

HEAT WAVE CONTINUES

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Los Angeles heat wave continued yesterday, the thermometer reaching 104 2-10, the highest mark in twenty-two years. There have been six deaths attributable to the heat and twenty-two prostrations. Late yesterday there was a heavy shower and the forecast is now for gradually decreasing temperature.

There was a flood yesterday in the San Jacinto Valley where part of the highway was washed out. An earthquake shock was recorded at 6:45 last evening at Salinas. Advertising is an investment.

FUNERAL TODAY

The funeral of the late Hobart Parott took place this morning at 11 from the chapel of the B. C. Undertakers, Dean J. B. Gibson officiating. Interment was at Fairview.

SOLDIERS DON'T PAINT "LAST POST"

Neither Does Bugler "Blow" Nor Is Lieutenant Addressed As Such

By Capt. W. W. Murray, M.C., Canadian Press Staff Writer OTTAWA, September 20: (CP)—For some time to come Canadians are going to find themselves talking a strange language. Military phraseology is going to be bandied to and fro, and the ordinary civilian will have to mind his step, for soldiers are rigid purists when it comes to military terms and they don't like to hear them mis-handled.

The civilian must be careful not to say he heard a bugler "blowing" "Reveille" just about the time the milkman came. What he heard was some lusty-lunged strapping "sounding Reveille." And "Reveille" is the first bugle call of the day. It is the soldier's hour of awakening. From then on his time is punctuated by the bugle through a long list of calls which in time he absorbs until it becomes second nature.

The soldier fits in little jingles to the bugle notes. "Come and do your picket boy. Come and do your guard. You think it's pretty easy, but you'll find it pretty hard."

The adjective "pretty" is not the one normally employed, but here it is a rhythmical substitute for a saltier one that accompanies the bugle call which precedes the mounting of the regimental or camp guard. And by the way, guards are not "placed" anywhere; they're "mounted."

Guards recall guardrooms, which recall the men in durandevile. These are "defaulters," that is to say, they defaulted in duty, such as not cleaning their rifles or getting back to barracks late. "Defaulters" is also a bugle call which summons those "criminals" to parade before the Provost Sergeant—who is the regimental chief of police. And the words to "Defaulters" are: "There's many a guy in the guard-room. Lots o' good men in the hutch!"

Some Other Calls At nightfall the buglers sound "Retreat." That does not mean the troops are going to withdraw anywhere. It is merely the name for the call which signifies that all normal routine work in the day to day life of the soldier is finished. At this hour the "duty company" is paraded. Its job is to "find details" for necessary work relating to the security of the camp and its personnel.

Each company of a battalion has to take this in ordered succession among other things. The company "finds" the "Field Officer of the Day," the "Battalion Orderly Corporal" and a host of other details. The word "finds" in military parlance means "furnishes."

The "Field Officer of the Day" is a major, who supervises work of all the other details. When he calls on the guard he is known as "Visiting Rounds." The "Battalion Orderly Officer" concerns himself chiefly with the cleanliness of the

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Colgate's Castil Soap—10 bars in cello pkg. Per pkg.	25c	Eureka Bleach— Per bottle	10c
Lobster Paste—Sea Gull Brand. 2 for	19c	Snow-Flake Marshmallows— Large packet	23c
Grapefruit Juice—Trinidad sweetened. 3 tins	25c	Bulk Peanut Butter—Empress Brand. 2 lbs.	25c
Golden Bantam Corn—Royal City. 10-oz. tin. 2 tins	15c	Preserving Pears—Bartlett's. Per box	\$1.19
Shirriff's Orange Marmalade—Lge. tin. 4's.	53c	Transparent Apples—Grown in Terrace. Per box	\$1.19
Shirriff's Jelly Powders— Assorted flavors. Each	5c		

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD IMPORTANT NOTICE

As announced by the Minister of Finance, a Foreign Exchange Control Board has been established by Order in Council under authority of the War Measures Act.

The following are the main provisions of the Order:

1. Any resident of Canada having in his possession, ownership or control, any foreign exchange, bills of exchange, or any other forms of foreign exchange, having a total value of more than \$1,000, must declare such foreign exchange to the Board forthwith. Forms for this purpose can be obtained from authorized dealers, that is, from Canadian branches of chartered banks. Any foreign exchange acquired subsequently is to be sold to an authorized dealer.
2. In addition, any resident of Canada having in his possession, ownership or control any bonds, debentures and similar securities not payable exclusively in Canadian dollars, and shares in a Company whose head office is outside Canada, having a total value of more than \$1,000, must declare them to the Board forthwith. Forms for this purpose may also be obtained from any authorized dealer.
3. No person shall buy or sell or deal in foreign exchange except through the medium of authorized dealers at rates to be announced by the Board, or through the Post Office which has been appointed a special agent of the Board to sell foreign exchange for small amounts.
4. No resident may transfer any Canadian dollars to a non-resident, in excess of \$100, in any month, without first obtaining a permit to do so through an authorized dealer.
5. No exports or imports of any kind, including shipments of currency, securities and foreign exchange by mail or parcel post, may be made without a licence. Licences for the export of goods and for the import of goods, currency, and securities will be issued by Customs officers. The Board is under no obligation, however, to sell foreign exchange for payment for property imported. Licences for the export of currency, securities and any other property except goods, may be issued only by authorized dealers. Articles to be sent out of Canada through the mails should be taken direct to a post office; otherwise they will be subject to seizure in the absence of evidence that a licence has been obtained or that the shipment is exempt from licence, as the case may be.
6. Special provision has been made to avoid inconvenience to visitors from the United States or abroad. They may bring into or take out of Canada, without licence, their automobiles, personal effects, and in addition, other goods to a value not exceeding \$100, in any month. They may also take out of Canada any amount of money not greater than the amount brought in, provided that, if the amount to be taken out is more than \$100, they should have obtained a certificate of the amount brought in from the Collector of Customs at the point of entry.
7. Provision has also been made for ordinary transactions of the Canadian public, e.g.
 - (a) Travellers may take out of or bring back to Canada their automobiles, personal effects, and in addition money not in excess of \$100, in any month without licence.
 - (b) Any person may import, in any manner, goods to a value not exceeding \$100, in any month without licence.
 - (c) Any person may, without licence, export by mail or parcel post gifts up to a value of \$25, in any month.
 - (d) Any person may purchase, through an authorized dealer or the post office, foreign exchange not exceeding \$100, in any month without a permit.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

1. Under the Order no person shall export any goods or other property from Canada except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Board.
2. Licences for Export of Goods have been established as follows:
 - (a) General Licence: An exporter of goods doing a regular export business of such nature that it would be difficult to obtain a Particular Licence in advance of each export may apply direct to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, for a General Licence on Form A.
 - (b) Declaration of Goods Exported under General Licence: Form B, must be completed by the exporter after each export of goods under a General Licence, and submitted to a Collector of Customs and Excise.
 - (c) Particular Licence: Any exporter not holding a General Licence must, in respect of each exportation of goods, apply for a Particular Licence in Form B through a Collector of Customs and submit it to the Collector of Customs at the port of export.
3. Where no foreign exchange is to be received for an export, the exporter must, whether holding a General Licence or not, obtain a permit on Form D, through an authorized dealer in advance of exportation.
4. Licences for Export of Property other than Goods: Any person desiring to export currency, securities or other evidences of ownership or indebtedness must apply for a licence on Form K in advance of export, except in the case of the export of foreign exchange or Canadian currency for travel purposes when Form H must be used. In both cases the application must be made through an authorized dealer.
5. No licence or permit is required for the following exports:
 - (a) Goods or other property accepted for export by a transportation agency prior to the date on which the Order came into force.
 - (b) Travellers' samples.
 - (c) Goods taken out of Canada by and with a non-resident to a value not exceeding \$100, in any month.
 - (d) Personal effects belonging to and required by any person leaving Canada.
 - (e) Gifts to a value not exceeding \$25, sent from Canada by mail or parcel post by any person in any calendar month.
 - (f) Canadian currency and foreign exchange not exceeding \$100, by any person in any calendar month.
 - (g) Any non-resident may take with him on leaving Canada Canadian currency or foreign exchange not exceeding the amount brought into Canada by such non-resident when entering Canada.
6. Disposal of Foreign Exchange: It is a condition of every licence to export that the proceeds in foreign exchange shall be declared and offered for sale to the Board through an authorized dealer as soon as it is obtained; for which purpose Form C must be used.
7. Exports by Mail or Parcel Post: Licences and permits are required for exports by mail or parcel post. In the case of exports of goods, application for a licence in Form B must be submitted to the Postmaster at the time of mailing. In the case of other property, a licence in Form K must be obtained in advance from an authorized dealer and surrendered to the Postmaster. A permit in Form D must also be obtained in advance in the circumstances mentioned in Paragraph 3 above.
8. Exports to Newfoundland: All the requirements mentioned above apply except that in the case of an exportation of goods to Newfoundland from which no foreign exchange is to be received no permit on Form D is necessary.
9. The forms referred to herein may be obtained from the Board in Ottawa, or as follows:
 - Forms A and B—from Collectors of Customs and Excise or authorized dealers.
 - Forms C, D, H, and K—from authorized dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

1. Under the Order, no person shall import any goods, securities, or other property into Canada, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Board.
2. Licence to Import: Applications for licences to import goods or other property must be made on Form E through the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of entry, except in the case of a non-resident bringing into Canada Canadian Currency or foreign exchange when Form P must be used. This applies to imports by mail or parcel post as well as to imports made by other means.
3. An importer desiring foreign exchange to pay for imports must apply for the same on Form F through his authorized dealer. If payment for an import is to be made in Canadian dollars the importer must make an application on Form G through his authorized dealer for permission to do so.
4. No licence or permit is required for the following imports:
 - (a) Goods or other property which has been shipped to Canada from the country of export prior to the date on which this Order came into force.
 - (b) Travellers' samples.
 - (c) Goods not exceeding a value of \$100, by any person in any month.
 - (d) Personal effects belonging to and required for the use of any person entering Canada when brought in by and with such person.
 - (e) Canadian currency and foreign exchange not exceeding \$100, brought in by any person in any month.
5. Imports from Newfoundland: All the above requirements and exemptions apply, except that no permit on Form G is required in the case of payment for imports from Newfoundland in Canadian dollars.
6. The various forms may be obtained from the Board in Ottawa, or as follows:
 - Form E—from Collectors of Customs and authorized dealers.
 - Forms F and G—from authorized dealers.
 - Form P—from Collectors of Customs.

Anyone breaking the law as established by the Foreign Exchange Control Order will be subject to heavy penalties by way of fine or imprisonment.

Anyone likely to be affected by this Order should read the provisions of the Order itself and the Regulations of the Board. Further information may be obtained from chartered banks or customs officers, or enquiries may be directed to the General Secretary of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, or to the Bank of Canada, Ottawa.

quarters and with the food. He has to inspect the barracks and put in an appearance at meal-times. The troops at their tables are called to attention and he asks if there are any "complaints." This is where the soldier's chance comes to comment on the "rations" served up to him. If his complaint is well founded, the defect is corrected, if it is frivolous, he is taken over the jumps as a smart-aleck. By the way, the "Battalion Orderly Officer" is disrespectfully termed the "Orderly Dog."

There are three routine bugle calls at night—"First Post" at 9:30 p.m., "Last Post" at 10:00 p.m., and "Lights Out" at 10:15 p.m. With Canada mobilizing hosts of recruits, the number of youngsters who in their innocence are given a pot of paint and a brush and told by the old soldiers to "go out and paint the Last Post" is likely to be large.

The "Battalion Orderly Sergeant" has to report absentees and shadow the "Orderly Dog." The "Battalion Orderly Corporal" is responsible for "Sick Parade" when troops who for various reasons are temporarily under the weather are examined for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The most popular bugle call is "No Parade Today" which is occasionally sounded when the weather is too bad, and "Pay," when ordinarily a full muster of the troops lines up for the enriching experience of drawing the emolument of office from the Regimental Paymaster.

They Know Their Own Each unit has its own distinctive call that precedes the ordinary call. This is one of the first things a recruit has to learn. It saves the Toronto Blankshires from dashing gaily out on parade when only the Montreal or the Winnipeg Fusiliers are wanted. To perform an unnecessary parade is about as annoying as cleaning another man's rifle.

Mail Schedule

For the East—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday 5 p.m.
From the East—

CHIMPANZEE LEAVES YOUNG ADMIRER



A scene in pets' corner of the London zoo. "Jackie," the chimpanzee who has won the hearts of hundreds of London children, is shown taking leave of a young admirer.