

THE SUNDAY GRAND JOURNAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The average man hasn't enough courage to applaud until some other fellow starts it

OFFER IN ROAD CONTRACT CASE ONLY A JOKE



TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No. 17

"Tell me what you know is true;
I can guess as well as you."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1927

Victoria, February 24.—The latest statement sprung in legislative circles was a statement made to the public accounts committee by Hon. Dr. Sutherland yesterday, to the effect that a young man named Gibbons had attempted to blackmail A. B. Palmer & Co., by offering for a consideration to induce R. H. Pooley to "lay off" inquiries into the Palmer company accounts—petered out in laughter when the parties concerned appeared before the committee this morning and told their stories on oath.

The affair blew up when J. T. Rainford, accountant of the contracting firm to whom the alleged blackmail proposition was supposed to have been put, stated that Gibbons in the course of a long conversation on various subjects, had offered, because the firm had been good to him (he had been in its employ) to write to Mr. Pooley and ask him to go light in his inquiries a week later had said he had so written.

No suggestion of any consideration had at any time been suggested, and the entire matter had been, insofar as the conversation was concerned, in a jocular vein.

Gibbons, following upon the stand, denied emphatically having ever mentioned Mr. Pooley's name or having ever written him or spoken with him. He had regarded the talk as merely a friendly exchange of conversational pleasantries, and had thought no more of it until the press carries stories of the alleged attempted blackmail.

So obvious was it that no serious element was present that the committee dismissed the matter with levity.

WIDOW OF LATE J. A. MACKELVIE DIES AT VERNON

Vernon, February 18.—The death occurred late Wednesday afternoon at the Vernon Jubilee hospital, of Mrs. Jessie Stuart MacKelvie, relict of the late J. A. MacKelvie, M.P. and former editor of the Vernon News, the news of whose sudden demise shocked the people of the province of British Columbia on June 4, 1924. The only particulars available at present are the late Mrs. MacKelvie was born in Clunes, Invernessshire, Scotland, the daughter of Donald and Elizabeth MacIntyre and that she was married to the late Mr. MacKelvie at Rossland, on February 16, 1906. The day of her death was the anniversary of her wedding.

The relatives of the late Mrs. MacKelvie are Mrs. Wm Martin, Vernon, who was Mrs. MacKelvie's niece, and Mrs. Mullock and Mrs. Macgregor at Waterdown, Ont.

The late Mrs. MacKelvie has been failing for some time. She was very ill Friday night and was taken to the hospital Saturday morning with little hope of her recovery.

The funeral service will be held from All Saints church, Vernon, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Publications of the Department of Agriculture

By J. B SPENCER, B.S.A.

The department of agriculture is by far the largest publisher in the federal service, each year issuing scores of publications that are eagerly sought after by the farmers, gardeners, and others who are interested in agriculture... The department has been doing this for many years, recording the results of its discoveries and activities for the guidance and help of the rural population and the urban consumer. Almost every phase of agricultural interest is dealt with in the publications, which exceed five hundred distinct books, bulletins and pamphlets... The titles of these are given in the printed lists which are always available from the director of publicity of the department.

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, has announced in his latest report that 350,000 farmers and others were served by the publications branch during the year ended last March. The distribution amounted to about three and a half million copies of bulletins, pamphlets and reports. Mr. Motherwell makes it clear that the demand for such information as the publications contain is increasing year by year and was 25 per cent heavier in the year under review than in the previous twelve months.

The farmers of Canada are happily situated in not being confronted with problems that they cannot get help to solve. From one end of the Dominion to the other experimental farms are operated for the special purpose of solving farm problems. In provinces that vary widely in soil and other natural conditions, experimental farms are so placed as to meet the needs growing out of these variations. Nor is it expected that all the farmers in the country will visit these farms to find out what should be done to improve their farming practices. Such an expectation would be unreasonable, and so, not only the plans of the experiments but also the lessons they teach are published in the annual reports of the different farms and stations for distribution to all who may ask for them. When a line of work is advanced far enough to reach definite conclusions the information is brought out in bulletin or pamphlet in such readable form as to be easily followed.

Perhaps no other country enjoys a wider range in variety of farming and gardening than Canada. In live stock, whether it be horses and cattle, hogs and sheep, poultry, foxes or rabbits, the department of agriculture has worked on its problems and its publications branch is daily giving out in bulletins and reports information required by practical methods. In the vegetable kingdom, whether it is grain, fodder crops, apples and other fruits, roots and salad crops, or the tobacco that soothes the tired brain, definite answers to troublesome problems are being daily issued to seekers after knowledge.

Insects and disease pests are more numerous and more destructive than the casual observer can believe, and yet the losses caused by these visible enemies in very many cases are being reduced by the efforts of the depart-

ment. The means of combating these foes are carefully recorded and published for the information of the crop grower. Half a hundred different bulletins and pamphlets on insects and plant diseases cover a wide range of crop enemies, and at no time in the history of the department has its entomological and botanical staffs been more active in efforts to subdue crop pests.

For forty years the department of agriculture has been engaged in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of our agricultural production and in devising the most economical methods of transferring products from the arm to the consumer and delivering them in the best possible condition. By creating new and more adaptable wheats and other grains the department has pushed back more the northern limits of successful cropping by hundreds of miles, taking in millions of fertile acres and affording happy homes to settlers who would free themselves from the throng and clatter and competition of more populous centers.

The story of the world-famous Marquis wheat and how it has brought many millions of dollars to our farmers has often been told. The effort to produce better varieties is continuing more earnestly than ever, and great though Marquis is, it stands in a fair way of being superseded by Garnet, a new variety developed at the experimental farm, productive as Marquis and maturing earlier.

This wonderful new wheat has, by its performance in the flour mill and in the bakeshop, aroused great interest, and within a few weeks a bulletin will be issued which will give a full account of its characteristics and merits. The publications branch will mail this bulletin promptly to any applicant.

Alfalfa is a crop of the greatest value in the feeding of live stock and adds much to the profit of the dairy industry, for a long time it was found in many parts of Canada difficult to grow it successfully. But a campaign of instruction carried on by the department through its publications and otherwise, and development by the seed branch and other agencies of an ample supply of hardy and vigorous seed, have increased our crop of that useful fodder from 238,000 acres in 1920 to 853,000 acres in 1926. Pamphlets on the growing of alfalfa may be obtained from the publications branch and also available there are many reports and bulletins telling of other achievements in the way of growing superior seeds for domestic requirements and export.

Nowhere in the world are better and more delicious apples grown than in Canada. The story of the breeding by our horticulturists of new and hardy varieties that may be grown in our colder regions and that have provided a fuller enjoyment to thousands of Prairie Province homes, is just as fascinating as that of the new wheats. All about these apples and how to grow them is told in the Experimental Farm Bulletin 55, on the Cultivation of the Apple in Canada.

Then there is the fruit branch of the department that devotes its energies chiefly in assisting the transportation and marketing of fruits and vegetables. This branch has also taken measures to popularize the apple. Their bulletin "Canadian Home Grown Apples," which carries the motto, "Delight in Every BBite" contains recipes for all kinds of apple pies, puddings, relishes and hundred and one other delicacies that can be made with apples.

The department of agriculture has done much for the livestock industry. By the introduction and distribution of purebred livestock, the grading up of flocks and herds by the use of purebred sires, and by experimental work in feeding and management, the standard of our livestock, whether it be horses, cattle, or swine, has been greatly improved. The results of this work has been placed at the disposal of the farming community in many reports and bulletins. A bulletin on the breeding and feeding of the market hog contains the results of many years of investigation into the methods of producing pork products of the highest quality.

The regulations governing the construction, maintenance and operation of public stockyards in Canada are enforced by the livestock branch, which in this connection maintains a bureau of general livestock and meat trade information, and issues through the publications branch weekly and monthly statements on market prices and the livestock supply and demand.

Thousands of people not only on farms but in cities and villages are interested in poultry. The reports of the egg laying contests and of the Canadian record of performance of purebred poultry tell of great progress in breeding birds for high egg production, give rules and regulations, and point out how to enter the contest or have birds registered.

Today Canada has the most advanced poultry breeding and marketing methods in the world. Since our system of egg grading, devised and administered by the department, became effective a few years ago the annual consumption of eggs in Canada has increased from 16 to 26 dozen per capita. Formerly when the housewife bought eggs she was by no means sure of getting good ones. The overcoming of this uncertainty has made the difference. The working out of our grading system is explained in different pamphlets distributed by the publications branch. Especially should the bulletin Poultry Feeding and Feeding be possessed by every one who keeps chickens. Those interested in turkeys, ducks or geese may also get what information they require.

Were time available a tale of engrossing interest might be told about the department's work in improving the dairy industry. Canadian butter and cheese, as well as eggs, apples and bacon could never have gained the popularity they enjoy on the British market without the intervention of the department in seeing to it that these products are carried on trains and steamships under proper conditions of cleanliness and temperature. This service is carried out by the dairy and cold storage branch, which also enforces a highly effective inspection and grading system. The branch has published pamphlets and bulletins on all phases of dairy practices, covering, for example, the proper care of milk, modern methods of making cheese and butter, and making the best possible use of milk and cream and other dairy products in the homes of the people.

Insects and disease pests are more numerous and more destructive than the casual observer can believe, and yet the losses caused by these visible enemies in very many cases are being reduced by the efforts of the depart-

At England's Tip

The coast of England's southwestern peninsula that tapers out to Land's End is an unfriendly coast with its heavy sea and winds and thick fogs, and a dangerous one. Its rocks are ever ready to tear holes in the stoutest vessel; its currents are ever ready to drive them on. But it is a picturesque coast; a wonderfully beautiful coast, both upon summer days and in winter storms; a coast with many harbors, none too easy of entrance by reason of rocks and tides, many impossible for any but the smallest craft, but all made as serviceable as natural difficulties permit.

There is Penzance, the sunny pleasure-loving little sea city, whence came those picturesque stage pirates that tamed our youth. The coast is no more beautiful here than Mount Bay than elsewhere to east or west; not so rugged or so wild as on Cornwall's northern shore, but the curve of green cliff is very smooth and lovely, the sun shines warmly; the roses bloom; every baby ripple murmurs a sea story; every tiny breeze brings a legend. It is a fascinating place not only for what it is, but for what it suggests.

There is Little Mousehole, on her right beyond Newlyn—lovely Newlyn, beloved of fishermen and artists. Mousehole ("Mousel" in local speech) was an important port before London was a town.

As for Marazion, to her left, who shall measure her years? According to Cornish history, "in the days of Ezekiel the prophet" it was already an important city to which Phoenician merchants came for tin. For a town which has entertained Phoenicians and giants and has looked for centuries at its castled island floating in a marvelous sea, Marazion is remarkably dull. No one goes there except to visit the island which gives the bay its name.

St. Michael's Mount, little brother to Mont St. Michael off the Breton coast, is a rocky islet 230 feet high and a half mile from shore, with which it is connected by a causeway uncovered for about three hours at ordinary low tide. With southwest winds the island may remain an island for weeks, and with high seas be inaccessible even to boats. It is a most picturesque pile; its steep grassy slopes, in springtime yellow with a million daffodils, crowned with the irregular jumble of chapel and castle and ringed by gleaming sea.

It has much history. Like the other St. Michael, it stood once in a forest and was pagan, Christian, druidical; it has been tenanted by saint and sinner, soldier, monk, and knight. Dearest to the heart, perhaps, is the story of Cormoran, whom later Jack-the-Plant-Killer slew, dearest perhaps because of memories of little girls and boys who loved that story long ago.

We may follow the coast line eastward and southward to the Lizard, passing the great wireless station upon Poldhu or cut across the little neck of land to Falmouth, a very fair harbor, Megavissey, beyond, is but a fishing port, where pilchards sometimes become sardines; but Fowey, to which we next come, has considerable past importance and present pride.

Eastward from Fowey upon the coast, in a cleft so narrow, so jagged, so rocky one wonders why men chose it for a home, lies Polperro, the most picturesque, the most unspoiled of Cornish fishing ports, retaining all its ancient dignity of life and labor unflattered by the summer villas now beginning to crowd the cliffs above its head.

Polperro is a fishing town but it did not always depend upon fish for a living. In the days when smuggling was a profession, if not an art, Polperro had few rivals, and reading old tales, one sees quite clearly why men chose these clefts for habitations. Conveniently near are caves and caves, undiscoverable by the keenest customs officers, and boatmen could sail in and out of these narrow rock-bound harbors fearing no pursuit.

Let us look attentively at Polperro, at its closely huddled houses, built on and in and of the rock; its roses and fuchsias and clematis, which bloom as luxuriantly as in southern climes; for these rock clefts are sheltered from winter winds and warmed by the southern sun; at its little rock-bound gleaming harbor, where at high tide the boats rock lazily and at low water a thousand silvery gulls pick up their dainty feet in the voze; at its steep, slippery cliffs, whence one has such glorious breezy views of sea and rock and headland, and of the warm sheltered valley at one's feet.

Polperro attends to its own business, and that does not include catering to tourists. There are always artists at Polperro. They and the fishermen observe each other, become friends, perhaps; but business is not mentioned between them.

Clovelly lies a rock cleft on the north Devon shore as Polperro does upon the southern Cornish one, but there all comparisons end. Clovelly may be still an earnest fishing village, but her looks belie her. "The most exquisite village in England" some one called her, and she deserves the title.

From the coach road where, at the top of the cliffs, you enter upon Clovelly's one street, to the sea; or, if you come by boat, from the harbor to Hobby Drive, and the public road, everything is dainty, elegant of its kind, groomed to impossible perfection. No whitewash gleams whiter or bluer or more delicately yellow than here at Clovelly; no roses, fuchsias, clematis nor lilies bloom in more profusion; no trees are rarer and greener, no vines more luxuriantly graceful than there. Never a bit of paper litters that one stony street, more staircase than roadway; no speck of dust nor shining windows or spotless curtains; no noise of railways, trolley cars, of traffic breaking the soft stillness of this village.

At Tintagel more than at any place, perhaps, what we bring measures what we take away. Come full of the Arthurian legend; come with Tennyson, Hawker, with Mallory, and, in spite of "modern criticism" you will savour nought but romance.

Here are the ruins of Tintagel about you; across the chasm the yet more formless remains of Terrabil, the

ASSOCIATED GROWERS MAKE A STATEMENT

Vernon, February 25.—To correct a wrong impression that has arisen in the minds of the public through inaccurate reports that have been circulated by those opposed to the produce marketing bill, the following explanation is given out from the office of the Associated Growers.

The agricultural committee of the house first sat for a hearing on the proposed legislation, all factions being represented, and very little opposition was voiced at that time. After a three-day discussion, the following resolution was passed by the agricultural committee:

"That this committee request the department of agriculture to prepare a draft of an act in the interests of and applying specifically to the producers and sellers of tree fruits and vegetables, along the lines suggested by the resolution of the recent Kelowna convention, wide enough to enable any other group of producers of primary products to take advantage of its provisions, upon conditions and by authority to be approved hereafter by the committee."

A committee was then appointed representing all fruit interests. This committee placed its views along with the resolution just mentioned, also the resolution passed at the Kelowna convention, and the 22 points agreed upon by the Associated Growers and independent shippers, before the representative of the attorney general's department, and from the information thus obtained the produce marketing bill was drafted.

It was not until the drafted bill was presented to the growers and shippers that any apparent difference of opinion was expressed. However, as soon as it was discovered that the bill provided for the incorporation of a Committee of Direction with statutory powers, those representing the independent shippers took exception on the grounds that this was not the intention of the resolution passed by the Kelowna convention, but that the Federation should be the body incorporated under the Act and that the Committee of Direction should be under the control of the Federation.

An amendment along these lines was drafted and placed before the Agricultural Committee, but they were convinced in their own minds that that was not the interpretation, and they rejected the amendment, deciding that the control should remain with the Committee of Direction. Thereupon the independents left Victoria, leaving Mr. Finch only to represent them.

Reference is made in the bill to the Federation, so that before the bill could be presented in the House, it was necessary for the Federation to be brought into being. Representatives of the Associated Growers approached Mr. Finch, requesting him to assist in the incorporation of the Federation. He stated, however, that his instructions were to have nothing whatsoever to do with the incorporation of the Federation, and there was no other alternative but for the representatives of the Associated Growers to proceed with the incorporation. In doing so, three members of the Associated Growers were appointed as provisional directors.

Capital has been made of this by the independent shippers who are now opposing the measure in its entirety, pointing out that by this procedure the Associated Growers have unintentionally placed themselves in the position of controlling the Federation.

An emphatic denial of this was made before the Agricultural Committee by the Vice-President of the Associated Growers, and an assurance given that the Associated Growers had no intention of controlling more than fifty per cent of the voting power in the Federation, as was originally intended. Further assurance was given to the Committee through a telegram from the President and General Manager of the Associated Growers.

It is the feeling of those supporting the bill that the same as drafted, embodies the intention of the views expressed in the resolution passed at the Kelowna convention, and their efforts have been directed wholly along this line; and, it is very difficult to see why the opposition has arisen from those who were a party to the original agreement which was arrived at between the shippers, the more especially when the sense and intention of the original agreement has in no wise been altered by the attitude of those who are now supporting it.

Owners Must Spray Fruit Trees

Victoria, February 15.—A bill introduced by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, Monday afternoon, will place Garibaldi park upon the same administrative basis as are Mount Robson and Strathcona National parks. At present the park comes under jurisdiction of a general act.

Hon. E. D. Barlow, minister of agriculture submitted an amendment to govern spraying of fruit trees in the Okanagan country. Where spraying is not being carried out properly, the minister will have power to order spraying carried out at the cost of the owner.

twin fortress known to the earliest Cornish earls. Roman, Saxon, Norman has built here; but it is not for architecture or archeology that one comes here; it is for romance.

Tintagel is not a port. Occasionally a boat comes in under the cliff with supplies for the village, but houses are few and there is little fishing. Port Isaac, farther down the coast, is a typical Cornish port. A steep carriage road descends to Port Isaac; and the little stone houses of the village cling to the sides of the ravine as best they can.

St. Ives sits by a smooth circle of sea into which a tongue of rocky land thrusts a bold curving headland, inclosing an inner harbor in the great sweep of the bay. Here by the sea dwells the "real" St. Ives, close-pressed, low-crouched, stone built to withstand the worst storms of sea and time.

At St. Ives we touch "modern conveniences" once more and can take a train—very reluctantly, no doubt—back

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
 One Year (in Canada and Great Britain) \$1.00
 One Year (in the United States) 1.50
 Address: THE GRAND FORKS SUN
 PHONE 101 GRAND FORKS, B.C.
 OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1927

Some idea of the enormous increase in production from the primary industries of British Columbia may be obtained by the people of this province from a study of statistics recently compiled by the various departments of the public service at Victoria. It is shown, for instance, that forestry production has grown in value from \$35,528,000 in 1916 to \$84,802,000 in 1926. The most striking comparison under this heading is that furnished by the increase in the value of pulp and paper manufactured in the province. In 1916 it stood at \$3,520,000; but last year this had advanced to no less a sum than \$16,315,000. Lumber value increased from \$21,075,000 in the decade under review to \$42,516,000. Similarly encouraging is an increase in the value of shingles, from \$4,500,000 in 1916 to \$10,500,000 last year. In every branch of this basic industry, in fact, operations in 1926 were strikingly in excess of the returns for even a year or so ago. What is true of forestry production is true of mineral production. In this industry the total value in 1916 was \$42,290,000 as compared with a value in 1926 of \$67,718,400. It should be remembered, however, that the 1916 was one of large war demands at prices far above the normal; consequently the two totals do not bear the same relationship as might otherwise be the case. At the same time the total value of metalliferous products in 1926 amounted to \$52,985,400 compared with \$26,895,680 ten years ago. The largest increase under this head was in respect of lead, the value for 1916 being \$3,007,462 and for 1926 no less than \$17,680,000. Copper, on the other hand, the principal war requisite, represented a value of \$17,784,494 in 1916 and only \$13,650,000 last year. These figures form an interesting study of solid progress in two of the most important basic industries of the province. Their expansion very naturally has contributed to the prosperous conditions which British Columbia now is enjoying—of which many prominent economic and commercial experts have spoken so enthusiastically during the past few months.

Notes • Notions • Notables

To find better preventive methods, doctors in recent years have been studying the common cold more carefully than ever, and two authorities have summarized the supposed causes of this affliction under five headings: chills and drafts, conditions of the weather, irritation of the membrane on the breathing apparatus, infection and bad ventilation. The last is regarded as the commonest of all the causes, as warm stagnant air produces congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane which becomes covered with a thick secretion and affords a weak spot for germs to attack. In cool air this membrane remains taut and well moistened. Then in a poorly ventilated room, cold currents of air are likely to strike the feet while the head is exposed to the warm, polluted upper atmosphere. This is just the reverse of what is considered the ideal condition for health, "cool breezes blowing around the head, the radiant heat of the sun, and a warm ground to stand on." Exposure alone will not cause colds in healthy individuals, the doctors declare. Arctic explorers, fishermen and others who remain out of doors for long hours in stormy, cold weather, often seem immune from these disorders. Irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages by dusts and chemicals is also a common cause of colds.

Mrs. Carveth Wells wife of a British railroad engineer, spent several months with her husband in the jungles of the Malay peninsula. She relates her experience with the funny fish of Malay. "I saw one fish there," she says, which came out of a hole in the ground, hopped, skipped and jumped to a tree, climbed up and winked its eye at me. Then it climbed down, walked to a pool, stood on the edge, dipped up some water in one fin and took a shower bath. It was the famous funny fish, which is rarely seen in water. It is known to scientists as *Periophthalmus schlosseri*. It sounds like a typical fisherman's story, but its habits are exactly as I have stated."

For many years the United States has been the greatest producer of peppermint and spearmint oils, and from present indications bids fair to hold the lead. Japan, Russia, Germany and England are also considerable producers, the last two centuries turning out oils of the highest commercial quality. No accurate statistics of the world's output of these commodities appear to be available, but it is the impression among those best informed that the annual production of oil exceeds 600,000 pounds, of which the United States contributed about 250,000 pounds.

England has always been famous for her pure-bred cattle and sheep. Nearly 300 years ago huge oxen were produced there. In his diary, Evelyn speaks of an ox that was nineteen hands high and four yards long, and that was in 1649. At that date Leicestershire sheep had already obtained a great reputation and fetched high prices. The marvelous sheep of New South Wales, one of which recently yielded forty-five and one-half pounds of wool at a clip, are of pure British descent.

In the old days all shipping advertisements in the papers used to be embellished with a picture of a ship. At first they were all sailing ships, but gradually the steamers came under the reader's eye. Columns after columns of some of the papers used to be filled with these advertisements, and a great fleet of vessels used to appear in print daily. It made the papers a bit more interesting to those who could not read, and illiterate sailors used to spend much of their time criticizing the cuts and ridiculing the advertisers who used pictures of brigs to advertise full-riggers. A good story is told of an old pilot of the early days, a good old sailor, but absolutely illiterate. He picked up a paper in a stall in a saloon and made a bluff at being occupied in reading it. It so happened that he held the paper upside down when an acquaintance entered, singing out, "What's the news

in the paper today, Abner?" Abner shook his head sorrowfully, took off his glasses, and passed the paper to his friend. "It's awful," he said, "something terrible. All the ships in the ocean are turned bottom up." The newcomer picked up the paper and held it right end up. Then he shouted in feigned glee, "Cheer up, Abner, cheer up. See, they have all righted themselves."

A dress show remarkable in several ways was staged at Bush house, house, Strand, W. C., where the first free public exhibition in London of the handicrafts of the blind was displayed. Dainty frocks were shown, but the girls who made them never saw them. Some of the girls are deaf and dumb as well as blind. Their work is so good that it sells in the best salons of Paris and London. In the Rue de la Paix, in Bond street, Regent street and Oxford street women are unknowingly buying the work of these afflicted girls and praising the perfection of the articles and the "extra finish." Each girl is responsible for a garment throughout all its processes—from the yarn to the completed parts. The wages are higher than those paid in factories where the employees are sighted. Between 300 and 400 garments are turned out a week.

All this bother about campaign funds and bribery is ridiculous. We all know that it is true. Since Slocan became a separate riding we have had three representatives—Labor, Grit and Tory—and all three came out of politics poorer than when they went in. Nine out of ten electors say they are "back numbers" or "plain d—d fools." This is the reward for honesty in politics. The trouble with the present virtuous outbreak is that both parties have been caught in the act of receiving money from the booze ring for "assurance and protection." It is presumed that Labor, Provincial and Independent members were not of sufficient importance to get in on the divvy.—New Denver Record.

On the Hawaiian Islands may be found wonders of nature not seen anywhere else in the world. On Maui, the Garden island, the volcano of Haleakala rears its snow-capped crest above the clouds. The rim of the crater is twenty miles around, and here it is that the rare silver sword plant may be found. From a distance it resembles the yucca of California. Thick, felt-like leaves cluster at the base of a tall slender stem, crowned with a silver plume of flowers. The silver sword is becoming scarce, due to the ravages of mountain goats. It grows in such inaccessible places that it is as difficult to gather as the Alpine edelweiss.

The naval observatory says that at either pole the moon is above the horizon continuously for about two weeks, and then below the horizon continuously for about two weeks. At the Arctic and Antarctic circles there are some years when for a few days in each month the moon does not set, and a few days in each month when it does not rise; otherwise at these circles it rises and sets daily. In the polar regions, during the winter months, the moon is generally above the horizon when it is full and below the horizon when it is new, and the reverse is the case during the summer months.

"The alchemists of three or four centuries ago were the chemists of their day," says Dr. E. E. Free, writing in the Forum. "They were honest, industrious, respected. It is always unwise to imagine that the great men of another age were either knaves or fools. We define gold, today, in a chemical fashion. We know of certain chemical tests to which the atom or no element except gold will respond. We apply these tests. If they fail we say that the substance before us is not gold, no matter how gilt it may be nor how gold-like may be its properties. This is a new way to define gold. The alchemists had no acquaintance with atoms nor were they much concerned with chemical tests. When they wanted gold, what they wanted was something which would look like gold, would feel like gold, would behave like gold against the air and water and fire. Such tests constituted their definition of gold if a metal met them, that was enough. It is distinctly possible that a number of the alchemical procedures really did produce just this—not gold as we define it, but something just as good; something that was gold as the alchemists defined it. A number of them recorded that they had made gold; they left directions for making it. Either they were frightful liars or they had made something that suited them. And it is not very probable that they were liars. We know how to make today a number of alloys that looks enough like gold to be its twin. Even jewelers have been fooled by some of these alloys. Probably this is just what a few of our ancient fellow chemists did and what they considered, rightly enough, to be a considerable success."

Poems From Eastern Lands

PERSIA

One was asking of a Teacher,
 "How a Father his reputed
 Son for his should recognize?",
 Said the Master, "By the striping,
 As he grows to manhood, growing
 Like to his reputed Father,
 Good or Evil, Fool or Wise.

"Lo the disregarded Darnel
 With itself adorns the wheat field,
 And for all the vernal season
 ,Satisfies the farmer's eye;
 But the hour of harvest coming,
 And the thrasher by and by,
 Then a barren ear shall answer,
 'Darnel, and no Wheat, am I!'

—From Salaman and Absal.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

The work of putting a log slide over the smelter dam was commenced this week by the Yale-Columbia Lumber company.

W. E. Caporn, who owns a group of four mineral claims on Hardy mountain near the city, is engaged in developing the properties.

The Kettle Valley line intends to commence tracklaying on the North Fork extension on the 15th of next month.

Grand Fork spent, besides the government grants, \$4,506.65 on education during 1906.

With the advent of warmer weather the griv appears to have loosened its hold on the people of the city.

The Spice of Life

Experience is what one gets when looking for something else.

Drowning Man: "Quik, throw me a life-belt!"

Rescuer (a tailor): "Yes, sir. What size round the waist?"

Teacher: "Rastus, what animal is most noted for its fur?"

Rastus: De fink. De more fur you gets away fun you de better it is for you."

"Your lordship," said Pat to the judge, "it's a divorce I'll be after gettin' from me wife, Norah. She talk a all night and she talks all day." "Why, what does she talk about?" "At, that's what's the bother. She don't say."

Judge: "You told me just now that Pat struck Mike, and now you it was Mike that struck Pat."

Witness: "Well, yer honor, as there are two sides to a question, it is only fair, isn't it, to allow as many to an answer?"

"Well, you have already good protection against fire," declared the consistent insurance salesman, "but how about a little hall insurance?"

"Such an idea!" snorted the business man. "How could you start a hall sortin'?"

An art critic, speaking of the virtues of this picture and the faults of that one finally came to a picture in the gallery and said to his smiling if slightly bored companion:

"Now, you see in this picture the artist has not learned his trade—it lacks technique and understanding. Here, you see, he has resorted to a trick to catch the public eye and has attempted to paint a fly. Now, I would not object to a fly, had he been able to draw better and make it look like fly."

"This fly looks like a lump of mud and has not the character of a fly."

At this point the flip, having tired of the critic's rambling, took wing and flew away.

Two Cornish miners covet a cow which belonged to a neighbor and laid plans to steal it. In their chosen night, it happened that a travelling player had asked for and obtained lodgings at the neighbor's house. The owner put the cow in the shed in order to give the bear the run of the barn.

The thieves arrived, one went to secure the cow, while the other watched. A clamor outside and blows came from the barn. The noise filled the night and the lookout cried: "Hae gotten 'im, Tam?"

The horror of the unknown was in Tam's voice as he replied: "Hae gotten 'im? Nay! 'Ees gotten 'im!"

A gentleman one day walking down a street in Belfast saw an old Irish woman begging.

"Could you spare a copper for an old woman, sorr?"

The gentleman taking pity on her gave her sixpence.

"God bless you, sorr," said the old woman, "and may ever hair in per head be a candle to light you to glory."

Taking off his hat and showing a bald head, the gentleman said drily:

"It won't be much of a torchlight procession, madam!"

Idleness travels so slowly that soberly soon overtakes it.

"Hello, Brown, old man; ages since I saw you. How's the wife?"

"Haben't you heard?"

"Heard what?"

"She's joined the great majority."

"Good heavens! Not dead?"

"No. Shingled."

"Hi. What do you mean by shingling stones at my dog?" shouted the infuriated man.

"Well," said the youth, "he bit me, that's why."

"How many times?" asked the owner.

"Once, and that's enough, isn't it?"

"Yes; but you shied at him twice, you young scamp."

"Of course," said the youth, "once twice shy."

Recently at our dinner table the between my father and my brother:

"Son, don't you know that when grace is being asked you should close your eyes and bow your head?"

"Yes, ather, but how do you know I didn't?"

As a goods train went by showing a green light, a passenger on the platform observed to an Irishman:

"Pat, what kind of oil do you suppose they use to produce that color?"

"Shure," came Pat's answer in a flash, "I should say some o' the Mermaid Oisile, sir."

FOR

Neuralgia



Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for Neuralgia Neuritis Headache Toothache Colds Lumbago Pain Rheumatism

WARNING!

Beware of Counterfeits

There is only one genuine "ASPIRIN" tablet. If a tablet is offered as "ASPIRIN" and is not stamped with the "Bayer Cross"—refuse it with contempt—it is not "ASPIRIN" at all! Don't take chances!

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" tablets which contains proven direct Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12. Also bottles of 24 and 100.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

A applications for immediate purchase of lots in the acreage owned by the City, within the Municipality, are invited.

Prices:—From \$25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:—Cash and approved security.

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

JAMES JONES, City Clerk.

Giving Wings to Friendship

The long distance telephone gives wings to friendship. It enables the human voice to be carried along wires at a speed of thousands of miles per second without losing any of its cordiality. The special night rates after 8:30 p.m. are advantageous for social chats.



British Columbia Telephone Company

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

The Sun's Page of Pictures of People and Events of Passing News Interest



As the Banff Springs Hotel will appear in the spring of 1928 when the new north and south wings are completed.



The Canadian Pacific Empress of Scotland on a cruise around the world, riding at anchor in the harbor of Monaco as seen from the terrace of the Casino de Monte Carlo.



The Maori Rugby Team giving their war cry prior to their first game in England and Wales, September. They recently travelled across Canada on Canadian Pacific Lines for New Zealand after an eight months tour of England and France.



"The White Empress of the Pacific"—are again to ply between Canada and the Orient, when the Canadian Pacific fleet assume their former garb of white with light blue trimmings.

New York socialites—dinner dress of brown georgette headed in small amber bangles.

Arthur Beauvais, driver of the Chateau Frontenac Dog Team at Quebec, captured a young wolf in the wilds of Northern Ontario. He calls him "Ruff" and plans to make him a member of the team.

His Excellency Viscount Willingdon Governor General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon (at the right) photographed at the Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station in Montreal on the occasion of their first official visit.

Getting his gear at La Turbie, France—photo taken on the round-the-world cruise of the Canadian Pacific Flagship Empress of Canada.



"Fear no evil! Speak no evil! See no evil!"—famous monkey carvings which are found in a Shinto Temple at Nikko, Japan.

Where Wolves Will Run With Huskie Dogs



An entirely new and unique test will soon be made at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, by Arthur Beauvais, driver of the Frontenac dog team. He has three wolves which he has reared from babyhood. These have been kept in a kennel in the same building with his huskies. They are shy little things and appear as aliens among the dogs. They are not as playful as pups, and to overcome their shyness Beauvais often puts three little huskie pups in for playmates when they forget themselves and seem less homesick for their parents and the great outdoors.

These little creatures are now only eight months old, yet in this short time have learned much of mortals, and they have already had one trip to Boston where they were exhibited by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Sportsman's Show.

One morning a brand new sport-looking collar was placed on one, and the dignity this wild animal suddenly acquired was amazing. It was like a child with new shoes. It turned its little head first one side, then the other and sat down in a cedate manner, all four feet together and held its head high haughtily and said with its eyes "how look at me."

Do wild animals understand? Yes indeed, that wild beast was as self-conscious as any human decked out in a new regalia.

Shortly after the return of the wolves from Boston, one of the little

creatures sprained its shoulder. When Beauvais entered the kennel and went up to the kennel, or compartment allotted them, which has wire netting around, the poor little thing came up to him for sympathy. It was duly rubbed with lotions and cared for, not in the least resenting anything which was done for it.

A cute little sleigh, French-Canadian in design, has been built for it and the picture shows little Master Beauvais all ready for his first ride as soon as the wolf is harnessed. It is now three months since this wild animal has been tame enough for this little child to play with, and one wonders if the old saying "A little child shall lead them" can be applied to this instance. It can, however be stated that when this picture was taken the wolf had to be literally pulled out of the street back to its kennel. It was interested in the people around, the dogs, the taxis and sleighs which passed as he posed for one of his many pictures taken lately.

It will indeed be worth while to follow the adventures of a wild creature from the woods of Quebec province into the biggest organization of its kind in the world, a frequenter of the Chateau Frontenac, one who has already taken trips, and who will in time know the hearts and kindness of people it will come in contact with.

The Restaurant Waiter: "Wonderful weather we are having, sir."

FROM EVERYWHERE

The Russian Government is to buy another herd of Canadian horses this spring, it was announced at the Alberta Provincial Horse Breeders' Association meeting in Calgary recently. R. E. Wilson, Dominion Government agent, who was responsible for the statement, declared that from 2,000 to 5,000 horses would be required.

The year 1926 was a banner year for the British Columbia coast steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to Captain J. W. Troup, manager of that branch of the C.P.R. fleet. The "Princess Marguerite" and the "Princess Kathleen," in the triangular service, make a fine record and the Alaskan tourist business was brisk.

For the first time in the history of Alberta, alfalfa seed is being shipped to Denmark. This is registered Grimm alfalfa grown by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, at Brooks, which this year, produced one-third of a million pounds of this seed. It appears that Danish growers have experimented with this seed in the past and have now placed an order for 50,000 pounds.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association has requested the Provincial Department of Natural Resources to appoint and send overseas a Commission to enquire into the conditions under which Nova Scotia apples are marketed. The suggested personnel is, the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, representative of the United Fruit Companies and the newly appointed Provincial Horticulturist, Prof. Middleton.

The Restaurant Waiter: "Wonderful weather we are having, sir."

Absent Minded Professor: "All right, bring me some."

YOUR COPY—WRAPPED
and READYWRITE
TO-DAY

No Other Tea as Good "SALADA" TEA

T54
We ask you to test this yourself.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Mrs. E. Jacobson died at her home in Spokane a week ago last Friday of pneumonia. The Jacobson family formerly lived in this city, Mr. Jacobson being engaged in the contracting and building business.

A man named McDonald from Republic died in the Grand Forks hospital on Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wiseman, of Kimberley, are visiting friends in the city this week. They formerly lived here.

Mrs. Walter Larsen is visiting friends in Spokane this week.

Kenneth Murray returned on Monday from Trail, where he worked at the Consolidated smelter during the past winter.

The Kootenay Presbytery of the United Church of Canada meets in Nelson on March 1.

Nelson again turned a cold shoulder to beer, when, in one of the heaviest polls in the history of the city, the ratepayers this week ruled by a majority of an even hundred against the introduction of sale of beer by the glass. A total of 1370 cast their ballots, 1126 in the city proper, where the vote was, yes 534, no 692; and 244 in Fairview, where the vote was, yes 101, no 143. The total vote was 635 for, 735 against. The majority of 100 is a serious cut of the sweeping margin of 1924, when Nelson turned down the proposition by the largest majority in the Kootenays with the exception of Kaslo.

Political roorbachs are always drafted in accordance with the desires of their originators. Therefore they are absolutely worthless.

FORESIGHT IN BEEKEEPING

Honey crops are sometimes light from causes that are beyond the control of the beekeeper, but more often are they light because he, himself, lacked foresight and failed to prepare for them in time. The period during which the honey crop is actually stored is a comparatively short one, lasting perhaps from four to six weeks, but the preparations for securing that crop must be begun approximately eleven months before and continued right up to the time the flow starts. The requeening of colonies during the latter part of summer, the preparation of the bees for winter, and spring management are all preparations for the crop of the following year, and the success of the crop will depend largely upon the care with which these preparations are made.

Failure to prepare equipment for the active season is also responsible for considerable loss both in honey and bees, and there is nothing more disheartening nectar is abundant and bees are swarming than to find too few supplies ready to take care of the situation. There is no time like the present to prepare equipment. The bees are still in winter quarters and require no attention. Therefore, the beekeeper has ample time to make an estimate of his requirements, overhaul all supplies on hand, clean and repair them where necessary and order new ones that may be needed. If the latter are ordered early they can be made ready for use before the bees need full-time attention. —C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

The best corn and hay crops will count for little when fed to animals that make returns below the market price for these crops.

Good foundations under buildings are one of the most important things about buildings,

FROM EVERYWHERE

During the year 1926 about 3,500 live foxes of an average value of \$300 each were reported by six farmers of Prince Edward Island. They also sold about 20,000 fox skins at an average price of \$100 each, so that the fox farming industry in the province has yielded a revenue of about two million dollars.

The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, through the forest nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, sent out 5,512,245 little trees for planting on the prairie farms, during the season of 1926. Since the beginning of this work in 1901 the total number of trees so sent out has been a little over 87,500,000.

The Canadian Pacific liner S.S. "Montreal" sailed from New York recently on her eleventh cruise to the West Indies, carrying about 350 passengers from all parts of Canada and the United States. The cruise will occupy four weeks, with the liner stopping at fourteen ports in the West Indies, the Mainland of South America and the Panama Canal zone.

Announcement was made at Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters in Montreal to the effect that Charles Edward Phelps, formerly city passenger agent of the company at Washington, has been appointed general agent passenger department, rail and steamship lines, Washington, D.C. Mr. Phelps has been serving the Canadian Pacific from Washington since 1916.

Fifty Hebridean and Northern Irish families will be established in a new colony at Saddle Lake, early this spring. This will be the second settlement of its kind in this province—the first having been established north of Vermilion. Buildings are now being erected on fifty farms at Saddle Lake and it is expected that new arrivals will take over holdings there just as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

Thirty members of prominent industrial, social and athletic groups in Detroit, travelling C.P.R. under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, took a week's winter trip to Quebec for the purpose of enjoying the seasonal sports. They stopped at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City and stopped at Montreal and Ottawa to see the N. H. L. hockey team play Montreal Maroons and Ottawa Senators.

Donald B. McMillan, noted Arctic Explorer, gave his first Canadian lecture on the North Pole and regions adjoining, at Montreal recently. Mr. McMillan showed some remarkable slides of brilliant Arctic flowers which grow during the brief Polar summer. He also exploded the common belief that Eskimo women are not beautiful, showing pictures of some that might have posed for the movies.

Quick work on the part of the C.P.R. investigation department and the honesty of a Red Cap recovered an American \$500 bill for its loser, B. S. Nauer, public accountant of New York, recently. Mr. Nauer pulled it out of his pocket in getting some small change and it fell to the floor of the concourse of the Montreal C.P.R. station. The Red Cap picked it up and handed it to the station master. When Mr. Nauer made enquiries, a few minutes later, it was handed to him. He gave the Red Cap the handsome tip of \$100.

The official visit to Canada of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle, and of the boy choristers of Westminster Abbey, who are giving song recitals across Canada from Fredericton to Vancouver and back, is made with the approval of His Majesty the King. They arrived at Saint John on the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose and travelled C.P.R. across the Dominion, giving their first recital at Fredericton and their second at Winnipeg. Their visit is more than a mark of inter-Empire courtesy; it is a gesture that should do much to help the fuller realization of possessions common to Canada and Great Britain.

The best corn and hay crops will count for little when fed to animals that make returns below the market price for these crops.

Good foundations under buildings are one of the most important things about buildings,

RAISING THE ROOF OF AN ENGINE

BY ERWIN GREER

Cylinder heads of the detachable variety, like timing gearcase covers, transmission covers, etc., are shamefully abused by many who have occasion to remove and replace them. As a result of this abuse, poor satisfaction is often experienced and serious damage is sustained by the engine, where by proper precaution, the same member will give long and satisfactory service.

The cylinder head is retained to the cylinder block by a row of studs and nuts extending around the edges in ordinary construction. If in applying or removing the head these nuts are tightened or loosened unevenly enormous pressure will be concentrated at a few points, resulting in warping of the casting. When once warped, a cylinder head casting will not straighten out again and cannot again be returned to its true shape by any subsequent even tightening of nuts. Many owners and repairmen of motor cars understand the necessity of even tightening of these nuts but fail to apply the principle in the reverse operation, incontinently loosening away at one nut at a time, and thus doing as much damage as in tightening one at a time.

The proper manner of removing a cylinder head is to loosen all of the nuts about a quarter turn, proceeding from one nut to the one as nearly diagonally opposite as possible, repeating the process until all are loose enough to turn freely. Each may then be turned the rest of the way off individually. In replacing the same process should be reversed, each nut being screwed down until resistance is felt and then tightened each a quarter turn in diagonal sequence until all are tight.

Unless the head is badly gummed in place with lead or carbon it should be possible to loosen it by tapping around the edge with a hammer. This produces vibration and the clearance of the holes in the head around the studs permits the head to move slightly sideways, sufficient to break the bond, so that it may be lifted off. In raising the head a thin screw driver with as wide a blade as possible should be used to pry the head up, being inserted above the gasket and not below it.

Wholesale fish firms of Yarmouth and Halifax report that 1926 was a record year, as to the demand for fresh and smoked fish in Canadian and United States markets. Shipments were frequently made from Halifax to western Canada and points in California.

Immigration to Canada for the eleven months of the calendar 1926 ended November 30, amounted to 130,569 persons, according to a recent statement issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This is an increase of 61 per cent. over the same period of 1925, when the total immigration was 80,904.

The Maori Rugby Football team who have recently completed a successful tour of France and Great Britain, passed through Montreal recently en route over the Canadian Pacific lines to Vancouver, where they sailed for New Zealand January 27. This team won, during their eight-month tour, 22 of 31 games played.

According to recent compilation by the Canadian Government, Canada now leads the world in public per capita distribution of electricity from central power stations. The figures of kilowatt-hours generated per capita per annum by the five leading countries are: Canada, 1,260; Switzerland, 886; United States, 581; Sweden, 467; Norway, 370.

The official visit to Canada of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle, and of the boy choristers of Westminster Abbey, who are giving song recitals across Canada from Fredericton to Vancouver and back, is made with the approval of His Majesty the King. They arrived at Saint John on the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose and travelled C.P.R. across the Dominion, giving their first recital at Fredericton and their second at Winnipeg. Their visit is more than a mark of inter-Empire courtesy; it is a gesture that should do much to help the fuller realization of possessions common to Canada and Great Britain.

The best corn and hay crops will count for little when fed to animals that make returns below the market price for these crops.

Good foundations under buildings are one of the most important things about buildings,

DONALDSON'S GROCERY

Phone 30

Try our Special Tea at 65c per lb

Shoes, Shirts, Overalls
Good values for your money.

Call and see us before purchasing.

JOHN DONALDSON
General Merchant

S. T. HULL

Established 1910

Real Estate and Insurance
Resident Agent Grand Forks Townsite Company, Limited

Arms Orchards City Property
Agents at Nelson, Calgary, Williams and other Prairie points. Vancouver Agent:

PENDER IN TMENTS
HATTENBU LANDS LTD.

Established in 1910, we are in a position to furnish reliable information concerning this district.
Write for free literature

A. E. McDougall
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
BOX 332 BRAND FORKS, B. C.

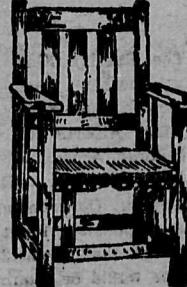
K. SCHEER

Wholesale and Retail
TOBACCONIST

Salers in
Havana Cigars, Pipes
Confectionery

Imperial Billiard Parlor
Grand Forks, B. C.

PICTURES



AND PICTURE FRAMING

Furniture Made to Order.

Also Repairing of all Kinds.

Upholstering Neatly Done

R. C. McCUTCHEON

WINNIPEG AVENUE

OUR HOBBY IS GOOD PRINTING

A complete line of colored bonds in all shades for fancy letterheads and other classes of commercial printing. Sun Job Department.

Did you ever notice that business firms who think that they can reach The Sun's readers through other publications have a great deal of leisure time that might be more profitably employed? A number of such firms have involuntarily retired from business.

Applications for grazing permits for the season of 1927

Applications for permits to graze live stock on the Crown range within any grazing district of the Province of British Columbia must be filed with the District Forester at Fort George, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and Williams Lake on or before March 1st, 1927.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B.C.
January 4th, 1927.

Get Your

Groceries

at the

CITY GROCERY

Phone 25

CHEVROLET

See the new Superior Chevrolet before you buy a car. There are more cents in the CHEVROLET DOLLAR than in any other automobile dollar.

CHEVROLET Touring.....	885
" Roadster.....	885
" Coach.....	1080
" Coupe.....	1080
" Sedan.....	1200
" Landau Sedan.....	1250
" One-ton Truck.....	935

GRAND FORKS GARAGE

GRAND FORKS Transfer Co.

DAVIS & HANSEN, Prop.

City Baggage and General Transfer

Coal, Wood and Ice for Sale

Office at R. F. Petrie's Store Phone 64

YALE Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty



P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant, unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emption is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., or any Government Agent.

Records will be made covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 5,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range and 8,000 feet per acre east of that range.

Applications for pre-emption are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emption must be occupied for five years and improvements made to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant and unreserved Crown lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes; minimum price of first-class (arable) land is \$5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land \$2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown lands is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, on conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 30 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

GRAZING.

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being given to established owners. Stock owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers up to ten head.

THE SUN

Columbia Avenue and Lake Street