One year's work of a man's brain may be ruined by his tongue in a few seconds

The Grand Forks Sun

Legislative Library

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 43

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1928

SAFE-BLOWING INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Sunday night was P. Burns & Company's night for entertaining the elusive safe-blowing fraternity.

The safe in the company's local store was blown to pieces and about $100 in cash carried off. The safe door was blown into very tiny pieces. No clue of the bandits.

The same night the safe in the company's safe in one of its Vancouver stores was also cracked. Out of this operation the bandits realized $116.

There seems to be a decided advantae in pulling off these jobs in widely separated centers at the same time. Both gangs have an alibi. The Grand Forks bandits can prove that they were not in Vancouver, and the Vancouver parties have an .equally water-tight alibi that they were not in Grand Forks.

That is, unless they traveled by airplane. And the airport in the West end reports no arrivals or departures of airplanes during that night.

PRODUCE ACT IS ATTACKED

VANCOUVER, August 18.— Argument on the validity of British Columbia's Produce Marketing Act has opened in Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Murphy.

The question whether the statute is ultra vires comes before the court in a test case by Chung Chuck, Delta Chinese farmer, who was convicted and fined $10 by Magistrate Harry J. Johnston, New Westminster, of marketing potatoes without the consent of the Mainland Potato Committee of Direction.

Two principal points were developed by Mr. H. S. Wood, K. C., counsel for the Chinese growers, in his attack on the act. The first was that it conflicted with provisions of the criminal code dealing with restraint of trade and the second was that it violated the British North America Act inasmuch as it prohibited interprovincial trade.

The deputy minister of justice, Ottawa, in a wire to Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., who is appearing for the attorney-general of British Columbia, announced that his department did not wish to appear in the case at present.

ADJOURNMENT SOUGHT BY KAMLOOPS INTEREST

Before argument opened, Mr. Wood stated that he had received a letter fom Messrs. Fulton, Morley & Clark, solicitors of Kamloops, in which they stated that they acted for fruit growers in that locality and requested that the present proceedings should be adjourned ten or fourteen days. The Kamloops lawyers explained that they were also attacking the Produce Marketing Act.

"I must deal with each case at it comes to me," remarked Mr. Justice Murphy. "I can not adjourn this, unless counsel agree."

Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., counsel for Mainland Potato Committee, said that the pressure to proceed was so great that he could not consent to an adjournment.

Outlining his argument, Mr. Wood said that the statute dealt with a field which was already covered section 498 of the criminal code. Parliament had declared that persons engaged in restraint of trade were iltyty of an indictable offense, he pointed out.

The provincial legislature had purported to enact that the British Columbia Growers and Shipping Federation should be able to do what parliament had declared was an indictable offense, he contended.

"It purports a restraint of trade of the widest kind," he stated. "It does away with all competition. No shipper can market his potatoes unless the committee says so, and when and where it says, aond only four places for marketing have been designated. Nothing could be more drastic than that, nothing more in the teeth of section 498 of the criminal code.

"The result is that at the caprice of the committee a grower of potatoes can be forced to leave his whole crop in the ground and he would get nothing," he continued. "They could raise the price of potatoes beyond the power of consumers to buy."

Alleged Violation of Inter-Provincial NTrade

Reading from the evidence of an officer of the mainland committee, counsel showed that the enactment was an effort to make the supply meet the demand at a fixed price.

His next argument dealt with interprovincial trade, which, he contended, was forbidded under the act; and to that extent violated the powers entrusted to the federal government by virtue of the British North America act.

J. P. Hogg is counsel for Mr. Wood.

MARKET BOARD LIMITS EXPORT WEALTHY APPLES

VICTORIA, August 22.—A limit on exportation of Wealthy apples from British Columbia is established by the committee of direction in an order issued to apple growers.

The order points out that it will be the duty of each shipper to satisfy the committee that he has complied with the order, failure to do so rendering the shipper liable to penalties under the British Columbia produce marketing act.

Under the limitation order not more than 80 per cent of the crop can be shipped to Canadian markets west of Ontario.

A price list, f.o.b. Okanagan points, is also issued, to which growers must conform.

A FEW COMMENTS ON PREMIER TOLMIE'S CABINET

IN selecting his cabinet, Premier Tolmie sidetracked the Boundary and East and West Kootenay. These districts comprise a very large territory, and the premier's action has drawn some sharp criticisms of the new cabinet even from strong Conserservative newspapers of these sections. As the cabinet is now composed, the ministers appear to be pretty well bunched at the coast. This is not like to make the people of the interior feel any too kindly toward the new government. There seems to be another fault with the cabinet. The portfolio of minister of lands is probably the most important in the government. This the premier has filled by appointing a man to it who has had no previous experience in governmental affairs. It is generally believed that Hon. Mr. McKenzie, who has been appointed to fill the mines portfolio, would have made an efficient minister of lands, while Mr. McKenzie himself, we have been told, lays no claim to any special knowledge of mining matters. Therefore if Mr. McKenzie had been made minister of lands and the mines portfolio filled from one of the sidetracked districts, we are of the opinion that the new government would have been strengthened. Of course, the Conservatives of this district laud the new cabinet as perfect, while the Liberals claim that it is unreasonably weak. At this early stage in its career it would be unwise to pass any opinionated verdict as to its future success or failure. Time may vindicate the claim of either party.

BANDITS ROB TOURISTS AND TIE THEM TO TREES

PRINCETON, August 20.—A highway robbery is reported by tourists from northern Washington. J. W. Simpson, Owak, alleges that masked men stopped him as he was driving over Blewitt Pass, took his car, four $10 bills, personal effects, and left him tied to a tree. Another car driving up, the bandits relieved the man and woman occupants of like property and used the woman's stockings to tie them to a tree.

FIELD TOMATOES

The pack and quality of the British Columbia tomatoes leaves little to be desired. The color is excellent. Packs vary in idea of uniform ripeness; some are all ripe, others are ripe and green mixed, and quite a percentage are of uniform ripeness, showing the blush of red slightly predominating over the greenish shade. The edge pack should be given a premium in price over the flat pack. The box contains more and looks well filled, while the flat box is always below the tin-top.

The GUIANAS

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

THE Guianas—British, French and Dutch—which form continuous areas on the north coast of South America, are the only territories in that conenitnt not under a local, republican form of govrnment. The word Guiana is derived from the name of an old Indian tribe which once inhabited the entire country between the mouths of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers as far back as the Rio Negro and the Casiquiare. These huge territories formerly went by the of Guiana, but much of it now included in Venezuela and Brazil.

Guiana missed one chance of fame through a typographical error. The humble "guinea" pig, a native son, would have carried its home land's name into popular usage had not early writers confused the habitat of the rodent with African Guinea—a confusion which is not altogether overcome to this day.

Guiana first came into public notice because of the tales of Juan Martinez, who, for zetting his lies believed, outranks Munchausen or Ananias. His tales of Manoa, where the monuments were marvels of lustrous gold, and where men were anointed with oil and then sprinkled with pulverized gold, captured the imaginations of many explorers even before Sir Walter Raleigh penetrated the humid interior of Guiana in search of his El Dorada. So general is the term now used in a figurative sense to denote any fanciful rainbow's end that it is hard to realize how seriously the tales of Martinez, and lesser, liars, were credited.

The first actual settlements were made by Dutch colonists in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. Paramaribo, or, as the Dutch call it, Surinam, the capital of Dutch Guiana, is interesting as the city which was traded to the English for the settlement of New Amsterdam on Manhattan island, present-day New York. Paramaribo now has a population of about 40,000 peopple, mostly negroes.

Gained Blac Name

Of the three colonies, French Guiana, the easternmost, is the smallest. Because it has been heard of principally in connection with the deportation of convicts, and especially in regard to the Dreyfus case, French Guiana has gained a black name. It is true the region has been developed chiefly as a penal station, and perhaps it deserves its evil name; but in physical aspects and possibilities, at lest, it is closely comparable to British and Dutch Guiana, both of which have had a measurable degree of prosperity. With the convict millstone around its neck, French Guiana, as a colony, has never really had a chance.

Cayenne, known by sound at least because it has given its name to a pepper, is the capital and only port of importance in French Guiana. Its inhabtants number 15,000, nearly a third of the entire population of the country. With its houses of colored stucco and its avenues and squares shaded by superb palms, it has attractive aspects. In it dwell men of many climes and colors. Chinese keep the shops, natives of Indo-China supply the markets; officialdom is French; and on the streets are to be seen creoles from Martinique, Arabs from northern Africa, and negroes from Senegal and the Guiana interior.

Dutch Guiana is about the size of Florida. The British first held it; and the Dutch first held what now is British Guiana. The easternmost of the three foreign holdings, French Guiana, is used, in part, as a penal colony.

Along the coast Dutch Guiana is a strip of traansplanter Holland. Back in its forests is a bit of Africa, inhabited by bushmen, who live much as do their Dark continent cousins. The Africans were imported in slave days, and chased back to the forest fastnesses when the tax collector came aroound. Many of them found their tropical environment there so home-like that they eluded their owners.

Paramaribo has the immaculate appearance of a Dutch city; it has one natural extravagance of which it is proud, its streets lined with mahogany shade trees. For the trees on one block, spreading over neat weatherboard houses, a lumber firm once offered $50,000, and the residents declined to sell.

British Guiana has grreat potential riches, but has always laked the labor to bring its hidden wealth into usable form. It has a tropical land with much rich soil and an abundant growth of tropical plants. The first step in devloping such a region is to push back the jungle; then a constant battle must be waged to keek it back. Where this has been done by the teeming populations of certain tropical countries, such as Java and parts of the Straits Settlements, the region has become one of the world's garden spots; but in British Guiana the puny attacks that man has so far made in his war on an implacable vegetation, have in most cases led to defeat.

Great rivers flow through the land, forming wide estuaries where they meet the sea. The earliest settlers, the Dutch, sailed up the wide streams and attempted to carve plantations from the forests on their banks. But this was the most difficut method of attack, and in addition the soil in the areas selected was none too rich. Near the coast were wide mud flats of rich alluvial matter without forest growth. Reclaiming ovedflowed lands was a problem better understood by Dutchmen, so they retreated before the forests and made a new start on the coastal lowlands. Dikes and drainage systems were constructed, with a system of sluice gates to let the water out at low tide. In this way much rich land was brought under cultivation.

When the British captured the country from the Dutch in 1796 they continued to develop the coastal mud flats and the slightly higher land immediately inland, leaving the forests practically untouched. That policy has been followed pretty closely since, so that even now the inhabitants and development of British Guiana are in large part confined to a strip of territory from ten to fifty miles wide along the coast.

Has Many Rivers

British Guiana is a land of many rivers. Three very large ones flow northward to the coast roughly parallel: the Essequebo, Demerara, and Berbice. These are the main roads into the interior, especially the Demerara and Essequebo. The total mileage of railway in the country is about 100, all but 20 of it parallel to the coast and within five miles of the sea.

If growth in population and solution of the labor problem ever permit British Guiana to become intensively developed, it will not lack water power for its industries. Rapids and cataracts are found in all the rivers; and about 200 miles from the coast, on the Potaro river, a tributary of the Essequebo, is Kaleteur falls, one of the great waterfalls of the world. The river has a sheer drop of 741 feet, and cataracts increase the total fall to more than 800 feet, approximately five times the height of Niagara.

KASLO PARTIES FINED FOR SHIPPING UNLICENSED FRUIT

KASLO, August 18.—F. E. Archer and Mrs. G. Stott were each fined $5 here Wednesday when they pleaded guilty to charges of shipping fruit without having licenses, contrary to the produce marketing act. They asserted they were ignorant of the clause of the act requiring them to have licenses.

On his return to Nelson, E. F. Laws, district representative of the committee of direction, stated that "the committee is going to prosecute every infraction of the produce marketing act. Heretofore the prosecutions have not been vigorous, but from now on the committee will force the issue in every instance."

Increasing Laboratories

The value of research work in the industries is attested by the fact that there are now 1000 laboratories in the United States devoted to investitional work of one kind or another, their number having been almost doubled within the past six years.

The bearing and the training of a child is woman's wisdom.—Tennyson

HALF MILLION LIQUOR PROFITS IS DISBURSED

VICTORIA, August 22.—Liquor profits of approximately $560,000 for the period ending March 31, were distributed today. Vancouver leads in the apportionment with $148,000. Nelaon gets $6889, Grand Forks $2511, Greenwood $541, Cranbrook $5696, Fernie $5262, Rossland $2886, Trail $7049, Creston $1569, Tadanac $342, Slocan $433, Kaslo $748.

MARKETING ACT BEING TESTED

VANCOUVER, August 24.—Judgment was reserved by Mr. Justice Murphy on Monday afternoon upon the appeal of Chung Chuck from a conviction under the marketing act.

The action, which was brought to test the validity of the legislation by which the legislature set up machinery for the control of the marketing of fruit and vegetables, was attacked by H. S. Wood, K.C., assisted by J. Pitcairn Hogg, on the ground that the act wast beyond the power of the provincial parliament and conflicted with section 498 of the criminal code.

On behalf of the government and the committee of direction, J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and R. L. Reid, K. C., appeared and contended that the section of the criminal code upon which the appellant relied was ultra vires the Dominion parliament.

The refusal of the minister of justice to intervene in the case threw the burden of justifying the validity of the section of the criminal code upon Mr. Wood, who maintained that under the provisions of the code the marketing act offended by restraining trade.

Legislature's Powers

Mr. Farris reviewed the arguments he had advanced several days ago when the matter was first brought before his lordship. He contended that the legislature had the inherent right to deal with matters affecting civil and property interests, and that if the section of the code could be interpreted to interfere in this case then it was ultra vires the powers of parliament. It could only be invoked, he argued, where acts of moral turpitude were concerned.

The federal legislation was framed to deal with conspiracies and it could not be argued that in passing the marketing act the members of the legislature were conspiring, he said.

Quoting numerous authorities in support of his contention, Mr. Farris pointed out that only where a conspiracy was against the public interest could there be any question of the criminal code being made applicable. In this case the members of the legislature had acted in the public interest and not against it.

Act Not Criticised

As proof that there was no public injury or resentment against the act Mr. Farris informed his lordship that there had "recently been an election and not one candidate had attacked the marketing act nor had there been any outcry against it."

If it was found that the marketing act was not good legislation, continued counsel, then it must be held that the legislature had acted in "disregard of the public interest."

Mr. Wood contended that when the legislature delegated powers to the committee of direction and the committee proceeded to operate in a man datory manner in connection with the marketing of fruit and vegetables then the committee came within the scope of section 498 of the criminal code, being in conspiracy.

Continuing, Mr. Wood quoted numerous authorities in support of his contention and traced the history of anti-combine legislation and enactments to provide for fair competition and unrestrained trade.

Further, he said there wasthe germ of an argument for the existence of moral turpitude in the marketing act because the committee of direction could conspire to increase the prices charged to the general public for produce beyond the means of the average man to purchase.

NEW CABINET IS SWORN IN

VICTORIA, August 21.—British Columbia's new Conservative cabinet was sworn in at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Hon. Dr. Tolmie, prime minister, presented his slate for the various portfolios to his honor the administrator, and Hon. Chief Justice MacDonald at once accepted them and took their oaths of office.

By 3:15 the new ministers, chatting together and smiling very broadly after the strain of uncertainty of the last few days, emerged from his honor's offices to receive congratulations from friends and officials who thronged the corridors.

The following is the personnel of the new cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Railways —Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Saanich.

President of Council—R. Bruhn, Salmon Arm.

Minister of Agriculture—W. Atkinson, Chilliwack.

Attorney-General—R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt.

Minister of Finance—W. C. Shelly, Vancouver.

Minister of Education — Joshua Hinchliffe, Victoria.

Provincial Secretary—S. L. Howe, Richmond-Point Grey.

Minister of Lands—F. P. Burden, Fort George.

Minister of Mines—W. A. McKenzie, Similkameen.

Minister of Public Works—N. S. Lougheed, Dewdney.

Minister Without Portfolio—R. L. Maitland, Vancouver.

ANIMAL WAS AS BIG AS WOOLWORTH BUILDING

PEKING, August 18.—Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the fourth Central Asiatic expedition, has returned to Peking after covering 5000 miles on what he described as one of the most successful trips ever made.

The chief prize of the expedition is the fossilized skull, teeth and shoulder of a prehistoric monster with a saddle-shaped head.

"The specimen is of the most colossal animal that ever lived," said Mr. Andrews. "It is unknown to science. Only part of its head bones weigh more than 500 pounds."

The head bones were found at the southern end of the Gobi desert, and were described by Mr. Andrews as indicating the existence of a colossal animal, "about the size of the Woolworth building, if the building were in a horizontal position.

The Woolworth building in New York city is 792 feet high.

Dr. Andrews, who is the leader of the fourth Central Asiatic expedition, siad:

"This makes our biggest strike—one of the most interesting finds ever made.

"This entire area is rich in fossils. We found a monster in the same area in 1925. The saddle-shaped headed creature discovered on this expedition is believed perhaps to be the great-grandfather of the 1925 monster."

The head is very broad and a peculiar feature is that its nose narrows in the middle and gradually broadens toward the nostrils.

Dr. Andrews said he was more than satisfied with the discoveries. He considered his flinds vie with his finding of dinosaur eggs in 1923.

VERIGIN TO TESTIFY ON DOUKHOBOR CHARGE OF NO-LICENSE TRADING

NELSON, August 18.—Trial of the charge laid by the interior tree fruit and vegetable committee of direction against the Christian Community of Christian Brotherhood of shipping fruit without having taken out a license, which was set for Thursday afternoon at Trail before Magistrate Noble Binns, was adjourned by Magistrate Binns to next Friday, to give Peter Verigin, president of the society, opportunity to arrive from Saskatchewan and appear at the hearing.

Arrangements in respect to the adjournment were made Thursday morning in Nelson by counsel. W. J. McDowall, secretary of the committee of direction, who was here with E. F. Laws, district representative of the committee, to testify in the case, left for Kelowna.

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NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

IT IS a depressing thought that every economic Zion the world has ever seen has been destroyed in one of two ways. If a group of people anywhere ever succeed in developing superior institutions which put them deqnitely on the road to prosperity or to achieve a higher degree of comfort and happiness than are enjoyed by their neighbors, these neighbors immediately demand the privilege of sharing that prosperity and are not satisfied with the privilege they already possess of achieving a similar prosperity for themselves by copying the institutions which have made the fortunate group so prosperous. The prosperous group is then in a dilemma, either horn of which may be fatal. If it keeps its neighbors out, they resent such action and may combine to destroy it by military invasion. If it welcomes its neighbors, they will spoil its economic Zion by their improvident vices or by an overturn of the institutions that have made it prosperous.

STRENGTH is a matter of effort. You cannot hope for great strength, or athletic strength, or any high degree of vigor, as the result of namby-namby types of exercise. You cannot hope to become a wrestler by playing croquet. You cannot become a champion sprinter by the practice of walking. The piano mover has more muscular vigor than the bookkeeper, and the bookkeeper has more mental strength than the piano mover. Moral and spiritual strength grows with its exercise. And then again, athletic strength is acquired through athletic effort. It is almost axiomatic that the kind of strength you develop, and the amount of it, will be determined by the kind of effort and the extent of the effort put forth in training. If you concentrate your training upon one kind of athletic activity, it does not follow that your training will fit you for some quite contrary type of effort.

A "TALL" story of how a herd of wild elephants conquered a forest fire on the southwest coast of India is told by the Indian News Service. During a gale a big tree was uprooted and blocken one of the highways. A crew of natives was detailed to clear the road, and to lessen their work attempted to burn the tree. When darkness came the laborers returned to the safety of the custom house and the fire spread to the adjoining woods. The leader of a roaming band of wild elephants, according to the story, discovered the blaze and immediately called his followers by loud trumpeting. Within a few minutes the four-footed firemen were busily employed, with their trunks as hose, turning forty streams of water on the blazing tree and burning woods.

A PARROT school consisting of 1500 pupils and having two terms a year is run W. A. King, of Brownsville, Texas. The birds come from Mexico and Central America and are taught to speak English. During school hours they sit on perches rising in tiers. Each class is provided with a gramophone with records containing different kinds of sentences. The term lasts about three months. Examinations are held once a week and each birds is carefully graded. If a bird lapse behind in its lessons it is placed in a separate class and given special training, and if at the end of six weeks a parrot has not learned to say the required number of expressions or sentences it is "expelled."

AMERICA is a name applied with little warrant to what is now North and South America by Martin Waldeseemuller, a young geographer of St. Die, a town in the Vosges mountains. In a Latin work, "Cosmographine Introductio," which Waldeseemuller edited in 1507, he used the name "America" in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, whose narrative of the latter's voyage of discovery in he New world Waldeseemuller had read. "Because Americus discovered it," Waldeseemuller wrote, "it ought to be called the land of Americus or America."

MANY owners of large farms in South Africa are considering the use of airplanes for trips to the city. Farms in the country are enormous in size, as a rule, and planes could also be used in making trips of inspection. Yards are so large that there is ample space for landing at the owner's front door.

THE amount of water on he earth is so large that the human mind can scarcely grasp the significance. According to scientific authorities, it is 227,000,000 cubic miles. Rivers and lakes in all countries only total a mere million cubic miles, the remaining 226,000,000 miles being taken up by thefive great oceans—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Antarctic and Arctic. Scientists tell us that if the earth were not composed of huge mountain ranges—which project above the surface of the oceans, and thus form the countries in which we live—our globe would be covered with water to a depth of nearly two miles.

A HOUSE without a single sliver of wood in its construction is being built in Gary, Indiana, for the president of a local steel company. The framework is made of angle-irons with a complete system of diagonal bracing. Both boltinb and electric welding is used to fasten the steel together. Concrete is used in the foundation and for the floors, while stairs, sills and interior trim are all steel.

MODERN lovers need no doctor to tell them that gold and precious gems are good prescriptions "to ease the passion of the heart," but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they applied the mercenary cure inwardly. The following, culled from "Customs and Fashions of Old New England," was highly recommended: "Take damask roses half-blown, cut off their whites; and stamp them very fine, and strayne out the juice very strong; moisten it in the stamping with a little Damask rose water; then put thereto fine powder sugar and boyle it gently to a fine syrup; then take powdered Amber, Pearls, Rubies, of each half a dram, Ambergreese one scruple,and mingle them with the said syrup till it be somewhat thick. Take a little thereof on a knife's point morning and evening." Dr. Gilliford's "Amber Pills for Consumption" contained a large quantity of pearls, white amber and coral, as did also Lady Kent's powder. Sir Edward Spencer's eye-salve was rich in powdered pearls, and so were many other medicines of the time.

IDA and Ada are practically synonymous. In early times, however, Ada was believed to be derived from Adah, meaning ornament, and the name Adah was given to the wife of Lamech in the Old Testament. But later etymological authorities believe that Ada is merely a Latinized form of Ead, meaning happy or rich, and the same as the German Ida. Ida's gem is the turquoise.

IGNORANCE is no sin, but to remain ignorant and not to strive for the acquisition of knowledge is a sin .The most inmportant and most vital lessons of life may be learned without a college education. Love and kindness and unselfishness and gentleness need not be learned in colleges. They are within reach of all who desire to attain them. Men and women of energy and character should not be dismayed by their lack of education. They can educate themselves. The hary and rugged facts and truths of life should be the objects of their pursuits.

IT was raining. A little newsboy hurriedly turned a corner just in time to bump into a larger newsboy coming around in the opposite direction. The little fellow fell and dropped his papers into the gutter—ruined! The other assisted the wee fallen brother to his feet, brushed him off—and divided his papers with him. Both departed in high spirits.

MINSTREL is a name introduced into England by the Normans, and which comprehended singers and performers of instrumental music, together with jugglers, dancers and other persons. The negro minstrels are a species of musical entertainment of a quaint and simple kind which originated among the negroes of the South, and was first made popular at public entertainments by E. P. Christy, the originator of the troupes of imitation negro musicians.

BEHAVIOR of almost any of the preying insects to be found in July are worthw of observation. A digger wasp with its paralyzed prey, an ox warble fly driving a herd of cattle frantic, or a lady-bird beetle greedily gobbling up plant louse after plant louse hold our interest readily. On the other hand, we may turn to the varied means by which insects protect themselves from their enemies. The canker worms that look like a twig that they deceive us and birds, the pear slugs that look like nothing living, are only two of the more interesting. July is the month of luxuriant nature splendor.

X-RAY pictures of Egyptian mummies, showing the skeletons arrayed in the remains of once beautiful clothing and jewelry, are being displayed beside the mysteriously swathed mummies themselves in a new exhib.it at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. For some time scientists have been using X-rays to penetrate the thick cloth wrappings of the ancient Egyptians in order to study diseases of the bones from which these people suffered. This is the first time, however, that X-ray photographs of the Egyptian dead have been put on public exhibition. The mummies are being shown in connection with the opening of six new halls in the Field museum

IT IS significant that though witch and wizard are equally common in legend and history, the generic name for the thing is witchcraft; there is not quite the same feeling for the word wizardry. Probably the records will show more witches than wizards. Women are traditionally, actually, wayward, hysterical, baffling and unmanageable. For ages the thought of the world was dominated by men, good and true thought and devilish delusion and superstitious thought. What more natural than tha man should impute evil powers to the creature who tempts and torments him and should make her suffer from his revengeul sadism? Incubus and succuba exist together in legend, but succuba is more terrifying and fascinating to the male imagination, and it is the male imagination which gave form to myths and legends and contralled all old laws and religions.—The Bookman.

"W shall be changed in form perhaps," our favorite radio preacher recently declared, "but otherwise immortality will find us as we are." Comforting to many, no doubt; but don't tell that to a man with hay fever and expect him to cheer.—Farm and Fireside.

Latin is the language called the mother tongue of the civilized world, according to a question answered in Liberty.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

ARABIA

LINES TO A LOVER

When you told us our glances soft, timid and mild,
Could occasion such wounds in the heart,
Can ye wonder that yours, so ungovern'd and wild,
some wounds to our cheeks should impart?

The wounds on our cheeks are but transient, I own,
With a blush they appear and decay;
But those on the heart, fickle youths, ye have shown,
To be even more transient than they. —Waladata.

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

Chicago capitalists have invested heavily in timber limits in the North Fork country. A company will be incorporated and a mill erected on Smelter lake.

Forest fires are raging in the North Fork country, and the inhabitants of the district, as well as all the men Fire Warden Mix has been able to secure, are fighting them.

The Grand Forks public school will open next Monday morning with the following staff of instructors: W. H. M. May, principal, John King, Miss Maude Bruce, Miss Olding, Miss Inglis, Miss Dalby, Miss Josephine Heales. Mr. Keller, of Toronto, will have charge of the high school.

The Hotel Province, destroyen in the recent big fire, will be rebuilt.

SUNSHINE

Not Fighting

Arthur and James are cousins and inclined to fight with each other,despite grandmother's repeated warnings.

The other morning, hearing a commotion, she hurried to the door, to find the two youngsters clutching each other and rolling about on the porch.

"Boys," she scolded, "how can you fight like this after what you promised me?"

"We wuzn't fightin'," answered James, as they both hastily straightened up; "we wuz jest tryin' to separate each other."

Counterfeit

John McCormack, the famous singer, was introduced as the lion of the house while a guest at a house party on Long Island. Rising in answer to the toast in his honor, Mr. McCormack said:

"My host has introduced me as 'the famous singer of Irish songs, but this is not correct; I am really the famous Irish singer of songs.' Just between ourselves, let me confide that I would not dare to sing the so-called Irish songs of Broadway in Ireland."

Hopeless

"Not very amusing, is he?"

"No, he couldn't even entertain a doubt."

Transparency

Husband (whispering)—Grace, the

Grace—Ssh! It's done on purpose, so that the guests can see the beautiful ornamentations in the bottom of the dish."

Heart Interest

"And after he kissed you three times, then what "

"Well—then he began to get sentimental."

Exchange

"Boss, kin I go to the ball game "

"Yes, if you will work extra innings tomorrow."

Fair Enough

"You are having the duke's title searched?"

"Why not? He has investigated my fortune."

No Wonder

Judge—You were going sixty miles an hour.

Autoist—I couldn't help it. This policeman was chasiny me!

Unusually So

"Particular, isn't she?"

"My, yes. She returned a round steak to the butcher because it was slightly oval."

Experience

"Do you believe in hell on earth?"

"Sure. I put on an amateur play once!"

In Love

"Why is Eloise on the roof with a telescope?"

"Aw, she's looking for a letter by air mail."

Woman's Why

"My wife reads the newspapers assiduously. She is interested in many burning questions of the day."

"Yes "

"And then she looks on the back page for the answers."

Full of It

"Is she capable of affection?"

"Capable? She's positively contagious."

Leader

"Flourishing garden," commented Alfred.

"Yes," said Eloise, "that man is the George Washington of our suburb."

"'As to how?"

"First in peas."

Doesn't Go Out

Mistress—Has the electric toaster I purchased last week proved satisfactory, Norah

New Maid—Indeed, ma'am, it has. The thing hasn't gone out yet.

Didn't Seem An Amateur

"Do you know,"tittered, "you are the first man to kiss me."

"Then you must have taken a correspondence course," he answered

Depends on the Goldfish

Lady—What shall I feed my goldfish on

Dealer—Ants' eggs.

Lady—Soft or hard-boiled?

Well, That's Profitable

"What did you realize on your stock plunge?"

"What a dunce I was!"

Her Off Day

Caller—ou've been a bad girl today.

Betty—You shouldn't call on Tuesday; that'a my bad day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada

TO THE END OF DECEMBER, 1927,

Has produced Minerals as follows: Placer Gold, $78,174,795; Lode Gold, $130,651,919; Silver, $86,689,046; Lead, $121,850,734; Copper, $221,492,079; Zinc, $59,508,692; Coal, $271,294,668; Structural Materials and Miscellaneous Minerals, $53,502,295; making its mineral production to the end of 1927 show an

Aggregate Value of $1,048,837,828

Production for Year Ending December, 1927, $60,729,358

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any Colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown grants.

Full information, together with Mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing:

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES,
Victoria, British Columbia

N. B.—Practically all British Columbia Mineral Properties upon which development work has been done are described in some one of the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines Those considering mining investments should refer to such reports. They are avaailable without charge on application to the Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C. .Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, Winch Building, Vancouver, are recommended as valuable sources of information.

Reports covering each of the Six Mineral Survey Districts are published separately, and are available on application.

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.

Airman proposes by trans-Atlantic telephone

The telephone accomplished for Lou Gordon, trans-Atlantic flier, what two years of personal association had failed to produce.

From London, England, Gordon put in a telephone call for his sweetheart at Brookline, Mass., U.S.A., in the short span of a three-minute conversation, he proposed marriage and the girl established something of a record herself with a soul-thrilling "yes."

Incidentally, this was the first proposal by trans-Atlantic telephone. Gordon's success may lead to more.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

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

10

General News

The Maritime Livestock Market was organized in March, 1927, to market Maritime livestock—chiefly hogs, lambs and some cattle—for 7,000 members of over eighty clubs in the three Maritime Provinces. The report of the first year shows $552,337 received for 29,417 lambs, 19,918 hogs, 20 calves and 414 cattle.

An extension to the air express services maintained by the Canadian Pacific Express Company has been announced, and a new air line will be opened early in September between New York, via Albany, and Montreal Lines are already operating between Rimouski, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa.

A name of unusual distinction will be added to the Canadian Pacific's Royal Family of ocean steamships when the fourth 20,000 ton vessel of the new "Duchess" class is launched in Scotland. She will be named the "Duchess of York," and will be christened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York herself, the ship's name being recently changed from the "Duchess of Cornwall."

Despite the doubts of nervous tourists, the grizzly bear is more attracted by the sight of a huckleberry bush or a stream full of fish than the prospect of a juicy specimen of humanity, and the splendid crop of huckleberries now in British Columbia will probably contribute to a successful hunting season during the month of September and the early part of October.

Fort William, Ontario. — Three grain elevator corporations with large interests at the Head of the Lakes are involved in a merger of several powerful Canadian terminal and line elevator companies, the new company being known as the Canadian Consolidated Grain Company. A total of 12,000,000 bushels of elevator capacity will be owned and operated by the new company.

Betty and Buster Bruin, two little black bear cubs, have sailed from Montreal for Italy where they will be presented to the Marquis de Pinedo, the famous Italian round-the-world flier. They are woolly babies, scarcely larger than a child's toy teddy bear, and of an amiable disposition. They were obtained by Mr. E. Roncarelli of Montreal, through the General Tourist Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are similar to the little bears sent over by him a few years ago to Mussolini.

The Dominion Government is going in for pigeon breeding with the object of training these birds for purposes of communication. The Department of National Defence is to have charge of the work. The Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination for a pigeon-loft manager in connection with the civil Government air operations of the Department of National Defence, to organize and administer a pigeon communication service.

The Canada Goose makes remarkable migratory flights but it is not generally known that civilization has so far effected his habits that sometimes he travels by railway A pair of wild geese enjoying this modern luxury passed through the Windsor Station, Montreal under the proverbial wing of the Canadian Pacific Express in a specially constructed crate. There are a number of bird sanctuaries throughout Canada and the United States where pinioned geese are kept to reassure their comrades that all is safe and secure for them to stop and rest on their flights north and south.

Leap-Year Hint

Mr. Bach (moralizing)—After all, man is weak.

Miss Willing—In union there is strength.

THE PRAIRIE FRUIT MARKET

CALGARY, August 20.—Clouds, cold winds and cool temperature, just below the freezing point at night, alarmed Alberta wheat growers this week. Little or no damage has been done and the danger seems to have passed. There is Little chance happening now to prevent reaping a record cereal crop. Harvesters are beginning to arrive and cutting is reported from several southern points. From Edmonton comes news that harvest has started.

Business in the produce line is good. British Columbia mixed cars are now outnumbering those from the western states and from now until spring time the prriries will be supplied with the bulk of their wants in fruit from British Columbia. Prices are kept low by very low quotations from Washington and Oregon, where similar crop conditions obtain as are prevailing in British Columbia.

The first shipment of Oliver cantaloupes arrived slightly over-ripe. With American cants off the market, these sold at $3.50, standard crates. Tomatoes and cucumbers are plentiful and prices dropping. Transparent and Duchess apples are now showing shrinkage, due to being overripe. Wealthy apples rolled from British Columbia on the 15th and are due this week-end. Crab apples are selling slow; wholesale price today $1.35. A straight car of British Columbia potatoes arrived, with some arriving also in mixed cars; prices are a little firmer this week and very little competition from locals as yet.

British Columbia peaches are scarce, with cots about off the market. Some No. 2 cots are having an innings. Rochester and Crawford peaches from Washington are offered in abundance.

THERE is nothing that has ever taken Aspirin's place as an antidote for pain. It is safe, or physicians wouldn't use it, and endorse its use by others. Sure, or several million users would have turned to something else. But get the real Aspirin (at any drugstore) with Bayer on the box, and the word *genuine* printed in red:

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trade mark.

OgopogO

Okanagan lake's Ogopogo has appeared, and a great load is taken from the public mind. Two years ago Ogopogo was described so frequently in the hot weather news that one came to look upon him as a familiar figure. He was perpetually being seen by persons of incredible veracity, or his existence denied by persons of unimpeachable authority. Last year Ogopogo rested in the obscurity of the beautiful lake. Vernon's veracious journalists blamed their resultant bad season on the weather. Ogopogo, it appears, likes his weathr hot.

But now Ogopogo is back on the front page. He was seen the other day by none other than Miss L. Price, nurse of the 22nd I. O. D. E. Girl Guides, and five members of the "Robin Patrol" of Guides. They say with reportorial accuracy that they saw a "long creature" of "between forty and forty-five feet" swim swiftly "with an undulating motion" near their camp. It will be noticed they avoid calling Ogopogo a sea serpent. He is simply Ogopogo, species and mission unknown, a shy and undulating monster, whose appearance

One would like to know more about this elongated creature of the Okanagan depths. It would be interesting to know his exact measurements, not that one doubts the calm and judicial observation of a nurse and five Girl Guides, but just for the sake of scientific accuracy. One wonders how he spends his time between public appearances, because Okanagan is a comparatively small body of water even if a very beautiful one. Ogopogo seems to have no bad habits. There are no reports that he shows anything but alarm when he sees a reporter or a Girl Guide. He must experience difficulty in feeding a forty-five-foot appetite on such fish as he encounters in Okanagan lake, but he never carries away the unwary bather or unsuspecting poultry. Altogether he is, according to all the reports we have seen, an amiable and interesting character entitled to sympathy and protection. It is too bad he cannot be tamed—and measured—and taught to sit up and beg of the tourists for peanuts.—Western Tribune.

"SALADA" TEA

Infinite pains—hours of study and thought to every small particular—the most carefully trained tea organization in the world, buying the best teas, blending most skilfully—packing the best way. So is "SALADA'S" delicious flavour guarded.

Modern Instance

She (at the art museum)—Those old warriors must have looked grotesque in their elaborate armor.

Her Friend—Yes; almost as grotespue as a chap in a base.ball catcher's outfit, or a football suit.

His Final Mistake

"You've been a most faithful husband, John. I believe that not once since you married me have you hone a wrong thing."

"No, my dear, that was the last."

Sincerity recognizes sincerity.

Our greatest asset

THE material progress of our Province is known the world over. We speak with pride... and rightly... of its vast natural resources awaiting conversion into merchandise and wealth. We take the figures of ten years ago and compare them with those of today... and the world agrees that our progress... considering our population... has been the brightest feature in the recovery of the British Empire from the war.

And if this progress, of which we are so justly proud, is to continue, does not the most vital force of this country lie in our children? Some day, they will take the helm. Events will follow their judgment, skill and decision. THEY ARE OUR GREATEST ASSET!

The Boy of today is the Man of to-morrow... the Girl, the future Mother of our citizens.

On us rests the responsibility of shaping their formative years so that when we hand over the reins, they may carry on the Torch of Progress, undimmed.

How have we met our responsibility? Can we look Young British Columbia in the eye with the feeling that all will be well with the future of the province for which we have planned so carefully and labored so faithfully?

SURELY!

In the last ten years our school population has grown from 64,570 to 101,688 . . . 58%. We have 1,065 schools manned by 3,396 thoroughly trained, competent teachers . . . an increase of 31.7% and 71% respectively!

Recently we have established special vocational schools for our girls and boys, where they may be fitted for those occupations for which they have a natural bent.

Higher education is amply provided for at our University of British Columbia, where two thousand students are now enrolled, the majority studying for their degree in Science and Agriculture.

And to the school training of our children we add the powerful influence of Home, the religious and other organizations, each of which is contributing its full measure of the physical, mental and character upbuilding of our dearest, most treasured asset . . . OUR CHILDREN!

With confidence and faith we will hand over our beloved Province's future when the time comes!

Read these announcements and understand your province's progress . . . clip them out and send them to friends. If you desire extra copies of these announcements a note to this newspaper will bring them. Advertise your Province!

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROGRESS

B.C.R. 92 8

Reforestation

Much has been said recently about reforestation in B.C. The present forest is the result of natural reforestation when the human hazard was not present to defeat nature.

Natural restocking of cut-over lands is now going on, as may be seen almost everywhere, and nature will again re-establish the forests if only fire is kept out.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES-YOU CAN HELP

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

THE CITY

Ogopogo—I won't go to the surface today.

Oka Lake—O go, Pogo!

Beatrice Carroll, aged 49 years, wife of Thomas Carroll, died in the Grand Forks hospital on Wednesday, August 22, after a short illness. The family are old-timers of the valley, and have lived near Cascade for a number of years. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Manly & Miller's undertaking parlors. Interment will be made in Evergreen cemetery.

Evidently The Sun's informant who stated that the McArthur house was unoccupied at the time the fire occurred last week. It seems that H. A. Glaspell was sleeping in an upstairs room of the building when the fire brigade arrived on the scene,and that he had to make his exit through a window in order to save his life. As Mr. Glaspell had had no fire in the building before retiring, the origin of the blaze is still unsolved. All of Mr. Glaspell's furniture and household effects were destroyed in the fire.

The hearing of the case against the woman Lee, alleged to have been implicated in the Greenwood liquor raid, again came up before Magistrate McCallum on Wednesday, and a further postponement to the 30th inst. was made in order that the man who is alleged to have been her accomplice, who is now in a Republic hospital, might have time to recover by that time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Niles and family, of Medicine Hat, Sask., are camping at Christina Lake. Mr. Niles is manager of the Bank of Commerce in Medicine Hat; he was formerly manager of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce.

John Topp went over the Winnipeg avenue fill last Sunday. From the standpoint of being bruised up, the roll over the embankment was about as serious as the average automobile accident.

The winners of the prizes offered for the bes flower gardens in the city by the Flrricultural society are reported to be: First prize, James Muir; second, Mrs. George Armson; third, Ed Graham.

Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Hobden and family, of Vancouver, motored to the city on Wednesday. Mr. Hobden was formerly pastor of the Methodist church in this city.

Neil Matheson returned on Tuesday from a visit to Vancouver. Mrs. Matheson came as far as Penticton, where she stopped off to visit with friends for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Willis and Mr. and Mrs. Brothers and party motored to Oliver and back last Sunday.

Charles Mudge, government agent, returned on Tuesday night from his vacation trip to the coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman and daughter Isabel returned home on Saturday from Vancouver.

Mrs. Donald McCallum and daughters, Betty and Peggp, returned on Saturday from Vancouver.

Mrs. A. B. Winter and daughter Agnes returned home from Vancouver on Saturday.

Ald. John Donaldson returned this week from a business trip to Vancouver.

Miss Elsie Lawless of Bridesville is visiting with Miss Elsie Egg this week.

Ald. F. J. Miller has returned from a week's visit to Vancouver.

T. T. Taggart returned on Saturday from a trip to the coast.

Ed Shannon, of Kimberley, is visiting in the city.

WASHINGTON FRUIT SHIPPERS SEE OPPORTUNITY IN WESTERN CANADA

We print thef ollowing from the Northwest Daily Produce News, Seattle, August 14. The article is headed, "Canada May Buy Large Amount Fruit——":

"Yakima shippers may reasonably expect considerable trade in fruit with the prairie provinces of Canada-according to C. W. Grant, of the Richey & Gilbert company, and that is already shown by the business in mixed cars of fruit being done. The farmers in those provinces will harvest the best grain crops they have had in many years. The nullification of the dump act, which was declared illegal, has removed a serious handicap to trade in fruit with Canada. The shippers now have only the usual duty to pay, and that is not prohibitive. Big Canadian concerns which paid large amounts of import duties under the dump act are suing the government for refunds."

The author should be reminded that British Columbia has far more products of a similar kind and of equal quality to theirs than the western market can absorb and the effect of low quotations, in an effort to capture Canadian trade, is only to lower prices for Canadian producers by meeting such quotations. Western states brokerage houses know that their growers are not receiving the cost of production for what they produce, and are not in a flourishing condition. We would recommend that they read the letter in the Chicago Packer of August 10 by Dr. George H. Slappey, of Fort Valley, Georgia. Canadian producers think that an effort to obtain living prices for their clients' produce would be a higher mark to aim at than taking advantage ofa temporary legal condition which has annulled the old dump act in Canada.—Markets Bulletin.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CANCER

WITH the knowledge that we now possess, the cure of cancer is only possible when the disease is recognized early and proper treatment started at once.

One of the reasons for advising that every person should go to his family physician once a year for a health examination is to provide for the discovery of disease in its early stages, and so permit of treatment at a time when it offers the best chance of cure. Otherwise, it is left to the untrained lay person to decide for himself that he is in need of medcal care.

For the particular benefit of this latter group, it is necessary to point out the conditions which, if they occur, should be considered as danger signals, and should turn these persons in the direction of their family physician without delay. Everyone who experiences one of the danger signals is not developing cancer, but it requires medical skill to decide whether or not the symptoms which are present mean cancer.

In its early stages, cancer is a local condition, and, if it is completely removed, there will be no recurrence. If it is not removed, it spreads to other parts of the body and may cause cancer in these other parts. This is the simple explanation of the need of proper early treatment.

Any lump, particularly in the female breast, any abnormal discharge, any sore that does not readily heal, any wart or mole that changes in size or appearance are danger signals.

Pain may not occur in the early stages. The person who thinks that the condition cannot be serious because there is no pain is mistaken, and, as a result, he may allow the time for cure to slip past.

Medical and sugical knowledge, experience and skill are at the service of the public, but they must wait until the public decide to call upon them.

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

NEW UNDERTAKING OF CONSOLIDATED COMPANY MEANS MUCH TO FARMERS

The Monetary Times of Montreal sees a great future for the phosphate industry undertakeen by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, at its smelter at Tadanac, and contains the following article regarding the new industry:

Western farmers in the near future will be able to fertilize their land with phosphate from British Columbia, if plans of the Consolidated company come to final fruition. The matter, of course, is a business proposition for the great mining and smelting company, but there is no doubt that in making available a large quantity of fertilizer of this kind they wil be performing a valuable service for western agriculture. The prairie farms are noted for their fertility, but they cannot go on for ever producing rich crops without losing their productive qualities unless they are replaced by some artificial means. One of the greatest considerations in this respect is the extent of the areas in question which would require fertilizer in quantities unknown elsewhere in the world. If the plans of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting, in conjunction with the provincial authorities of British Columbia, are carried out, suitable fertilizer should soon be available in the required quantities.

As was indicated in the last annual report of the company concerned, tests were being carried out at that time in connection with the company's phosphate fields. It is now stated that the British Columbia department of mines has leased to the smelter forty square miles of territory on the Elk river, not far from Fernie, where phosphate can be produced in enormous quantities. This phosphate can be manufactured into fertilizer economically through chemical processes now in use at the company's smelter at Tadanc. Among the by-products produced is sulphuric acid, which when used in conjunction with the newly acquired phosphate deposits will make the richest fertilizer.

A test shipment has already been made, but it is expected that when the proposition becomes a commercial one a permanent manufacturing plant will be erected at the deposits near Fernie, while the sulphuric acid can be shipped there from Trail. From Fernie the final product can be shipped to the prairies to be used on the grain fields more readily than from Trail.

While in many sections of the prairies it may be considered that there is yet no need for fertilizing, the time is approaching when the practice must become general. Prairie farmers have frequently been accused of mining the land. This has no doubt been true in the past to a large extent. It may partly have been due to the original richness of the soil itself or to the fact that suitable quantities of fertilizer were not available.

There is no doubt, however, that fertilizer is now needed in some parts of the west if the soil is not to be ruined, and the prospect is that the demand will be satisfied by the efforts of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company. It will, therefore, become an important item of interprovincial trade and will help to provide traffic for grain trains returning empty from the port of Vancouver.

The Explanation

"You have a cupful of hot water every day?"

"Yes, my landlady calls it soup."

On the Job

~over all roads
~in all weathers
~at all times

WITH the superb ease of a thoroughbred that takes all in its stride, the "Bigger and Better" Chevrolet never falters in the most trying circumstances—proves its mettle on the steepest grades and in the face of the greatest obstacles.

The ruggedness of Chevrolet construction alone makes these things possible. There is no part of the engine—of the chassis—of the body that was not designed primarily for rugged endurance—put to the test again and again on the General Motors Proving Ground.

As a result the "Bigger and Better" Chevrolet sturdily climbs without a halt, the steep slopes of the Rockies, and ploughs its way through the deep mud and gumbo of half-made prairie trails. In whatever conditions it may be placed, the splendid ruggedness of Chevrolet remains loyal in the service of its owner.

Its long life has become proverbial—the very name Chevrolet is a synonym for strength that endures.

The "Bigger and Better" Chevrolet—beautiful in form—luxurious in appointments—supremely rugged in construction—powered by the famous Valve-in-head engine—offers solid, enduring, trustworthy performance even under adverse conditions.

No matter what the roads—no matter what the weather—at all times the "Bigger and Better" Chevrolet stays on the JOB.

UC-11-8-28C

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Phone 64

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R 101

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

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

GRAZING

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

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Wholesale and Retail
TOBACCONIST
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Havana Cigars, Pipes & Confectionery

Imperial Billiard Parlor
Grand Forks, B. C.

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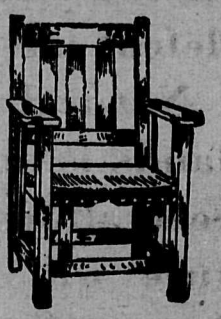

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