You will not learn much if you are not curious, but people won't like you if you are

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 20 "Tell me what you Know is true; I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1927

The Marketing Act

The provisions of the "Produce Marketing Act" which govern the marketing of tree fruits and vegetables are set forth in the following summary. Clauses not reproduced have to do with the drocedure for setting up committees to control and direct the marketing of psoduce in other portions of the province than this dist ict. These petitions must be supported by a favorable vote of 75 per cent of those entitled to vote.

Under the provisions of the act, the Federation of Shippers has power to name the location of the head office. The committee of direction has power to exempt a shipper from the operations of the committee, to estimate the quantities and varieties which will be available, to fix the quantity which may be ma keted at anp place, to arrange for carriage, to set the minimum or maximum prices, to force shippers to file documents such as invoices, to inspect the books, to promote unifomity in methods and terms employed in marketing, to impose levies on any product marketed fo the purpose of defraying expenses, to employ servants, agents, to rent, purchase or acquire premises necessary.

Under the provisions of the act, a shipper who claims to be aggrieved or whose license has been suspended or cancelled, can secure a bitration. Where levies are not paid the committee may enter suit. Shippers must comply with orders by the committee or map suffer a penalty not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment for not over one year.Othe persons infringing the act areliable ti a fine not exceeding $100.

License fees to car lot shippers are $10 and to any other shipper not over $2.50. Shippers may be rejuired to fu nish security for the due performance of their contracts and any verson suffering damage by default of the shipper may enter suit against him.

The lietenant governor in council may make regulations for the carrying out of the act where it is imperfect.

Some p ovisions of the bill:

1. This act may be cited as the "Produce Marketing Act."

Interpretation.

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Committee" means any committee of direction constituted by or under this act:

Federation" means the British Columbia Growers and Shippers Federation, being a society incorporated under the "Societies Act," and includes any successor thereof approved by the minister:

"Interior committee" meansthe interior tree-fruit and vegetable committee of direction ronstituted by this act:

"Marketing" includes the shipping of a product for sale or to a purchaser and the offering of a product for sale, but does not include a transaction by retail, and relates only to marketing in the Dominion; and "market" has a corresponing meaning.

"Minister means the minister of agriculture:

"Product" means any fruit, vegetable, grain, or cereal, and includes berries, grapes, tomatoes, melons and cucumbers, and also includes any variety or grade of such product, refers only to a product grown or produced in the province; and does not include any fruit, vegetable, grain, or cereal as aforesaid, which is or are canned, preserved, evaporated, or otherwise changed from its or their natural state by any process of manufacture or treatment:

"Sale" includes barter and exchange, and "sell" has a corresponding meaning:

"Shipper" means a person who markets a product.

Constitution of Interior Committee.

3. (1.) There is hereby constituted for a period of one year a committee of direction, under the name of the "Interior Tree-fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction," with the exclusive power to control and regulate, under this act, the marketing of all tree fruits and vegetables ((including tomatoes and melons), being products grown or produced in that portion of the province contained within the following boundaries, namely: Commencing at a point on the international boundary, being the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where same is intersected by the one hundred and twenty-first meridian of west longitude; tence along said meridian to the fiftieth parallel of north atitude; thence west along said parallel to the westerly boundary of the Dominion government railway belt; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly boundary of said railway belt to eastern boundary of the province; thence souther y along the easterly boundary of the province to the international boundary; thence westerly along said international boundary to the point of commencement.

(2.) The interior committee shall consist of three members,of whom two shall be appointed by the Federation, and one member shall be appointed by the lietenant governor in council. (

(3.)(This section shal not apply to the marketing of any product for the purpohe of its being canned, preserved, evaporated, or otherwise changed from its natural state by any process of manufacture or treatment.

Committee to be a Corporation.

6. Every committee shall be a corporation, but no committee shall be deemed to represent the crown for any purpose.

Term of Office.

8. The member of a committee appointed by the lieutenant governor in council shall hold office for the period of existence of committee or until he is removed thereirom or resigns, and the others members of a committee hhal, if the existence of the committee has not expired, be appointed each year, in the case of the interior committee by the Federation, and in any other case by persons growing or producing any product within the authority of the committee or by shippers of any such product, or both, according to some method approved by the minister, and appointments to fill casual vacancies shall be made in like manner, as the case may be.

Procedure.

9. (1.) The member of a committee appointedd by the lieutenant governor in council shall be chairman of the committee, but in his abhence or in his inability to act, or when there is no such member, any other member of the committee may act as chairman.

(2.) Where the lieutenant governor in council has appointed a member of a committee, the committee sha l have power to act, notwithstanding that only one of the other two members has been appointed under section 3, 7, or 8, as the case may be, and the presence of two members of a committee shall be sufficient for a quorum.

(3.) C committee may delegate to any executive sub-committee of one or more members such matters as may require prompt dispatch or may be more expediently dealt with in such manner.

(4.) Every committee shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:

(a.) If the names of the members present at each meeting of the committee or any sub-committee thereof:

(b.) If all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the committee or any sub-committee thereof:

(5) The interior committee shal have its head office at the place designated by theFederation, and every other committee shall have its head office at such place as shall be designated by the minister.

Powers of Committee

10. For the purpose of controlling and regulating, under the act, the marketing of any product within its authority, a committee shall, so far as the egislative authority of the province extends, have power to determine at what time and in what qpantity, and from and to what places, and at what price the product may be marketed, and to make orders and regulationh in relation to such matters, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, shall have power:

(a.) Either generally or in any particular case, or for anp particular time, to exempt from any determination, order, or regulation any shipper or class of shivper of any such product or any consignment or quantity of any such product, and any loca ity within its jurisdiction, or anx variety or grade of any such product; and to revoke any such exemption:

(b.) To estimate what clash, variety, quantity, or grade of any such product which will be available for marketing, and at what time or times and at what place or places, and for that vurpose to require a shipper to make reports to it from time to time of any such product which he has or yill have for marketing:

(c.) To fix the quantity of any such product which may from time to time be marketed at any place or places by a shipper, subject to the limitation that each shipper shal be permitted to ship such proportion of his supply of the product as the quantity fixed to be marketed at that time bearh to the total estimated quantity available for marketing: 22

(d.) To fix the place or places to to or from which any such product may be delivered or dispatched for marketing, and to make arrangements for the carriage or a product by land or water:

(e.) From time to time to set the price or minimum and maximum prices at which any such product shall be marketed or sold by a shipper:

(f.) To require shippers at such times as may be ordered by it to make returns with it and file with it cop es of invoices, bills of lading, and other documents with respect to any such product marketed or sold by them:

(g.) For the purpose of ascertaining whether this act and the requirements of the committee are being complied with, to inspect the books, accounts, records, and documents of a shipper relating to any such product and to employ auditors:

(h.) To promote uniformity in the methods and terms employed in marketing any huch product; and to consider, approve, settle, or reject, claims for rebates, adjustments, or allowances arising out of the marketing of any such product: (

(i.) For the purpose of defraying the exvenses of operation, to impose levies on any product marketed which shall be payable at such rates and in such manner and at such times as may in the case of the interior committee be fixed by the Federation, and, in the case of any other committee, by the committee:

(j.) To employ such officers, servants, agents, and other persons and to rent, purchase, or acquire such premises as may be necessary for its operations:

Arbitration of Grievances

11. Where a shipper c aims to be aggrieved by any determination, order, or regulation made by a committee under this act and affecting him, or by thesuspension or cancellation of his licenseunder section 16, he may, within one month from the date when the determination, order, or regulation was made or the license was suspended or cancelled, and by notice in writing to the committee setting forth the cause of his complaint, require that the matter the "Arbitration Act;" and thereupon the matter shall be determined by arbitration under that act, and the determination, order, or regulation, so far as it affects that shipver or the suspension or cancel ation of the shipper's license, shall be confirmed, varied, or annulled inaccordance with the award:

Action Against Committee.

12. No action shall be brought against a committee or any member of a committee for anything done in good faith by it or him in vurhuance of this act.

Collection of Levies.

13. Where the amount levied on a shipper by a committee under section 9 is not paid by him within any time fi ed for payment, the committee may sue for and recover the amount as a debt due to it by the shipper, and a certificate in writing under the hand of the chairman shall be prima facie evidence in al courts that such amount is due to it by the shipper.

Duties of Committee.

14 (1.) Where a committee fixes the price at which a product within its authority shall be marketed or sold, the committee hhall have due regard to the interests of the persons suming, or using the product, so that the price fixed shall be fair and reasonable.

(2.) In the exercise of the power conferred by this act a committee shall have (due regard to the geographica and climatic conditions under which a product (within (its authority is grown or produced.

(3.) A committee shall furnish promptly to a shipper on his request all necessary information in regard to any determinoation, order, or regulation made by it under this act and affecting the shipper. ((

(4.) A committee shall make such investigations and compile such records and statistics in reference to marketing within and without the Dominion as may be thought advisable.

(5.) The interior committee snall make an annua report to the Federation at such time and containing such information as the Federation requires, and every other committee shall make an annual report to such persons or organization as the minister requires

Shipper to Obey Committee.

15. (1.) A shipper shall comply with every determination, order, or regulation made by a committee under this act and affecting him, and shall not market or sell any product contrary thereto, and every shipper violating this provision shall be guilty of an offence against this act.

(2.) A contract made or such part of a contract as is made by a shipper in violation of this section shall be void, and for the purposesof this pro vision a controct shall be deemed to be severable.

Shipper to Be Licensed.

16. (1.) Subject to clause (a) of section 10, no shipper shal do any act within the meaning of marketing or selling any product which is subject to the control and regulation of a committee without having first applied for and obtained a shipper's license to market and sell such product, which shall be in addition to all licenses required by or under any other act of the province, and every shipper who vio ates this provision shall be guilty of an offence against this act

(2.) The license shall be issued by the committee within whose jurisdiction the shipper carries on business, and shall expire on the thirty-first day of March in the year following that in which the license is issued.

(3.) The fee for a license to a shipper in carload lots sha l be ten dollars and for a license to any other shipper shall be a sum fixed by the committee, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents.

(4.) The committee may suspend or cancel the license of a shipper for violation of this act or for any determination, order, or regulation made by it under this act and affecting the shipper, and may remove such suspension.

Security May Be Required From Shippers.

17. Every shipper shall, if so required by a committee, furnish security to the satisfaction of the committee for the due performance of his contracts with persons from whom he purchases and of his duties to persons on whose beha f he markets or sells any product. The security shall be given to the committee, but any covenant entered into under the security shall be available to and may be suedupon in his own name and by any such person suffering damage by the default of the shipper, notwithstanding that such person is not a party to the covenant.

Regulations.

18. The lieutenant governor in council may from time to time make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, incuding matters whereof no express or on y partial or imperfect provision has been made.

Obstruction of Committee an Offence

19. Every person who oostructs or prevents o committee or any person authorized by it in or from the exercise of any power or duty conferred or imposed on it by this act shall be guilty of an offence against this act,

Penalty for Offence.

20. Every shipper guilty of an offence against this act shall, on summary conviction, be liable, if an individual, to a penalty not e ceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and, if a corporation, to a fine not exceUeding ten thousand dol ars, and every other person guilty of an offence against this act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Application.

'2. Nothing in this act shall apply to the marketing of a product by the grower or producer of that product in a retail store owned, control ed, or operated in the province by such grower or producer.

FROM EVERYWHERE

The Canadian Pacific purchasing office located at Sicamous, B.C., spent more than $100,000 in 1926 for Okanagan products. Fifteen years ago such purchases amounted to but $5,000.

With the fisheries of the province of British Columbia running to $21,000,000 annually—or half the Canadian total—numbers of enquiries are being received from financial interests in Eastern Canada and the United States, with a view to spying out business opportunities.

Until the problem of truck competition is solved satisfactorily all transportation in Canada will suffer, according to T. E. McDonnell, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Express Company, in a Toronto address recently before the Transportation Club. He states that under the present transportation regulations the railway and express companies are operating under very unfair conditions.

For the second time in three weeks the stork has paid a visit to a Canadian Pacific passenger train. Yesterday on the Imperial Limited going east from Vancouver, Mrs. Olson, of Malakwa, B.C., gave birth to a son between Malakwa and Revelstoke. Mrs. Olson was on the way at the time to the Revelstoke hospital. Railway officials and employees did all in their power to render assistance. Telegraphic dispatches from the hospital state that both mother and son are doing well.

The election of J. H. R. Fairbairn, of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as president of the Engineering Alumni of the University of Toronto, was announced at a dinner-smoker of the alumni held in Hart House recently. More than 150 graduates acclaimed the new president with the enthusiastic spirit characteristic of a gathering of "School" men. The chief speakers of the evening were Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University, and Mr. Fairbairn.

The rapid strides made by Prince Edward Island's seed potato business, aggregating 800,000 bushels for the past season, mostly shipped south, formed a subject of discussion at the 51st annual convention of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association here. It was pointed out that this business has rapidly developed; that ten years back not a single seed potato was sold outside of the province. The remarkable advance in this business was due, it was claimed, to the production of a disease-free potato.

Immigration to Canada in the ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31st, amounted to 118,199, compared with 76,439 for the same period of 1925-6. This is an increase of 55 per cent. January immigration amounted to 4,164, compared with 2,324 for the preceding January, a gain of 79 per cent. Of this immigration 899 were British, 905 from the United States and 2,360 from other countries. During January 2,297 Canadians who had gone to the United States with the intention of remaining permanently returned to Canada, making a total of 50,898 so returned for the ten months of the fiscal year.

The Hon. William D. Euler, Minister of Customs and Excise, announces that the present period of 30 days of free entry into Canada of United States motor tourists on a permit will be extended to 90 days, to conform with the privilege now granted by the United States authorities, who admit Canadian cars carrying motor tourists free into that country for 90 days. The only difference will be that the Canadian permit will not initially be for 90 days, but for a first and second 30-day extension, if and when the tourists can show bona-fides and recommendation from reputable associations of automobilists in the United States. A larger tourist movement in Canada is expected to result from the change.

The engineer of a train of thought should stop to think occasionally:.

LIBERALS FAVOR MORE LIGHT ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Vancouver, March 14'—Endorsement of a resolution demanding that there should be the fullest publicity in future in connection with the source of party campaign funds was the outstanding event at the provincial Liberal convention Friday. The day's sessions were featured also by a stirring defense of Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland by W. E. Smith of Revelstoke.

Following the recent attack directed against Dr. Sutherland by the Conservative party, Mr. Smith reported that the Liberals of Revelstoke had passed a strong resolution of confidence in thé member who had represented that constituency since 1916.

"To Conservatives and Liberals alike, to every man, woman and chil in the whole districtt, Dr. Sutherland has been known since he first came from college as a clean, honest, single-minded, devoted friend and assistant in time of trouble," said Mr. Smith.

The resolution on campaign funds was sponsored by Dugald McPherson, M.L.A., for Grand Forks-Greenwood, chairman of the resolutions committee, and seconded by R. H. Gale. Mr. McPherson was a member of the legislative investigating committee on campaign funds.

The mover of the resolution stressed the point that the Liberal was no worse than any other. Nevertheless the Liberals were ready to take the initiative to correct past mistakes and see that affairs are conducted decently and honestly in the future. He emphasized that the new method of giving the public full information regarding campaign funds would encourage the best type of citizen to take part in public life.

"The Liberal party should hold out encouragement to good men," Mr. McPherson declared. "Public life has become so unattractive that the best type of citizen and the most competent men hesitate to run fro office. I don't say that the machinery of the political organizations is responsible for that. The public is very largely responsible, for it is an old sying that the people get no better government than they deserve."

The resolution, which was endorsed unanimously, reads as follows:

"Whereas,the question of the obtaining and distribution of campaign funds for political parties is at the present time causing some concern and suspicion in the mind; be it resolved that this Liberal convention goes on record as emphatically condemning the acceptance by any party of campaign funds to which any shadow of corruption or impropermotives can be attached; be it further resolved, that this convention instructs the executive of the Liberal party to be elected at this convention that: (a) The party organization shall be such as to not only permit, but encourage the publication of i nformation relative to its financial operations; (b) (That such operations shall prove an inducement rather than a deterrant for the highest (type of citizen to participate in public affairs."

"This will mean a great deal better government for the people," said R. H. Gale in seconding the resolution.

There had been rumors that funds had been collected which nevr reached their proper source. He hoped these were not true, but the proposed method would dispose of such rumors forever. He believed there were enough men who thought well of the Liberal party to contribute openly to its support. He would like to see a committee of outstanding men struck to collect funds openly and freely.

There were surely 50 men in British Columbia who would give $1000 apiece, 50 others who would give $500 eash and 50 who would give $250 each, and so on until he believed $100,000 could be raised, which would carry the party for a long time.

BBrento S. Brown spoke of collecting campaign funds for the Liberal party for some years past.

"I have never collected any funds of which I am ashamed and no promises have been made for any money I ever got," he stated emphatically.

Injection of a new kind of oil enables doctors to make better X-ray studies of the lungs and chests of tuberculosis patients.

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1927

Notes • Notions • Notables

The history of success—a long and fahcinating record of the eriumph of will over circumstances—is mainly the history of handicaps. Stanley, the explorer, was reared in a workhouse; Livingstone, the maker of Africa, was a little "piecer" in a cotton mill; Mark Twain was a river pilot; Thomas Price, a great Australian statehman, helped as a stonecutter to build the parliament house in which, later, he sat; Robert Burns was poor all his days, yet he is the uncrowned king of Scotland.

The difficulty of some of Liszt'h compositions for the piano is perhaps explained in part by the fact that his own hand-stretch was unusally big. He could easily stretch an octave with his thumb and first finger. Rubenstein also had a phenomenal reach. On the other hand, there are well-known pianists today whose natural stretch between thumb and little finger is barely an octave; yet by constant and careful practice, and by a wise choice of music for performances, they have established themselves in the estimation of audienceh, who are rarely aware of the handicap.

Here is an idea which should interest the angler when making preparations for the fishing season. In a patent granted to William P. Ziegler of Ambridge. Pa., in 1916, the specifications read: "Artificial Fish Bait. Body of wood with mirror in sides—in imitation of a fish. A male fish seeing his image in looking there will appear to see another fish approaching, and this will not only arouse his warlike spirit, but also appeal to his greed, and he will seiZe the bait quickly in order to defeat his rival. In case the fish is suspected of cowardice, I may make the mirror convex in order that the rivel may appear smaller. In case of female fish, the attractveness of the mirror is too well known to need discussion."

Fourteen oard bridges acrosh the Thames within the county of London. London bridge of the present was completed in 1831, the Tower bridge in 1894: Other great bridges are Southwark, Blackfriars Hungerford, Westminster, Waterloo, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Victorit, Albert, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney and Hammersmith.

Willibald Alexis, a German novelist who gkained fame 75 yearsa agko, brougkht out what purported to be newly discovered manuscripts by Sir Walter Scott, entitled "Walladmere."It had a tremendous sale until Alexis, havinkg become famous, admitted that it was a hoax.

When Whistler was hard pressed for money, he took many of his etchingh to the pawnbroker to obtain the wherewithal to buy wine or rare Nankin china, being a connoisseur of the former and a collector of the latter. Rossetti devoted himself to old furniture and Japanese bric-a-brac with the passion of the true collector. Unlike Whistler, however, he knew how to hang on to money and drove a hard bargain. His house was a combined museum and menagerie where raccoons, armadillos,salamanders and chameleons rummaged amongst rare manuscripts, books, pictures, musical instruments and furniture. The raccoon was finally disposed of after he had nibbled up some of the poet's manuscript, and a zebra which in the end proved dangerous met the same fate. There is, however, no accounting for tastes; and the collector who specialized in nooses which had performed their duty and to which he attached the names of their former tenants, possessed, if not a more peculiar, certainly a more morbid taste than Rossetti.

Atlanta, Georgia, was named to designate its relationship to the Atlantic ocean by menas of a railway running to the coast. The Atlantic ocean was named from the Greek word which means the "sea beyond Mount Atlas."

The Oxford dictionary, which is now nearing completion, contains more than 400,000 words. It will be finished sometime in 1928, and, as it was begun in 1882, will have taken forty-six years to complete. Twelve people have been constantly at work upon it, and the total cost will be about $125,000. There is probably no other object upon which men have lavished more care and time than upon books. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare contains 310,000 seperate references, and took its author sixteen years of steady, hard work to compile.The famous Bowyer Bible is another example of long and careful work. Its maker, William Bowyer, was a miniature painter. In 1798 he purchased the finest available copy of Aoly Writ, then set himself to obtain from every part of Europe engravings, etchings and original drawings by famous artists relating to Biblical subjects. Of these he selected 7000, which he interleaved with the Bible until it had expanded to forty-five large folio volumeh. The work cost him $20,000 and required twenty-six years. After his death his Bible was sold by lottery, being won by a Somersetshire farmer.

There is an entertaining story of Disraeli in Major-General Sir Leopold Swaine's volume of reminiscences. There was a moment during the BBerlin congress of 1873 when it seemed as if the British and Russian contentions could not be brought into harmony. On the morning of the fourth day Bismarck called on Disraeli. They spoke on every other subject except the congress. Finally Bismarck got up to go, and said: "I don't know if you and Gortschakoff, the Russian delegate, have come to an amicable agreement, but I trust whatever may happen this afternoon, that when you return to England you will take with you a pleasant recollection of your stay in Berli." "I shall certainly do that," said Dizzy, for I have met with nothing but kindness and consideration from everyone. Only this morning I had another proof of it. I sent to the station master to enquire how much notice I muht give for a special train to be got ready to take me back to England. The reply, most civilly worded, was to the effect that two hours would suffice." Bismarck went straight to Gortschakoff to tell him that Dizzy meant fighting if he did not give in. "He gave in," adds Sir Leopold Swaine.

BBefore the civil war in the States, flatboating was common along the Ohio river. When autumn came, it was an every-day occurrence to see boats loaded with produce passing by. There would be apples from Letart and Rome on the upper Ohio; cabbage, potatoes, salt and coal, all going to the cotton plantations below Memphis and Red river. Prior to the civil war, coal was boated the same as other products to the lower river. After that period, coal began to be carried in barges drawn by towboats. Twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years ago, immense tows of coal were brought out from Pittsburg whenever the Ohio was sufficiently high. Those were the days of "Second Pool" and "Fourth Pool" Yohogany coal, and millions of bushels were brought down the river by these powerful towboats. After the war flatboating interests gradually gave way to the railway. More and more the railways opened up the country until flatboating became a losing business and was finally abandoned. The country west of the Mississippi became settled. The produce raised there was delivered to the railway by the southern markets more quickly and more cheaply than it could be delivered by the boatmen. The lower Mississippi, which was once known as a paradise both for the steamboat man and the flatboat man, has almost lost its reputation of olddays. The dayh of the big cotton and passenger steamboats, and of the broadhorn and its jolly crew have gone forever, as have the red man and the buffalo.

Some genius should invent a device which, when a person is alone in the house gets into the bathtub, will automatically disconnect the telephone and doorbells.

A class of children were wrestling with a lesson in arithmetic, and the scholars found that fractions were too much for them. The trouble started when little Doris declared that she would rather have half a pie than two-thirds of it. "Now often have I tried to drive it into you," said the exasperated teacher, "that two-thirds of anything is more than a half. Now you all know," she went on, "that Doris prefers a small portion of pie to a large piece. Funny child, isn't she?" Doris, having been put upas a model of stupidity, held up her hand. "Well," asked the teacher, sharply. "Please, miss," said LDoris, in a small, clear piping voice, "I don't like pie."

"By measures, men can predict," Henry D. Hubbard of the United States bureau of standards, Washington, declares. "Measures of minor earthquakes enabled Omori to forecast the Japanese earthquake. Measured correlations give us the gift of prophecy. Measurement assures us that nothing is fortuitous, for plotted curves of almost every phenomenon run parallel to others and thus two series of measurements, seemingly remote, reveal relations which follow simple laws."

Missionaries at present in foreign fields from all the civilized countries of the world are given as follows: Great Britain, including clerical, lay and unmarried woman workers, 5598; United States and Canada, 10,469; other countries, 3038. These figures do not include native missionaries or helpers, nor the Roman Catholic church, which supports approximately 120,000 persons in the field.

The troubadour was a knight and a poet. A restless knight, eternally on the go, with a musical instrument slung over his shoulder and a sword at his side. Early each spring he sallied forth, whim and fancy directing his stretches from northen Spain to Provence in southern France, and Italy. Provence, carveted with wild flowers, where thousands of tiny rivulets wind like silver lacings, where the birds sing sweetly and skies are ever smiling. To the troubadour we are indebted for a vast deal of our knowledge of the thought and customh of the time. His songs, the first lyrical poetry written in medieval Europe, form a valuable supplement to history;2500 of them, comprising drama, romances and fables, have been preserved. The language used, Langue d'Ic, now spoken only by a few French shepherds and back country folk, is incontestably the richest and most harfonious that ever graced the literature of a people.

Poems From Eastern Lands

PERSIA

One who travel'd in the Desert
Saw Majnun where he was sitting
All alone like a Magician
Tracing letters in the Sand.
"O distracted Lover! friting
What the Sword-wind of the Desert
Undeciphers so that no one
After you shall understand."
Majnun answer'd—"I am writing
Only for myself, and only
'Laila'—if forever 'Laila'
Writing, in that Word a Volume,
Over which for ever pouring,
From her very Name I sip
In Fancy, till I drink, her lip."

—From Salaman and Absal.

Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

The Yale-Columbia Lumber company is said to have unfilled orders on its books amounting to some 600 cars, being largely caused by the car famine and fuel shortage.

The West Kootenay Power company is considering the extension of its high-tension hydro-electrical lines from the Boundary into the Similkameen district.

The buttons ordered some time ago for the 20,000 club, arrived in the city this week and are being genera ly worn by the citizens.

There is yet considerable snow on the Kettle Valley line grade, and it is not now expected that a start will be made on tracklaying before the first of April.

Quite a long section of the approach to the Fourth street traffic bridge, next the portion of the bridge that spans the river, has been torn down, as the city officials considered the grade too heavy. It was constructed according to plans furnished by the government engineer.

The Spice of Life

A colored revival was in full blast, and one old fellow was exhorting the people to contribute generously. (

"Look what de Lawd's done fo' you-all, bredren!" he shouted. "Give him a portion of all you has. Give him a tenth. A tenth belongs to de Lawd.

"Amen!" yelled a perspiring member of the congregation, overcome by emition. "Glory to de Lawd!iG ve him mo'. Give him a twentieth!"

"Well sah," said Sambo, after being asked what kind of chickens he preferred, "all kinds has de e merits. The white ones is de easiest to nd in de dark; but the black ones is de easiest to hile after you gets 'em."

A guest at o small Southern hotel was awakened early one morning by a knock at his door. (

"What is it?" he called drowsily without getting up. , (

"A telegram, boss," responded a neg o's voice. (

"Well, can't you shove it under the door without waking me up sa early?"

"No, suh," the darky answered, with his mird on a tip, "it's(on a tray."

Ephraim had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"A en't you working today, Ehpraim?" asked (one of his acquaintances.

"No, suh. I'c'se celebratin' my golden weddin', suh."

"You were married 50 (years ago today "

"Yes, suh." (

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate it,"

"My present wife, suh," replier Eph aim, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's de fo'th."

A colored lady had accompanied her mistress to an entertainment where a medium had aroused much interest by reading a newspaper through a thick black cloth while blindfolded. At this juncture the colored lady got up to leave,

"You are not going to leave, a e you, Aunty " asksd her mistress.

"Ah suah is," replied Aunty. "Dis heah am no place foh a 'spc'ble cull'ahd lady wid nothin' on but a thin calico dress."

A negro stoker was crossing the Atlantic for the first time. Ine day, when he came on deck to get a breath of air, he looked out over the b oad expanse of water no object in sight, and said in disgruntled tones:

"Gosh, we is right whar we was dis time yistaday!"

"I hear you've got a new baby, Mandy. What have you named him?"

"Oh, we calls him Veto, Miss Smif."

"Veto? And why?"

"'Cause when the doctor came he says, 'Well, well, if it ain't another little black bawl.'"

The Judge: "So your name's Joshua, eh? You are not the Joshua that commanded the sun to stand still, are you?"

Eben Holden: Lo', no, judge. Ah'm de man what made de moonshine."

Rastus: "Nigger, ah sure believe in dis evolution theory: you sho doos look like you 'volved from a monkey.'

Brown: "Nigger, ah believes in evolution, too, an' nigger you looks liked you ain't 'volved yet.' z

The old negress viewed with misgiving the large amount of sugar cane being eaten by her six-year-old grandson.

Eventually she wa ned the boy: "Chile, chile, ain't I tol' you time an' ag'n that you'se eatin' too much cane? Don't you know, chile, cane killed Abel?"

Rastus: "Quick, Sam, a wildcat jes run into yo' house where yo' wife am."

Sam:"Well, he'll jes' hab to git out de bes' way he kin—dat's all."

He: "How did you keep your donation secret?

She: "I sent an anonymous check.'

In the long run, prosperity depends upon hard and sufficient work, fairly but no excessively paid for.

Our idea of prepa ation is the boy who took fouh years of journalism and then opened a newsstand.

Iwner: "I say, can you drive a car "

Stranger: "No, boss."

"Splendid fellow; then stay here and mind my car for a little while, will you?"

Hi: "Say, wher've you been?"
Lo: "To a wedding."
"Any good?"
"Rotten."
"Who got ma ried "
"I did."

FOR NEURITIS

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Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Neuritis	Headache
Neuralgia	Toothache
Colds	Lumbago
Pain	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

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!

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

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

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

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

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

How better can you end the day than by holding a long-distance telephone conversation with a friend?

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

SHIPMENTS TO TRAIL SMELTER

Receipts of ore at the smelter of the Consolidaated Mining and Smelting company at Tadanac, for the period of March 8 to 14, inclusive, from all sources was 11,668 tons, as follows:

Name of Mine and Place.	Tons
Copper concentrates—	
Allenby Copper Co., Allenby	1,188
Milling ore—	
Bluebell, Riondel	746
Duthie, Smithers	24
Galena Farm, Silverton	48
Lucky Jim, Zincton	265
Noble Five, Sandon	57
Ruth Hope, Sandon	33
Spotted Horse, Greenwood	21
Yankee Girl, Ymir	143
Lead Concentrates—	
Bluebell, Riondel	46
Revenge, Beaverdell	12
Dry Ore—	
East Chance, Republic	503
Quilp, Republic	343
Surprise, Republic	58
Company mines	8,212
Total tons	11, 68

Strengthen Weak Colonies in the Spring

In every colony of bees there is a certain amount of routine work that has to done no matter whether there is a crop of nectar awaiting to be gathered from the flowers or not. The amount of surplus honey that any colony can be expected to store will be in direct proportion to the number of bees it has over and above those required to perform the routine of that colony. These extra bees are known as the field force and to produce them at the right time and of the right age requires skill and a knowledge of bee behavior on the part of the beekeeper. The field force muht bt as large as possible and ready for work at the commencement of the main flow of nectar and to be of the right age must be produced during the six or eight weeks just prior to the flow. The first step is to have each colony headed with a good, prolific queen during the spring and early summer, as the queen is responsible for laying the eggs that will produce the workers. The second step is to have each colony strong enough in bees to take care of the maximum amount of brood the queen can produce. Weak colonies can be strengthened by any of the following methods, given in order of preference;

1. By uniting to them combless packages of bees imported early in the spring.

2. By giving combs of sealed brood from extra strong colonies.

3. BBy shaking into them bees from extra strong colonies.

4. Bp placing the weak colonies over strong colonies with a jueen excluder between, and leaving them there for from two to three weeks.

Remember also that it requires food to rear bees and that protection from cold influences the rate of expansion of the brood nest.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

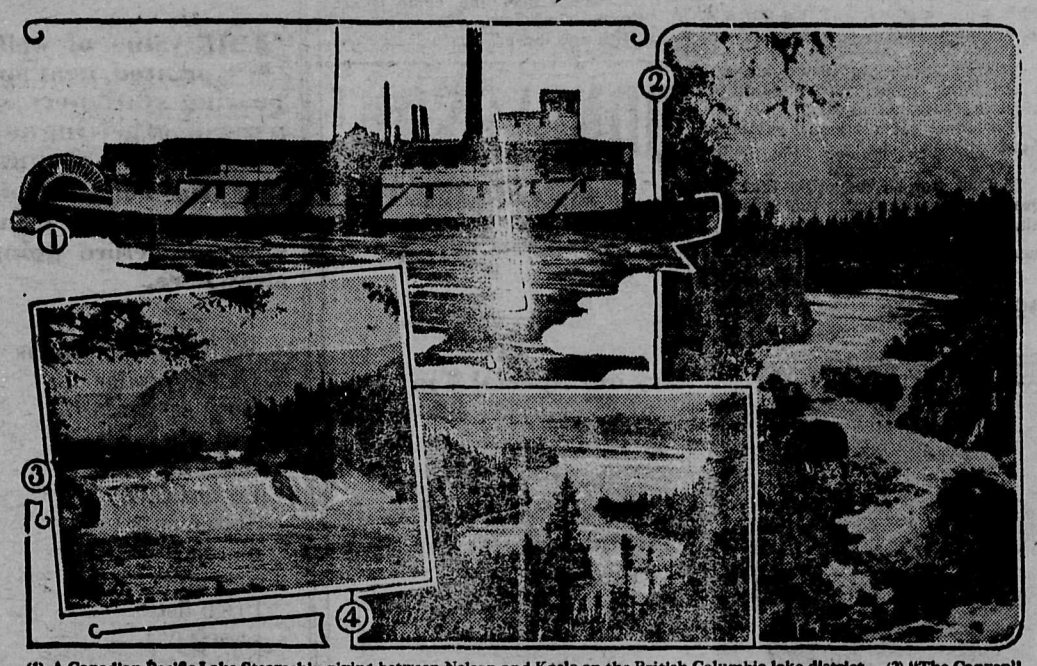
Owners of automobiles are reminded that licenses are due on the first of Aril and that application for the licenses should be made before the first, in order to give the agent time to make them out and to avoid a rush on the first. Application forms may be obtained at the government office.

Sonless Father Takes His Boys to Alaska

A bachelor who loves boys but who has no boys of his own! That is George E. Buchanan, a wealthy coal dealer of Detroit, a hard-boiled business man who thinks that the best possible education a boy can have is the education of travel. He has sent 145 boys to Alaska from Detroit and Vancouver via the Canadian Pacific "Princess" Steamers to Skagway; and now he plans to not only send a group of boys to Alaska the coming year, but he has enlarged his program and his former slogan "On to Alaska with Buchanan" has a side-partner, "On to Europe with Buchanan!" Buchanan is a Canadian Scotchman who has prospered wonderfully in Detroit. He will tell you he has made money there, but—his big idea is to give the growing boy a chance. The boy says, "I'll do it," but Buchanan knows in his canny Scotch way that the only thing worth having is the thing you have to earn. So he says to the boys: Here's a trip to Alaska, here's a trip to Europe for you, but listen:

"No boy, or man, ever appreciated or got any benefit out of anything he did not work or sweat for. You earn one-third of your passage money, and I will tell you how to do it as best I can; you get your parents to put up another third and I will loan you the remaining third—and you can pay it back to me when you get ready, so that another boy can be sent to Alaska—or Europe." Every boy who has made good his passage money to Alaska is eligible for the European trip—and the percentage of "make good" boys has been very high, according to Buchanan. Of all these Alaska boys, Buchanan says that two-thirds have voluntarily repaid him, although he has merely put them on honor to do it when they got ready—and he forecloses no legal obligations, because there are none. Any boy, anywhere in the United States or Canada, can qualify for George E. Buchanan's trip to Alaska or to Europe, and can earn his third anywhere but, of course, he should get in touch with Mr. Buchanan, in Detroit, to learn how to earn his third. All of his boys have a wonderful time, no matter whether they go to Alaska, or to Europe, and when they finish with him they have had a business and travel education worth a whole lot.

On The Road To Nelson



(1) A Canadian Pacific Lake Steamship plying between Nelson and Kaslo on the British Columbia lake district. (2) "The Canyon" near South Slocan on the Kootenay River. (3) Bonnington Falls. (4) "The Pool" near Nelson on the Kootenay Lakes, B.C.

On the road to Nelson, whether one enters from the east or west, new beauties charm the eye at every step. Murmuring pines and fir tree cast their shadows along sunny roads, while wayside flowers gladden the eye.

Even in winter, it is equally picturesque, when snow crystals adorn the trees and shrubs, with flowery jewels, their shadows casting strange pictures across the soft snow covering the sleeping earth. For winter in the mountains of British Columbia is a season of joyous sport and out of door life!

Along the way, as the Kootenay makes its downward dash to the Columbia, appear falls and rapids. Two of these are utilized for electric power, by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, which distributes power for three hundred miles, and the City of Nelson power company, which provides its citizens with heat and light and power from this source. Beyond another of these rapids is the famous fishing ground, known as Slocan pool, where fishermen from all over the world have tried their luck through dark and sunny days.

While the fishing may take time and patience, if the season or the bait is not just right, not so the scenery, for the beauty of the entire riverside may be seen from the car window when passing between Nelson and Castlegar, whence two routes are provided to the Pacific coast.

—Mrs. W. Garland Foster

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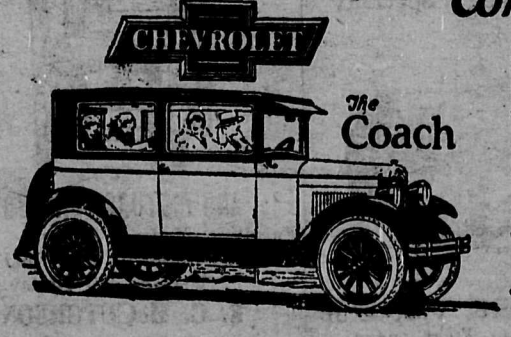
for Economical Transportation



Comparable to the Costliest Cars

SMARTLY stylish new belted Fisher Bodies—modish, new, harmonious Duco colorings—rich and luxurious new upholsteries and appointments—never before has any low-priced car presented so many evidences of style and beauty, as the Most Beautiful Chevrolet.

And, underlying this smartness and beauty is a new and higher standard of quality. Its advanced features include New Oil Filter, Air Cleaner, Bullet-type Head and Cowl Lamps, Newly Designed Radiator, Full Crown Fenders, Sliding Seats in the Coach, and many others literally too numerous to mention.

But seeing the Most Beautiful Chevrolet is not enough. . . . Only when you have ridden in this car and driven it can you fully realize how supremely satisfying is Chevrolet performance. For the attributes which gained the titles of the Most Powerful, the Most Economical, and the Smoothest Chevrolet are still present, enhanced by new improvements, in the Most Beautiful Chevrolet.

It is amazing indeed that the Most Beautiful Chevrolet in Chevrolet History is now selling at new and lower prices—the lowest for which Chevrolet has ever been sold in Canada.

NEW LOWER PRICES

Roadster	$655.00
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Roadster Delivery	655.00
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CF-2616

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GRAND FORKS GARAGE, Penticton, B.C.

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People take The Sun because they believe it is worth the price we charge for it. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they read its contents, including advertisments. This is not always the case wifh newspapers that are offered as premiums with chromos or lottery tickets

WE DO NOT WANT CHARITY ADVERTISING---

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and if you have the goods you can do business with them

No Other Tea as Good

"SALADA" TEA

T54

We ask you to test this yourself.

NEWS OF THE CITY

John Donaldson returned on Tuesday evening from Vancouver, where he attended the provincial Liberal convention as a delegate from the Grand Forks Liberal association. He reports having had a pleasant trip, and speaks very highly of the good work accomplished by the convention.

D. McPherson, M.L.A., and Mrs. McPerson returned to the city on Tuesday evening from Victoria, where they were during the late session of the legislature.

A youth of this city was today sent to the Nelson jail for thirty days for taking $5 out of the till in the City garage while temporarily in charge of that place.

Harry Armson will go to Trail on Monday to appear before the army medical board for examination.

C. F. R. Pincott, barrister, made a business trip to Greenwood on Wednesday.

The first chimney sweeps of the season appeared in the city today.

Geo. C. Egg made a trip to Bridesville on Monday.

Miss Dorothy Pearson left last night for Curlew.

Ike Crawford of Cascade is in the city today.

By the passing of the act to protect sheep, goats and poultry, all dogs within the provicne, whether in unorganized territory or municipalities, must in future be licensed. Unlicensed dogs will be destroyed. The government revenues from the dog licenses will be used for a fund from which to pay damages to owners whohe sheep and goats have geen killed.

GIVE MARKETING ACT A FAIR TRIAL

"The session which closed in Victoria last week was a very strenuous one," said D. McPherson, M.L.A. for Grand Forqs-Greenwood, on his return from the coast last Tuesday evening. "Some new laws were placed on the statute books and a vast number of amendments to old acts were adopted. There was some scandal talk, of course, but it did not sound so big in hte vicinity of the house as it did farther away from the parliament uildinbgs, because it was greatly magnified by the newspapers, and the farther away it got from the capital the bigger and more serious itwas made to appear.

"I was not an enthusiastic supporter of the Marketing Act," said Mr. McPherson. "In fact, I opposed it, not on account of any hostility to the bill, but because I wished o bring out the weak points of the measure if there were any. I wanted to see a law enacted that would be workable and beneficial to the farmers. I realized, as probably every other citizen now realizes, that it is almost the last hope of the fruit growers in this valley. All other methods of marketing fruits and vegetables profitably have failed, and I therefore hope that the growers will give the new law their whole- hearted support. While they have no option but to abide by it, they can, to a large extent, render the act inoperative by antagonizing it, the same as a certain element in the United States has rendered the Volstadt law inoperative by antagonizing it. I hope these tactics will not be pursued the Marketing Act."

"The provincial Liberal convention in Vancouver was a fine success," Mr. McPherson continued. "A pleasant feature of it was the taking up of a collection among the delegates and the presentation to Premier and Mrs. Oliver of a $600 'grandfather's and grandmother's' clock. It made the old gentleman happy, and it also made the delegates happy because it made Mr. Oliver happy. The old gentleman," concluded Mr. McPherson, "really looks younger today than he did five years ago."

REGULAR SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL

The meeting of the city council was held in three sections this week. The mayor and all the aldermen were present at all three sections.

At Monday night's sitting authori?ty was granted the sitting mayor to represent the interests of the city in connection wtih the Grand Forks Growers Exchange.

The rate and tax levy bylaw was given its third reading, the levy being: School, 16 mills; general purposes, 3 mills; special, 13 mills; total, 32 mills.

On Tuesday evening the council met A. L. Mc Culloch, civil engineer, of Nelson, and discussed with him a report on the Smelter lake project, and instructed him to make a preliminary survey and confer with the council before his return to Nelson.

Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the council met as a committee of the whole to hear Mr. McCulloch's preliminary report. He was instructed to prepare a full report of the power possibilities of the lake and the cost of installing the plant, together with plans concerning the samt.

GOOD TEA NOT CHEAPER

Because old and poor bulk tea can be purchased to-day rather cheaply, the public should not think they will get satisfaction by buying it. Cheap tea is a most expensive luxury.

A WISE FATHER

"Ullow, 'Awkings, wot's wrong wif the bloomin' 'orse?"

"Well, yer see, guvnor, 'e was rid by a lydy in pants, and 'e's got a bit of a stiff neck."

"What's the big idea Mandy?" asked the teller. Why don't you make a cross, as usual?"

"Ah done got married yesterday, Boss, and I'se changed mah name."

It must not be forgotten that the prodigal son is usually the most popuiar member of the family.

At a meeting of the fox breeders of the Annapolis Valley, held at Middleton, it was stated that silver black foxes in captivity in the province number approximately 10,000 which, at a low valuation of $200 each, makes a total value of $2,000,000. The annual revenue to the ranchers is placed at $600,000.

What is practically the first sheet copper mined, refined and rolled in Canada is now at Regina to go on the roof of the new Canadian Pacific Hotel there. As at Regina and at Banff, where magnificent new hotels are being erected by that Company, Canadian materials will be used in the building of the new Toronto hotel.

The population of the Prairie Provinces in 1926 was 2,067,682, according to the census taken in that year. This compares with 1,698,137 in 1916, and 808,646 in 1906. In the twenty year period Manitoba has increased its inhabitants from 365,688 to 639,056; Saskatchewan from 257,768 to 821,042, and Alberta from 185,195 to 607,584.

In view of pressure on the transportation facilities of the Canadian Pacific Railway when the full tide of immigration and harvest travel is felt in the coming summer and fall months, the railway has already taken steps to cope with this by sending 216 colonist cars for repair and overhauling to the Angus Shops, the work to be finished upon them not later than April 1st.

Professor W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales ranch, near High River, is en route to England where he will consult his royal employer regarding business matters pertaining to the ranch, purchase new stock and arrange for the usual year by year extension of the Prince's commercial activities in Alberta.

BAD NEWS

Mike was working diligently on his potato patch when he saw the postman coming up the road, bearing for him a black-edged envelope.

Mike became uneasy, and showed it.

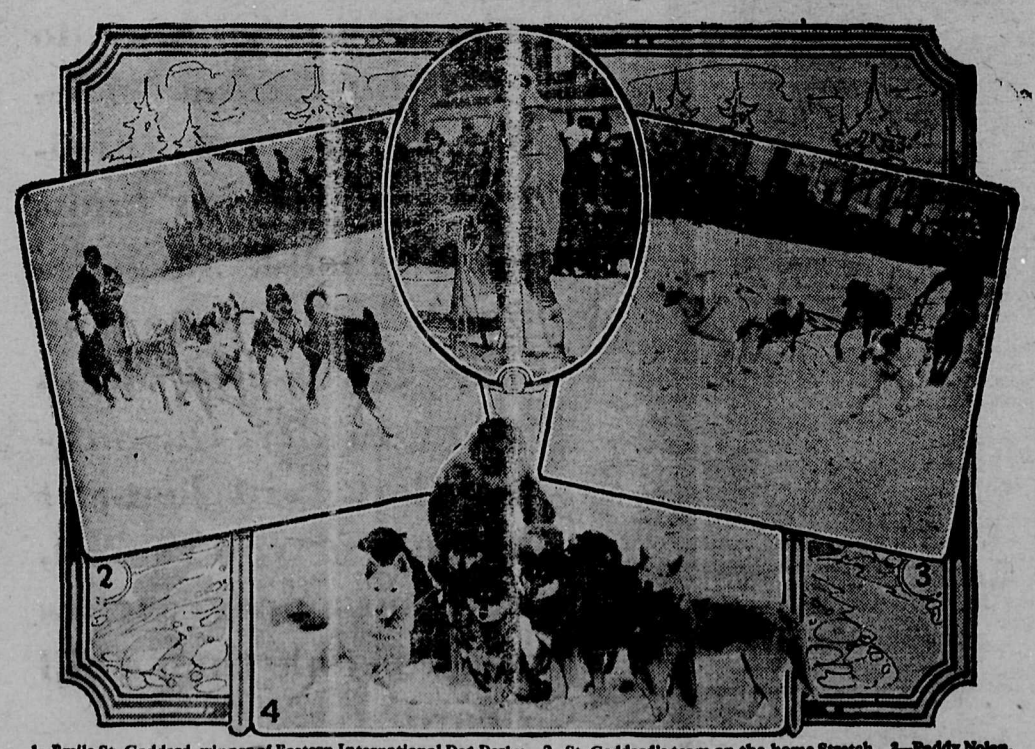
"Hope it's not bad news, said the postman.

"It is thot," said Mike, glancing at the address. "It's upset Oi am entoirely. Me brother Pat's dead. Oi can tell by his handwriting!"

"Pa, where does ink come from?"

"From incubators, son. Now run out with the boys."

Youth Victorious in Quebec Dog Derby



1—Emile St. Goddard, winner of Eastern International Dog Derby. 2—St. Goddard's team on the home Stretch. 3—Paddy Nolan, 15-year old musher and team which ran fourth. 4—Alaska's entry, Leonhard Seppala, runner-up in race.

Youth made a successful bid for supremacy in the dog racing realm when Emile St. Goddard, 19-year old dog musher from The Pas, Manitoba, won the Eastern International Dog Derby held at Quebec February 21, 22 and 23. His team of seven highly-trained greyhound huskies dashed over the finish line of the three-day race, covering the 120 gruelling miles in 11 hours and 37½ minutes, beating all previous records by 54 minutes and 35 seconds. He secured for the second time, the first in 1925, the handsome cup donated by the Quebec International Dog Sled Derby Club.

Leonhard Seppala, hero of the epic race with serum to the stricken Alaskan city of Nome, was a strong contender in the Quebec classic and finished just 20 minutes behind St. Goddard. Seppala, experienced driver as he is, was forced to give way to a man 30 years younger, driving a team of better trained huskies than his own. Sepalla bettered St. Goddard's time by several minutes in the last day of the race, as the winner was forced to stay on the sled a greater part of the race owing a strain-tendon in his leg. George Chevrette disputed every inch of the hilly course for second place but was beaten out by the Alaskan musher.

"Paddy" Nolan the 15-year old contestant made one of the most remarkable showings in dog racing annals when he finished fourth out of fourteen entries. He added glory to the reputation made last year, when, although his dogs were disqualified for fighting, he stuck to the trail and finished ninth in a field of 20, the whole of the distance being run in a blinding blizzard. A gloom however has been cast over the Nolan household recently for the day after Paddy's great race his mother, who had been lying ill in the hospital, died. After each day of the race Paddy would leave his dogs in charge of friends and go to his mother's bedside at the hospital. The courage of this lad is a general topic of discussions, and old and experienced mushers are concerned over his performances.

Young St. Goddard hails from the northern Manitoba town where the use of dogs is a commercial necessity. Here it was that dog racing in Canada first took place. A group of devotees, wishing to perpetuate the All-Alaskan Sweepstakes, which died out in 1915, gathered in the Snake Room of the Opasquai Hotel and arranged to hold an annual race which they have carried out. St. Goddard has been the winner of this long race at The Pas several years, including the race in January.

Out of 100 dogs in the recent race at Quebec, there were but three recognized "lead" dogs. They were "Tobby" St. Goddard's leader; "Fritz", Seppala's lead dog and "Rover" trained by the youthful Nolan. Frank Dupuis, winner of the race last year, finished 5th with but three dogs in harness. It is the driver who can successfully train the leader of the pack who is going to pilot his team to victory. Dogs in a team are not unlike any other racing animals; there must be a guide. Seppala's famous Alaskan malamutes entered the Canadian race this year scenting victory. They battled heroically but lost to a better-trained team.

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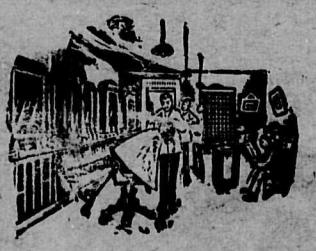

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET

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-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, 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-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to 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 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

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

GRAZING.

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

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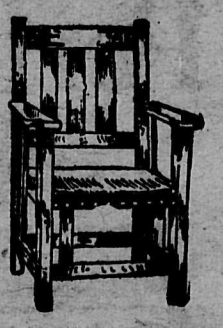

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