretty hard to escape the conclusion that those who are opposing the amendment are not favorable to having put into effect the true principle of this legislation. What was the situation which brought about the Produce Marketing Act? It was one wherein through internal competition, domestic markets were being continually demoralized, due to the efforts on the part of all shippers to obtain the maximum advantage of those markets and to escape with the minimum of shipments to export markets which very often were unfavorable, and to also escape the possibility of having certain quantities of fruit left on their hands which had to be dumped or sold at sacrifice prices, knowing that if such were the case, the entire loss would fall on the individual shipper and be passed by him through to the growers who were supporting him; and there was always the incentive on the part of the shipper to obain by various means—usually by cutting prices—the maximum distribution in the better markets.

"The intention of the Act and the powers of the Committee have been clearly set forth on many occasions; they have the power to establish certain prices for certain markets and to establish certain quantities that each shipper can supply to those markets, but the one weakness in the proposition has been that incentive to obtain maximum advantage of the better markets has never been removed, and it is an incentive so powerful that it is impossible for any committee to establish rules and regulations and have them followed to the extent that is necessary in order to obtain the benefits of the legislation. The strongest argument in favor of the present proposition is that it removes the biggest factor which is today working against the successful operation of control. If the intention of the legislation is carried out, the result would be that each individual shipper would market his proportion of any product in each of the various markets, and if this is accomplished, it must result in each shipper receiving approximately the same returns for a like commodity. It will mean that in any particular period in the marketing of fruit crop, each individual shipper would still have on hand the same percentage of the total, and would be carrying the same percentage of the costs of depreciation of the product and storage as was his just burden.

"Up to the present time, this result has not been accomplished, which simply means that the intention of the act has not been carried out, and it is quite evident now that the only possible way to carry out the intention of the Act is by some method of pooling. This does not necessarily mean that each commodity will be thrown into the one general provincial seasonal pool, as this would be unfair to certain producers. There is no reason why districts having season advantages should not still maintain those advantages, and there is no reason why districts which, as districts, have geographical advantages cannot still retain these; and there is no reason why individual shippers who through possibly additional cost have been able to develop certain channels of distribution could not still retain any of the advantages in returns that these channels afford; and we believe that if this proposition is given a fair trial and the working out of the details approached in a sufficiently broad manner, it can be shown at the end of the year that it has resulted in a better average return to the grower and has not worked a hardship on any individual shipper or any body of producers.

"It has been stated that this is a movement to force all tonnage through the Associated Growers or Sales Service; this is not the case. These two organizations would not be entitled to any further consideration than was extended either to them or any other shipper; and the proposed arrangement is simply a step forward towards a more effective measure of controlled distribution.

"We do not doubt but that the great majority of the growers would be heartily in favor of the proposal; there is a danger, however, that the minority might be much more active in their opposition than the majority in their approval, and, for this reason, it is necessary that all those who are favorable to the proposition should use whatever influence they can extend towards having the proposition well received by the legislature at Victoria in order that an amendment that will effectively provide for the proposal may be obtaned."

CANADA CONTINUES BEST CUSTOMER OF THE UNITED STATES

Canadian imports from the United States in 1029 made a gain of 8 per cent over the 1928 valuation. Imports from the United States in 1929 were valued at $803,607,000 and this increase which corresponds to a six per cent gain in imports from all countries combined, was in spite of a sharp decline in the December figures, which were 14 per cent lower than the valuation recorded for the last month of 1928.

Imports from the United Kingdom during 1929 were 2 per cent larger than in 1928 and from all countries of he British Empire, slightly more than 1 per cent higher. A larger gain for the year is recorded for Germany. Imports from France declined 6 per cent but the share of Japan increased by 4 per cent.

Exports from anada to the States during 1929 were $522,585,000, also maerially larger than in 1928, the gain of 6 per cent being accounted for largely in the metal group, although newsprint, among other commodities, registered a higher valuation also. The Dominion's exports to all countries, however, declined by 12 per cent in consequences of lower wheat shipments which were responsible for a 35 per cent drop in exports to the United Kingdom. December exports to the United States also declined, the valuation of $37,360,000 being 16 per cent under the December 1928 figure.

OLIVER GROWERS GET 80 CENTS FOR JONATHANS

OLIVER, March 6.....Fair prices were received by local growers from the Oliver Cooperative on the Jonathan pool deal just closed. An average price of 72 cents has been paid the growers, with the usual rebates still to come. These should bring the final average figures for Jonathans in the neighborhood of 80 cents. Prices on the pools were: Fancy large, 73 cents; Fancy medium, 89 cents, and C.L., 53 cents..

MAKES THREAT TO COMMIT SUICIDE; FATE STRIKES HER

TORONTO, March 5—Placing an insulated wire loosely around her throat in the cellar of her home here last night, Mrs. Florence Stead, 26, pretended she was about to commit suicide in an effort to frighten the man with whom she had been living. Fate, however, stepped in and she was striken and died instantly from an unknown cause.

MORPHINE VALUED AT $500,000 IS SEIZED NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 5—Morphine valued at $500,000 was seized on a pier in the north river leased line last night. The drug was in two trunks, apparently owned by a first class passenger arriving on the liner Ile de France, who left the vessel a few minutes before the seizure. No arrests were made.

A Perfect Masterpiece

The report of a reduction in the electric power rate to the city of Grand Forks, as printed in the Vancouver Daily Province, is a perfect masterpiece of a jumble of meaningless words. If the correspondent, after taking nearly two weeks in which to write fifteen lines, can not produce a better sample of the English language, he should write his articles in his native tongue and then employ a competent translator.

Canada leads the world in the largest farmers' co-operative society—The Western Wheat Pool.

B.C. Budget Is Given to The House

VICTORIA, March 4—The province will have a surplus of $42,831 in the next fiscal year Hon. W. C. Shelly announced this afternoon in delivering the annual budget. Estimated revenue is placed at $28,115,546 and estimated expenditure at $28,072,715, both figures being the largest on record.

The minister announced it was impossible to reduce taxation, due chiefly to the loss of $19,500,000 owing to the entire lack of a constructive land policy. He indicated the problem of handling the present land situation was one of the chief matters engaging the attention of the government.

High lights of the budget included an increase from three to five cents in the asoline tax; new tax on oil fuel which will raise $500,000 in new revenue and promote the sale of B.C. coal.

Eight million dollars will be borrowed to finance road and bridge construction. A loan of slightly more than $500,000 will be necessary to pay the deficits of former governments.

Reversion to the crown of impoved lands on account of tax arrears is a problem of growing seriousness. This is partly respo sible for the annual cash loss of 31,000,000.

Assets amounting to $24,000,000 were written off, due chiefly to revaluation of the Sumas and South Okanagan development schemes.

Municipal taxation is regarded as top heavy and unfair in many instances and an entire redistribution will be effected. The municipalities' share of liquor profits will be limited to $1,000,000 and their share of the motor licenses to $570,000, although their one-fifth share of the entire provincial revenue will not be reduced.

Total assets of the province are placed at $165,000,000 with liabilities totalling $11,000,000.

The aggregate municipal debt has increased only $12,000,000 in eight years.

The minister stated that while B.C. cannot embark on any substantial new expenditure without increasing taxation, it must be prepared to spend money for construction work which will return dividends in the future.

The minister also announced a reduction in the wild land tax from 5 to 3 per cent to stem the tide of land reversions to the government, and the imposition of a new tax on personal property outside school districts, in which no school taxes are now levied, in order to provide money needed for school rebates to farmers.

Revenue from the new fuel oil tax will be used to pay the increased debt charges and added costs of curative institutions and asylums.

SHELLY BRINGS SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES IN

VITORIA, March 4.—Supplementary estimates of $437,585 brought down by he government to cover expenditure in the last year not covered in the original estimates passed last session have been introduced by Hon. W. C. Shelly. The sum includes $35,000 to cover increased salaries of civil servants.

FEDERAL ESTIMATES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE FILED IN COMMONS

OTTAWA March 6—Main estimates tabled on Thursday afternoon in the commons include among British Columbia votes the following:

Dominion public buildings, improvements and repairs, $45,000.

Esquimalt—General repairs and improvements at R.C.N. barracks and H.M.C. dockyard, $10,000.

Kimberley—Public building, $18,000.

Trail—Public building, $66,000.

Vancouver—Accommodation for R. C.N.V.R., $11,500; public buildings, improvements, repairs, etc., $17,000; public buildings, to meet one year's interest at 5 per cent on a $400,000 mortgage, $20,000.

Bamfield East—Wharf extension, $7200.

Pitt Meadows—Bonson road wharf, $3300.

Bliss Landing—Rebuilding float, $1500.

Coal Harbor—Wharf, $9000.

Columbia River (below Burton)—Improvement to diversion work, $3,000.

ENTRY OF PROVINCE INTO DOMINION IS TO BE CELEBRATED

VICTORIA, March 6.—The Diamond Jubilee of British Columbia entering Confederation, which is to be celebrated on July 20, 1931, will be fittingly commemorated in Victoria, the Capital city, under arrangements being sponsored by the Victoria posts of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of British Columbia.

The two posts have decided that some appropriate festivities should be conducted to mark the sixtieth anniversary of such a historic and epochal event. A meeting at which representatives of other organizations have been invited to attend has been called for March 24.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHWAYS ACT APPROVED

VICTORIA—Hon. N. S. Lougheed's new highway legislation was endorsed by the legislature on Friday in the teeth of opposition objections to some of the clauses.

One objection was that competition would be killed by the granting of exclusive bus franchises for certain time schedules. It would create monopolies. Mr. Lougheed denied that any monopoly could be created by this legislation, and claimed that the powers sought are necessary for the smooth working of the act. Bus operators themselves approve of this section, he declared.

Development of bus service in country districts would be encouraged, Mr. Lougheed pointed out, by the arrangement under which the tax or license fee will be in ratio to the earnings. This was his reply to the suggestion that the house should set the rates.

The right of the government in classifying arterial roads will be no different than that formerly held in the matter of primary highways, the minister said. This section of the bill has been amended to make it clear that the government will have nothing to do with secondary highways in municipalities. It will deal only with arterial roads and primary highways in organized districts; and of course with all roads in unorganized territory

IRRIGATION AID IS SOUGHT BY COUNCILS

PENTICTON, March 5.—Operating the only municipal-owned irrigation systems in the province, the municipals councils of Penticton and Summerland will send their reeves to Victoria to seek assistance for the maintenance and extension of these services. The two councils held a conference at Summerland when the report of Commissioner Sanford Evans was discussed and his course decided upon.

The action of Summerland and Penticton was prompted by the fact that apparently the government does not at present contemplate extending any measure of assistance towards the two municipal systems although it proposes to relieve the irrigationists in water districts to the extent of 25 per cent of their indebtedness.

It is likely that each municipality will ask for a definite sum towards necessary expenditures now in view. Penticton needs additional reservoir capacity for both Penticton Creek and Ellis Creek systems, while Summerland requires installation of new canal and pipe line works.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR ASKING FOR 'DOLE'

MELBOURNE, March 5.—Australian labor wants the "dole." The Trades Union congress yesterday decided to request the government to finance a scheme of unemployment insurance and also requested that the banking of the country should be nationalized.

SONS OF FREEDOM TO BE SHIPPED TO BRILLIANT

VANCOUVER, March 4.—One hundred members of the Sons of Freedom sect of Doukhobors, 48 women and 52 men, will be released from Oakalla tomorrow and be returned by train to farms near Brilliant.

The prisoners have served six months' sentences for staging nude parades at South Slocan last fall.

The Doukhobors will be escorted from the prison to the Kettle Valley train and will not be allowed to leave the train until it reaches Brilliant.

The cost will be borne by the provincial government.

Altogether 109 Doukhobors were brought to Oakalla last year. One died in prison and eight others were released previously.

Despite reports from Victoria that the Doukhobors would be released this evening, jail officials definitely stated they would not be released until Wednesday evening just prior to the departure of the train.

In addition to paying their railway fares to Kootenay the government will give them sufficient money to buy necessities when they reach their homes. Provincial authorities at Victoria, however, explained that the payment of the fares is not to be taken as a precedent .

GRANBY STOCKHOLDERS APPROVE DEPRECIATION FUND OF $4,000,000

NEW YORK, March 4—Stockholders of the Granby Mining Smelting & Power Company have approved an appropriation of $4,000,000 from current assets to a reserve fund for depreciation and depletion, and authorized the distribution of that amount from time to time as return of capital in in whatever amount and at the discretion of directors.

WestKootenay Secures Pend Oreille Water

VICTORIA, March 3—The West Kootenay Power & Light Company will be given an opportunity to develop the entire flow of the Pend Orielle river, but only on condition that it immediately and permanently supplies the Reeves-McDonald Mining Company with power for all its mineral development at fixed rates.

These rates will be the same which the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company pays the independent East Kootenay Power Company for power to operate the Sullivan mine at Kimberley.

If the Reeves-McDonald Company proceeds to build a refining plant at its mines near he Pend Orielle, then the West Kootenay Company must give it power for this plant at the rate at which it supplies its parent company, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, for the Trail smelter.

This, in effect, is the decision handed down today by the government in the important battle waged here for some months over the control of the Pend Orielle water powers. in announcing it, Premier Tolmie declared he considered it fair to all concerned.

"The arrangement," he said, "assures ful opportunity for the maximum development of the river. It assures the West Kootenay of opportunity to develop the river, while at the same time assuring the Reeves-McDonald Company of ample power for any kind of development which it may wish to undertake. Not only that but the West Kootenay Company must supply this power to the mining company from its existing plants immediately and continue the supply permanently. In addition the arrangemedt is conditional on the power supplied at this time being sold to the Reeves-McDonald at a reasonable rate. For this purpose the rate to be enforced will be that which the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, competitors of the Reeves-McDonald, have to pay at Kimberley in the Sullivan mine this power being purchased from the East Kootenay Power Company..

"More than that, should the Reeves-McDonald company go ahead with the construction of a refining plant, as it proposes, then it must get power for this plant on a reasonable basis and ly quantity desired. To this end, the West Kootenay Power & Light Co. will have to supply power to the proposed refining plant at the same rate which it sells to its associate, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. for the Trail smelter. need hardly say that this rate naturally must be low, as between these two interlocking concerns."

The West Kootenay company has formally agreed to these terms and must proceed with its development on that basis. It has until next August to file its plan for the Pend Orielle scheme. When they are filed the government can accept or reject them. The Reeves-McDonald company has expressed the belief that the West Kootenay company would never go ahead with its plan to dam the entire flow of the Pend Orielle. Now the company has the chance to go ahead with the scheme or not. Should it decide not to do so and file plans for a smaller development, then of course, the remainder of the river's flow will be open to other applicants including the Reeves-McDonald company. All this must be settled before August.

The government's decision, the Premier emphasized was based on three considerations. First, it felt that the river should be developed to its maximum. Secondly, it believed that if the West Kootenay actually had to have this power to make possible the operation of the Consolidated's huge fertilizer plant at Trail, then nothing should be done to prevent a development of a major industry of provincial and national importance. Thirdly, it was decided that no obstacle must be put in the way of the Reeves-McDonald company's development plans. In the premier's opinion, the present arrangement covers all these three points and protects all concerned.

On these conditions the Reeves-McDonald company's present application for power on the Pend Orielle will not be granted at this time.

URGE DRASTIC OVERHAUL IN THE RELIEF BOARD

OLIVER, March 6.—The annual meeting of the Oliver branch of the Canadian Legion went on record ah being unanimous in condemning the recent actions of the Soldier Settlement Board of the Dominion government in serving eviction notices on several soldier settlers in the district, and asking for drastic and revolutionary action in a complete overhauling of the Soldier Settlement Board.

"Hide-bound," "heartless," "unbusinesslike," "unjust" and "unsympathetic" were a few of the terms applied by a number of speakers on the subject to the Soldier Settlement Board.

In order to prevent evictions which are just about to occur, a telegram was despatched to the provincial command of the Canadian Legion at Vancouver to see if any influence could be brought to bear on the headquarters of the Soldier Settlement Board at Ottawa.

MAIDENS OF POLAND EAT EGGS FOR BEAUTY

PARIS.—The maidens of Poland have decided that eggs are the fuel to feed the fires of beauty,and they are eating eggs with enthusiasm. This is because Mlle. Anastasia Zablocka, acclaimed by artists and sculptors as their leading beauty, attributes her good looks in large measure to a diet consisting of eggs, and nothing but eggs. The demand for eggs has now increased to such an extent in Poland that the Federation of Polish Poultry Farmers has given Miss Zablocka an egg of solid gold.

WILL DISPLAY FRUIT AT PRAIRIE FAIRS

CRESTON, March 5. —An effort will be made to stage an exhibit of Creston valley fruits at a number of prairie fairs this year. The board of trade at its monthly meeting decided upon this course as one of its objectives for 1930. A site for a local airport will also be sought. A campaign will be inaugurated to double last year's membership.

DOUKHOBORS SUED ON A CLAIM FOR $30,000 AT COAST

VICTORIA.—An action against the official Doukhobor community, incorporated as the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood Limited, has been instituted in supreme court on behalf of Frederick William Godsal. Mr. Godsal is suing the community for $30,000, which he claims as the balance due on a sale of land, together with costs, interest and "such further action as this honourable court shall deem meet."

ROSSLAND LIFTS BAN ON RATIONED WATER

ROSSLAND, March 6.—Rosslaurers who have been without water for the past few weeks outside of having it for a few hours daily, are now enjoying the use of the water throughout the entire day. The council authorized the full-time service after Mayor Turner had reported that a good supply of water was again reaching the reservoir and that there was ample water stored for fire proteection purposes

BRIDAL PARTY IS DROWNED IN POLAND

WARSAW, March 3—An entire wedding party of thirty persons, including the bride and groom, drowned Sunday in Lake Narogzia, in the Wilmo district, when the ice broke under the weight of their sleighs.

NINE-TON PLANE SETS RECORD

LONDON, March 4—A recent flight from Paris to London made in 95 minutes breaks the record made by a plane flying from London to Paris in 99 minutes at an average of 141 miles an hour. The distance, 200 miles, was made by a British ship carrying 20 passengers and weighing 9 tons. An average speed of 145 miles per hour was maintained.

HUGE DISCREPANCY IN TRADE RETURNS OF U. S. AND CANADA

OTTAWA March 6—There is a discrepancy of almost $55,000,000 between the volume of goods which the United States claims to have sent to Canada in 1929 and the total for the same trade given by the department of trade and commerce here.

The U. S. department of commerce has just issued a report showing a $34 000,000 gain over 1928 for 1929 exports to Canada, with a gross to this country of $948,501,227. Almost simultaneously the Canadian bureau of statistics issued its return for 1029 on trade showing that Canada imported from the States in that year $893,606,685.

The latter figure is the one on which the department of National Revenue based its collections. Either the United States figures are erroneous or there is a serious loophole in the Canadian revenue system. The average duty on all imports is in the neighborhood of 15 per cent so that if $55,000,000 worth of goods shipped in during the year without official check the inference is that the public exchequer is short some $7,500,000 of revenue which it should have received.

Detailed figures from Washington will have to be checked against the Canadian returns before the Customs branch can decide where the error lies.

Canada leads the world per capita in hydro power development.

Canada leads the world in wheat exports.

Saw Murder Of The Late Czar's Family

NEW YORK.—Glen Botkin, son of the personal physician to the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, has written for the New York American Review what he describes as the only first-hand account of the murder of the Russian royal family at Ikhterinburg, on the night of July 17, 1918, by a Bolshevik firing squad.

Botkin's story, he asserts, is the eye-witness version of the massacre told to him by the mysterious "Princess Anastasia," whose arrival in America two years ago created a sensation, which was heightened by the fact that she never gave public confirmation to the claims made by her friends that she was the youngest daughter of the czar and the only survivor of the massacre.

"I not merely believe her to be Anastasia—I know that she is," declares Botkin, whose childhood was spent as a playmate of the czar's children, who accompanied the royal family on the first stage of its exile, and who, since his arrival in America in 1922 has made a livelihood as artist and author. His father was among those slain along with the czar, czarina, Prince Dolgoroukoff, and the grand duchesses.

"She tells in detail of all the events preceding the shooting on the night of July 17, 1918," he relates. "Her last recollection is that she saw the Commisar Rourovsky shoot the emperor through the head. She herself hid behind her sister Olga. Then she heard Olga scream and lost consciousness.

"She came to herself in a peasant cart, traveling along the highway with two men and two women. She was covered with wounds and for a long time remained semi-conscious. Later it was explained to her that the two men were among the Boshevik shooting squad and accompanied the bodies of the victims to the forest. They noticed that Anastasia was alive and in the night preceding the cremation of the bodies stole her and brought her to their farm. From there, taking along their mother and sister, they started on the same night in a cart in a southwestern direction. After weeks of weary traveling they reached Rumania.

"There Anastasia married one of her rescuers and gave birth to a son. Soon afterward her husband, Tchalkowsky, was killed in the streets of Bucharest. Anastasia's son was taken away from her and placed in an orphan asylum, where he is said to have died. Anastasia made her way to Germany, where she wanted to find her god-mother, Princess Irene of Prussia. Arrived in Berlin, she threw herself from a bridge in a fit of despair, but was rescued by the police. Since she refused to answer a single question, she was placed in an insane asylum. It was there that she was recognised by Russian visitors who had known her in childhood. They obtained her release from the asylum in 1922."

At the instigation of his sister who had visited the young woman then known as Madam Tchaikowsky in Berlin, Botkin went abroad in 1925 and was instrumental in bringing Anastasia to New York.

Leeds Oppose Her Fight for Fortune

Here she was received as the guest of Mrs. William B. Leeds, the former Princess Xenia of Greek, a distant cousin of the czar. But later, Botkin charges in the North American Review article, that the Leeds took the side of other distant relatives who were claiming the considerable fortune left by the czar in England, Germany and Finland.

"They readily admitted her [illegible] he says. "But somehow the policy of the imperial family prevailed. Anastasia was not to be officially acknowledged."

Anastasia left the Leeds' Long Island home suddenly, spent a short time in the studio apartment of John R. Colter, New York newspaper man, then found haven for a year with friends in Garden City, L. I., relates Botkin. For the past year she has been living with Miss Annie Burr Jennings, a member of an old New York family, in her suburban home.

COAST COUNSEL DIES IN HOSPITAL

VANCOUVER, March 3—F. A. McDiarmid, 58, one of the best known lawyers in the province, died in a hospital here today after a brief illness.

He was born in Oshawa, Ont., was graduated from Osgoode hall and came to Victoria 20 years age, acting as city solicitor for three years.

He was an authority on municipal and public utilities law and as counsel for Grand Forks was largely responsible for the legislation which gave the provincial water board control over power rates in the province.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930

THE first fruit of the change in the head of our civic government was reaped last week, when Mayor Henniger announced a substantial reduction in the cost electric power to the city. Under the circumstances, the acceptance of the West Kootenay company's offer was undoubtedly a wise act the part of the council, especially as it is highly problematical what the final cost of a civic plant would have been. Such enterprises usually exceed the estimated cost by from 10 to 50 per cent. Then there is the life of the plant and the cost of operation to be taken into consideration' For these reasons the action of the council is to be commended, and we feel sure that the citizens will join The Sun in congratulating the mayor and aldermen on their wisdom in accepting the West Kootenay company's offer.

THE announcement from Ottawa that the government is planning to put a ban on the export of liquor to the United States, seems to be a case of doing unto others as we would like to be done by them. We have never regarded it as a friendly act for one country to license its citizens to break the laws of another country. If the United States should license its entire population to export the Chicago and New York gangsters to Canada, it is highly conceivable that we Canadians would raise a howl that could be heard around the world.

A REQUEST was made at the last meeting of the city council for a guarantee by the city in respect to the costs of the next fall fair. Under certain conditions there would not be much opposition to this request. But during the past few years the fair appears to have controlled by a very small clique and held solely for the purpose of making a little extra business for their selected friends and to give imported fakers and gamblers an opportunity to victimize the local people. If this is to be the nature of the fair next fall, there will certainly be strong opposition to the granting of the guarantee. On the other hand, if the fair is operated with strict impartiality for the benefit of the community as a whole, the guarantee might be favorably considered by most of the ratepayers of the city.

THE Dominion parliament convened ten days ago and this week the session is formally launched upon business. With the possibility of an election in the near future electrifying political life, there was an uncommonly large attendance of members right from the opening uns which announced the arrival of his excellency to declare business under way. Members of the government flout the idea of an appeal to the people at an early date but members, particularly of the other parties, are sure the preparations are going forward. A partial revision of the elections act was put through last session. More was to be done this year and the plan was to print the whole consolidation afer the further amendments were made. This, however, has been reversed and the reprinting is now under way. The map department is busy bronging its supply of electoral maps up to election day requirements. These facts and the legislation foreshadowed in the speech from the throne all tends to support the prophets of an early election. Organization work is well advanced at advanced at headquarters of both Liberal and Conservative Even an ordinary session brings thousands of visitors to Ottawa from all parts of the Dominion. An election year attracts nearly twice as many. Organizations and candidates arrive in droves to study conditions and to receive advice and instructions. This year sees many of the active party workers and many who hope to be candidates alread in the capital, and that fact isnue further significance to the belief that an election is certainly not an impossibility. Some look for dissolution soon after the budget is presented. Others do not think it will come until fall, while still more prophets do not think it will anticipate the empire economic conference which is tentatively booked for fall.

FROM Edmonton comes the word that hte Alberta Federation of Labor wants a prohibitive duty against the dumping of West Virginia coal into Winnipeg and other centers in their efforts to keep Alberta coal out of the eastern markets. The resolution, following on the heels of a discussion of unemployment, was sent to the federal government. The Canadian Horticultural Council has sent to the prime minister another resolution, asking that: "In order that the producers of perishable products in the Dominion may be assured of a market for such uroducts that will allow a fair return on the cost of production, together with a reasonable profit thereon, that the Dominion government be urged to enact legislation, by way of provision for special duty, to prevent the sale in our markets of the products of foreign countries at such prices as will not permit of the said return to producers in this country." Which simply means that they wa ntan anti-dumping duty against fruit and vegetables, and is meant to be a seasonable tariff. The Automobile Dealers' Association also wants duty increased on used cars coming into Canada, to prevent their dumping by American dealers, who can purchase a larger number of cars at lower prices than are available to his Canadian competitor. Again references for increased duty to the tariff board for February include inverted sugar syrups, hair pins, shoe horns, knit needles, cotton yarns and warps and rosins. The Canadian Bean Growers' and Dealers' Association are asking for an increase from 25 cents to $1.20 per bushel in duty on dried beans, which they say cannot at present be grown profitably on account of competition resulting from the use of cheap labor in foreign countries. Applications for reduction in duties include empty gelatin capsules, Wamolue markers, and cotton seed and oil.

IN THE Northcliffe collection at the Ottawa archives one of the collections which immediately attracts the eye and the mind of the visitor is the section of books which belonged to General Wolfe. These books were presented the Dominion archives by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, as part of the Northcliffe collection. They are volumes which belonged to the library of General Wolfe when he was at Blackheath. Twenty-four volumes in the collection were among the books bequeathed to Col. Guy Carleton by Wolfe's will, executed on board the Neptune June 8, 1759. They were taken to Quebec by Col. Carleton when he became governor of Canada and some years later they were presented by him to Surgeon-Major Connolly and through him found their way to Ireland. Two of the volumes have the French arms on the sides and inthe first volume there is a note in the handwriting of Guy Carleton, as follows: "I believe that these volumes were broubht home to England by General Wolfe from Louisburg in 1758, the gift of a distinguished French officer."—G. C. Twenty-two of the volumes have the autograph of Wolfe with the crest of the Wolfe family on the sides. Many of them contain notes and criticisms in the handwriting of the famous general. The bindings are all in a good state of preservation. It is interesting to note that among the collection are books relating to warfare and the histories of nations. One book, which is exceptionally large, is a history of the civil war of France by Ellis Farneworth. One volume of the Naval History of England in all its branches from the Norman conquest 1066-1734, by Thomas Ledia d, seems to have been thoroughly studied. Among the interesting collection are Sully (Duc de) Memoires, 1755; Feuguiere (Lieut.-Gen. le Marquis de) Memoirs, 1756; Soinville (M. leCapt. d'infantrie), 1756, and Dictionnaire (Le Petit), 1746.

THE most serious problem affecting the inte nal government of Canada, the distribution of authority to collect renenues as between the Do minion, the provinces and the municipalities, promises to become a matter of consultation and negotiation between all parties concerned withi nthe present year. The last decade has withnessed a burden piled upon municipalities which, in many instances, is said to be insufferable. The p ovinces have also had demands upon them multiplied to an extent where they are not only unable to come to the rescue of municipalities but where they find it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to meet their own requirements. In fact, the admission is freely made that with revenues now derived from liquor and gasoline sales shut off large deficits would ensue and necessary current expenditures would have to be capitalized. At the last provincial conference in Ottawa the subject was discussed in general terms. Demands for public health services, for education and for highways were cited as three of the principal factors in the impoverishment of provincial treasuries. In each of these ctses a situation had arisen which could not have been contemplated by the Fathers of Confederation when the various of taxation as between provinces and Dominion were fixed. In any one of the provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island, the annual expenditure on highways is larger than for all of Canada in 1867. It is same with health and education, and the burdens of which the provinces complain are reflected with increased intensity in rural municipalities. It has been suggested that the Dominion should divert some of its revenue sources to the relief of the provinces, but the suggestion has not been embraced. With a national debt of over two billions of dollars, there is room to empliy every dollar of revenue legitimately in the federal field and there is also a constant clamor for reduction in, or elimination of, this or that federal tax. At the present time Manitoba is compelled to lift $1,000,000 a year from the load on municipalities, and it may have to be accomplished by reduction in some of the public services. Other provinces reflect the same conditions. The files of the government in Ottawa bristle with general representations on the subject, and it is stated that negotiations are now in progress between some of the provinces to make a common cause of the situation in representations for relief to Ottawa.

ACCORDING to an act of congress on August 29, 1916, the American people are under a solemn promise to give the Philippine islands their complete independence when a stable government is established. Immediate establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, under a plan of progressive autonomy, political and economic, which contemplates withdrawal of United States sovereignty in ten years, is under discussion in Washington. The proposal provides a progressive system of tariff autonomy which would by degrees eliminate all preferential duties between the islands and the United States, reaching 100 per cent in the last year of the experimental decade. The plan under discussion would culminate, if the experiment proved a success, in the complete independence in 1940. When the Philippines are free they must face in theUnited States protected markets and they must be ready to protect their own markets. This cannot be done overnight. If they were given sudden independence they would confront economic chaos. These problems have to be solved before United States sovereignty is withdrawn, according to sponsors of the action now before the house.

A LARGE basket granary, used by Pacific coast Indians to store acorns, one of their chief foods, on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is shaped like a beehive. It is made by twisting willow withes with the leaves left on into a rope-like form, which is then coiled to make the receptacle. here is a mouth in the top with a cover. The granary rests on a platform of poles devised to keep it out of reach of rodents.

THE term "calendar month" is applied either to the months as divided in the Gregorian calendar—such as January, February and March—or to the period between the date of one month and the corresponding date in the succeeding month; as from March 15 to April 15. When the succeeding month does not have a corresponding date the last date of that month is taken; as, from January 30 to February 29.—Pathfinder Magazine.

FUNDAMENTALLY, a Cleveland doctor states, man is a sort of electric storage battery. Bear this in mind, and when, at home, you are being told something you don't care to hear, remark; "My B battery has run down, I guess. You aren't coming in very strong."

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

The following have been gazetted commissioners for taking affidavits under the elections act: B. Lequime and T. A. F. McIntosh of Grand Forks, and R. H McCracken and J. A. Hartley of Phoenix.

F. J. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Heron, left o nWednesday for the east, where he will take a course of study in undertaking and embalming.

W. A. Thrasher, who has been a member of the firm of Woodland & Co. for two years, has severed his connection with the company.

At the bonspiel in Phoenix last Saturday, McInnes' rink won the cup donated by O. B. Smith last year.

Greenwood hockey team won the Boundary league hockey championship.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

ARABIA

THE CALIPH HARUN-AL-RASHID

Religion's gems can ne'er adorn
The flimsy robe by pleasue worn;
Its feeble texture soon would tear,
And give those jewels to the air.

Thrice happy they who seek th' abode
Of peace and pleasure, in their God!
Who spurn the world, its joys despise,
And grasp at bliss beyond the skies.

—Ibrahim Ben Adham.

Health Service

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

TIRED OUT?

We used to hear that the blood got thick or thin in the spring, and so we were told that the tired-out feeling which is not uncommon at that season due to the change in the blood.

Because of this belief, it was customary every spring to indulge in an orgy of so-called spring tonics, with the idea of purifying the blood. Sulphur-and-molasses was the remeddy of choice in the time of our grandparents for the run-down feeling.

The condition does occur, but the reason is not due to any change in the blood. Why does it occur? If we consider for a moment the way many people live during the winter months, we will not be surprised that there is a physical let-down towards spring. How many of your friends secure a reasonable amount of exercise and fresh air in winter? Do they regulate their eating to their lessened activities

For the children, winter is the time for parties and late hours, for the strain of school and eexaminations. Instead of spending most of the day in play out of doors, they are indoors; instead of being active, they sit at desks.

The reason for the tired-out spring feeling is the manner of life we lead during the winter months. Those who do take reasonable care to have fresh air and exercise, who consider their diet, who go to bed in time to have sufficient sleep, and who are not always on the rush at meals and to school or work—these individuals do not suffer. They are as fit during the winter as at any other time. They do not experience any special fatigue with the coming of spring.

The blood is as clean and pure in the spring as it is at any other time during the year. The composition of the blood as to thickness or thinness does not vary. The purity of the blood is controlled by certain organs of the body. The blood is altered in certain diseases, but it is not altered by the incidence of a particular season of the year.

From this it can be seen how futile it is to drug ourselves with the idea of correcting a blood condition which does not exist, or of toning up the body, when what is needed is to alter the mode of life sufficiently to allow the body to come back to normal.

Better to prevent, but if this has not been done, remember that nature's year-round tonic is rest, fresh air exercise, and proper food in the right amounts. It hasn truly said that health is to be found in a way of life, not in a bottle of medicine.

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

Advantages of Potato Sprouting

The question of sproutjng potatoes is not a new one, and the points that this article may bring out may shed no new light on the subject, but the results in the experimental work at the Windermere station are sufficiently marked between sprouted and unsprouted tubers for the grower to give it at least one thoughtful consideration. The results are based on a five-year period with two varieties of potatoes, Early Norther, one of the Rose group, and Wee Macgregor of the Green Mountain group. Thus an early and a late main crop variety are under comparison. The object in view being to compare the earliness and yield with sprouted and unsprouted seed.

Sprouting was effected by placing tubers in a warm building in subdued light three weeks prior to planting. At the end of this period there were strong, sturdy shoots or sprouts averaging about half an inch in length. The unsprouted tubers had been kept in a cool storage celler. Sets of both weighing 3 to 3 ounces, were planted 12 inches apart in rows, and the rows 3 feet apart. May 15 was about the average date of planting, and potatoes from the Early Norther sprouted tubers were ready on an average on August .., while the potatoes from the unsprouted tubers were ready on August 10, or a week's difference in favor of sproutin . With the Wee Macgregor variety the sprouted potatoes were ready on August 8 and unsprouted potatoes were ready on August 15.

In connection with the yields, sprouted seed tubers on the average increased the yields of Early Norther 1.2 tons per acre, and of Wee Macgregor 1.6 tons per acre.

Sprouted seed tubers therefore had an advantage of about a week in maturity, and an increased yield of a little over a ton per acre as compared with the unsprouted tubers.

If potatoes are to be traeted for scab and rhizoctonia, this should be done before sprouting. By sprouting the tubers the grower is also able to discard any tubers with weak or spindly sprouts.

The time and labor involved in sprouting tubers is not great, and the earliness and increased yield no doubt more than compensate for the trouble.

SUNSHINE

Edisonian Evolution

Hush, little golden rod,
Don't you cry—
You'll be a bloon tire
By and by.

* * *

Fair Enough

"Sir," said the maid haughtily "either take your arm from around my waist or keep it still. I'm no ukelele.'

* * *

Easy

Jinx—Say, do you know an easy way to find the horsepower of a car?

Hinx—No. How?

Jinx—Just lift up the hood and count the plugs.

* * *

Oh'

He—Now that we are married, perhaps I might venture to point out a few of your little defects.

She—Don't bother dear; I am quite aware of them. It was those little defects that prevented me from getting a much better man than you are.

* * *

Hard Boiled

A bobbed haired watress very much out of sorts sailed haughtily to the table at which sat a grouchy customer. She slammed down the cutlery, tossed a napkin in front of him, then striking a furious pose snapped "What do you want?"

"A couple of eggs," growled the customer.

"How do wanttem?

"Just like you are."

* * *

That's Different

One day a very pretty young lady who had a poodle in her lap chaced to be riding on a street car. A bluenose lady sitting next to the girl addressed her thus: "My what a nasty little dog. Don't you think my young lady, it would look much nicer if you had a little baby in your lap?"

"No," the pretty one replied in calm tones, "it wouldn't. You see I'm not married."

* * *

Compound Interest

The winner of the raffle for two guinea pigs at the Scouts fete on Saturday is asked to communicate with Box 396, Salisbury. The prize has since increased to four guinea pigs.—Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia paper.

* * *

Why Geographers Leave Home

Waiter—Are you Hungary?

Broker—Yes, Siam.

Waiter—Then Russia to the table and I'll Fiji.

Broker—All right, Sweden my coffee and Denmark my bill.

* * *

Pass the Whisk Broom

Bettie (just home from a holiday in Egypt)—And, Auntie, it was so interesting; the tombs and pyramids and things were covered with hieroglyphs.

Aunt Louise—Oh dear, I hope you didn't get any on you, child.

* * *

Like Mother Used to Make

Toaster $3.50—A gift that every member of the family will appreciate. Automatically burns toast.—Ad in the Riverside Enterprise.

* * *

He Talked Back

Mar—What happened to your face?

Tar—Had a little argument with a fellow about driving in traffic.

Mar—Why didn't you call a cop?

Tar—He was a cop.

* * *

Sure Fire

Success Expere—What's your name?

Greek—Gus Poppapoppupulos.

S. E.—Get a job selling motor cycles

* * *

Stage a Come-Back

Brick End colonial built in 1790 by an old sea captain for his home and occupied by his ancestors up to four years ago when it was carefully restored and modernized—Ad in the Boston Herald

* * *

Watch Your Step

With any Monarch Range we will completely cover the kitchen with extra quality linoleum or a 42-piece set of fine dinnerware, etc. if you do not wish the linoleum.—Ad in a Salt Lake City paper.

* * *

Quick Turnover

Bert—Arthur hasn't been out one night for three weeks.

Flora—Has he turned over a new leaf?

Bert—No; he's turned over a new car.

* * *

Well Earned Fame

Bill Shakespeare, then of the engraving deparment at the New York American, was accosted by one of the big shots of the outfit on a tour of inspection.

"Let me see," says the executive, "what's your name again."

"William Shakespeare sir."

"Um, quite a well known name eh?"

"Oughto be," said Bill brightly, I've been around here twenty-five years."

* * *

But Mornings, Oh Boy!

Young man to drive standard shift car. Must be a careful driver from four o'clock in the afternoon on.—Ad in the Charlottesville Progress.

* * *

Verbal Hot One

M. T. Head (at theater with wife)—This play makes me think.

Wife—Yes, it is a most extraordinary play.

DIDYOUEVERSTOPTOTHINK

By Edson R. Waite

Last fall when I was in Chicago the newspapers announced "bombs numbers 96 and97, series of 1929."

The average individual conceives his idea of a community from certain idiosyncrasies. Pineapple throwing is generally associated in the public mind with Chicago's progress, and the average individual thinking of Chicago feels when he lands in the town he ought not to carry any cash on his person, and every time he hears a taxi back-firing he just naturally assumes that it is another bomb outrage

I had not gone two blocks in my saunter through the business section when I ran into Homer Guck, who is an old newspaper friend. Mr Guck is president and publisher of the Chicago Herald and Examiner. I asked him if the bomb business had anything to do with newspaper circulation. He promptly took me in hand and after a pleasant lunch at the Standard Club, by the way, it is a fine club as I ever visited, gave over the rest of the day to correcting erroneous impressions in my mind relative to the fourth largest city in the world.

"Our bomb outrages and our gang warfare are really just growing pains of a husky civic development. The newspapers overemphasize them. The real things which are contributing to the remarkable progress and development of metropolitan Chicago are too obvious to be noticed by our own papers, and a stranger like yourself is more likely to appreciate them.

Of course you know of the material growth of our community. The increase in population in the last nine years is 1,017 000. This is an addition of a city the size of Cleveland. The amount of total commerce produced in Chicago every year includes five billion dollars of manufactured goods, five billion dollars of wholesale trade and two billion dollars of retail trade. That's a billion dollars a month. It is more than the United States government spent in one hundred years, including the financing of the Civil War.

Chicago adds one new factory every day and has been maintaining that ratio for two yaers, including Sundays and holidays. The actual figures show that there were 774 new factories in the last 730 days.

Nothing can stop Chicago. The population will be eight millions before 1950. Today we are close to five millions."

I have just recited a few of the important material things called to my attention by Mr. Guck. These material evidences of prosperity and commercial achievement are insignificant compared to the evidences of a fine civic conciousness.

Natural Deduction

Inspector—That new man will never make a detective.

Chief—How's that?

Inspector—There was a 50-pound box of soap stolen from a railroad car and he arrested a tramp.

Age asks with timidity to be spared intolerable pain, Youth taking fortune by the beard demands joy like a right. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mice were nesting on the bell box

Mice were the cause of a recent case of telephone trouble in the Fairmont area, Vancouver.

....A repair man was called to a grocery store where the phone was out of order. Although the instrument was in view, the bell box was concealed by a partition which had been built in front of it, and a desk hid it on the other side of the partition. Peering between the desk and partition, the repairman found the bell box—and the cause of the trouble.

....A nest containing six infants of the rodent family was on top of the bell box, and old Mother Mouse has gnawed completely through the telephone cord.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

What the Rural Weekly Press of B. C. Can Offer

THERE are fifty-five regular weekly newspapers in British Columbia. They are published in a widely scattered field in communities with populations of from 300 to 400 to one of 10,000. Sixteen are published in communities of less than 1000 population; fifteen in communities of 1000 to 2000 population; seven in communities of 4000 to 5000; four in communities over 5000 to 10,000. These weeklies appeal to 145,000 of British Columbia's population. The news in these newspapers is mostly all local, because that is what interests the readers, and the advertisements for the most part tell what local merchants are doing. The country editor knows the people he serves; they are farmers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen, prospectors, laborers, all. It is estimated that the average farm family spends $2000 every year for things which are not necessary to raise crops. The total sum that is spent by farmers in the United States for those things with which to live well is the appaling sum of thirteen billion dollars. Seventy-two per cent. of all automobiles sold go to people living in towns and comunities of less than 5000 population. Using the same proportionate figures to estimate the buying power of the rural population of British Columbia served by the weekly newspapers of the province, and we have something like 70,000 automobiles purchased by residents of the province in towns and communities of less than 5000 population, and $6,000,000 spent every year by these rural families for things which are not necessary to raise crops. If one is inclined to think that only a few people, and an insignificant few at that, live in country communities served by the weekly newspapers let him study these figures or consult the last census statistics.

Closer Cooperation Between Rural and Industrial British Columbia

Salada Orange Pekoe Blend gives greatest satisfaction

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE BLEND TEA

751

'Fresh from the gardens'

SCENES IN SYRIA

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

SYRIA, where France, in charge under a mandate is considering a new constitution for the Republic of Syria. changes little in its life and customs whether it is in control of Turk or Latin. Land in Alexandretta, drive for three or four hours over the hills asd you will find Antioch not greatly different from the Antioch which the Crusaders found 800 years ago. But it is different from the Antioch that Greek kings and Roman soldiers knew more than a millenium before. The present town nestles under the slopes on which its ancient forerunner once stood. 'The Crown of the East,' as classic Antioch was called is today o much battered diadem, traces of a Roman aqueduct nd of a city wall, once wide enough for four horse chariots to drive along the top alone remaining of her architectural jewels.

Temples and puglic baths, theater and ampitheater, senate house and imperial palace—all have followed their architect kings, the Seleucidae into dusty oblivion.

The facility with which a westerner may degenerate under Orient's spell is proverbial. The Romans succumbed to it at Antioch; and the stalwart Crusaders having captured part of the city became too demoralizd by it to finish the job. At last, thanks to a salutary earthquake (verhaps nothing else would have roused them) they begirt themselves, invaded the city and instituted a massacre.

Antioch Not "Genuine Antique"

A trulp edifying foral attaches to the decadent Antiochenes, Possessing a scurrilous wit aid the gift of inven uuuuuuuuuuuuuuu duvg;0rcn finnnfiing objectiinable nicknames, they tried their pleasantreis on Chosroes, the invading Persian. Bt Chosroes couldn't take a joke ond promptly destroyed their beautiful city.

Though it was rebuilt, successive earthquakes did their part and the Antiochenes did their part by using the debris of imperial edifices to repair their homes. Today Antioch, once the objective of armies, is shunned by even the modern tourists; for it is not a genuine antique, bting therein like its bazaars' 'Roman' thumb rings and bracelets, which are too often the work of Aleppine copyists, who excel the centuries in producing fine verdigris effects.

Aleppo, which is reached after six hours of motor cor travel over a good road through the plain is Syria's first reminder to the traveler that he is in the land of white-clad Arabs, of the smiting glare of nearby deserts, of oriental civilization uninterupted since antiquity.

Indeed, there are Aleppines who will gravely assure you that the city's Arabic name of Haleb al Shabba (the dappled cow has been milked) refers to the fact that Abraham operkd a free milk station there in Biblical time Whether or not this gloss would withstand higher criticism, it is hardly less to be chuckled over than Shakespeare referring to the good ship Tiger sailing for Aleppo, which is something like 70 miles inland.

It is trade centers rather than sumptuous capitals which endure; and Aleppo, known to the ancient Egyptians long before Antioch sprang inito existence, has been carrying on her tradition of business as usual for certainly four thousand years. A stranger entering its great bazaar from the street's blinding, sand colored vistas, can easily lose himself in the cool twilight of those labyrinthine tunnels. It is veritably a walled town within a city, an almost night black town, when at high noon the air holes in the roof are masked against the sun.

In Aleppo Bazaar.

Place yourself near an unmasked roof hole, through which falls a 20 foot column of sunlight, cutting the gloom like a plunged sword. For all you can see outside of its area, the bazaar street might be droped in black but, by ones and twos, figures emerge from the blackness, pass through the shaft of light and are swallowed up in the blackness beyond. Thus, in cinemalike close ups, glaringly illuminated, they flash past, the types of the East.

Here is a donkey bearing two huge jars and led by a patriarchial figure (it might be the ghost of Abraham dispensing free milk). Two swathed and veiled Moslem women, black, whi 'window shopping' from booth, appear and vanish.

A diminutive bazaar boy, in flapping shirt, bearing tiny cups on a brass salver, darts through the light shaft with complimentary coffee for his master's new customers. A hunchback beggar, clutching together his verminous rags, poses in the glaring circle with outstretched palm.

A trio of Aleppine dandies, wearing white, tasseled caftans and long-skirt surcoats striped in yellow and black, swagger past, fingering the pommels of their Damascene knives. A bowed, green turbaned priest with snowy beard and genign eyes, paces by, the glare illuminating the string of amber beads which hangs from his toying fingers.

Such a mass of tradition has accumulated ariund Syria and Palestine that one is apt to expect his trip to those countries to be one of continuous interest. To say that they contain great barren stretches of nothing in particular, interspersed with oases of absorbing charm, would be much nearer to fact.

Thus in an entire day of 223 miles of railway travel from Aleppo southward, one sees nothing except treeless sun scorched plains containing but two considerable twons with here and there a Kurdish beehive village whose unpartitioned mud huts set closely togther, resemble a cluster of large broyn bowling pins.

Southward on the Railway

It is a relief to the eye, upon nearing Hama, to find that flat-roofed mud-walled town lyisg in a stripe of dark-green verdue between the dusk brown slopes, the Orontes river snaking past some great water wheels, at their ceaseless work of irrigation. Such a friend is the water bearer in Syria that, like desert springs, each of these whrels is dignified by its own name.

Black minerats of basalt lift into view, marking Homs, at which station the train halts, so that everyone can enjoy a fifteen minute smoke; for one gathers from the presence of various small boys, who run along platform, carrying lighted [illegible] pipes and shrieking in [illegible] your nargiles before the train starts.

Brown fingers position from [illegible] windows and pipes are handed [illegible] to patriarchal Arabs, who [illegible] back to puff away, their [illegible] closed, for a blissful session of that half doze which the Turks call [illegible]

There follow to the south dreary wastes of sun-burned plain [illegible] with jagged rocks—a barren belt which mysteriously sustains the shaggy goats and their savage-faced [illegible] who squat about isolated black tents—on either hand the curved [illegible] the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon hills.

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

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is a Trademark Registered in Canada

Too Bad It Was So

May—So Janet's birthday party didn't amount to much?

Belle—No, she deserved a better fete.

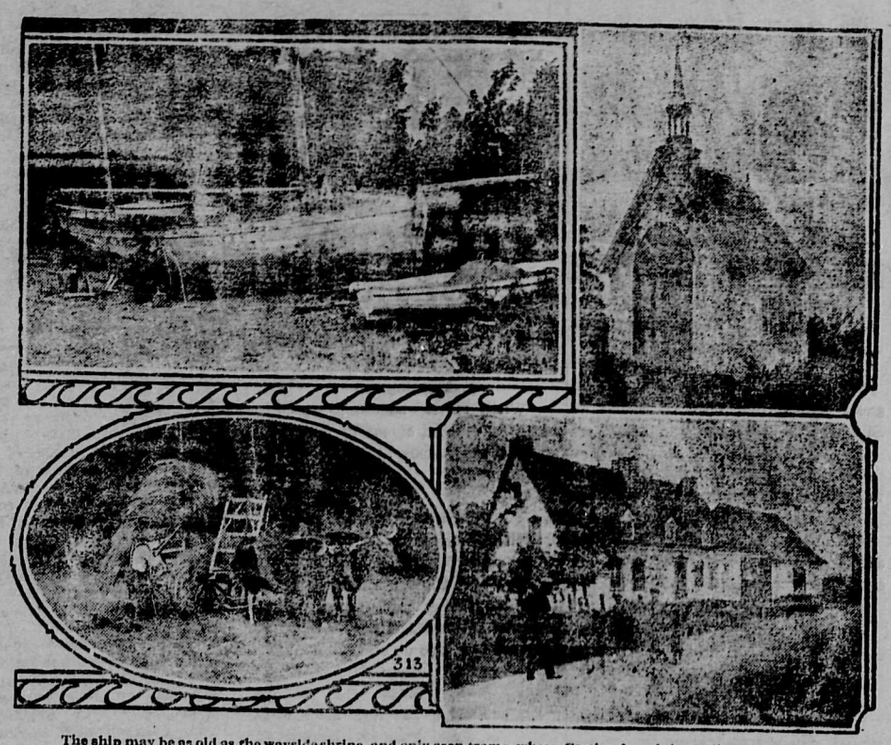
Expert Criticism

St. Lawrence Canal Ridiculed by Fish.—New York Times.

t A bird in a cage is not half a bird.

Nothing can be lasting if reason rules not.

Island of Orleans—Island of Bacchus



The ship may be as old as the wayside shrine, and only oxen tramp where Cartier found the Indian and the vines. The house by the road is more than 250 years old.

"WE likewise found quantities of vines such as we had seen nowhere else in the world and which led us to call this the 'Island of Bacchus'". Thus the Saint Malo captain, Cartier, who discovered the Isle of Orleans in 1535 first named it.

Four hundred years. Ships of the adventurer, the explorer, the pioneer, the builder of empire and later, great ships of commerce followed those of Cartier, but the Isle of Bacchus has not known their all and has slept before the portal of the new world for many generations. Not that it has been forgotten, but that the bigger ships have gone by. Industry has not destroyed its charm and today it remains, if not the pristine isle of Cartier, a piece of old France as translated by those who shortly followed him.

The illustrations above typify the island. "Progress" has been slow. Its people have learned the secret of content. Their tongue, their modes, their homes are of a century ago. They weave their catalogne; live in homespun. They are blessed with old people. Yet, a short ferry distance away, Quebec with its ramparts, its Chateau Frontenac and its ocean shipping, keeps pace with the advance of the times.

At Ste. Petronille, one of the quaint little villages where wealthy Quebec has its summer homes, an inn has this year been opened, so that it is now possible for the visitor to rest for a while and absorb at leisure the charm and beauty of the forgotten island. But he must be prepared to eat of the good viands of the Habitant and to live a little closer to the homespun. The people of the island will welcome him with good-nature but they have little liking for the modern. They have the secret of content and good-living, on the Island of Bacchus.

The name of the new Inn is La Catalogne and it once was a seignorial mansion.

Escaping Winter at Victoria

Early in the new year, and following an eight-day Yuletide Festival at the Empress Hotel, the same hostelry will be the scene under Canadian Pacific Railway auspices of a Sea Music Festival, January 15-18, at which British and Canadian sea chanteys will be featured. Among the more outstanding will be the ballad operas, "The Order of Good Cheer", incorporating old French sea songs of the period of Champlain; "Bound for the Rio Grande", an opera filled with many favorite sea chanteys; and a fisherfolk play written by Ethel Bassin, "At A Lews Fishing." Fine voices, first-class choirs, some of them from the United States, others native, and excellent instrumental effects will all be in evidence under the musical direction of Harold Eustace Key. Lay-out shows scenes from "Bound For the Rio Grande," "Fishwives Dancing," and "The Order of Good Cheer." Following the sea music festival, there will be staged in February the Victoria mid-winter golf tournament at Colwood Park, with a special trophy presented by E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Railway, which was first held with such success last year and attracted a fine entry list. Victoria, where grass is green and flowers bloom the year round, will thus again prove its title to be considered the Riviera of Canada with a mild climate making it a pleasant rest resort in winter

The Renaissance of the English Folk Dance

"Merrie England" and the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth with Maypole and Morris Dance are being given new life in the Old Country within the present century and so great is the popularity of the revival that Hyde Park, the great London rendezvous of rank and society, has been gay with annual festivals of Folkdancers in colourful motion. A century of industrialism has not been sufficient to kill the ancient urge and Cecil Sharp, thirty years ago, was astonished to see countrymen in an English village, fantastically apparelled, come dancing through the snow one Boxing Day to the strains of a concertina. Eleven years later he founded the English Folk Dance Society which today has a membership of 15,000 with over fifty branches. Certificated teachers from this society have been doing excellent work in Canada and will be encouraged greatly by the visit to this country of sixteen of the best English dancers from the parent society under the leadership of Douglas Kennedy for a series of demonstrations at the forthcoming English Music Festival at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, November 13-18 next. Lay-out shows groups of folkdancers; an English Folkdance; and Douglas Kennedy, leader of the English Folkdance Society accompanied by Joan Sharp, daughter of the founder, with pipe and tabor.

—Photographs by Debenham Longman; Photopress; and London Times.

NOTICE

On and after February 11, 1930, no one shall remove any bricks or other materials from the site of the old smelter in Lot 494 without written order from the City Office on penalty of prosecution.

By order of City Council
JOHN A. HUTTON, City Clerk
February 11th, 1930.

THE BAD MAN OF THE YUKON

By SUE CORE

It was while on a 2000-mile river trip down the Yukon into interior Alaska that I first heard of Whiskey Jack, one of Alaska's thoroughly bad men. Bad in the sense that b-a-d spells "bad." Among my fellow passengers was a lawyer from Fairbanks, an old timer, who was brimful of stories of the country which I as a cheechaka or Alaskan greenhorn, found most interesting.

One which intrigued me particularly had to do with the black sheep member of a fine old Boston family who had come to Alaska 20 years before, after being expelled from Harvard. Known as "Whiskey Jack," and drifting from camp to camp, drunkard, card crook, gunman and bootlegger to the Indians, he was looked down upon by the men of the country and scorned by the women.

He never worked, but $300 monthly remittances from Boston enabled him to keep up his gambling and bootleg activities. He had built a log cabin far up the Tanana river, and there with an Indian squaw and a houseful of half-breed progeny, he was still living and carrying on a series of underhand activities which kept him constantly playing hide and seek with the law.

It was about a month before my arrival in Alaska that three timid maiden ladies had disembarked at Seward; conventional, refined and luxuriously, although primly outfitted and a little bit frightened over their first long trip from Boston. hey inquired as to the whereabouts of John Norton.

Nobody had ever heard of such a man, but upon learning that he had been in the country for 20 years, the the man who acted as spokesman for the group, cleared his throat and said, "Ladies in this country men are often known by some nickname instead of their regular monikers. Did yaur brother have a nickname?"

The eldest sister flushed and replied hesitatingly, "Well, yes, he has told us in letters that they called him Whiskey Jack up here, but we didn't believe it. We haven't seen him for 20 years and have come up to surprise him and take him home with us. Our father is dead and he is our only brother."

Significant and dumfounded glances passed between the bystanders, who tried by various clumsy stories of traveling difficulties in the interior, to keep them from going further. It was no use, however, so while one man saw them safely aboard the northbound train, another slipped out and telegraphed a friend to notify Whiskey Jack of his approaching surprise so that the blow might be softened a bit for them when they arrived.

Whiskey Jack nochalantly bundled his squaw and all eight mongrel offspring into his boat and came to Nenana to meet his relatives, and after the astonished sisters had been taken aboard, the group headed downstream bound for the hut in the wilderness—Alaskan bad man, Eskimo squaw, the flock of half civilized young breeds and silk-clad, cultured Boston.

The story intrigued me, and when some time later at a dinner party in Fairbanks, a man across the table vouchsafed the information that Whiskey Jack was in town, I was interested at once. His sisters' visit had annoyed him considerably and he was glad to be rid of hem. He had finally persuaded hem to leave by promising to follow on the next boat—which, of course, he had no intention of doing. When I heard that they were leaving next morning on the train on which I was journeying toward the coast, I decided to be on the lookout for them.

I was lucky. No sooner was I seated on the train than in came three rather elderly ladies, evidently sisters, accompanied by a tall shifty-eyey man in a grey suit and a purple shirt. An Alaskan friend sitting near by jogged my elbow and informed me that it was Whiskey Jack and his sisters. They sat down across the aisle from me and shortly after the train started I invited one of the ladies to share my seat because the most bautiful scenery was on my side of the car.

The brother was accompanying them a few stations down the line in order to be sure they were really gone, I suspect. When he came to tell my sealmate "Goodby," she introduced him. He put out a limp flabby hand, and bowed with a remnant of his old Harvard polish. It was the first and only time I ever had the honor of shaking hands with a three-time murderer—Whiskey Jack, not the picturesque bad man of fiction and the movies, but just plain bad man, one of the worst in all Alaska.

The Gateway of C. P. R. Connections to New York

At the heart of New York, at 42nd Street is the New York Central Station where Canadian Pacific trains from Montreal and Toronto arrive and depart. The above is a photo of the New York Central building which is a part of the station building and is one of the outstanding buildings in a city of wonderful buildings. Standing almost forty stories high at the head of Park Avenue, it rises well above the high buildings surrounding. It is of gold relieved by brilliant reds and greens and when lit by a battery of flood-lights at night it is one of the beauties of New York and can be seen for many miles around.

THE COOK BOOK

MACEDOINE OF FRUIT

1 cup diced pineapple
½ cup grapefruit cut in pieces
½ cup apples cut in pieces
1 cup orange sections
⅛ cup confectioners' sugar
Orange ice

Mix and chill thoroughly. When ready to serve put some of the fruit and syrup in an individual serving dish and place on it a ball of orange ice.

Combine the fruits and add sugar.

GALANTINE

1 pound round steak
1 pound raw ham
2 eggs
1¾ cups bread crumbs
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Juice and rind of 1 lemon

Put meat through food chopper. Add eggs well beaten and remaining ingredients. Pack into a well greased pan, cover with buttered paper and steam for four hours. Serve cold, sliced thin.

STEWED CELERY

Scrape some fine, delicate white stalks of celery, wash repeatedly to free from sand and cut them into even pieces, cook for several minutes in boiling water and pour in a strainer Then stew for 20 minutes with a half teaspoon fat or butter, half teaspoon sugar some pepper and beef broth. Dust some flour over and cook until done with half cup cream.

VANILLA RICE PUDDING

1 package vanilla junket
½ cup maple sugar
1 pint milk
1 cup boiled rice

Place rice in bottom of dessert glasses, sprinkling maple sugar over it. Dissovle junket in milk and pour over rice. Let stand in warm room until firm, then chill. Any left over cereal, etc., may be used instead of the rice.

POULTRY

BUY TESTED COD LIVER OIL FOR LAYING FOWLS

The use of cod liver oil in feeding laying hens during winter months and in raising young chicks during the early spring is one of the recent developments in poultry production. Practically every one who has used a good quality product has found that has been helpful in keeping up the vitality of the flock, preventing leg weakness in chicks and securing a better texture of shell with eggs

The reason for the value of this product is largely due to the vitamine D which it contains. Vitamine D. is the substitute for sunshine. It helps fowls to properly absorb the minerals which they consume. Without vitamine D or sunshine, fowls will fail properly to absorb minerals , even though they may be abundantly supplied.

TURKEYS THRIVE WHILE ROOSTING IN THE OPEN

It is unnecessary to provide a house for turkeys though it is the part of wisdom to have a shed handy isto which they may be driven on extremely stormy nights.

As a usual thing they will do better roosting out in the open even in quite severe weather.

Where only a small flock is kept 15 females may be mated with one male if he is unquestionably vigorous. If a flock of about 25 or '0 is kept, two males will be needed, but they should not be allowed to run with the flock at one time.

One should be allowed to run with the flock one day and the other the next.

The reason for this is that where both are allawed to mingle with the flock at the same time, they will fight until one of them becomes boss, after which he will do most of the mating and the flock will be very little better off so far as the fertility is concerned than if it had a single male.

ELIMINATING BEDBUGS

The best method of eliminating bedbugs from a henhouse is to first thoroughly clean the entire house, getting out every little speck of both dust and straw. After this thorough cleaning, the walls and perches should be painted with carbolineum, and the rest of the house sprayed with a 20 per cent solution of soluble stock dip. If this application is done thoroughly, it will eliminate all of the live bugs, but probably will not affect the eggs. The second application is necessary.

YELLOW CORN BEST

Yellow corn is especially valuable for winter feeding on account of its fattening qualities and vitamine content. If possible, at least half of the grain feed should be yellow corn. If white corn, wheat, barley, or other farm grains are fed instead of yellow corn, alfalfa should be added to the rations to help supply vitamines. Alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal will replace the vitamines of yellow corn if the latter is not available. The winter ration must contain protein.

Canada has two of the largest dry docks on the continent—at Esquimalt and St. John.

THE CITY

George A. Fraser, aged 63 years, died in Victoria last Sunday. Mr. Fraser was the first druggist in Grand Forks. He was the Conservative member from Grand Forks in the first McBride government. After serving a term in that capacity, he engaged in the drug business in Victoria, leaving there in 1919 for Stewart, where he conducted business until recently. He had been in indifferent health for seven years, and the end was not entirely unexpected.

P. T. McCallum has received a letter from his son, Major D. P. McCallum, who is in the military service at Vancouver, saying that he had passed the examination as signal-major. Major McCallum and Captain Smelzer were the only two who passed the examination out of a large class. The passage of this examination qualifies Major McCallum ta take charge of 20,000 men.

F. A. McDiarmid, barrister, died in the Vancouver General hospital on Monday morning after a short illness. Mr. McDiarmid was the solicitor for the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, and he was also the nominal solicitor for the city of Grand Forks for a number of years past.

The C.G.I.T. group will hold a St. Pat's tea and sale of home cooking and novelties in the United Church parlor on Saturday, March 15, beginning at 3 o'clok in the afternoon.

E. H. Cagnon has sold his Second street property to H. M. Brinkman of the Valley market. The sale was arranged through the office of S. T. Hull.

P. T. McCallum has taken over the insurance business of the late H. A. Stleads.

Madeline McDougall, who has been going to commercial college in Penticton, returned home Monday evening for a visit with her parents, prior to accepting a position.

Frank Scott spent the week end in Trail on business.

Mrs. L. M. Brothers of Trail arrived in the city Tuesday to visit her sister Mrs. Joe Willis.

Mrs. McKee wife of Rev. M. D. McKee, who was pastor of Knox Presbyterian church in this city for a number of years, died in Penticton last week.

August Anderson, who has been seriously ill in the Grand Forks hospital for a couple of weeks, is reported to be improving.

George E. Massie is building an addition to his Bridge street tailor shop.

Word was received in the city last week end that Harold Aveirll a young dentist who was raised in this city, died in the Cariboo country where he was practising his profession.

P. A. Petersen left for Pullman Wash. and Lewiston, Idaho, where he will visit with his brothers in these cities.

Rev. W. J. Silverwood motored to Kettle Valley on Tuesday.

James Cookson has gone to Mission where he intends to reside for a while.

Miss. L. C. Worth of the Grand Forks hospital has gone to Spokane for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Ralloff, who went to Germany last October and spent the winter in he Old Country, returned to the city Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lang and family have taken up residence on the Bank of Commerce ranch.

Mrs. Neil Mattheson returned Tuesday from an extended trip to Eastern Canada and through the States, returning home by way of California and the Coast cities.

Last Friday night in Greenwood, the public school hockey team was victorious over Greenwood with a score of 5-0. Spectators report the game as being one of good plays and lots of head work.

Donald McCallum returned Saturday from a week's trip to the coast.

The Mardi Gras ball under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, was very successful from every point of view and many novelties were introduced.

The senior hockey team goes to Greenwood tonight for a game. There is to be a dance after the game and a number of local fans are intending to be present.

C. F. R. Pincott has gone to Vancouver on business for a few days.

Tom Peck, who is just recovering from a rather lengthy illness, has gone to Denver, Colorado, for further convalescence.

Rev. and Mrs. Arnold Wilkening are spending two weeks in Nelson, visiting friends.

FIFE NEWS

By the Sun's Correspondent

Ruth Larama, teacher at Hilltop, spent the week end in Nelson.

Vera Palm, who is working in Nelson, is visiting her parents at Hilltop for a few days.

I. E. Fornelli was a visitor in Nelson last week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Tedesco and family of Grand Forks were visiting friends in town last Sunday.

J. S. Ciacco of Greenwood was a visitor in town last week.

Elsie Nyberg of Hilltop was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Strom at Billings last week end.

Mike Agostinelli of Trail arrived in town Wednesday morning on business.

Agnes Palm of Hilltop attended the dance at Billings last Saturday night and reports a most enjoyable evening.

COMMUNITY BUILDING

GOOD ROOFING MATERIAL LESS COSTLY THAN POOR

It is only natural for you to want your home to look beautiful. You want it to be the best looking house that money can buy. Even if it be a small bungalow, your pride demands that it should look well. You don't want it to look shabby after a year or two.

The roof usually has he largest and most prominent surface in the building, and therefore its color should strike the dominating note, says the Chicago Post. A roof of dull black or uninteresting gray gives a shabby appearance and destroys a beautiful effect that might otherwise be produced in harmony with properly designed walls and architectural ornaments.

The roof is the point where so many otherwise good looking and well built houses fail. So often the builder cuts the corners on his roof, thinking that he will save money. In the end he usually finds his saving to be costly.

He ruins the beauty of his home through the use of roofing material which is flat and uninteresting, which lacks distinction and soon loses its original color and freshness. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that he sooon finds that the cost of repairing and replacing this roof costs more than a roof of beauty and permanence would have cost him in the first place. He has not only sacrificed beauty but has spent more money in doing so.

This thing has happened time and again.

COLOR COMBINATIONS

Besides the snow white and gray cement stuccos there is a wide range of colored stuccos requiring neither finishing nor recoating, and affording you an opportunity for the most artistic color backgrounds in stucco finish. You may have a solid color, relieved perhaps, by a contrasting roof or trim. Also most charming combinations of colors may be worked out, permitting the widest individual expression.

A NAIL IN TIME

The want of a nail on the exterior of a house may lead to serious consequences. A shingle gets out of place, or a clapboard or siding warps and springs up at one end. the result is that the next rain drives in its moisture and starts rot on the inside wood.

REVEALS CAUSE OF LEAKS

Most of the leaks which develop in roofs are due to faulty construction or the corrosion of the metal used in flashing. The roofing material itself is not very often to blame.

GOOD HOME WORTH COST

A good home is worth all you pay for it, in time and effort and money.

HOUSEHOLD KNOWLEDGE

Burning Oil

When oil is burning, throw on meal, flour, sand or earth, Water only spreads the flames and increases the danger.

Artificial Flowers

Artificial flowers can be freshened by trimming off all ragged edges and shaking over the steam from a boiling teakettle, taking care not to wet the flowers. If faded, they can be retouched with dye or oil paints.

Rugs

Do not wring out rugs after washing them. Hang them on the line and play the hose on them for rinsing. Then leave them until dry.

The Oil Mop

To clean the oil mop, use hot water ammonia and a little washing powder.

Cans of Peaches

A delightful flavoring for mincemeat can be made by using the spiced vinegar from cans of peaches. It also makes a tasty sauce for pudding.

Removing Wallpaper

To remove wall paper brush it with warm alum water, using all the alum the water will dissolve. Apply with a whitewash brush. Let it dry and the paper will come off very readily.

Syrup

When syrup is coming to a boil add ⅜ teaspoon cream of tartar to every two cups of sugar used. It will prevent the formation of icing or turning back to sugar.

The Gums

To harden the gums and sweeten the breath, rinse the mouth each day with a little tincture of myrrh.

A Sick Room Deodorizer

An economical deororizer for the sick room can be made out of a pint of vinegar boiled with one quart of myrrh.

Crab Meat

Try serving currant jelly with crab meat. It is a most delicious combination.

CANADIAN POULTRY COSTLY

Almost $8 apiece was the price paid by Cuban poultrymen for a consignment of Canadian hens recently shipped to that country, according to the department of agriculture. These birds were shipped from B.C. and imported into Cuba for the improvement of the Cuban stock.

If a man is wealthy enough he does not have to trust to luck.

All married men are prolific inventors of excuses.

General News

The bull sale at Kamloops this year is scheduled for March 19 and 20. The show is becoming an important event in western livestock records. A big list of Alberta entries has been received.

The Maritime Livestock Marketing Board have extended their purchasing plan so that now farmers' clubs and associations may purchase feeds at a considerably lower price than formerly. Several carloads of feed have already been ordered.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to apply to Parliament for an amendment to the company's charter permitting it to change the par value of shares of its ordinary stock from $100 to $25 per share with the exchange of one share of the old stock for four shares of the new. This action has been dictated by a desire to place the company's shares within the reach of investors of moderate means and thus increase the number of its shareholders, particularly in Canada.

Miss Doris Parkes, of Vancouver, becomes "Her Majesty" of the 1931 Banff annual winter sports carnival, following her election as Queen at the recently concluded gathering at the famous mountain resort. She won against rivals from Calgary and Australia and was crowned amid colorful pageantry in the closing hours of the carnival.

"Not how much land settlement work, but how good," was enunciated as the policy of the Canada Colonization Association by W. M. Neal, general manager of western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, at the annual dinner of officials of the organization held at Calgary recently. Mr. Neal said that during the past five years the association had settled 4270 families on 844,263 acres at a purchase price in excess of $88,000,000.

The largest terminal grain elevator at any port on the seven seas has recently been put into operation at Vancouver by the Alberta Wheat Pool. It has a capacity of 5,150,000 bushels and is known as Vancouver Pool Terminal No. 1. During the crop year ended July 31, 1929, Vancouver shipped 96,138,218 bushels of grain as compared with 79,714,512 and 34,415,653 in the two previous years.

More than $50,000,000 will be expended on new equipment, new branch line construction and improvement to existing equipment and roadbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway during 1930, according to an announcement made recently by E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the company. Of this huge sum, $14,000,000 will be expended in new equipment and conversion and improvement of existing equipment; $3,000,000 in telegraphs; Canadian Pacific hotels from coast to coast will benefit by $3,500,000; rail facilities in the west will account for $10,000,000 and $7,500,000 will go on expenditures for eastern Canada lines. The fifty millions will include $9,250,000 for maintenance during 1930, but does not include large expenditures on ocean steamships, now in hand, and on immigration work.

GRAF TO FLY TO AMERICA

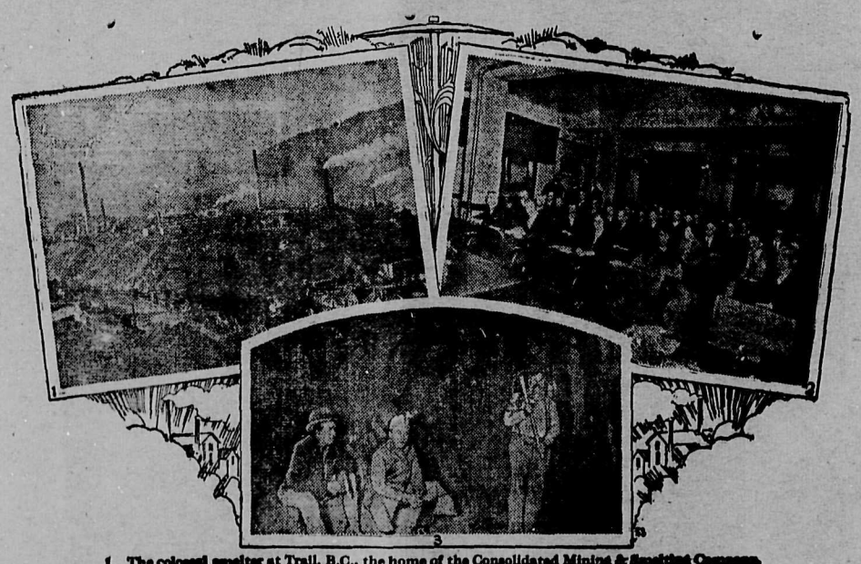
MADRID, March 3—Private dispatches received here yesterday said Dr. Hugo Eckener intended to start the Graf Zepellin's flight to America within the next two weeks.

Or Something Like That

Mistress—Whose was that man's voice Iheard in the kitchen?
Maid—Oh, er 'm my brother 'm.
Mistress—What is his name?
Maid—Eer- I think it's 'Erbert 'm.

Your efforts to please others invariably afford you pleasure.

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 foot 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

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Light at the Poles

In speaking of the period of darkness at the poles, complete darkness is not implied, but rather a sort of twilight. There is sufficient light for ordinar activities to be carried on.

Merited praise is both agreeable and wholesome.

"GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT"

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR BEER LICENSE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the fourth day of March, next, the undersigned intends to apply to the Liquor Control Board for License in respect of premises being part of the building known as the "Russell Hotel", situated on First Street, between Bridge and Main Streets, in the City of Grand Forks, Province of British Columbia, upon the lands described as Lot No. Fifteen (15), Block No. Two (2), Plan No. Twenty-three (23), Similkameen Division of Yale District, Kamloops Land Registration District, in the Province of British Columbia, for the sale of beer by the glass or by the open bottle for consumption on the premises.

DATED the 6th day of February A. D., 1930.

CARRIE RUSSELL
Applicant

DONALDSON'S
GROCERY
PHONE 30

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PHONE 64

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TOBACCONISTS
Dealer in
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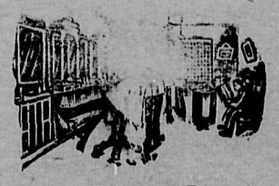
CONFECTIONERY

Imperial Billiard Parlor
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Palace Barber Shop
RAZOR HONING A SPECIALTY



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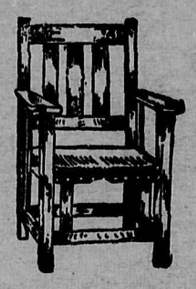

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