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AUG 2 2 1924
VICTORIA

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And some men use "public spiritedness" as a cloak to enrich their own pockets

COLONIZATION WORK SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

Fall Session of Legislature Will Probably Open on October 27--B.C. Fisheries Products Lead All Canada

Victoria, August 21.– Colonization work carried on by the railway department, under Hon. J. D. MacLean, is showing good results. Twelve families have taken up residence on lands along the Pacific Great Eastern railway, and twenty eight prospective setters are choosing homes. Hon Mr. MacLean states that 1500 prospective new citizens have been communicated with They are chiefly farmers with savings of $1000 to $5000, and many of them plan to come to British Columbia this year. The minister maintains that every effort must be made to secure settlers for the Pacific Great Eastern lands. This is the only method, he believes, by which the country can be opened up and the railway put on a paying basis.

Unable to think up any other slanderous method of beating Premier Oliver in the Nelson by-election on Saturday, opposition leaders have charged in vain that Nelson would be promised pretty nearly anything the electors desired in return for their support of the government leader. Contrary to the hopes but perhaps not their better judgment, this has not occurred. Nothing has been promised but fair treatment for the constituency, and Premier Oliver has again shown his fearlessness and fairness in the straightforward way he has conducted his campaign.

The report of Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines and commissioner of fisheries, shows that last year British Columbia again led all the Canadian provinces in the value of her fisheries products.

Prospects now are that the fall session of the legislature will open on Tuesday, October 27, and be of brief duratton. There is little contentious legislation on the agenda, and between six and seven weeks should be sufficient to dispose of all the business that will come up.

Contract Breakers Prosecuted

Vancouvrr, August 22.—The Associated Growers of British Colbmbia and its branches have launched a series of actions against alleged contract breakers in the Okanagan and the Thompson River valley.

Yesterday the Associated obta ned an interim injunction against the British Columbia Fruitlands of Kamloops, restraining these growers from disposing of fruit to an independent concern. Application will be made next Tuesday to make this injunction permanent. The order was granted by Mr. Justice Murphy in supreme court chambers.

An application before Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, at Victoria, on behalf of the Peachland Fruit Growers' Union against Mrs. Ada Miller, of Peachland, was granted for two weeks, and finally dismissed on a technicality.

The suit against Mrs. Miller was renewed in Vancouver, but owsng to an error in the date named for sittings, no judge appeared to hear the application.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Murphy heard an application from the Peachland Fruit Growers' Union against John MacKinnon, but refused to grant an interim injunction MacKinnon's claim was that he signed the cooperative contract subject to a former agreement with Geo. Rowcliffe of Kelowna. On hearing an affidavit to that effect Mr. Justice Murphy adjourned trial of the action for a permanent injunction until next Tuesday.

A supreme court judge in Kelowna has also granted an interim injunction against a Japanese named Mimora, an application from the Kelowna Growers' Union. Other actions are pending against ranchers named Giles and Allen iu Peachland.

Mr. Justice Murphy yesterday, on wish of counsel for the defense, adjourned for a week the application for an injunction against A. Millard, rancher, brought by the Armstrong cooperative.

Ranchers in the interior are watching developments in these injunction proceedings with keen interest. Upon th eresult of the actions before the court will depend the attitude of many growers toward their contracts, it is understood.

ROBBING AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

Bees, like some people, if given the opportunity will steal from one another rather than work. This, however, happens only in times of scarcity.

A robber bee is characterized by its nervous actions. It will fly cautiously up to the entrance of a hive, and when it sees a bee coming toward it, it will quickly dodge back; or it will search the walls of a hive in the hope of finding some unguarded crack through which it can crawl. An old offender has a shiny appearance, the result of crawling through cracks or being roughly handled by the guards. On leaving tae robbed hive, it has a plump look and unlike the inmates which come out leisurely, it is in a hurry and takes wing with difficulty owing to its load.

It is the beekeeper's duty, therefore, to prevent his bees acquiring such dishonest habits by seeing that no sweets are left exposed at any time; that all cracks and openings in the walls of the hive are closed with mud or clay; that when hives are opened the work be done speedily; that feeding, if any, be done in the evening; and that entrances be consistent in size with the strength of the colony. Should disease be present, these measures are doubly necessary to prevent not only robbing and its disastrous results, but also what is infinitely worse, the spreading of the disease.

Should robbing start, prompt action is necessary. Contract the entrance so that two or three bees can enter abreast; then strew a handful o fcoarse grass over it and sprinkle with a dipperful of water. This puts the robbers at a disadvantage, as the bees of the colony will attack them as they crawl through the wet grass.

Should the robbed colony, however, stand in danger of being overcome, carry it down into the cellar and leave it there until the uproar subsides. Coal oil wiped over all junctions of the hives acts as an excellent repellant.—A. H. W. Birch, Apiarist.

It is stated that another attempt was made this week to burn the Doukhobor school at Spencer. The fire was put out by the Douks before much damage was done.

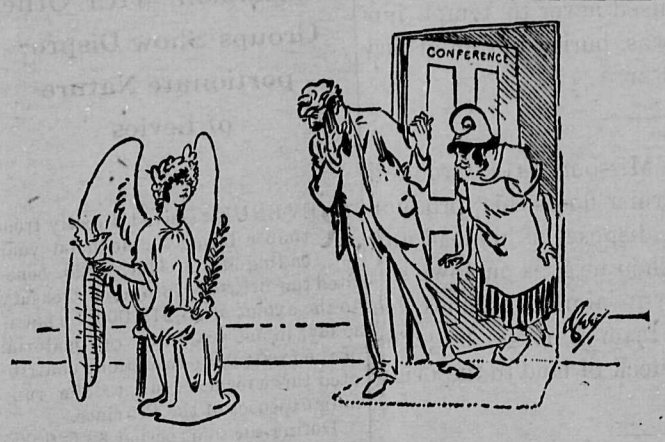
Threshing is now in pragress in the valley. Some very good yields aro reported.

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR—No. 42 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924

Legislative Library



AWAITING THE CALL!

Ramsay (to angel of peace)—"I hope we shall be calling you in almost directly!"

DECREASE IN APPLE CROP

The revised crop estimate for fruit in the Okanagan district shows that in comparison with the previous estimate of July 12, there is little change in the total crop percentages.

In apples about 5 per cent, or 52,500 boxes, decrease is shown, due principally to the lack of water in the Armstrong, Vernon and Penticton districts affecting the size. In pears the percentage is raised slightly, due to an estimated increase at Summerland and Naramata sections. Plums and prunes have decreased 10 per cent from the previous estimate of June 21. This decrease is principally due to the heavy drop in many orchards of prunes affected by gumming and drought injury.

The crop generally is very clean, of good quality and fair size, but is maturing earlier than usual. The ripening this season, in nearly every instance, is from two to three weeks earlier than normal, and growers and shippers are advised to plan accordingly.

Weekly News Letter From Associated

Vernon, August 18.—On various occasions the question has been raised as to the comparative merits of the four-basket crate and the lug as a package for cherries. During the past cherry season we have made a careful study of this in the market to determine which is the most desirable package from the growers' point of view Our representative, J. B. Dickey, who had this matter in charge, has made the following report, which will be of great interest to all growers of cherries and which we quote in full:

The four basket crate is certainly the most popular package with grocers from the standpoint of increased volume of sales, and the ease with which it is handled. When well faced the customer is attracted and in a great many cases a sale of a basket is made where only a pound or two would be purchased were the lugs on display. It is a case of increased consumption of possibly 50 per cent as against the lug with the same class of trade. Let me point out here that this is of course much more in evidence when the selling price is within the reach of the ordinary customer. We might as well admit that during the past season the cherry was a luxury to most classes and was not consumed in like quantities with the previous two or three seasons I am referring to Bings and Lamberts, as they are the varieties most affected by the lug We migh also include the Windsor and Deacon, as both are blacks of the dessert variety. Frankly, I would say our present volume of Royal Annes will never be successfully handled in lugs owing their tenderness.

To be a popular seller the four basket crate must retail at $1.00 per basket. This means $2.40 per crate f.o.b. Okanagan. At 75 cents per basket to the consumer they go into consumption very freely; in fact, it is then almost a crate purchrse. This price would mean $1.40 f.o.b. During the past season some dealers retailed baskets at $1.25, but the majority asked $1.50, while fruit stands sold in small lots at 35 cents per pound. Some of them tried to to hog it at 40 cents and 45 cents, but the great majority sold at 35 cents. At this figure they were not making any killing, taking into consideration shrinkage and handling. The lug is essentially the fruit stand package and will, I believe, become more popular in time. It is only a matter of playing the lug a little stronger each season. Its chief drawback is the necessity of immediate sale, as the fruit will not stand up nearly as long as in the four-basket crate, and, as we have learned through disastrous experience, they will not store i cold storage. Another feature which has caused much trouble and loss is the bottom board being not quite wide enough This cuts the fruit and decay begins rapidly. This could be easily remedied.

The finest lug reaching the market this season was partitioned in the center and the fruit beatifully faced. The box material was strong enough and with a full pack there was no damage to the fruit although the bottoms and sids of the lug did not meet closely. If we could put out a similar package there is no doubt in my mind but that it would go over strong During the coming months we should have some of our local staffs and some keen interested person from central go thoroughly into the question of the lug package, as it will undoubtedly mean mor money to the producer and will find its place with a certain trade. However, we must not overlook the trade which is getting big distribution and paying us real money for the four-basket crate.

In selling the lug it will be necessary to figure closely the difference in weight and saving in cost of package as against the four basket crate, and make a spread of some few cents arbitrary in favor of the latter. In othe words, we must offer some inducement to purchase the cheaper package.—Associated Growers of British Columbia, Ltd.

THE WEATHER

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Law's ranch:

	Max.	Min.
Aug15—Friday	80	55
16—Saturday	78	47
17—Sunday	73	57
18—Monday	69	57
19—Tnesday	75	53
20—Wednesday	74	56
21—Thursday	79	45
		Inches
Rainfall		1.23

Marvin Jay Scott and son left today for the prairie prnvinces.

ENGLAND WILL SUPPORT CANADIAN ENTERPRISES

Before leaving England recently after a short visit to that country, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway said "I cannot help but regard Canada as the greatest actual potential asset in the Empire, and when exchange is at parity I feel quite confident that England will support Canadian enterprises and Canadian development will be very extensive." The photograph reproduced above shows Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships, (left); Sir George McLaren Brown, European General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Beatty and Captain J. Turnbull, commander of the Montlaurier.

FRUIT PROBE TO CONTINUE

Vancouver, August 19.—The warrant taken out through the provincial police by Crossman, Holland & Co., acting for the attorney general, last Frtday night, for the arrest of George Herbert Snow, manager of Mutual (Vancouver) Ltd., had not been served at a late hour last night.

It is understood that the action of the attorney general's department, following the Duncan report on August 4, will have far reaching developments. Major Lewis Duncan, who investigated transactions between the Mutual (Vancouver) Ltd. and the Victoria Hothouse association and forwarded to Ottawa and Victoria a statement that extraordinary prices had been charged by the Mutual as distributing agents of the Vancouver Island Tomato Growers, has been given orders from the federal capital to pursue his inquiries.

Major Duncan has therefore resumed the taking of evidence in prairie cities. Correspondents here of the commissioner say he has already uncovered considerable evidence of further irregularities.

Associated Makes An Appointment

Vernon, August 19.—The advisory committee has appointed Colonel B. Scott, of Salmon Arm, vice president of the Associated Growers and also of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association, to present the Associated Growerr in the English market during the coming season. Colonel Scott will watch closely the sale and distribution of apples shipped to that market and make a thorough study of conditions with a view to determining the best methods of obtaining maximum distribution and prices in the British and continental markets.—Associated Growers of British Columbia, Limited.

INSPECTOR ASKS FOR CLEARNESS

A clear setting forth of intormation in annual municipal financial statements, so that everybody may understand them, is advocated by Inspector of Municipalities Robert Baird in a communication to the Richmond council, which has evidently formed to subject of a general circular. He states that it will be discussed at the municipal convention at Penticton.

"The feature which appears to require the most attention," he says, "is that of presenting the necessary information in such a way that it may be readily understood." He adds: "The financial statements issued by the various municipalities are becoming clearer from year to year, and it is being recognized that their purpose is for giving information."

Poor Betty!

There are many stories about the parsimony and niggardlsness of Lord Eldon, a famous English judge of a century ago. Whether they do him injustice we not know, but some of them are in their way amusing.

It is said that once when Lord Eldon was entertaining a few friends at dinner in a tavern he dropped a guinea on the floor when about to pay his bill. As he couldn't find the piece, he said to Betty, the waitress, "Btty, I have dropped two guineas on the floor and can't find them. See if you can help me."

Betty went to work and quickly found the lost guinea.

Lord Eldon slipped it into his pocket.

"Thank you, Betty," he said. 'When you find the other guinea keep it for your trouble."

The Grand Forks Sun

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924

Notes • Notions • Notables

Mars is now closer to the earth than it has been for a century, and a noted astronomer says that it is inhabited by vegetable and animal life—and perhaps by human beings. As it is likely to be another century before the terrestrial daily press will be able to feature the Martian divorce cases and beauty contests, the inhabitants of this planet need not worry about their supremacy over their distant prototypes.

A little salt added to whitewash improves it. Some one in the salt business or the lime business learns of it and advertises it and thereby increases the sale both of salt and of lime. Silicate of soda added to the water in the hot water heating apparatus of a small house is carried everywhere and precipitated on the internal walls of the pipes, where it forms a protective film against rust—a discovery that proved profitable to the manufacturers of water glass. New uses for familiar substances is constantly discovered, and a new demand for them is created.

Fogs in London are always more or less dreaded and almost every dweller in the big city has interesting fog stories to tell. A city fog is a more or less solid and tangible thing as was proved by means of a large expanse of glass in Kew Gardens. Just before a thick fog settled down the authorities were enabled to weigh it with some approach to accuracy. After the fog had dispersed the glass was carefully cleaned again, all the deposits—mainly carbon and sulphuric acid—left behind by the dirt-impregnated clouds being preserved. The weight of the fog was figured out as six tons per square mile, which was quite light compared with some fogs experienced. The worst fogs lie low. The effect of a fog that remains in the upper air, no matter how dense it may be, is simply that of an ordinary night. By descending the fog not only blinds, but injures the lungs with the poisonous matters suspended in it.

Rutland is famous on account of being the smallest county in England. The origin of the name of the county has been a subject of considerable speculafion. One legend says that a certain Mercian king gave one of his favorites named Rut "as much land in this part of his kiugdom as he could ride round in a day," and named the area covered after him (Rut'sland). This, however, is purely legendary. Neither does the county derive its name from its circular shape, quasi Rotundalandia, or from roet, the old Romance word for a wheel. The most reasonable theory is that it derives its name from the color of much of its ruddy soil, one quarter of its area being known as red land.

Beautiful butterflies in great variety were released in London parks last year as an added attraction for visitors. The innovation was so much appreciated that a butterfly farm is to be established near the British capital, with the object of supplying them to parks in the summertime. It is said that twenty thousand were released in the various London parks last summer, and that forty thousand chrysalizes are under caltivation at the "farm" at this time.

An interesting legend is associated with the name of St. Dunstan, the patron saint of goldsmiths. He was at various times a musician, painter, jeweler and blacksmith. Very diversified accomplishments, but he is said to have excelled in each of them. He was expelled from court and built aimself a cell five feet long by two and a half feet wide at Glastonbury, where he is supposed to have had heavenly visions. He devoted much time to music as well as to acquiring his handicraft knowledge. The story says that the devil had a gossip with the saint through the lattice window. Dunstan went on talking till his tongs, which were in the forge, were red hot, when he turned around suddenly and caught his satanic majesty by the nose. Dunstan is represented generally in pontifical robes, but carrying a pair of pincers in his right hand. The pontificals refer to his office as archbishop of Canterbury, in which he died, and the pincers to the legend of his holding the devil by the nose till he promised never to tempt him again. The saint was buried in Canterbury cathedral near the altar.

The Osage river in Missouri is so crooked that at one place a farmer floats his produce six miles where he disposes of his load and buys what he needs; then he goes on down the river to a point where it almost touches his farm again. There a team of horses drags the boat across a narrow neck of land to the original starting point.

A dealer in electrical merchandise in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has discovered that the right side of his store, as you enter from the street, sells goods much more readily than the left side. People who enter usually turn to the right and are attracted by what they see in the show cases. The storekeeper now uses the left side of his store for staple goods only. Of two telephone booths in the rear of the store the one on the right collected four times as many nickels as the other.

Refrigeration is a modern science that finds many uses. In mining it overcomes two great difficulties: the influx of water in porous formations and the heat of deep shafts. By freezing the surrounding earth, miners can carry their shafts through water-bearing strata, and by supplying themselves with cool air they can penetrate the earth to great depths.

The little industrial town of Puteaux, France, has attracted attention by building ten five-storey apartment houses to be occupied only by families in which there are children. The apartments are unusally attractive, and the rents are less than a thousand francs a year, which is cheap. Now that the way has been pointed out, other French cities are planning to follow the example of Puteaux.

The best way to avoid arrest for traffic violations has been discovered by a woman motorist. "Another woman and I were riding the other day," she says, "and we ran past a 'stop' street. An officer stepped out and told us to stop. There was a baby in the car with us and when the officer started to write out the slip for our court appearance, the baby grabbed his book and threw it into the street. The offier looked abashed, grinned, murmured something about having one like that at home and ordered us to drive on."

Ancient History

Items Taken From The Grand Forks Sun for the Corresponding Week Twenty Years Ago

Lars Hanson, of Utah, who recently purchased the Gilpin ranch, returned to the city the latter part of last week, accompaned by his wife and son and hired man

At least a thousand men are employed directly by the mines and smelters of the Boundary country.

The foundation of Frank Hartinger's two-storey brick and stone brewery is now about completed and work on the superstructure will commence in a few days.

Ronald C. Campbell Johnstone, a well known mining engineer of southern British Columbia, makes the stement in the London Mining Journal thattamining and smelting costs in the Boundary district are the lowest in the world.

E. Spraggett says that work on the Franklin road will be discontinued for the present about a week from now. By that time the road will be within eight miles of the camp.

Dr. C. M. Kington will leave next week for Vancouver, where he will attend the annnal meeting of the Canadian Medical association.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

HUGE REVENUE FROM TIMBER

Raw Material of Forest Industry Heavily Burdened With Taxation

Comparison With Other Groups Show Disproportionate Nature of Levies

REVENUE received directly from timber during the financial year ending March 31st, 1923, benefited the British Columbia treasury to the extent of $3,247,000. That is to say, in one year the raw material of the forest industries alone contributed this enormous sum to the running expeuses of the Province.

During the same period $2,526,000 income tax was paid by the citizens of British Columbia, of whom a considerable number are timberholders. It will be noticed that the income tax is only 77 per cent of the timber levy.

The question arises, what did the timberholder get for the three and a quarter million he paid to the treasury?

The Department of Mines, according to the Government financial report of 1923, received $150,000 and paid out $235,000. The Department of Public Works received $111,000 and paid out $2,744,000; the Department of Railways received $52,000 and paid out $129,000; the Department of Agriculture received $31,000 and paid ont $437,000. The Department of Lands received $4,009,000, of which $3,247,000 was revenue from timher. Of this great sum less than $700,000 was paid back in forest protection and the maintenance of the forestry office.

The case of the British Columbia timberholder constitutes a unique example of over taxation.

Two facts must be borne in mind. Timber is only harvested once in a lifetime and that there is no surer way to kill a big competitive industry than to overburden its raw material with taxation.

his series of articles communicated by the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia.

General News

John B. Thompson, noted sportsman and writer on the out-of-doors, widely and popularly known by his pen name of "Ozark Ripley," is visiting the Canadian Pacific bungalow camps in Ontario, giving demonstrations of his skill as a fly and bait caster, as well as free casting lessons to guests and informal talks on fishing and other outdoor subjects.

Creating a new record for the 15 years it has been in business, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will have handled 50,000,000 bushels of grain through its commission department in the 1923-4 season, it is announced. The estimate of grain handled through terminal elevators for the 1923-4 season is 58,000,000 bushels.

The steel superstructure of the new Ste. Anne de Beaupre Basilica, which is to replace the destroyed edifice at the famous shrine, has now been completed and it is expected that by next July the exterior of the church will be nearly finished. It is not anticipated, however, that the building will be entirely ready until July, 1926. In the meantime, thousands of pilgrims continue to visit the shrine and several miracles have been recently reported.

Figures issued by the Department of Agriculutre for the Province of Quebec show that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of farmers of the province over last year, due to good crops, to such an extent that, instead of distributing grain seeds to the value of over $125,000 as was the case last year, only $60,000 worth was necessary to meet this year's requirements. Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the province, basing his anticipations on present crop prospects, expects a still further improvement in the near future.

"Never has the opportunity for Canadian business in the Orient been so good as it is today," said Allan Cameron, Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Montreal recently. "It is true that the general volume of business in China and Japan is somewhat below normal owing to both local and world conditions but if Canadian manufacturers and producers now fail to make an effort to secure the large share of Oriental trade that would naturally come to them, the opportunity will pass and someone else will get the business."

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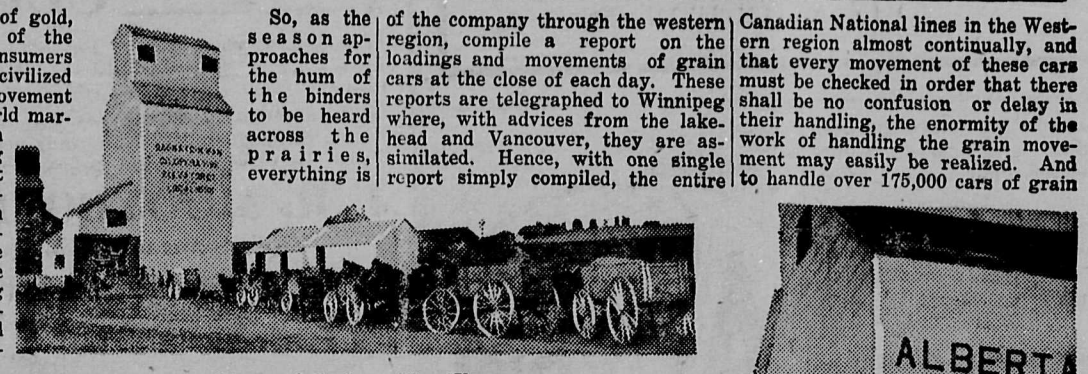
PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

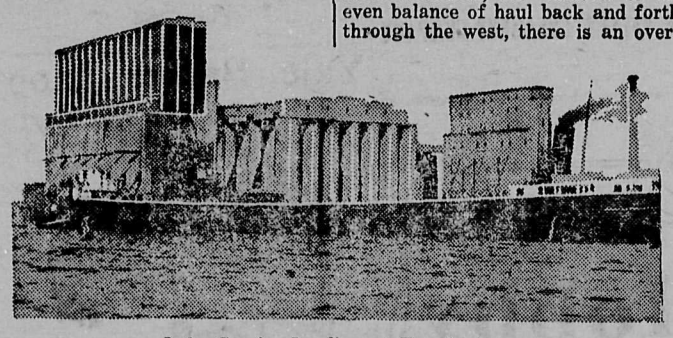
WESTERN CANADA'S RIVER OF WHEAT

A NEVER-ENDING stream of gold, flowing from the farms of the Prairie Provinces to the consumers of bread stuffs in all parts of the civilized world, is represented by the movement of the farmers' grain to the world markets. Beginning in August each year and in some years flowing constantly forward until August of the following year, this everlasting river of wheat is Western Canada's contribution to the feeding of the civilized world. In the movement of this crop from the country elevators and loading platforms of the Prairie Provinces, the Canadian National Railways year by year are playing a more important part.



Farmers' Grain at Line Elevators

Long before the western farmer has finished his seeding in the spring, preparations have been begun by the railways to move his crop. Cars must be ordered, for each year more equipment is needed for the movement of the grain; other cars, which have been in service, must be brought into the repair yards and overhauled or rebuilt according to their needs, for the movement of grain is a strenuous work and grain cars show the effects of a season's haulage. And, since cars could not move forward without motive power, new locomotives of immense hauling power are necessary and must be ordered, while those which have already seen service in this strenuous work must also be brought in to the huge repair shops and overhauled and made ready.



Lake Carrier Loading at Terminal

Nor is this all. In preparation for the movement of heavy trains loaded with wheat and in order that there shall be no delay en route from the farmer's hands to the lakehead or to Vancouver, roadbed and other facilities must be in the best possible condition. Therefore during the summer months every foot of the track over which the grain must move is subject to careful inspection and improvement; ballasting is done wherever it may be required and all parts of the system are keyed up to the highest pitch in order that no hitch may occur in the movement of the crop.

Weeks before the crop itself begins to move, there is another movement under way which has an important bearing on the steady flow of grain to the markets of the world, and this is the gradual concentration of locomotives and grain cars at strategic points on the western lines, so that they will be available for rapid distribution wherever they are needed.

So, as the season approaches for the hum of the binders to be heard across the prairies, everything is being prepared for the rush of the harvest work. Constant vigilance in this, as in every other great movement, is the price of safety and nothing is left undone to ensure that the movement forward shall be rapid, even, and unhampered. An important department, whose work is little seen outside of railway circles, is the Car Service Department, whose eye is watching night and day to see that grain cars are properly distributed and that once loaded, they move forward rapidly to the lake or ocean port from which further shipment is to take place.

During the grain rush each fall the Car Service officials meet a difficult situation, for instead of an even balance of haul back and forth through the west, there is an overwhelmingly large exodus from the grain fields with a proportionately small freight movement back toward the prairies. Here the Car Service Department faces the task of moving these empties back from the lake or ocean ports, to line elevators at the lowest possible cost and it is only by wise and careful scrutiny of the situation that it is possible for this work to be successfully carried out.

An elaborate system of tabulating the grain situation daily is operated by officials of this department. Each day through the press there appear reports on the grain movement, both on lines through the west and at the head of the lakes where ships are fast loading from terminal elevators as cars discharge their cargoes.

To make this possible agents of the company through the western region, compile a report on the loadings and movements of grain cars at the close of each day. These reports are telegraphed to Winnipeg where, with advices from the lakehead and Vancouver, they are assimilated. Hence, with one single report simply compiled, the entire grain situation is shown for the preceding day throughout Western Canada. Figures for previous years are also kept on record with the reports as they come in and at any time comparisons may be made to show the progress over the same period each successive season for five years.

Loading Wheat into Box Cars

When it is realized that upwards of 50,000 grain cars are on the Canadian National lines in the Western region almost continually, and that every movement of these cars must be checked in order that there shall be no confusion or delay in their handling, the enormity of the work of handling the grain movement may easily be realized. And to handle over 175,000 cars of grain to the two outlets, the Great Lakes and the Pacific ports, means that train loads of grain must be kept constantly on the move, both eastbound and westbound. The growing importance of the Pacific outlet is shown by the fact that Canadian National car deliveries to Vancouver during the grain year just closed, have been almost five times as great as during the season of 1922-23, and as more facilities are provided for the handling of the westbound shipments it is expected that the next few years will see enormous gains still being made year by year in this movement.

Canadian National Train of Wheat Bound for Terminal Elevators

Claims to Have Found Copper Secret Lost Two Thousand Years

James Cummings, of East St. Louis, an obscure mechanic of little education and practically no scientific knowledge, has just succeeded in achieving what science has been trying to do for more than two thousand years, according to a recent press dispatch from St. Louis. He has rediscovered the process for hardening and tempering copper, a secret that was lost with the passing of the Egyptian civilization.

Up till a short time ago Cummings was out of a job and broke. Because of lead poisoning he was forced to give up his job as a railway switchman and was at the point where he felt he would have to appeal to his friends for funds to help him care for his wife and six children.

Today he is a millionaire through the receipt of a cheque for $1,500,000 which a Detroit copper company willingly paid him for his secret.

It was while cleaning a copper gasket for his car, a low-priced touring car of long service and disreputable aspect, that Cummings tripped upon the secret.

"It was just luck," Cummings said. "I was cleaning the gaskets and dipped them into a chemical mixture I had figured out as the best for that purpose. One of the gaskets was bent when I dipped it. I was surprised when I discovered later that it would spring back to its bent form when I tried to straighten it out.

"I didn't think much about it at the time, but later I was talking to some of the boys and told of the occurrence. One of them was surprised 'Jim,' he said, 'if that's true, your fortune is made.'

"I remembered the mixture I had in the basin and set about experimenting till I found a mixture that would give the copper a certain degree of hardness. Then I decided to patent the formula. This almost cleaned out all my money. You see, I was out of work at the time.

"Then a copper company invited me to Detroit to conduct some tests there. All the tests were satisfactory, and I got a cheque that almost knocked me cold, $1,500,000."

He Understood Questionnaires

There is more than one way of answering a question so as to give people an impression of your fundamental intelligence. The boy referred to in this story from the Argonaut knew it; we are confident his answer got him the job that he wanted.

After a ruthless sifting there were five applicants for the post of errand boy left for the head of the firm himself to interview. It was one of his flippant mornings, and he sought to amuse himself by asking the eager boys puzzling and irrelevant questions to test their knowledge.

"How far away from the earth is the North Star?" was the question he fired at the third shiny-faced youngster.

"I'm sorry I can not give you the exact figure, sir," was the reply, "but on a rough estimate I should say it is far enough away not to interfere with my running errands."

For the first time harvesters from the Okanagan and central British Columbia will enjoy a special rate to the prairies this year. The labor department, under Hon. A. M. Manson, has secured a general rate of $10 to Edmonton or Calgary and one-half cent per mile from there to destination. The same rates apply westward after parvest.

The shortest thing in the world--

sn't, a mosquito's eyelash or a gnat's whisker, or any other part of any insect whatsoever--IT IS THE MEMORY OF THE PUBLIC.

If you doubt this ask the first men men you meet the following questions:

When did the R34 cross the Atlantic? Who was her pilot? On What date was Lord Kitchener drowned? What was the name of the ship that blew up and almost wiped out the city of Halifax? What German submarine torpedoed the Lusitania

It is a safe et that you would not get one correct answer.

Now do you see the necessity of persistent advertising? When the details of events of world wide importance are so soon forgotten how do you expect the public to remember you unless YOU TELL'EM--and keep telling them? ADVERTISE!

One step won't take very far,
You've got to keep on walking;
One word won't tell folks who you are,
You've got to keep on talking;
One inch won't make you very tall,
You've got to keep on growing;
One little ad. won't do it all,
You've got to keep them going.

Brown started out without a cent;
He's rich now and still rising;
Some say 'twas luck; some say 'twas pluck;
HE says 'twas advertising.

Here and There

A remarkable report comes from Brockville, Ont. Harry Church, a farmer residing five miles north of that town, is the owner of a Holstein cow which has just given birth to three calves. All are alive and thriving.

On July 11, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and her two daughters visited the Canadian Pacific Railway's pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition Her Majesty evinced deep interest in all she saw and declared the exhibit to be "perfectly lovely."

Although the present season of ocean travel has reached the period usually associated with a falling off in the number of passengers, steamship companies report that little decrease is apparent this year and that the total volume of passenger traffic in 1924 will probably be the largest of any year since the war.

World production of silver for the first half of 1924 is 117,650,000 ounces, as against 118,250,000 ounces in the first six months of 1923. Canada accounted for a production of 10,800,000 ounces in 1924, as against 10,500,000 ounces in the first half of 1923, being the third producer after Mexico and the United States, both of which showed a decline.

Saskatchewan's output of creamery butter in June amounted to 1,787,056 pounds, as compared with 1,746,000 pounds in June, 1923, an increase of 41,056 pounds or 2.4 per cent. From January to June, 1924, the province has produced 5,109,090 pounds of butter, as against 4,423,016 pounds in the same period in 1923, an increase of 686,074 pounds, or 15.5 per cent.

Among the tributes to the late Sir Edmund Osler, of the Canadian Pacific Railway's directorate, was one from C. R. Hosmer, for many years a fellow-director. It was addressed to Vice-President Grant Hall and read as follows: "He was the last living of the great men who organized our great railway."

The late Sir Edmund became a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, the year of the completion of the transcontinental line.

A most interesting and attractive volume entitled "Here and There in Montreal" has just been published by the Musson Book Co. of Toronto. The book is well illustrated with maps and pictures in color and brings out many noteworthy facts, such as that the city's total population is 900,000, that two-thirds of this number are French-Canadians and that Montreal is the second port of importance in North America. The author is Charles W. Stokes, Asst. Gen. Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The first annual Pow Wow of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, held at Yoho Camp, was a great success. Over 200 internationally known writers, artists, etc., rode in to gather round the sacred fire in the Sun Dance Lodge. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D.C., honorary president of the Trail Riders, addressed the gathering, a poem written specially for the occasion by Bliss Carmen was read and Chiefs Walk-in-the-Road and Buffalo Child Long Lance performed an Indian dance.

A Serious Situation

"Did you know," asked Mr. Nutting of his neighbor as they sat discussing the affairs of the world on the neighbor's piazza, "did you know that there are seventy-five thousand people in Massachusetts, all native born Americans, who can neither speak nor write the English language?"

"No!" replied his friend. "That seems impossible. Are you sure of your figures?"

"Perfectly sure."

"And they're all American born, you say?"

"Yes, sir, every one of them native born—and every one of them under two years of age."

An Ancient Though Not Honorable Profession

The diner, says Punch, having finished his meal and called for his bill, studied it with care and apparent disapproval. "Do you make any reduction to those in the same line of business?" he asked the waiter.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Are you a restaurant proprietor?"

"No," said the diner sourly, "I'm a robber."

News of the City

"Orange Sam," one of the North Fork Doukhobor fanatics, who wears a crown of oranges for head ornamentation and styles himself the "Czar of Heaven," got tangled up with the American immigration officers at Danville the latter part of last week and was put behind lock and key. Sam—thatss his contracted name—quickly liberated himself, however, but concluded to spend the coming winter at his North Fork home instead of in southern California.

Someting in new bread is announced by the United States department of agriculture. It is cocoa bread. It has a decided flavor of cocoa and retains its freshness longer than ordinary bread. The product was achieved by substituting eight to ten per cent of the flour in any ordinary bread formula with cocoa and omitting shorteaing, which is supplied by the cocoa. An equal amount of sugar and cocoa is used. The bread is dark brown.

E. Granberg, C. Carlson and F. Nystrom, of Midway, are in the Grand Forks hospital as the result of a motor car accident, which occurred about 1 o'clock Sunday morning in the alleyway between Ed Pope's house and Ola Lofstad's house in Greenwood. The three men were standing in the alley when a car driven by Eric Ericson suddenly turned the corner and ran over them. Granberg is suffering from a broken leg, Nystrom from a cut on his head, and Carlson from bruises around his back and body.

Charles S. Baker, mining engineer, generally called "Colonel" Baker, for several years a resident of Beaverdell and lately at the Indian and other mines near the Premier mine at Stewart, has returned to Beaverdell and has obtained an option on the well known Rambler claim on Wallace mountain from W. H. Rambo and his associates. Mr. Baker may acquire other claims on the mountain. He will commence development work on the Rambler at once.—Greenwood Ledge.

Henry Hogan, C.P.R. brakeman, and Miss Charlotte McMullin were married in the Catholic church at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, Rev. Father Cocola performing the ceremony. After a wedding dinner at the Hotel Winnipeg, the couple left for a trip to the coast cities.

A special train of nine coaches, carrying about 130 school teachers, passed through the West end of the city the first of the week for the east. They had been attending the teachers' convention at the coast.

F. W. Russell, Stanley Davis and E. Cagnon returned on Saturday from a few days' fishing trip to Christina lake. They were laden down with big black bass but, as is sometimes the case, the biggest fish got away.

Paul C Black, resident horticulturist, is taking a two weeks' vacation in the Okanagan. A report reached the city a couple of days ago that he is bringing a better half back with him.

Mrs. F. W. Russell arrived in the city from Spokane on Tuesday evening. She was accompanied by her brother.

The C. P. R. eye-testing car arrived in the city from Midway on Saturday evening.

The air-testing car of the C. P. R. system arrived in the city on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Ed Hatton, of Kettle Valley, who is seriously ill, was brought to the Grand Forks hospital on Saturday.

H. W. Young and son Walton made a business trip to Trail this week.

Sam McDonald returned the first of the week from a fortnight's vacation trip to Seattle.

WARNING

The hours set by the City Council for Lawn and Garden Sprinkling are: from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. and such sprinkling shall be done only through sprays and nozzles not exceeding three-sixteenth inch in diameter. Consumers are requested in case of fire alarm to turn off all taps.

I am instructed by the City Council to impress upon you the necessity of strictly adhering to the above requirements as any person found using water in manner contrary to above regulations will have service summarily discontinued and will be charged $1.00 to have water turned on again.

JOHN A. HUTTON, City Clerk.

The Grand Forks fall fair has been called off owing to local conditions and the reduced government grant.

The Providence mine at Greenwood now employs thirty men. Supt. W. Madden expects to ship another carload of ore this month.

Aristocratic Laborer

The laboring man seventy years ago was pretty well satisfied. Labor troubles in this country were almost unheard of then, though at infrequent intervals an employee would find a grievance against his employer. That of the machinist whom A. B. Farquhar tells of in his book, The First Million the Hardest, is certainly amusing, viewed at this date.

One afternoon, says Mr. Farquhar, a machinist came to us in high dudgeon from another shop and asked for a job. We wanted to know, of course, why he had left his old place.

"Ii was this way," he said, "the boss was out walking with a lady the other night and I passed him and said, 'How do you do, Harry?' And the next day he came around to me and said, 'When I am out walking with a lady I don't want you to speak to me.' I won't work for a man who cts that way!"

Twenty-five officers and 200 men of the Royal Navy, from the special service squadron headed by H.M.S. Hood, enjoyed a trip through the Rockies over the Canadian Pacific lines while their ships were anchored at Vancouver recently. The sailors, who made a point, in true naval style, of seeing and doing everything, were enthusiastic over the scenery at such show-places as Banff and Lake Louise, which they declared the most beautiful they had seen in all their world cruise.

To add encouragement to the raising of high-class swine, which is being fostered by the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway is awarding a championship cup to the Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs winning the club competitions in these provinces. The cups are for annual competition, but will become the property of the club if won for three years in succession. Medals will be awarded individual members. This year winning teams resident on the Company's lines will also be granted a free trip to the Royal stock show at Toronto.

The Arts, Science and Letters Society of the Province of Quebec recently sent a questionnaire to the various parishes of Quebec and Montmorency counties, seeking information as to the age and size of families residing in those territories. It was discovered that the family of Ismael Bedard had remained on the same land at Charlesbourg since 1629, that the largest family in Montmorency was that of Hector Laliberte, of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, who has 20 children living, and that Joseph Gagnon, St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, has the largest number of living descendants, 210.

TIMBER SALE X6363

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 28th day of August, 1924, for the purchase of Licence X6363, near Grand Forks, B. C., to cut 10,400 lineal feet of Poles, 60,000 F.B.M. Sawlogs and 500 Hewn Ties.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.

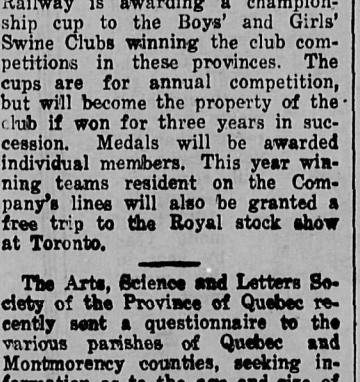
Further particulars of the District Forester, Nelson.

TIMBER SALE X6421

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 29th day of August, 1924, for the purchase of Licence X6421, near W. Fhrk Kettle River, to cut 950 Hewn Ties.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the District Forester, Nelson, B. C.



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K. SCHEER

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Imperial Billiard Parlor

Grand Forks, B. C.

A. E. McDOUGALL

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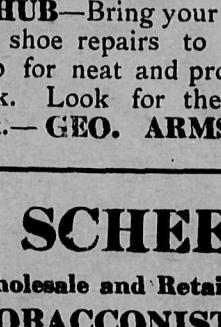

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Phone 64

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-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 to any Government Agent.

Records will be granted 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, the 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.