Don't forget that a thing isn't done because you intend to do it

The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—No 42 "Tell me what you Know is true "I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928

Legislative Library

GRAND FORKS CITY COUNCIL

THE regular meeting o the Grand Forks city council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening. The mayor and Ald. Liddicoat and Simmons were present.

An offer for the repurchase of $4000 of 5 per cent cit y bonds at par and accrued interest was laid on the table for further consideration.

A letter from F. A. McDiarmid notified the council that the West Kootenay Power company had asked to withdraw their power rate as filed. The council instructed the mayor to go to Vancouver for a conference with Mr. McDiarmid.

Permission was granted for the repairing of the drain from the McCallum slough through the Tourist park, provided ni injury was done to any of the trees in the park.

Complaint was received of the storing of old lumber on city lots near the Kettle Valley passenger station. The clerk was instructed to notify the owner to remove the same forthwith.

The usual batch of monthly accounts were ordered paid.

HIGH STANDARDS OF FRUIT PACKING

During the past ten days the committee of direction has received from its prairie representatives the following comments on the condition of British Columbia fruit upon arrivel. These are published as authentic reports from sympathetic sources on the general appearance of our shipnments and as indicating the necessity of care to maintain only the high est standards:

Apricots

"I have been watching the apricot situation very closely and have been very much interested by the very fine quality and pack of those which have been shipped from Washington, particularly Yakima stock, and have been somewhat disappointed, not so much with the quality but with the pack, of our own."

Cherries

"Although there have been some very poor cherries arriving here within the past few days, at the same time we have sent some beautiful cherries to this market. Although the cherry season is practically over, I would suggest that in the future we use a perforated sheet of paper to cover the top of the fruit as the inside of the lids seem to contain a lot of chips and sawdust, and during transit it shakes down on the cherries and spoils the appearance. I feel sure that this would be money well spent, and would not interfere with the quality of the fruit."

Apples

"I believe when we can give the jobber apples showing some color, there will not be many arriving from the south. On the other hand, there is every indication that Washington will continue to be a thorn in the apple business on this market, just as much as they have been in the other lines. There have been representatives here from the south, and they appear to be crowding every possible dollars' worth of fruit into our country.

"In some cases the crate apples are withered and covered with spots, which appearance is very much against the possibility of sale. The jobbers do not feel justified in buying any more apples of the early varieties. They would much rather wait until the better varieties come on the market."

The following is an extract from the Seattle Produce News:

Yakima May Keep "C" Grade Apples Off the Market

"Concerted action for keeeping the "C" grade pack of apples off the market this year is being sponsored by Yakima chamber of commerce directors. F. O. Hagie, secretary, was authorized to confer with the several shipping organizations and see if this grade of stock may not be kept off the market this year. It is argued that the crop is a large one and that the dumping of the "C" grade stocks will tend to lower the price on fancy and extra fancy grades which determine the profits for the year's business."

Peaches

In view of what has been said about the competitive price on peachesthis year it is interesting to note that well packed large, yellow freestone peaches from California were on sale in an Okanagan city last weekfor 50c per basket. This is competition in the home marketwith a vengeance and is an indication of what the Okanagan market has to meet in prairie markets.

Shipments

The following is a comparative statement of the shipments as reported to the committee of direction on August 3, 1927, and 1928. It will be noted that the movement this year is much larger than last year. Business is reported as good on the prairies, which may be interpreted as a hopeful sign of the marketing of part of the increase of the apple crop, which is now estimated to be one million boxes larger than last year.

	1928 Boxes	1927 Boxes
Apples—		
Early	15,755	8,611
Duches	8,377	3,801
Wealthy	.....	107
Yellow Trans.	4,884	2,969
Apricots	55,429	28,883
Cherries	59,929	34,546
Crabs, Trans	1,736	420
Peaches	4,271	2,907
Pears	244	65
Plums	12,746	4,522
Cucumbers	51,762	32,095
Lettuce	1,884	957
Peppers	1,030	786
Silverskins	.....	208
Tomatoes—		
Green	.....	137
Semi-ripe	29,004	20,059
	Tons	Tons
Beans	8½	3
Beets	40¾	33½
Bermudas	177	72½
Cabbage	384	248
Carrots	167	105½
Celery	188	128½
Onions	33	87½
Peas	5	¼
Potatoes	1,045	1,048½
Pumpkins	¾	¾
Squash	3½	6¾
Turnips	19½	18

MUNICIPAL SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BETTER

VICTORIA, August 14.—British Columbia municipalities are in a greatly improved financial condition over the situation of previous years, according to the annual report of Robert Baird, inspectoir of municipalities, released at the parliament buildings today. The report, which contains figures on the condition of municipal finances in 1927 in exhaustive detail, sums up these facts as follows:

The figures show a very satisfactory state of affairs—a comparatively small increase in liabilities, a substantial increase in the value af accessorable im provements, a further improvement in the condition of sinking funds, and a reduction of taxes outstanding.

Urban Population Set at 268,146

The total population of cities is estimated in the report at 268,146, district municipalities 176,774 and villages 4289, a grand total of 449,209, or probably about two thirds of the entire provincial population.

"The increase of slightly over $4,500,000 in the debenture debt of the municipalities is only a partial inditions of the development whichis taking place throughout the province and the additioonal services of various kinds offered to the public," Mr. Baird stated. "The increase of approximately $21,500,000 in the value of assessable improvements indicate a year of very satisfactory progress in building activities and industrial development.

Old Shortages Believed Wiped Out

"The work of clearing away old sinking fund shortages still continues with good results and while the high rate of interest provided by the securities handicaps many of the municipalities, the situation is even better than is ,ndicated by the figures. In some of the older debentures issued the error was made of extending the debentures to time beyond the life of the work, but in many cases the sinking funds now being built up with securities higher of an interest rate higher than that computed in the bylaws will, if properly administered, provide sufficient for the retirement of the debentures before their maturity, and this will to some extent remedy the error made at the time of issue."

Sincerity recognizes sincerity.

The Journey to Teheran

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

PERSIA'S northern doorway, through her Caspian se port of Enzall furnishes the quickest route for reaching the country's capital, Teheran, when the passagh the Transcaucasus states of Russia is open. When the approach is along this sea route the first appearance of Persia is disconserting- because it does not look like Persia. It agrees very well with what one might expect of Mindoro or Sumatra- but the standard requirements for the "Land of the Lion and the Sun" are conspicuous by their absence.

Soon after the uncertain haze to the south has resolved itself into shorelines, comes one's first impressionistic glimpse—the thatcher or red tiled roofs of the low-lying town; then a wealth of wide-branching trees, the outposts of a dark, enveloping mass of jungle; and behind this, and rising swiftly to unbelievable height, the dusky, cloud-mantled mountain range which bars entrance to the desert hinterland, the real Persia.

If the exotic luxuriance of vegetation and the careless primitiveness of the thatched huts and rustic booths of the inhabitants disturb your preconceived visions of the country, you will find them fading with shocking suddenness at your first introduction to its population, when the boat ties up the yier and an ill-smelling rabble of ragged, half-naked villains swarm on board to wrangle about betting your baggage ashore.

A courteous, frock-coated Persian official, conventionally crowned witn what appears to be a cross-section of an opera hat, passes you through the ceremonies of the customhouse, and in a brief space of time you are rolling inland in a Persianized Russian drosky, near frabrant orange groves, past lily-padded lagoons,and through flower-carpeted jungles alive with an endless variety of semi-tropical songbirds and waterfowl.

The sixty inches of annual rainfall, which have made the surrounding country a Garden of Eden, have conspired with man's inventive genius to turn this town of 60,000 inhabitants, with its sodden roofs, narrow, slimy alleys, and crumbling walls, into an odorous, undrained mudhole, a veritafle Slough of Despond to anyone with such lofty illusions of Persia as those of a certain disgusted traveler who had gone all the way to Arnold's "majestic Oxus stream" only to find it muddy.

Teheran is only 70 miles south of the Caspian, but the road must climb and twist for 240 miles in order to arrive there.

Like a Peddler's Van

At the posthouse your means of transportation awaits you. You clamber gingerly into the debris of what may have been in a long-forgotten era a very elegant and commodious coupe, but which now, with yourvarie gated assortment of luggage lashed to every available projection, approximates more closely an itinerant peddler's van than anything else.

Theoretically, if one travels day and night, the arip requires a day and a half; actually, about twice that long.

From the oppressive humidity of the region of the rice fields, the road gradually ascends to the shade of the deep forest belt, whose labyrinth of close-growing trees and interwoven giant creepers forms a dark, silent lane, with impenetrable green walls, into which the carriage intrudes with its ceaseless rumble of heavy-tired wheels and the constant jingle of the pony bells.

The abruptness of the ascent increases; the forest area is left behind; thriving vineyards, bearing luscious seedless and skinless fruit, cover the hillsides; occasional clumps of olive trees appear, and frequent groups of tattered peasants stare curiously at the infidel invader in the passing carriage.

The aspect of the country uow changes rapidly. All signs of habitation, except a few wretched dugouts, disappear, and the old coach climbs heavily, over barren rocks, to the bleak summit of the pass, 7000 feet above the sea.

After a rapid descent through barren gullies comes a sweeping view of actual Persia.

Broad, brown, rolling plains extend beyond the limit of vision, even in the clear, thin air of the plateau, and the naked southern scarp of the mountains show not a vestige of green. At lower levels irrigating ditches which seem to flow uphill, sluggishly follow the curving hillsides; orchards and mud-walled gardens begin to appear; and before long the torquoise domes and crenellated walls of the city of Kazvin come in sight.

Passing through a gaudily tiled gateway, the route leads along a wide avenue shaded by beautiful trees to a pretentious and much ornamented building, which is nothing more nor less than the posthouse and hotel, where one may actually occupy a spring bed or eat a passable attempt at a European dinner.

Monotonous Waste

A large portion of the last ninety miles between Kazvin and Teheran is a monotony of drab, stone-covered waste, of which the road itself is an almost indistinguishable part.

The route is level and parallels the great northern mountain rim of the plateau. The only sign of approach to an important city is the increasing traffic on the road, not only of the leisurely mule and camel caravans, but of primitive prairie schooners, with wild-looking, shaggy-hatted writers, and bare-legged villagers driving strings of heavily laden little donkeys to market.

Passing through the Elburp from the Caspian sea converge upon Teheran from the east and west; and water, whose presence is of such supreme importance in the location of a Persian city, is here in abundance.

Although occupying an ancient site, Teheran is a very modern city. It has been the capital of Persia only a little more than a century, and has been an important metropolis for a much shorter time than that. Rhages, or Rei,its predecessor in this district, was a populous city of ancient Media, thrived in the Middle ages, is said to have had a population of 1,500,000, and to have been the largest city east of Babylon, but found itself too centrally located for its own permanence and continued prosperity, when the Mongols swept through western Asia.

LINDBERGH TO ADVISE NEW AVIATION LABORATORY TO MAKE FLYING SAFER

NEW YORK, August 14.—Colonel Charles A. Lindberg has been selected as special adviser of a new flight laboratory which yill be established by the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotoion of aeronautics to study the problems of flying through fog.

Annoucement of the enterprise was made today by Harry P. Guggenheiml president of the foundation.

"The object of the investigation will be to make the airplane safe under extraordinary conditions," Guggenheim said.

CANADA'S POPULATION 9658,000; B. C. HAS 583,000

OTTAWA, August 14.—Canada's population is estimated by the bureau of statistics as 9,658,000, an increase of 139,000 over the estimate for dlast yeear.

Estimates of population are:

In figures for 1927 and 1928 respectively:

Prince Edward Islands, 86,700; 86,400.

Nova Scotia, 543,000; 547,000.

New Brunswick, 411,000; 415,000.

Qucbec, 2,604,000; 2,647,000.

Ontario, 3,187,0000; 3,229,000.

Manitoba, 647,000; 655,000.

Saskatchwan, 836,000; 851,000.

Alberta, 617,000; 631,000.

British Columbia, 575,000; 583,000.

Yukon, 3470; 3500.

Northwest Territories, 9050; 9200.

When the last Dominion census was taken in 1921, the population was computed at 8,788,000. The increase in the last seven years, therefore,was 870,000, or an average of 124,000 a year. The increase in population between 1911, the year of the previons census, and 1921 was 1,532,000, an averape of 158,000 per year.

This period included the war years.

THE PRAIRIE FRUIT MARKET

CALGARY, August 14. — Warm weather has prevailed this week. Business has been good. Harvest has started at some points, but generally the fields look green and without the turning yellow effect. A record crop is anticipated and almost assured. Good grain crops are general both east and west.

Root and vegetable crops are also yielding heavily, with the result that early United States points are flooding the Canadian markets with cheap stuff just ahead of and in our season. The low prices named by Canadian producers to force them og this market are very depressing to Canadian growers.

Winnipeg imported seven cars of new potatoes from Wisconsin this week at prices that would suggest the application of the dumping act. Jobbers and the trade generally have no idea of whether the dumping act will be used or not. A pronounvement by the Canadian authorities that dump can be applied would help marketing at this critical stage.

A car heavy to tomatoes, edge pack, arrived from Kamloops this week, and very favorable comments are being made about them. Also a Summerland car in about as good shape. Nine cars of mixed fruit and vegetables arrived here today (Friday), containing apples, plums, cos and heavy to cucumbers and tomatoes.

Field tomatoes are a heavier pack smoother than usual, but the varied state of ripeness in the pack leaves room for improvement.

Local corn is now competing with British Columbia Golden Bantam.

ASSETS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MUNICIPALITIES ARE SIX TIMES THEIR LIABILITIES

VICTORIA, August 14.—Assests of British Columbia municipalities in land and improvements total $693,437,941, while their liabilities amount only to $113,430,018, according to figures made public in the annual report of Robert Baird, inspector ofmunicipalities, for 1927. The assets are made up all sorts of land and improvements, whether taxable or exepmt from taxation, while the liabilities are composed of every kind of bonded and current debts, with sinking funds deducted.

Land Assessment

This is only one of the important facts brought out in Mr. Baird's exhaustive review of the municipalities' financial position. He shows that taxable land within municipalities is assessed at $302,889,841; taxable improvement at $306,802,860, and land and improvements exempt from taxation at $83,745,240.

With an estimated population of 4449,209, municipalities cover an area of 249,395 acres.

A marked improvement in the sinking funds of municipalities is revealed by Mr. Baird. A shortage of $1,904,753 in the sinking funds of some municipalities at the end of 1926 was cut in 1927 to $1,609,164. In the same period other municipalities increased their surplus sinking funds over legal requirements from $370,397 to $508,705.

On the other hand, municipal tax collections, a clear index of general business conditions, showed a decided gain last year. Tax arrears at the end of 1927 amounted to $3,631,703, as compared with $3,936,944 in 1926, and $12,035,983 in 1919.

Municipal Revenue

Altogether municipalities enjoyed a revenue of $25,141,671 last year, made up of taxes, government grants and all other receipts. Expenditures,however, totalled $25,533,279.

The figures on expenditures indicate in an interesting way where the taxpayers' money money was used. Interest on debentures, exclusive of schools and public utilities, absorbed $3,108,089; sinking funds and instalments on the principal of these debentures, $1,555,197; roads a nd streets, $2,635,744; street lighting, $388,909; parks, 317,360; sewers,$466,521; fire protection, $1,802,607; public health, $140,352; administration of justice, $1,160,757; schools, including interest and sinking fund payments, $6,759,299; donations and grants, $269,150; council salaries, $105,565; salaries and office expenses, $853,361; public utilities, including interest and sinking funds, $3,892,397, and sundry expenditures, $2,543,389.

POWER DISPUTE MAY TIE UP GRANBY CO.

VICTORIA, August 15.—That disputes between the West Kootenay Power & Light company, the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting company and the city of Grand Forks may close enormous industries in the interior at the end of this month and deprive large areas of light and electrical power was the warning voiced before the provincial water board today when it started to consider the controversy.

In the end the hearing was adjourned until August 29, until the West Kootenay company can produce documents required by the board. Meanwhile the power company flatly declined to give any undertaking that it would continue to supply power to the Granby company for its huge operations at Allenby after the end of this month, when its present contract expires. This, the board was told by the Grand Forks counsel, threatened to deprive the entire area west of Grand Forks dependent upon th West Kootenay company of power.

Right to Sell Questioned

The hearing before the water board plunged immediately this morning into the vital question of the West Kootenay company's right to sell any power outside territory of West Kootenay as defined in its charter. It was indicated that the West Kooenay company would argue that it had no right to sell power consumers like the Granby company outside of its immediate district and as a result the water board had no jurisdiction to fix rates on such power.

E. C. Mayers, counsel for the Granby company, however, sought to lay the foundation for an argument to prove that the power company had the right under its charter to supply power outside the district of West Kootenay. It was to prove this, and to establish the right of the water board to adjudicate rates on such power, that he asked for the production of voluminous documents relating to the matter. He urged that the hearing be adjourned for not more than a week to make possible the production of the documents. In view of the fact that the Granby company's power contract with the Kootenay company will expire at the end of the month, R. Crowe, counsel for the Kootenay company, insisted that he required three weeks to get the documents. When E. C. Lane, chairman of the board, suggested that the power company might agree to suppower to the Granby company temporarily pending a ruling of all questions involved, Mr. Crowe declined to give any undertaking at all.

"Threat of Darkness"

"This means that we have over our head a threat of darkness in the entire area from Grand Forks west," F. A. McDiarmid, counsel for Grand Forks, declared, adding that Grand Forks itself was not involved, as it had a working agreement with the power company to secure electricity during the present dispute. Arrangement about supplying power to the Granby company, also about the future power supply of communities in the Okanagan valley, was discussed before the adjournment of the hearing.

RUMORS OF PROSPERITY ATTRACT TOO MANY MEN TO PRINCETON DISTRICT

PRINCETON, August 14.—As a result of exaggerated rumors of prosperity in this district, men are flocking here and some are being disappointed in not finding immediate employment. There are several new projects here, but none requires a great number of men as yet. In the fall the mines will gradually work up their forces. Blakeburn and Copper Mountain are not putting on many new men.

NEW GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO BE IN CONTROL EARLY NEXT WEEK

Victoria, August 14.—The Tolmie government willb in control of British Columbia's affairs early next week, it was expecvted at the parliament buildings today, following the annoucement of election officials that the final count of ballots cast at the poll of July 18 should be complete vy next week-end.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17 1928

NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

SOME one should write a poem, dedicate a library or erect a glorious statue to the enthusiastic fools of the world. A Fool is a man with a great idea which he can't prove. After he has shown the soundess of his thesis the world acclaims him a genius. If the people back in dear old Spain prior to 1492 knew what it meant to be cuckoo or woozle or dotty or something like that, they would have said that Columbus was that way. Fulton was the laughing stock of New York until the Clermont sailed the Hudson. Lindbergh, up to that day in May, 1927, when he gave the world the greatest supply of gooseflesh it has had in centuries, was called the "uying fool." It would be possible to string out a series of human interest stories longer than a camp-meeting prayor about enthusiastic fools who have accounted for the great things that have been done for civilization in advancing it to its present stage of jazz by radio, grade-crossing accidents and wrong numbers. Conservatism and caution have their place in the world, but we would still be running around in ox carts and getting just all excited and nervous over stereopticon exhibitions if there had not been a lot of enthusiastic fools in the world.

BEAVER raising is encouraged by the American department of agriculture as a source of valuable fur and to help in flood prevention. Experiments already show that the animals can be successfully grown under semi-domestic conditions; that they are easily tamed and also increase more rapidly than in wild surroundings, even under cntrol and protection. It is pointed that many acres of land now unused could be adapted to beaver cultivation. On timber land that has been cut over, there is a sufficiently large later growth to support the animals, and the dams they build would help reduce floods and provide a water supply for the dry seasons. The damage the animals did in the past by felling valuable trees and flooding lowlands could be overcome in the future by proper fencing and trapping.

NOT only does the Cham maiden in some districts of Indo-China made the proposal, but with her also lies the initiative for divorce. Moreover, when divorce occurs, which it does often, the wife retains the home, the children, and one-third of the property. Even more favored is the girl of the "maternal kinship" tribesof Assam. She proposes, and, if he accepts, the marriage takes place and the husband must then come and live with her people. And the wife divorce her husband whev she pleases. By so doing, indeed, she gains much, for she not only keeps the children and her own property, but all her divorced property as well. If a husband divorces his wife he must still surrender his entire property and the children to her. The maiden of Bonda Porjas in southern India resorts to a severe test when selecting a husband. The chosen man has to accompany her into the jungle, where she applies fire to his bare back. If the pain draws a yell out of him, he is contemptuously rejected. She takes him for husband only il he suffers in silence. In Borneo, among the Kalabit people, it is always the girl who conducts the courtship.

FRANCESCO PETRARCH, a leading figure in the revival in Europe, was in greatness inferior only to Dante. His greatness belongs to a history of literature rather than to a story of human progress. He lived before the invention of printing, being born in 1304and dying in 1374. He was a great and an original scholar, the first scholar to collect an important library, and the first scholar of medieval times to write of ancient Greece and Rome as if they were times when men were actually alive and not as if they were museum exhibits. Petrarch wakened his age to the importance of scholarship. He did more than any other man to prepare Italy for that glorious age known as the Renaissance. Living in an age that saw medievalism nearing its close and the modern times beginning, Petrarch looked back toward the past and forward to the future. He was both medieval and modern by turns.

"I HOPE the manual training which schoolboys get today will make them of some use around the house when they're married," said an elderly woman, who had married a minister. "My husband was a perfect failure when it came to doing any bit of hand work around the house. I did not expect much of him, but it would have been a comfort if he could screw up that got loosened and glue up things that got broken. He was willing, but he always did things wrong. I asked him once—only once—to bring down the screens and put them in, and he put in every one upside down. Of course I felt proud I was married to a man who knew enough to be a minister, but sometimes it is a great comfort to have a man around the house who is a 'Handy Andy.'"

MANY consider it remarkable that the beaver can remain beneath the water for so long a period. But he can remain under ice much longer. A beaver rises to the under side of the ice and there casts a quantity of its breat up against the crystal covering of the body of water. A wide, flat bubble is formed. This is permitted to remain against the ice long enough to become somewhat purified, when the animal takes it into his lungs once more. This strange operation is repeated from time to time, and the creature is thus enabled to remain beneath the ice for hours. The muskrat does about as the beaver, but cannot remain without fresh supplies of pure atmosphere so long.

RECENT insurance experience has shown that average tables are often misleading. The average weights are by no means the best weights. At ages under thirty the best conditions apparently exist among those whose weights are from five to ten pounds above the average. After age thirty the most favorable conditions are found among those whose weights are below the average. The amount below average increases with advancing age and at age fifty persons seem to be at their best when their weights are as much as twenty or thirty pounds below the average. Insurance experience shows that underweight is definitely an advantage so far as long life is concerned.

THE English walnut originated in southwestern Asia and has been under important cultivation in the United Staes since 1890. It is successful only in the far western states, mainly in California, Oregon and southwestern Washington. The principal center is around Los Angeles in southern California. Planting is constantly being increased in central California, northwestern Oregon and contiguous territory north of Portland. It should be grown under 2000 feet of altitude. The climate requirements are moderate but uniform temperatures, and freedom from radical drops in temperature.

HEALTHY plants well cared for are not likely to be much troubled by insects, but if any do appe,ar try first the effect of cold water forcibly sprayed on or, with large leaved plants, applied with a sponge. Tis failing, a nicotine spray, which you can get anywhere that garden supplies are sold, ought to serve the purpose. Whale oil soap is an old and standard remedy, but its odor and application are almost equally unpleasant and you will probably wish to try other means.

KING COLE was a British king of the third century, who is said to have taken Camulodunum from the Romans and to have named it after himself, Colchester. According to some of the old chroniclers, he was the father of the Empress Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine. He is the subject of a well-known nursery rhyme.

THE division of the earth's surface into torrid, temperate and frigid zones is determined by the amount of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the elliptic. This inclination being 23 degrees 27 minutes, the torrid zone extends from the equator to latitude 23 degrees 27 minutees, both north and south, while the two temperate zones extend from the torrid zone to within 23 degrees 27 minutes of either pole, the remaining regions lying about each pole forming the two frigid zones.

THE word "bedlam" had its origin in the word Bethlehem. Bedlam is the name given to the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, England, which was founded in the fourteenth century. In the sixteenth century Henry VIII turned it into an institution for the insane, and it became infamous for the brutal ill-treatment meted out to the inmates. It was indeed a madhouse, and the word bedlam has since been applied to any frenzied assembly or mad crowd.

THE Japanese flowering cherry trees blossom annually in the spring, and present a riot of gorgeous colors. During the summer months the green leaves present an appearance equal to the finest shade trees we have. In the fall the trees turn a brilliant scarlet and crimson, making a blaze of color. The Chinese flowering crabapple has been called the "Queen of the Garden." Though not so well known as the cherries, a few of them are decidedlp more gorgeous, and have no rivals among the flowering trees.

TO test for capacity, fill a boat full of water and find out how many it will support in the water as the people climb to its sides. This number is the safe number to carry in the boat. If boats or canoes are equipped with a small air-tight compartment of metal in bow or stern their buoyancy will be greatly increased, but such compartments should be tested frequently for leaks. The capacity of the craft should be plainly marked on its sides.

NEWS dispatches tell of a millionaire who commits suicide because of ill health. It is better to be well than wealthy. Riches can feed and clothe. Thep cannot cure. What is an income if you have no days to spend it in? An income of unspent days ahead, a job, and moderation in all things—that's the best kind of an income.

Mussolini is "dear chief" to intimate fellow-Fascists, "your excellency" to those not so intimate, and "his eycellency" to those still farther away.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

CHINA

IN PRAISE OF SOME LADY

There by his side in chariot rideth she,
As lovely flower of the hibiscus tree,
So fair her face; and when about thep wheel,
Her girdle gems of Ken themselves reveal,
For beauty all the House of Keang have fame;
Its eldest daughter—she beseems her name.

Here on the path, close by him, walketh she,
Bright as the blossom of hibiscus tree,
And fair her face; and when around they flit,
Her girdle gems a tinkling sound emit.
Among the Keang she has distinguished place,
For virtuous fame renowned, and peerless grace.
—From The Shi-King.

ANCIENT HISTORY

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

On Monday last eighteen citizens were summoned before Police Magistrate Cochrane on a charge of violating the lawn sprinkling bylaw. They were fined $2.50 each.

P. T. McCallum points with pride to some 10-foot 5-inch tall corn which he has grown this season in the corn belt on his ranch. He saps this phenomenal growth is due entirely to irrigation, and advices people to drink more water if they desire to increase their height.

About one hundred members of the order from this city attended the picnic given at Curlew lake last Sunday by the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Grand Forks and Republic.

Martin Burrell is attending the irrigation convention at Vernon this week.

A. D. Morrison left for his old home in Beaver, Ont., on Wednesday, having received a wire saying that his mother is critically ill.

SUNSHINE BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada

TO THE END OF DECEMBER, 1927,

Has produced Minerals as follows: Plac r 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.

Her Past

They were very much in love with each other, and the young girl had but recently accepted an engagement ring from her sweetheart.

Although everything was perfectly planned for their future, the young man was inquisitive as the point of folloy.

"Tell me, dear," he pleaded' "have you ever been kissed before "

The girl blushed. She did not know what to say for the best.

"Well, ye—es; only twice," she confessed reluctantly.

"What?" he shrieked. "Who by?'5'

"Don't be ridiculous, dear," returned the girl. "It was only the church choir and the baseball club."

Gyppea

It happened in one of the large training camps during the World war. A rookie who had just recently arrived was walking down one of the paths when he met a commissioned officer. The new arrival failed to salute.

The officer stopped him and said: "Say, buddie, do you see those leggings?"

The rookie looked admiringly at the shining leather putties and said: "Yeh, look at the d—d things they gave me."

What's the Use?

The American book canvasser tackled a solemn-looking negro elevator man.

After listening impertubably while the canvasser enlarged on the vast stores of knowledge to be derived from the work he was offering on the installment plan, the negro remarked quietly: "'Tain't no use to me, boss; I knows heaps more now than I get paid for."

Obeyed Orders Strictly

The new maid was not all that could be desired. "Don't forget," her mistress warned her before the first dinner party, "coffee is served after everything."

"Yes, ma'am, I understand," replied the girl. And during dinner she served coffee after thesoup, after the fish, after the meat and after the vegetables, as well as after the dessert.

How He Got Them

Doughboy—Aw, what do you know about war

Leatherneck—Nothin,' buddy. Not a thing. War's somethin' I don't know nothin' about. But I got two medals in an intervention, three machete cuts in a pacification, and six bullet wounds in a punitive expedition.

And That's All

Ted—I have two desires.
Harry—What are they?
Ted—Blonds and brunettes.

Business View

"You seem to have a good deal of faith in doctors," said Barratt to his invalid friend.

"I have," was the reply. A doctor would be foolish to let a good customer like me die."

Toleration

Housewife—I should think you would be ashamed to beg in this neighborhood.

Tramp—Don't apologize for it, ma'am; I've seen worse.

Charted Course

"Anyone can see," said the waggish glazier as his assistant handed him a pjiece of glass he'd just trimmed, "that I've got my work cut out for me."

Poor Party

Dale—I hear Jack had a blowout at his place Saturday night.

Lois—Something like that; there was a bunch of flat tires there.

Couldn't Tell

Mrs. Benham—What did the minister preach about?

Benham—My hearing is sadly defective when I am not awake.

A Contribution

"Help the babies, sir?"

"With pleasure. I was a baby myself once."

No Harm Done

FloorWalker—You were very rude to the lady who is just going out.

Assistant—Oh, that's all right. She's my wife.

Still Flowing

"What, again. Why, I lent you money to tide you over yesterday."

"I know, but the tide is stil going out."

Campaigning

"Your designs are admirable—but I want larger porches."

"They are not necessary," protested the architect—"unless you are going into politics."

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.

But telephone service was not suspended

Although the work was done right beside the operators, the young ladies performed their duties and telephone service continued without interruption while our men were installing new switchboard sections in the Douglas exchange, Vancouver. This is true of every new switchboard installation job at our exchanges.

We couldn't transfer our operators to some other exchange or send them home until the work was completed—because telephone service at Douglas had to go on.

It was a case of making the best of an unavoidable sitution, and we are glad to say that service was kept up to its usual high standard.

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

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Where Arthur Ruled

A FAMOUS stretch of the Cornish cliff on the north shore of Cornwall, properly known as Church Cliff, will soon become a national monument, if plans made by Rev. A. Blissard Barnes, vicar of Tintagel, come to maturity this year. This stretch of cliff, about 50 acres in area, stands as a bulwark against the Atlantic rollers, and commands magnificent views of a countryside which is rich with legends of Arthur Pendragon and his Knights of the Round Table.

Below the cliff, and within view from its top, is the precipitous island rock upon which are a portion of the ruins of an ancient castle, by popular belief the birthplace of the afterward celebrated King Arthur. Not far away is the stone marked Slaughter bridge, where many say the last battle of Arthur was fought, and where the last of the Pendragons received his fatal wound.

Doubt Arthur Ever Existed

Milton, in his history Britain, remarks: "Who Arthur was, and whether any such person reigned in Britain, hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good reason." Scholars and historians have pointed out that there is little more evidence worth consideration that Arthur was more than the creation of natural myth. Yet to many Cornishmen, and to Englishmen and Americans as well, the heroic tales of the son of Uther, recorded first by Nennius in the latter half of the ninth century, and spun since by poets and singers into a glistening web of fancies and romance, have made the gures as real and believable as those of the more authentic persons of history.

The proof of this lies in the number of English tourists who visit the ruins of Tintagel, the town at Camelford, the battlefield at Slaughter bridge, and other spots closely associated with the legend. In the last half century Americans, too, have found Cornwall. In increasing numbers the summer tourists have invaded the quiet country at the south of England to bathe on her white beaches at Penzance, Newquay, and Perranporth, to visit the famous tin mines near Redruth and Camborne, and to stand on the groundmade famous by the tale of Arthur Pendragon, in the north.

Ruined Castle Draws Many

The chief interest at Tintagel, of course, is the ruined castle, which is popularly referred to as King Arthur's castle and so represented to tourists. Regardless of the truth of this claim, the spot has genuine historic associations of later date,though it is not generally acknowledged that the crumbling ruins are of a period anterior to the Norman conqueror. A late English writer, however, moved to defend the legends of the Pendragons, has declared it possible that the castle, or some mansion or dwelling, must have existed there before the Conquest; that it was later restored restored by the Normans in their own style.

At any rate, there must have been some sort of castle on the Island Tintagel, or Tintagol, when George of Monmouth, the most believable of the early writers, recorded his version of the Arthurian legend, about the year 1147. At the close of that century, it seems evident, the Norman family of De Hornacot, seated at Hornacot, in North Hamerton had a grant of the manor of Bossinney,including, no doubt, the Island of Tintagel. They thereafter took the name of Tintagel as a part of the family name, which is thought to indicate that there was some castle or mansion on the island for them to reside in.

The isle of Tintagel and the ruins upon it now belong to the Prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall. Much of the other land of especial note in the region is similarly pretected for posterity. But the area along Church Cliff, which is attached to the glebe land of the vicarage of Tintagel, is the property of the church, and as such may be sold at any time, provided proper authority is obtained from the ecclesiastical commissioners.

Since the increase in the tourist trade of the region began, the value of the land for building sites has steadily gone up. Rev. A. Blissard Barnes and others interested in the sentimental value of the cliff front have been alarmed lately lest an especial fine offer induces the church to sell, allowing the cliffs to fall into private hands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PREPARED TO DEFEND MARKET ACT

VICTORIA, August 14.—With the Chinese potato growers of the Fraser valley determined to test the legality of British Columbia's produce marketing act, officials of the government here are awaiting official notification of these proceedings before preparing to defend the constitutionality of the statute.

As soon as the attorney-general's department is informed officially that that the legality of the law is being questioned, it will appoint counsel to defend the law through all the courts to the imperial privy council. Arrangements to that end were made some time ago when it was expected that prosecutions of Chinese growers would produce a real test of constitutional questions involved. This having collapsed, the arrangements made here became unnecessary. It is possible that before the proceedings have gone far the new Conservative government may be in office,in which case the new attorney-general will handle the case.

J. W. DeB. Farris, former attorney-general, had been appointed government, but whether he will be retained in the new proceedings has not been decided yet. In any case, however, arrangements will be made to oppose the contention of growers that the marketing law is ultra vires.

Decidedly Poor Gu ss Concerning Natal Day

It isn't too late to tell this story on one respected Boston citizen. A trifle unfamiliar with American history, he got his dat s mixed up and will never again forget February 12. As he was driving home from church alone he was disturbed by the thought that it was somebody's birthday. He tried to recall, but h strained his memory in vain. Passing a confectioner's shop, he stopped and purchased a $3 box of bonbons with a pink ribbon around it. Driving home, he made a low curtsy to his his surprised wife and handed th box to her, and at the same time planted a kiss on her cheek.

"Well, well," said the astonished lady, "what is all this for?"

"Your birthday, darling," said h , "and many happy returns of the day."

"My birthday!" she exclaimed. "Why, you know that my birthday is August 14. This is Lincoln's birthday."

Since then he has been booting himself about the hous every time he thinks about it.

A Poor Excuse—

Housewife—Why, Mary! What do you mean by looking through the key hole?

Maid — Well, I—er—er—er—was dusting and I thought I (would (look and see if there were any cobwebs in it, mum.

We spoil people upon whom consciously or unconsciously we look upon aas inferior to ourselves.

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE BLEND TEA

Like the most luscious apples, "SALADA" Orange Pekoe Teas are grown close to the frost belt—high on tropical mountains—that is why the flavour is so delicious. Sealed—pure—fresh—43c per half-pound. Sold everywhere. Ask for it.

Direction

"Are you personally directing your canpaign?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "But occasionally it seems like trying to drive the car home from the back seat."

"What's the idea of three skis?"

"I have to strap one to the seat of my trousers."

Would Feel Safer

Judge—Do you want a lawyer to defend you?

Bigamist—Well, to tell the truth, I'd rather have a couple of husky policemen. ... ...

Gaels

"You remember Pat and Mike?"

"Oh, yes! The original gaels of laughter.

DON'T suffer headaches, or any of those pains a tablet of Aspirin can end in a hurry! Physicians prescribe it, and approve its free use, for it does not affect the heart. Every druggist has it, but don't fail to ask the druggist for *Bayer*. And don't take any but the tablets that are stamped with the "Bayer Cross."

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.

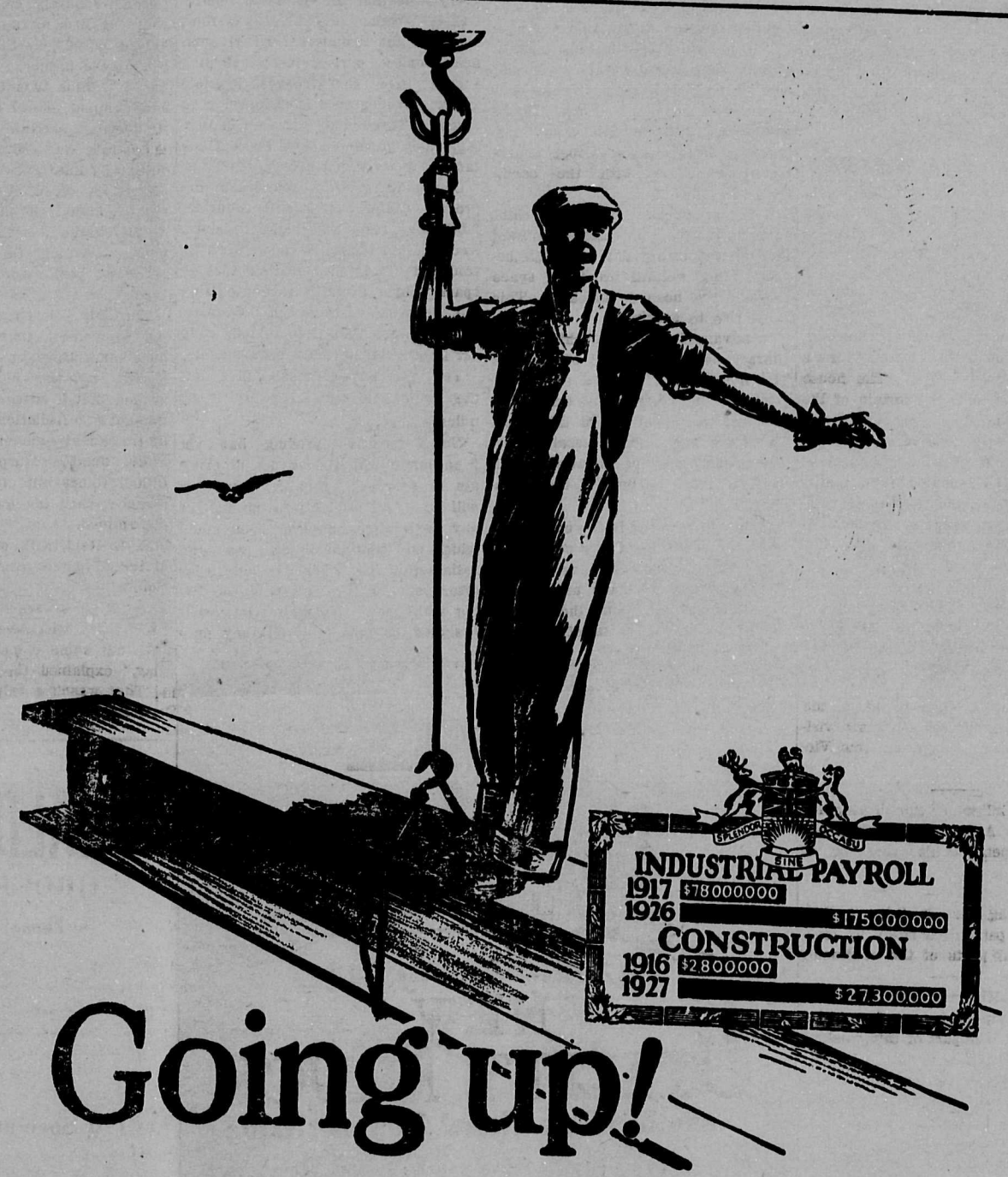
Reforestation

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 ferests if only fire is kept out.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES-YOU CAN HELP

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE



AFTER all, there's no place like British Columbia in which to work and live and play! Here, there are no long "off seasons" to cut down a man's working time. Our temperate climate keeps a man fit . . . enables him to produce more . . . earn more.

The producers' average weekly wage in British Columbia is $28.39 . . . 49% higher than the rest of Canada. In 1926 seventeen industries increased weekly wages by $12.95! Actually in ten years our annual payroll has grown from 78 million dollars to 175 million dollars . . . the greatest advance by far of any Province during that period. This, of course, does not include agricultural workers, professionals, clerks and others. British Columbia's gross payroll is estimated at 210 million dollars!

Life is more enjoyable . . . we have more time to enjoy the year-round pleasures and recreations at our doors, while our general standard of living is very much higher.

Taxation during the last four years has been reduced by two and a half million dollars . . . concrete proof of our province's sound financial condition.

Construction, that outward evidence of the faith we have in our province, has played a large part in the wage situation. In ten years British Columbia's construction activity has gone up ten times. In 1916 it involved only $2,800,000 . . . for 10 months in 1927 it amounted to $27,277,000!

This activity has an immediate effect on current conditions. Cash funds are disbursed for materials, employment is good . . . wages fairly steady . . . money in circulation.

It increases the capital investment in our Province. And there can be no surer indication of future progress than when producing machinery increases . . . a sign of growing markets . . . a sign that British Columbia products are winning a place in the markets of the world.

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.N. 728

THE CITY

Muriel Lee, alleged to have been implicated in the raid on the Greenwood liquor store last week, came up before Magistrate McCallum in the police court on Wednesday, but the case was remanded until the 22nd inst., in the hope Willis Judd, alleged to be one of the raiders, who is now in a hospital at Republic, will have recovered sufficiently by that time to have his hearing at the same time.

In attempting to burn the grass on the golf links on Wednesday, some of the members of the Golf club started a fire that apparently was unfamiliar with the country and took the wrong direction. It kept on climbing up the mountain-side until it illuminated the city better than the West Kootenay company's electricity. It is now supposed to be under control.

Carl Hansen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen, and Miss Marjorie Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cook, were married in this city on Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Silverwood of the Anglican church performing the ceremony.

George Manson fell og the Humming Bird bridge on Wednesday while working on that structure and was injured about the head. He is now in the Grand Forks hospital, but his case is reported as not being serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Penrose returned to their home at Long Beach, Cal., on Monday, by motor car, after visiting relatives in this city for three or four weeks. Their son, Marvin, returned to Long Beach by train today.

A fire early yesterday morning completely destroyed P. McArthur's house in the West end. The house was vacant and the origin of the blaze is unknown—and it is likely to remain an unsolvable mystery.

Mrs. H. H. Henderson and family have returned home from their vacation, which was spent at the home of Mrs. Henderson's parents near Colville, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson have returned to their home in Edmonton, Alta., after a visit to Mrs. Jamieson's sister, Mrs. T. T. Walker.

H. A. Glaspell, late principal of the Grand Forks pulic school, was a visitor in the city this week from Victoria.

J. A. McCallum is substituting for Government Agent Mudge while Mr. Mudge is spending his vacation at the coast.

The Tourist park in this city has been much patronized lately by tourists from all parts of the continent.

Margaret Kingston and Marjorie Taylor are expected home from Vancouver the latter part of this week.

Forest fires were reported to be raging near the Union mine in Franklin camp the first of the week.

John Donaldson, the West end merchant, is spending the present week in Vancouver.

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

Sam Matthews left on Friday for a motor car trip to Vancouver.

Percy Taylor, of Rossland, was in the city on Saturday night.

Miss Lilian Hull returned home on Wednesday from Vancouver.

N. L. McInnes left for Soap Lake, Wash., on Friday.

KOOTENAY POWER COMPANY WITHDRAWS ITS RATES

VANCOUVER, August 14.—After occupying several sessions of a board of investigation, appointed under the water act, a year-old dispute between the West Kootenay Power & Light Company Limited on the one hand and the city of Grand Forks and Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company Limited on the other, has been further complicated by a notice, which has been filed with J. E. Lane, chairman of the board.

The notice, which will be considered on August 15, when the board resumes its hearings in the office of the provincial comptroller of water rights at Victoria, is by West Kootenay Power & Light Company Limited In effect, it states that the company withdraws its schedule of rates for electricity supplied outside an area within fifty miles of Rossland in the district of West Kootenay.

In the meantime the board has been inquiring into tolls charged and to be charged by the power company to Grand Forks and the Granby company.

When the board resumes its sittings the question will be raised whether the power company can with draw its schedule of rates, whether the board can compel the power comvulge certain information relative to its operations, and whether the board can alter the schedule of rates applicable outside the fifty-mile radius from Rossland.

F. A. McDiarmid is counsel for Grand Forks.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ADENOIDS

DURING the summer months, the sypmtoms caused by adenoids are not as noticeable as in winter. They are referred to now because this is an opportune time for having them attended to.

Adenoids are tumer-like growths that develop in the passage between the nose and throat, Very young children may have adenoids. The majority of cases occur in children from eighteen months to six years of age.

The presence of adenoids usually causes what is apparently a chronic cold in the head, with a great deal of discharge from the nose . These symptoms, with snuffles, occur during the winter season. Cough is frequently associated with the condition.

If the growths are large, the child will be a mouth-breather—breathing through the mouth day and night,because the natural breathing space through the nose is blocked. This gives rise to snoring.

In advanced cases, the child has a characteristic appearance of the face. The open mouth gives a stupid expression, the nostrils are small and pinched, the upper lip is thickened. The voice may have a nasal twang. The hearing may be impaired. Bedwetting may be part of the symptoms.

Complete removal is the only treatment for adenoids of any severity.

Parents who have been advised by their physician to have an adenoid condition corrected in their child should do so. Parents of children who show evidence of adenoids, as described, should have the children examined to find out the condition. The treatment of such a condition is advised, because in interferes with the normal development of the child, lowers his level of physical fitness and, if severe, results in a permanent deformity of the mouth and face.

THE REASON FOR NEW SPARK PLUGS

By Erwin Greer

O. C. ROHDE, a spark plug authority, strongly advocates that every motor car owner whose spark plugs have been in use a year, or havegone 10,000 miles, should install a complete new set.

The reason why it is actually dollar and cents economy to do this is easily understood when the part that spark plugs play in general motor car operatng efficiency is explained.

Each spark plug in a motor car fires its charge about 1500 times for every mile that the car runs, regardless of whether the engine has four, six or eight cylinders. To give efficient engine performance, each plug should give the strongest possible spark at the proper thousandth of a second. Throughout a season of driv ing, each plug os asked to continue this perfectly timed firing.

Commencing seven years ago, improved materials, almost countless laboratory tests and highly modernized manufacturing methods were introduced into the manufacture of spark plugs, literally revolutionizing the performance they had previously given. Since that time further radical improvements have been made.

Yet it is an established fact that they should be replaced every 10,000 miles.

No automotive product has yet been made which does not deteriorate in service. Probably none ever will be. And probably no product of any description has ever been made which will continue to give the same satisfaction day after day, and year after year, as it was capable of giving while new. No matter how well designed or manufactured they may be now or in the future, spark plugs are susceptible to deterioration the same as anything else. They deteriorate almost imperceptibly, it is true, but actual deterioration is there nevertheless. In 10,000 miles of driving each spark plug is called on to fire the astounding number of at least 15,000,000 times'whether the car is of four, six or eight cylinders. Because not one per cent of the motor cars in use are constantly kept in the best possible condition, the spark plugs' work is made harder.

The man who installs a complete set of new spark plugs every 10,000 miles will, without question, save more than their cost in oil and gasoline alone.

MARKET ACT WILL BE TESTED IN COURT

VANCOUVER, August 14.—Constitutionalityof the produce marketing act will be argued in supreme court on Thursday.

In the meantime the deputy minister of justice, Ottawa, has been notified by J. W. DeB. Farris, K.C., who is appearing for the attorney-general of British Columbia, of the point involved, and ha been repuested to state whether the Dominion is to be represented on the argument.

The matter, by arrangement between counsel, comes before the court againas an appeal, by writ of habeas corpus, by Chung Chuck, Delta Chinese farmer.

Fine Was Imposed

A nominal fine of $10 was imposed Wednesday in New Westminster by Magistrate Harry G. Johnston on the Oriental potato grower after his coun sel, H. S. Wood, K.C., admitted the facts contained in the charge.

The charge was that of marketing potatoes without the consent of the Mainland potato committee of direction.

The only point in the case, according to counsel, is whether the produce marketing act is ultra vires as passed by the legislature on the ground that it encroaches on the parliament's jurisdiction in the matter of trade and commerce.

Mr. Justice Murphy has allawed Chung Chuck out on his own recognizance, until the question has been determined.

R. L. Reid, K.C., appears for the Mainland potato committee of direction.

Misguided Jest

"I put some comedy relief in the play," explained the author.

"That wasn't a relief. That was an irritation.

for Economical Transportation

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NEW
UTILITY TRUCK
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4 Speeds Forward • 4 Wheel Brakes

NOW Chevrolet presents the New Utility Truck—a low-priced haulage unit embodying every feature of advanced engineering developed through years of experience in commercial car-building and proved by exhaustive testing on the General Motors proving ground!

Typical of the progressive design embodied in this sensational new truck are a four-speed forward transmission, powerful non-locking four-wheel brakes, full ball-bearing steering mechanism, front shock absorber springs, air-bound seat cushions and channel front bumper. In addition, it offers all those basic features which have been so largely instrumental in Chevrolet's tremendous success as the world's largest builder of trucks—rugged rear axle with one-piece banjo-type housing . . semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load . . completely enclosed valve-in-head motor with air cleaner, oil filter and positive action vane type oil pump . . thermostatic control of water circulation . . low loading height . . . generous road clearance and countless other features of comparable importance.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer and get a trial-load demonstration of this remarkable new truck! It has been developed to meet the modern conditions of business transportation and body types are available for every type of business. G-4-8-28wc

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Phone 64

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Posters
Menus

New Type
Latest Style Faces

THE SUN
Columbia Avenue and Lake Street
TELEPHONE
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 siven 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.

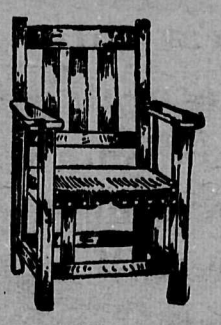
K. SCHEER
Wholesale and Retail
TOBACCONIST
ealer in
Havana Cigars, Pipes
Confectionery

Imperial Billiard Parlor
Grand Forks, B. C.

A. E. McDOUGALL
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Agent
Dominion Monumental Works
Asbestos Products Co. Roofing

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
BOX 332 GRAND FORKS, B. C

PICTURES



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