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**THE DAILY NEWS**  
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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**FIND SOMETHING FOR YOUTH TO DO.**

"If the manhood of America will lend itself to the task of finding a moral substitute for crime, with a kick and punch in it, the boy would not seek the thrills that come from the terse command, 'stick 'em up,' and the crime wave would disappear," says Dr. George J. Fisher, chairman of the Kiwanis International Committee on Vocational Guidance.

"The glare, clamor and noise of the modern world; the mass play, mass education and mass production have taken the romance, color and adventure out of the life of the boy and the thrills he gets out of the breaking of laws have been substituted for the romantic lives of the barefoot boys of Whittier's day. The virile qualities that have made America are fast disappearing and the boy of today lives in an impersonal, crowded world. His play, school work and even his work are all arranged for him. He's long on action but short on meditation.

**HOW GOOD COULD BE DONE.**

"The greatest good that could be done for the boy of today would be the purchase of all the old swimmin' holes for the use of the country's youth. Then the boy would learn to stand on his own feet and regain his own personality. The ready-made world has robbed him of these rights. His mind is made up for him, he is handed ready-made toys, tools and amusements. We should be doing him a great favor if, instead of doing things for him, we were to help him to do things for himself, to make him do his own thinking and to teach him to be independent.

"That is the crime that North America manhood is guilty of committing! We are taking away from the boy the very things that are his birthright, the right to use his own ingenuity, the right to create things of his own making and the right to find his own beauty, romance and adventure. Instead of helping him we are softening him by our stereotyped form of living. The rugged generations that formed the backbone of this nation enjoyed the privilege of battling their way through life and of gaining strength and toughening themselves by overcoming obstacles. Today we are smoothing the way for the American boy, and with what results?

"The boy, made of the same fiber as his forefathers, is disgusted with the ease of life. He wants, as all real boys always wanted, to do things for himself. He wants to use his hands in fashioning his playthings. He wants to use his brain in thinking solutions to his own problems. But the world has changed and is constantly changing. The boys are herded together. They have no opportunity to observe the trees, the stars and the beauties of life. They are told what they must do; where they can play; what they must be and even what they must think. Red-blooded boys rebel at such conditions. They want the healthful pleasures of their ancestors and the comparative freedom from restrictions that their elders enjoyed.

**WHAT BOYS REALLY WANT.**

"Not knowing just what they want, because they are used to crowds and crowded conditions of life, they turn to the only thing that offers them thrills that their blood calls out for, and then we read of another wave of crime. They do not realize it but what they want is the freedom of the open fields, the joys of nature and the silence of the woods. Never having tasted these joys, many of them never even having been out of a city, they seek substitute thrills.

"The solution of this problem of training our boys to be good and useful citizens is not in teaching the boy to sing patriotic songs or in the recitation of patriotic essays. Rather, it is in the finding of practical tasks for him to perform, the doing of which will give him a consciousness that they are of service to the nation. Let him provide his own amusements and let the nation get away from the grip of commerce which now almost entirely provides our recreational devices.

"The criminal wave among the youth of America is easy to understand when we consider that the average boy does not commit crimes for loot. He does it for the fun and the thrills and the romance that the modern world has taken out of his life."

**For Growing Children**

**BOVRIL**

**IN HOT MILK**

**Is a wonderful body builder**

**Central Interior Farming is Subject of Article in Family Herald-Weekly Star**

Fifteen years ago the settlers who cleared up farms in the valleys of the Nechako and tributary rivers of Central British Columbia got away to a good start, writes John McMurchy in the Family Herald and Weekly Star. They grew hay and potatoes for a market that paid \$50 per ton or more for the former and as high as \$120 a ton for the latter during construction years on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Money was easily made in those times but it was hard to save. Some of the old timers laid up their treasure and still have handsome deposits in the savings bank at Prince George and other centres. Others were broke in the good times and they haven't improved on that condition since. Rich and poor alike long for the return of the prices of farm products at that time, but they forget that what they had to import was proportionately high.

Prices fluctuated between 1910 and 1914 as they are doing in recent years but the fluctuations were on a higher plane then. The acreage under crop was small and cost of production was perhaps more than it is today. Not only were farmers able to make a profit on their seasonal farming operations, but they had opportunities of working on railroad construction in slack farming periods. Even in more recent times road work and employment in the lumber camps have contributed to the income of many settlers.

But road work and lumbering are passing, along with the prices that made profiteers out of the pioneers, and the settlers are finding that they must settle down to the normal conditions of an established farming community. The boom days are over and prices are to a certain extent, governed by world markets. Last fall, for the first time, the wheat from Central British Columbia was disposed of through the wheat pool of the West and was sent to distant countries through the elevator at Prince Rupert.

**CREAMERIES IN OPERATION**

The bulk of the cream produced on the mixed farms of the district is no longer made into dairy butter and sold locally or traded in at the grocery store. Cream from the farms adjacent to the Fraser River near Prince George, from all along the Nechako River and from far west in the Francois Lake section is shipped in to the creamery at Vanderhoof and manufactured into first class creamery butter that takes its place along with the products of the prairies, the Fraser Valley and even New Zealand. Another creamery operating at Quesnel in the direction of the famous Cariboo country draws on a vast section of the interior of the province for its raw material. These creameries have been assisted by the provincial department of agriculture and have been a boon to settlers who depend on their income from milk cows.

Although the creameries use up much of the cream there is a proportion of it made up on the farm. West of the Nechako Valley, at Forestdale, the butter is made up in the farm homes in the old-fashioned way and the make is assembled at the local store, here it is put up in airtight cans containing one or two pounds and crated ready for shipment into the far north. This canned butter is used by prospectors and miners who have to carry their provisions over long rough trails, cache them away for future use and store them in varying temperatures for long periods. Canned butter is an absolute necessity as far as the prospector is concerned. It seems that the locally made dairy butter has established a good name and the industry in the Forestdale section is an important one. The returns from the sale of the butter are satisfactory and the margin to the farmer is slightly more than it could be if the cream had to be shipped by rail to the distant creamery. Canned butter keeps at least two years under conditions that are anything but uniform.

**MANY PROSPECTORS**

Gold seekers are nearly all the time running a temperature and just now a real fever is breaking out among them. A few miles from Topley, on the line of the Transcontinental railway between the Nechako and the Pacific Ocean prospectors have found gold and silver bearing ores, and many claims have been staked. Some prospectors believe they have struck it rich and at least one has exchanged his claim for cold cash. Away to the North gold fields of Manson Creek are ready to be washed out. Machinery for this far distant creek that lies 160 miles north of Vanderhoof has been on the way in over the trail for more than a year. Owing to the mild winter of 1926 it was impossible to get the heavy equipment through to its destination, but this winter there has been enough ice and snow to make the going easier.

Manson Creek and Topley will provide markets for local products and prices will be good. Mining developments are on the increase in many northern sections and marketing conditions in near-by settlements are stimulated. Also there are prospects of timber and pulp developments in the Prince George district. This city stands at the junction of the Nechako and the Fraser Rivers and at one time claimed a population of ten thousand. That was back in the times of fifty-dollar and a hundred-dollar spuds when town lots miles out in all directions sold for the present price of a sub-division. But conditions have wonderfully improved in this region during the past twelve months and substantial progress is being made.

Seed production has come to the front on a number of farms. The growing of certified seed potatoes has developed into a main operation in certain sections and seed grown in this northern section is in demand in the southern districts. The prices for beef have stiffened up and cattle raising is a dividend paying proposition on ranches that had almost been forced out of business during the years of slack prices. Farmers in Central British Columbia are still struggling and they will continue to do so for several years more, but in the end they will have a prosperous chain of communities built up in many fertile valleys.

at a dollar a hundredweight a quarter-section of land should be quite an asset. Much of the land is a silt of clay loam that can be improved by the growing of legumes and the addition of humus. It is rich in lime and well supplied with potash and phosphoric acid.

At the foot of Stuart Lake on the sit of Fort St. James the first capital of New Caledonia which became British Columbia sixty years ago field crops and vegetables were first planted in 1810. Since that time potatoes, roots and some grains have been produced annually on the same plot of land by Indians or white men. The Indians of this section belong to the Dene stock whose several tribes occupy much of the territory North of the 54th parallel and even extend over the western plain and South to New Mexico. The Dene Indians in British Columbia number about 2,500. Adjoining them and occupying great areas of the interior southward, are the Indians of the Salishan stock numbering over ten thousand, or more than fifty per cent of the Indian population of the Province.

**MUSKRAT RANCHES**

Very little agriculture is practised by the Indians about Fort St. James and Fort Fraser although they have come in contact with farming for three generations. Hunting and trapping and fishing has been their interest and it no only occupies their attention but the attention of many whites. Fur bearing and game animals are plentiful in the wilds and attempts to establish fur farms are meeting with success. The muskrat farms of the interior of B.C. are widely known and in a small way other wild animals are undergoing a sort of domestication. Between Vanderhoof and Fort St. James a hunter of long experience has set out to make pets of milk and beaver. He has live specimens of both, but so far they are sufficiently close to the natural state to require close confinement to ensure their attachment to their owner.

Beekeeping offers one of the most attractive pursuits in this valley. Clovers and native honey plants bloom profusely over a long season. The summer temperatures are warm and the days long. Winters are similar to those of Eastern Ontario. Bees have been wintered outside in Kootenay cases for eight successive winters without loss from cold. Conditions for beekeeping as a considerable sideline on many farms are almost ideal but there are practically no bees to be found in an area comprising millions of acres. As far as can be learned there are less than ten colonies of bees in the whole Nechako Valley. With a market second to none, at hand, this should be a beekeepers paradise once he had mastered the methods suited to this country.

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CHARLES STEWART  
Minister of the Interior

**Save Your Forests**

Canadian Forest Week, April 24th to 30th, 1927

**ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE**

Supplementary Orders for April.

The Unit will parade at Naval Headquarters on Friday, April 15, at 7 p.m. in order that full dress rehearsal can be held with the Military Guard and Band. Dress will be No. 1 with jerseys.

April 16—The Naval Guard will parade at Naval Headquarters at 9.30 a.m. Jerseys must be worn with No. 1 rig. All ratings in possession of overcoats are to bring them as in the event of wet weather the Guard will wear overcoats.

**NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.**

**R.S.C. CHAPTER 115**

William J. Crawford hereby gives notice he has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert at Prince Rupert, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of wharf proposed to be built in the Portland Canal on Lot 4697, District of Cassiar.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of publication of this notice William J. Crawford will under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the city of Ottawa for approval of the site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at Stewart, B.C., this 3rd day of March, 1927.

W. J. CRAWFORD.

**NOTICE**

IN THE MATTER OF an application for the issue of a Provisional Certificate of Title for Lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), Block seventeen (17), Section one (1), City of Prince Rupert, Map 923.

Satisfactory proof of the loss of the Certificate of Title covering the above land having been produced to me, it is my intention to issue, after the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, a Provisional Certificate of Title to the above land in the name of Murland, De Grassé, Evans, the original Certificate of Title is dated the 19th October, 1914, and is numbered 67301.

Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B.C., 6th April, 1927.

H. F. MacLEOD,  
Registrar of Titles.

**LAND ACT**

Skeena Land District, District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 36, Township 3, Graham Island, and marked "A.D.'s southwest corner"; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, being Section 36, Township 3, Graham Island, B.C. 1927.

A. J. GORDON,  
Locator.

Dated December 17, 1926.

**IN PROBATE**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and

In the Matter of the Estate of Fred Nelson, Deceased, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor, F. McE. Young, the 8th day of March, A.D. 1927, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Fred Nelson, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said Estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 21st day of April, A.D. 1927, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT,  
Official Administrator,  
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dated the 21st day of March, A.D. 1927.

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**Dr. Jos. Maguire**

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