Few men are able to keep withim hailing distance of their good intentions

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 6

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

FRIDAY, ~~NOVEMBER~~ DECEMBER 10, 1926

MEMBER GIVES STEWARDSHIP ACCOUNTING

"I will stand by the ranchers of this valley as long as they carry on, but if they lay down onthe job I will quit them," declared D. McPherson, M.L.A. gor Grand Forks-Greenwood, at a largely attended public meeting in the Empress theater Wednesday evening.

The meeting had been called by Mr, McPherson in order to give him an opportunity to give an account of his stewardship at the last session to the electors prior to the opening of the forthcoming session of the legislature. This he did so well that at the cose he was tendered three cheers and a tiger.

G. C. Egg occupied the chair on the plat orm and introduced the speaker. The seats in the house were occupied by Liberals and Conservatives alike, the bathering being strictly non-partisan.

Mr. McPherson began his address bysaying that it was only proper that members of the legislature should give an account of their stewardship to the electorate. Such meetings should be held oftener, he thought. He invited questions from the audience, particularly in regard to local matters.

The speaker deplored the fact that the spirit of the meeting had been dampened by the sudden death of the member for North Okanagan, a man for whom he entertained the highest regard.

Too much politics was played between elections in this country, in the opinion o the speaker. He did not know when there would be another provincial election, and he did not care if it never came.

Mr. McPherson reviewed in detail the legislation enacted at the last session. He condemned the absentees' voters act as originally adopted, but with the amendments added to it last winter it should prove satisfactory to all parties. The highways act had been amended so that it was now more workable and the adminstration of the department more efficient. The motor vehicle act should be amended so as to make parties who hired cars responsible for damages in the event they met with accidents. He was in favor of a minimum wage scale for men.

The P.G.E. problem was a difficult one to solve, in the opinion of the speaker. The road startedfrom nowhere and ended at nowhere, and a series of heavy grades stood against its successful operation. It might become use ul for colonization the province would either have to sell it or complete it.

The controversy over the Sumas drainage scheme had been satisfactorily disposed of.

The amendments to the workmen's compensation act had improved that measure.

He had opposed the proposition of the province guaranteeing the bonds for the establishment of an iron industry.

The alarming increase of insanity all over the continent was a problem that governments would soon have to deal with. If ti continued to increase at the present rate, the solution of it would be a heavy drain on the public funds.

Mr. McPherson compared the meth ods of employing men onpublic works under the present administration and under the former government. Under the present government no notice whatever was taken af the political affiliations of applicants for employment.

Comparing the financial policies of the two governments, Mr. McPherson said the former government had paid out two dollars for every dollar it collected until the credit of the province was ruined. The Oliver government had to increase taxation in order to balance the budget. As an instance of the wisdom of this course, he cited the fact that the Bankers' association had recently commended British Columbia's inancial position as being the soundest in Canada. The taxpayers should also remember that they were now getting more ror their money than they formerly did. Expenditures for public highways hod greatly increased and new departments had been added to the government, such as mothers pensions and other acts of a social nature.

The speaker paid tribute to the personnel of the government. It had now been in office ten years and no scandal had been heard against a single member of it.

Mr. McPherson said he favored school taxation reform. Some of the burden now borne by property owners forthis purpose should be shifted to salary earners and people o means. At present it was a misfortune to own property.

Although, he said, the measures taken against the Doukhobors to compell them to send their children to school may have been harsh, subsequent events have justified the course adopted. Six hundred Doukhobor children are now attending school, and they are building more schools. They should also be made to register births, marriages and deaths.

The speaker thought that the installation of the irrigation system was ill-advised, as individual pumping plants would have filled all requirements for the present, and they would have been more economical and would not have obligated the land o the people who did not want water. H e was of the opinion, however, that if the ranchers of this valley stayed on their jobs the government would not be very harsh with them. It was while speaking on this subject that Mr. McPherson gave utterance to the sentence quoted above.

The meeting closed with three cheers and a tiger for the speaker and the singing of the national anthem.

TUNNEY'S LATEST PICTURE—Gene Tunney, the heavyweight champion, is spending a holiday in Bermuda, and proved a great drawing card at a benefit concert for the dependents of the sailors lost in H. M. S. Valerian. Every seat in the house was sold.

Local Man Invents Solar Clock Dial

William Frakes, of this city, has secured Canadian and United States letters patent for a universal solar timekeeper. The specifications of the invention make the following claims for the new clock dial:

The invention relates to an improved 24-hour dial for the clock or timepiece, whereas the correct local mean time may be kept on the meridian it is situated upon, and is independent of time zones.

The dial as demonstrated is constructed in two parts, its central being fixed—named in drayings A and B. The right-hand semicircle enumerates in Roman numerals the hours from noon to midnight and marked P.M. Local Time. On the le t-hand semicircle the hours from midnight to noon are recorded, and marked A.M. Local Time. Minutes of time are enumerated on the edge ofthis fixed dial as on an ordinary dial.

This fixed dial carries two hands. The hour hand stretches clear across the diameter of this dial, extending to a point on the concentric dial to a circle marking degrees longitude and time. On this hand and near its posi tive point are marked the words "Noon At"; on its opposite or negative point are the words "Midnight Tt." The positive point of this hand continually covers the meridian with which the sun is in transit on the outer dial and at the same time recording the hours of local time.

The minute hand crosses the semidiameter of the inner dialto its edge where the minutes are recorded, as on the ordinary clock dial.

The concentric or outer dial is free and may be adjusted at will to any given longitude. It bears four circles, marked in drawinv C, D, E and F.

Circle enumerates the hours of Greenwich mean time, both A.M. and P.M. in Arabic numerals.

Circles D and E combine longitude and time, and is subdivided into three parts o five degrees eacn, equal to twenty minutes of time.

Circle E subdivides each five degrees into one degree sections, equalling four minutes of time.

Time read from these circles would be universal the worldover, as the positive point of the hour hand continually covers the meridian with which the sun is in transit (thus making the sun the true standard timekeeper).

On circle F the names of well known cities and places of the world are registered opposite their respective longitudes. In whatever longitude the clock is set up in, the longitude of that place must be brought directly above the noon hour o the inner fixed dial, under the hair line G, placed there for the purposeof making a correct adjustment.

On this outer dial two small knobs are fixed for the purpose of turning it to that adjustment, and of course the operator will be careful to adjust to his longitude east or west accordingly.

This being done, clamp the dial with the two small set screws, provided on the clock casing for that purpose.

The adjustment being made, an observer could then read his own local time, the Greenwich mean time, the point on the earth's sur ace where it was noon, and midnight, and from these points read the local time at any place he desires.

Acknowledging the sun to be the true standard timekeeper which no one will deny, this new dial becomes its imitator, the positive point of the hour hand running side by side with its centre, giving the earth's inhabitants a square deal; supplying them with correct mean time at any place, and giving all the same amount of daylight—both a.m. and p.m. which in many instances is a real daylight saver.

Time zones as used in the present system are at a great disadvantage with new method, which the following data will demonstrate:

About the year 1883 the Association American Railways devised for the operation of their systems five time zones embracing the whole American continent, beginning at the 60th meridian of west longitude, and ending at 135th o the same denomination. The difference between these meridian s is 75 degrees. These were divided into five equal parts of time, and called time zones. 15 degrees each, representing one and were named respectively, Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountin, and Pacific time zones and were called Standard Time.

It is obvious that between these divisional points the so-called Standard Time as set for a given zone would be at variance with the true time a s recorded by the sun (the only true standard timekeeper).

In eastern Canada railways experienced much difficulty in zigzaging from one time zone to another and eventually adopted Easter standard time to operate from the eastern point of Gaspe Peninsula in the toprovince of Quebec, to Fort William in the province of Ontario. The distance between these two points is about 24 degrees of longitude. It is evident that between thesetwo points no one would have the correct time, except those situated on the 75th meridian.

As an example, at Gaspe on the longest day of the year, in eastern standard time, the sun would rise at 3 hours 20 minutes. On the same eastern standard time at Fort William the sun would not rise until 4 hours 56 minutes.

Presenting it in another form, the sun would be high in the heavens at Gaspe while it was still dark at Fort William. It rollows that on p.m.time the conditions would be reversed. Gaspe would be in darkness one hour and 36 hinutes be ore Fort William.

All time zones would be similarly affected, but, of course, to a lesser extent.

Using the new clock dial the error would be obviated, and one place would not get a long a.m. time and a short p.m. time, while another got a short a.m. time and a long p.m.time, as the device divides the sun's diurnal arc into two equal segments. Therefore all places would have an equal amount of daylight, both a.m. and p.m., throughout the year.

The invention is in a direct line with present-day tendencies, as our interest in world agairs expand, through telegraphy,wireless transmis sion , aviation, radio, etc. It is especially adaptable in connection with radio broadcasting and its programs. The latter are published under various time zones, and cause receivers no little confusion as to the time they may pick up a given station.

With the use of the new clock dial broadcasting stations andt heir programs would simply use meridian or solar time. Solar time is the meridian time of the sun in transit. That is to say, by naming the meridian with which the sun is or will be in transit at the time of broadcasting, naming it east of west, a receiver could at once read off from the given meridian his own corresponing local time, without regard to what part of the world he might be.

Railway and other time tables would tabulate the local timefor each named station throughout their systems, and eventually the zones would fade into the limbus of a bygone age.

Mr. Frakes is having thenew solar dial manufactured in eastern Canada, and a sample of it can be seen at the local jewelry store.

PREMIER OLIVER IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Pemier Oliver narrowly escaped serious injury on the Malahat highway early in the morning, of Friday last, when the car in which he yas riding was forced from the road by a reckless motorist, and almost smashed into a cliff.

Only the presence o mind of the premier's chauffeur saved him when a fast-moving car suddenly rounded a curve and came rushing on towards the premier's car, refusing to move from the middle of the road. To avoid a collision the premier's chauffeur turned his car off the road and over a mound of rock, and in doing so just missed crashing at high speed into a bluff. He managed, however, to get back to the road again without mishap, but by this time the unknown speeder had swept on around a corner and disappeared before the premier could get his number.

OKANAGAN MEN WIN WINTER FAIR STAKES

Vancouver, December 9.—Grand sweepstakes in the National Apple Show at Hastings park as part of the Winter Fair have gone to the Penticton Cooperative Growers' association. The award is $600.

Other prizes go to W. Mutch, Penticton; A. K. Lloyd and C. Tucker, Rutland, Kelowna; Vernon Fruit Union, Vernon, and the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, Salmon Arm.

Premier John Oliver declared the show officially open Wednesday afternoon. He estimated British Columbia's agricultural qroduction for the present year at $69,602,000.

Few countries in the world could show a larger production per capita than British Columbia, said the premier.

In the apple show, although entries were available from other areas, the prizes all remained within British Columbia.

The ox show is attracting much attention, numbers of the public joining fanciers before the cages, where the little black animals, with their valuable pelts, are watched with closest interest.

COMPULSORY FRUIT COOPERATION URGED

VICTORIA, B. C.—Fruit growers of the interior of British Columbia are urging the legislature to take action at its coming session to assist them in marketing their fruit cooperatively.

The chie obstacle to successful marketing, Okanagan growers contend,is the operation of independent growers, who glut the market and reduce prices for all growers.

Compusory cooperation in districts where a majority of growers demand it, is being suggested.

Winter Time is Carnival Time in Banff

Banff in winter time is fairyland. Shafts of the sun strike the white snow-covered mountains and valleys of the Canadian Rockies, changing them into a landscape of flashing irridescence. Colors — blue, red, green and purple — dance over the scene, as gaily costumed devotees of the snow shoe, the skate and the ski move in the pastel of the great outdoors.

Fancy skaters swing gracefully into intricate figures on the rinks. Ski jumpers thrill the spectators with their marvellous leaps through the air from the ski jump on the top of a nearby mountain. Ski-jorers dash down the Bow River behind fleet mountain ponies. Blanket-coated snow-shoe trampers take the trail to the snowy woodlands. In the evening, the brilliant scene is softened by the silver gleam of the moon.

Winter time is carnival time in Banff. February 3rd to 17th has been set for the 1926 Winter Carnival, and Mrs. Basil Gardom has been chosen as the fair Queen. A splendid palace of glittering ice, sparkling with myriads of bright colored electric lights is being built for the chosen beauty. With true regal pomp and splendor she will be crowned and seated on her throne as the culminating triumph of the carnival.

Trains pull into the station at Banff. Passengers on their way west stop off to disport themselves in the snowy, gay little town. Passengers on their way east delay long enough to see the famous ski jumpers breaking world records. Passengers from both east and west with Banff as their objective, and snow shoes, skates and skis in their luggage, hurry to attend the festivities in honor of the carnival queen.

WASHOUT ON ROSSLAND HIGHWAY

The Rossland-Cascade nighway is no longer passable. At mile twenty-two a bad washout has occurred, the report being brought here by men who came from the Boundary country on Monday to the effect that a bad washout has occurred, making it almost impossible to get through with horses, let alone autos and other traffic.

Whetehr or not anything will be done to reopen the road this year can not be learned, but unless some attention is paid to this break in the road, it will be some time before the highway can be traversed in the spring.—Rossland Miner.

Eastern Visitors See Prosperity in Province

"The development that is now proceeding in British Columbia is one of the leading topics of conversation among eastern manufacturers and distributors."

"British Columbia has gone ahead of all other parts o the Dominion in its advance this year."

The two quotations above are extracts from a statement made the other day by W. R. Campbell, vice-president and general manager of the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited,who was a visitor in British Columbia recently.

When the east pays such a compliment to the west it can be regarded far from an empty one. It indicates at least that a close watch has been kept on British Columbia's affairs and that the result of the continental scrutiny is reflected in Mr. Campbell's observations.

It will be recalled that the last budget speech of Hon. J. D. McLean was made the subject of battering comment in the eastern press and in financial world generally. Among much other illuminating evidence of progress the minister of finance was able to prove the soundness of the judgment of the government in earlier sales o its securities. One particular case in point was an issue of $1,000,000 6 per cent three-year bonds of 1920.

At the time this bond was floated, and during the provincial elections in 1920 the government was roundly criticized by opposition speakers and writers for having sold short-term bonds with the option of New York payment instead of selling long-term bonds with Canadian payment only. It was told that the exchange situation could not possibly change in three years and that there was a certainty that the loan would ultimately cost the province anywhere from 9½ per cent to 19½ per cent.

Nothing of the sort happened. The The New York market was closely watched when the bonds matured last fall. Funds for their redemption were purchased at varying rates of exchange averaging over all one and nine-sixteenths per cent. In other words , the actual cost of this 6 per cent loan was 5.473 per cent, not only less than the rate of interest it carried, but very far short o what the government's critics said it was going to cost.

Having paid off this three-year loan, moreover, it was possible to refund it at 5.30 per cent. Continuing it for twenty years on that basis, the result will be a saving of $475,000 on this one transaction, a saving which would not have been effected if the government had followed the advice of its pessimistic critics.

These and other similar instances of sound business methods explain why "the development that is now proceeding in British Solumbia is one of the leading topics of conversation among eastern manufacturers and distributors." Sound financing, after all, is the best form o provincial advertisement.

WOULD LINK EMPIRE BY AIR

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Air Minister, outlined a proposal to the Imperial Conference for linking the various units of the Empire together by aeroplane and airship lines. Canada would be placed within 2 1-2 days of London by this means. Premier King has promised the erection of mooring masts.

The Grand Forks Sun

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1926

Several public statements have been made recently which ought to convince most people that British Columbia is enjoying a measure of prosperity which compares more than ordinarily favorably with the other provinces of the Dominion. When he was in Vancouver a few days ago, Grant Hall, vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, declared that practically every eastern business man who returns from the west expresses amazement at the rapid growth of Vancouver and the evidences of prosperity found there It is not necessary to look beyond the building statistics of Vancouver to discover the reason for Grant Hall's remark. The Vancouvery Daily Province, discussing this phase of the city's development editorially, points out that the figures for November "are part of the Christmas present which 1926 is getting ready to give to Greater Vancouver." Our contemporary then goes on to say that "it means much to be able to point in the city proper to $14,000,000 worth of new construction in the first eleven months of the year." "But the solid satisfaction," the Province continues, "afforded by these figures comes from something better than their comparative bigness, for it is good that Greater Vancouver has added to its stature in 1926 by the worth of $22,000,000 in building construction." Then it is to be noted—also according to the Daily Province—that bank clearings for the present year in Vancouver will constitute a record. Vancouver is taken as an example for comparison, of course, because it is the largest city in the province at the moment. These figures are worth noting, not only because what is taking place in the way of general progress in Vancouver likewise is taking place in other parts, but also because the new leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia is opposed, for instance, to such business builders as the Australian trade treaty, which the press of Vancouver and its board of trade already have heralded as one of the finest possible arrangements for British Columbia.

Notes • Notions • Notables

Although heart disease has the greatest mortality rate at the present time, a person suffering from it may live a life of usefulness, comfort and of average length by following certain regulations, says Dr. Walter E. Rahte in Hygeia Magazine. Rheumatic heart disease, the commonest form and one which attacks children and young adults, is caused by a germ that enters the body through diseased tonsils or adenoids or decayed and abscessed teeth. It calls for immediate treatment and special precautions to prevent irreparable heart damage. A moderate amount of exercise, which must be prescribed by a physician; ten or eleven hours of sleep every night and at least one hour's rest during the day; a diet of wholesome, easily digested food in moderate amounts; and proper ventilation with an even temperature are recommended. Drugs must not be taken without a physician's advice, but every person suffering from heart disease should be under a physician's care. Overweight, underweight and contact with infections should be avoided, likewise excitement emotional upsets and physical overexertions.

The penny of gold, struck during the reign of Henry II, was England's first gold coin. Edward I followed with silver half pennies and farthings, for the first time made round instead of square. Then in succeeding reigns followed the gold florin and noble, the silver groat and half-groat. Edward IV added the gold angel and half-angel, and in Henry VIII's reign came the sovereign, double and half sovereign and the testoon, or shilling, of silver. Queen Elizabeth struck with her own hands the first silver three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces. The guinea made its debut under Charles II, in company with the pioneer copper coins, and tin farthings with copper centers. Unde the Georges the first gold quarter guinea and gold seven shilling pieces were made. In 1815 the guinea and half-guinea were withdrawn to give place to the present sovereign and half sovereign. Bronze coinage first appeared in 1860.

George IV was the wisest, if the most stubborn, of constitutional monarchs, according to his latest biographer, Shane Leslie, the Irish novelist. A dissolute and drunken fop, he says, would not have summoned Brighton out of the sands, rebuilt Windsor castle and capitalized London among the capitals. As regent and king he presided over a national greatness never before or afterward exceeded. He restored palaces, endowed Winchester, enlarged the streets of London and spanned the river not unmemorably. Romney, Raeburn and Lawrence flourished under his patronage. Jane Austen was told that the dedication of a future volume to the king would be acceptable. He may have had his weaknesses, as all great men, but if he was a bad monarch England was none the worse for it, either during regency or his reign, in critical and difficult times All this in direct contradiction to the picture drawn by previous biographers, who would have the world believe that George IV was distinctly a bad king.

"Back number" usually connotes things of yesterday—discarded things No wonder, then, so many stop before the little sign flaunting the term over a dark door in a dingy Chicago office building. "Back Numbers," it asserts, inviting those who care to enter. For almost thirty years, back numbers have provided a living for the little man who, amid great billows of newspapers and magazines, patiently files away each edition of every paper in the city. He can magically produce nearly every large newspaper in the country for years back.

To manage men one ought to have a sharp mind in a velvet sheath.—George Eliot.

Poems From Eastern Lands

Japan

ODE TO THE CUCKOO

Nightingales built the nest
Where, as a lonely guest,
First thy young head did rest,
Cuckoo, so dear!
Strange to the father-bird,
Strange to the mother-bird,
Sounded the note they heard
Tender and clear.
Fleeing thy native bow'rs,
Bright with the silv'ry flow'rs
Oft in the summer hours
Hither thou fliest;
Light'st on some orange tall,
Scatt'ring the blossoms all,
And, while around they fall,
Through, through the livelong day
Soundeth thy roundelay,
Never its accents may
Pall on mine ear:—
Come, take a bribe of me!
Ne'er to far regions flee;
Dwell on mine orange-tree,
Cuckoo, so dear!

—Anon.

Ancient History

[TAKEN FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.]

A local mining syndicate has secured six mineral claims on Copper mountain.

Two hundred and seventy-six acres of the Wasson estate, across the Kettle river from this city, were sold this week to C. Scott Galloway of Greenwood.

Wall Bros. & Creelman will build the Fourth street traffic bridge. It is to be completed by the end of next March.

A dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Ottawa confirming the appointment of Judge W. H. P. Clement to the supreme court of British Columbia

James H. McNeil, senior member of the firm of McNeil & Henniger, of this city, was married in Republic last Friday to Sadie J. Fisher.

F. E. Cooper, the undertaker, last Friday received word from Ottawa that he had been granted a Canadian patent for an air tight attachment for metallic lined caskets. The object of the invention is the extraction of air from caskets after they have been sealed. Mr. Cooper has received many offers for his patent. There are no similar devices on the market.

The Spice of Life

Going the rounds of the British house of commons is a story concerning a certain member—he hall be nameless—who has a great idea of his own importance.

When motoring down to Westminster one morning, his car was held up in a narrow thoughfare by a burly costermonger with a barrow-load of shrimps.

"Move on there," cried the chauffeur.

"Move on yourself," retorted the costermonger, after a swift glance behind had satisfied him that there was no policeman in sight. Think you own the blinin' street? I'll move on when I'm ready."

It was then that the occupant of the car decided to try his powers of persuasion.

"My good man," he began, "you evidently don't know who I am. I have M.P. at the end of my name."

"So 'as every bloomin' shrimp on my barrer," was the instant re- costermonger

"My dear," remarked Jenks, who had been reading a massive tome entitled "The Wonders of Nature," "this is truly a remarkable work."

"Nature is marvellous! Stupendous! When I read a book of this description it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant man is."

"Humph!" remarked his wife, turning over the pages of the volume briskly. "A woman doesn't have to wade through nine hundred pages to discover that."

Suddenly the waiter noticed that the party of four diners were beckoning to him with frantic gestures, He crossed to their table,

Apparently an argument was taking place with regard to formation of the world. One man declared that China was the oldest known country, another Russia, and so on. The waiter, who, by the yay, yas an Irishman, was asked to settle the matter.

He said that Ireland was the oldest country.

"How is it then," asked a member of the party, "that there is no mention of you being in the ark with Noah?"

"Oh, sure, Ireland was always an independent nation entoirely," said the waiter, "and she had boats of her own then."

Patient: "I suppose you are getting a good fee, doctor, for attending the Smith boy? His father's rich."

"Well, yes. Why?"

"Well, I hope you won't forget that it was my little Teddy who threw the brick that hit him."

Brown: "When he saw his enemy coming, he turned and ran, I call that cowardice."

Jones: "Not at all. It wasstrategy. He remembered that the earth is round, and he intended to run and attack the enemy from the rear."

She: "We women are always understood."

He: "Well, no woman ever tries to make herself plain, does she?"

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

He (brightly): "Didn't I see you taking a tramp through the wood yesterday?"

She (indignantly): "The idea! That was my father!"

They wer quite the rawest lot of recruits the sergeant had ever had to tackle. He worked hard for three hours, and at last thought they were getting into some sort of shape, so he decided to rest them.

"Right turn!" he roared. Then before they had ceased to move came another order:

"Left turn."

One man slowly left the ranks and made off towards the barrack-room.

"Here, you!" yelled the sergeant, angrily. "Where are you off to?"

"Ah've had enough," replied the recruit, in disgusted tones. "Tha doesn't know tha own mind for two minutes runnin'!"

Tommy: "Are you good at conundrums, pa?"

Pa: "Rather—go ahead."

Tommy: "What is the difference between an orphan, a man with a bald head, and a glue pot?"

Pa: "Oh, I think I have heard that before. The orphan has ne'er a parent, the bald man has no hair apparent—but where does the glue pot come in?"

Tommy: "Oh, that's where you get stuck!"

TWO WEEKS AFTER CHRISTMAS

You wake up bright and early Christmas morning. You open the stockings. Christmas presents on Christmas morning are the most wonderful, beautiful things in the world. Under the soft light of Christmas candles, every present looks like t priceless treasure.

On the day after Christmas, you begin to look at your presents more carefully. It is easier to decide which ones you like best.

One week after Christmas, your preferences are very definite. Two weeks after Christmas, you have to stop to think a minute to remember what some of your friends gave you.

Why not give your friends a Christmas present that they cannot forget, and would not if they could? The Youth's Companion comes once every week—fifty-two times in a year. For $2.00, what present could you possibly buy that would be more useful more used, and better appreciated?

Just send your order to the address below and Santa Citus will take ctre of delivering the Companion to your home or ta the home of a friend. Subscribers will receive:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1927, and
2. The remaining issues of 1926. All for $2.00.
3. Or inslude McCall's Magazine, the monthly authority on fasrions. Both publications only $2.50.

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Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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.

The Character of a Good Beer

LIKE any other good thing, good beer has a *character*, and it is this—

The flavor should be "clean" and free from yeastiness, with an apparent but not over-pronounced hop aroma of a delicate character. It should be free from sweetness; "drinkful," with a distinctive bite on the palate.

It should carry a firm, creamy head. Above all, it should have a brilliancy of appearance that immediately attracts and delights the eye of the discriminating.

Beer made for the people of British Columbia by the Amalgamated Breweries has these characteristics. It is a **good, pure beer.**

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Order a Case Today From a Government Store

Amalgamated Breweries of British Columbia, in which are associated Vancouver Breweries Ltd., Rainier Brewing Co. of Canada Ltd., Westminster Brewery Ltd., Silver Spring Brewery Ltd., Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co. Ltd.

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Sun's Page of People and Events of Passing News Interest

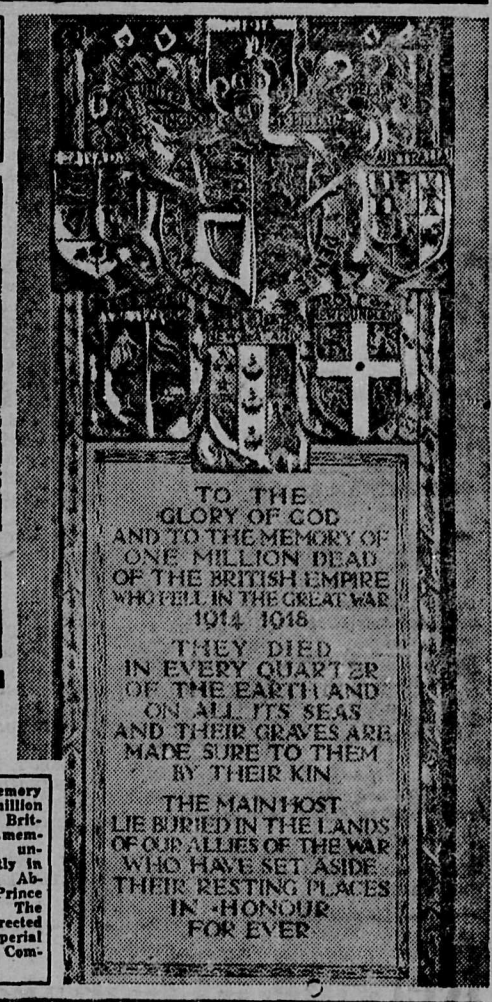
A study in black and white. Dean Dickason, who will again lecture on the Round-the-World cruise of the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland" from New York in December, greeting a Singalese boy at Colombo.

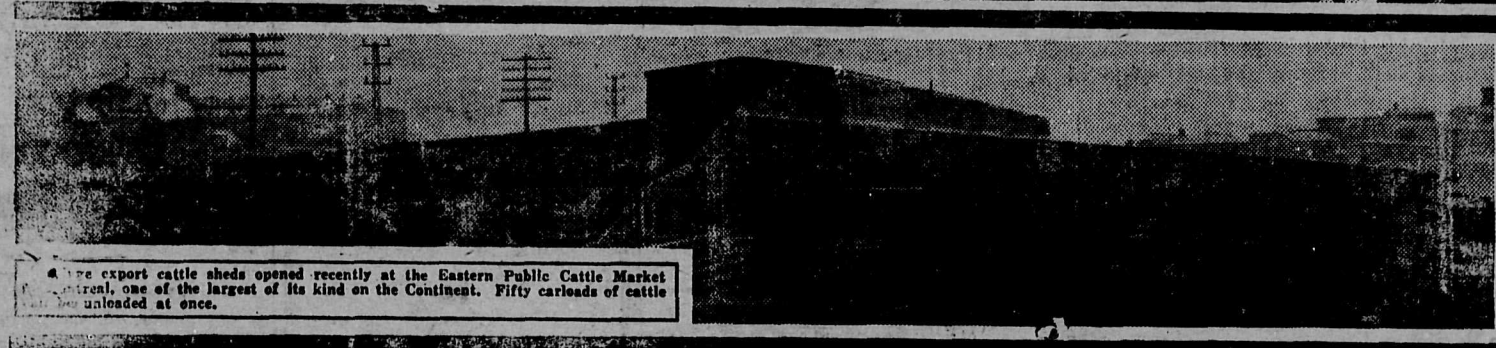
Imperial Conference delegates on the steps of 10 Downing Street in London. The photo shows Premier Mackenzie King, left, and Premier Stanley Baldwin, right, in the foreground, Premier Bruce, of Australia, left, and Winston Churchill, right, on the landing.

Peter Bear, of the Malecite Indians, near St. Andrews, N.B., is said to be the only known Indian who has not lost the art of making a spruce bark canoe. Indians from three other tribes failed to make authentic models, proving that the knowledge of this old art is almost a thing of the past.

"Sitting Pretty"—Peggy Lamont, of Forest Hill, England, winner of the British beauty contest at Albert Hall recently against 300 contestants.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin and Kincardine photographed upon their arrival at the Canadian Pacific Station in Montreal recently prior to their sailing for England. This noted educationalist and his wife have been on an extended visit to Canada at the invitation of the National Council of Education.

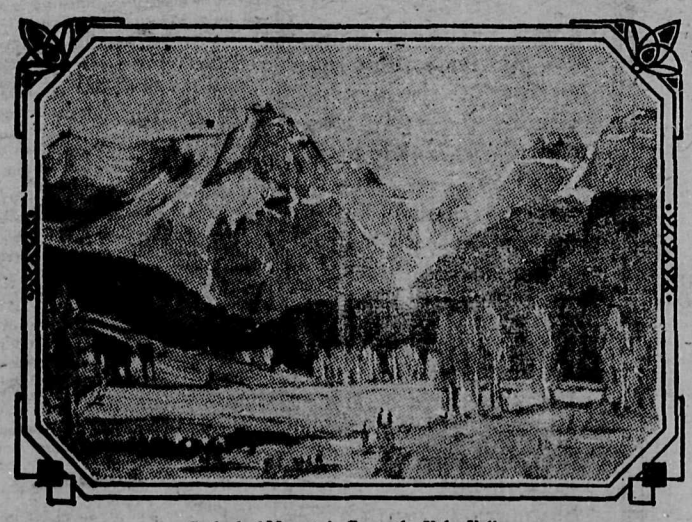




One of the export cattle sheds opened recently at the Eastern Public Cattle Market in Montreal, one of the largest of its kind on the Continent. Fifty carloads of cattle can be unloaded at once.

To the memory of one million dead of the British Empire, memorial tablet unveiled recently in Westminster Abbey by the Prince of Wales. The tablet was erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission.

An Artist's View of the Rockies



Cathedral Mountain From the Yoho Valley

Leonard Richmond, R.B.A., R.O.I., the well known British artist is among the latest to succumb to the lure of singing the praises of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. In Apollo, a magazine of the arts, Mr. Richmond writes of the Rocky Mountains as one of the most magnificent sights of the world.

Towards the end of March 1925, the artist made his first journey into the heart of Canada. He writes, "As the train advanced from Calgary, the "Foothills" of the Rockies gradually emerged in view, suggesting the appearance of a body-guard, or sentinels, guarding the sterner mountains beyond.

"It is not expedient or desirable for me to describe in detail the emotional ascending scale that my feelings experienced as the train approached the actual Rockies themselves. It is enough to state that my highest imaginative thoughts had never visualized so much impressive force and dignity as those austere mountains conveyed that late afternoon in March.

"The general color on that particular afternoon was monotone in effect. I have not seen any Japanese wood-cut print that equalled the superb draughtsmanship of the finely designed groups of pine trees which were almost black in tint, contrasting sharply against the virgin snow.

"The mountains of Canada suggest many forms of expression for artists. In that respect they are probably unique. The intellectually endowed modern painter has scope enough to create works of art, based on the innumerable suggestions of dynamic force, grim tragedies of form caused by ancient volcanic eruptions, and occult feelings, too, can be awakened by close contact and communion with the soul of the mountains.

"It is impossible for any artist to sketch more than a fraction of such a vast area of varied subjects. Once the artist is situated right in the mountains there is no occasion to seek for subjects or to walk any distance for desirable views. There is something interesting to paint from any angle.

"Some of the most interesting pictures that I have seen recently of the Rockies are those where the artist has improvised in colour and form on the original theme in nature. By this means Nature can be made to look more natural in a picture and the artist's thoughts can be crystallized into positive expression."

Mr. Richmond, who painted a number of beautiful views, states that although Lakes Louise, O'Hara, Moraine, and Emerald are famous in the lake world of Canada, he was intrigued by the smaller sisters, Lake Mirror and Lake Agnes, known as the "Lakes in the Clouds," above Louise.

FROM EVERYWHERE

Toronto.—For the first time since silver foxes have been exhibited at the Royal Winter Fair here, Ontario breeders have seriously challenged the supremacy of the Prince Edward Island fox farmers.

Immigration to Canada for the first nine months of the calendar year 1926 shows an increase of 66 per cent over the same period a year ago according to a statement issued recently by the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Moncton, New Brunswick.—Frozen blueberries are now being shipped in quantity to Cleveland and other centres in the United States. So far eight carloads have left Moncton, iced so that the fruit will remain frozen. Two more carloads are about to go forward.

Victoria, British Columbia. — Famous Players-Lasky are to establish a plant in British Columbia for film production, it was announced in connection with the $15,000,000 concern known as the Famous Players' Canadian Corporation, Limited, of Toronto.

Traffic in grain from Winnipeg along the Canadian Pacific Railway lines this year has been heavier than last year by over 12,000,000 bushels. With 110,293,085 bushels marketed and 63,010 cars loaded the increases over last year's ten month period were 12,188,437 bushels and 3,528 cars.

Antwerp, Belgium. — When the Canadian Pacific steamer Melita arrived recently, she was given an official welcome and a great popular demonstration as the ten thousandth vessel to enter the port of Antwerp this year. An elaborate programme was arranged in her honor.

A Record Fish and Story

1 The peaceful Cains River where the fighting "hook bills" lurk.

2 In action on the Cains River. 3 Proof of the "fish story."

W. E. Kidder of Kalamazoo, Michigan arrived in Montreal over Canadian Pacific Railway lines, recently with the best "fish" story of the year. It was a pretty good story, and we had to believe him, especially when he showed us a forty-pound salmon packed away in ice in the observation car.

Now, Mr. Kidder is a pretty good fisherman, but he says that the experience he had while fishing in Cains River, New Brunswick is absolutely unique, and that as far as he knows he was successful in hooking what is probably a record salmon with a trout rod and fly.

"This fish is unquestionably the largest hook bill, I have ever seen," said Mr. Kidder, "and the same opinion was expressed by game wardens who viewed the fish in the live box. But the really great point was the terrific fight that this fish put up. This was so spectacular and so fast and furious, accompanied by rush after rush of 150 to 200 feet, that we had no time to take a picture of it.

"My canoe man and myself were busy every second of the time from twenty minutes past four until after dark. In fact up to the last few minutes of the fight I stood with one foot in the bow of the canoe constantly, when I was not in the canoe and chasing the fish back and forth across the stream.

"This fish was forty-five and three-fourths inches long measured in a straight line. If measured around the contour of the body it would probably show two or three inches longer than this. These measurements were taken after he had been fighting the wires of the live box for five or six days, in which he undoubtedly lost a great deal of weight. Perhaps if he had been measured when first taken from the water he would have been at least two inches more.

"However, no matter how you look at it, he was big enough to suit me, and the fact that it was a 'hook bill' and 'leaping fish' instead of a female or 'sulker' gave me that much more satisfaction. Then, too, it was taken with a No. 12 fly, which is very much smaller than is commonly used for six inch trout. The rod weighed only four and seven-eighths ounces, and the ordinary trout leader, with a three pound breaking strength was not much heavier than is commonly used for a small trout fly."

NEWS OF THE CITY

A. O. Cochrane, Conservative member of the British Columbia legislature for North Okanagan, died in his sleep at his residence in Vernon early Saturday morning. Mr. Cochrane was well known throughout the Okanagan valley and was an acknowledged authority on the early history of that district.. He was a brother o W. B. Cochrane, late of this cit but now living in Vancouver. In pioneer days he resided in Grand Forks for a short time. He was conceded to be one of the ablest opposition members in the legislature.

John H. Patterson, a middle-aged C.P.R. employee, died in Penticton on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and the remains have been brought to this city, and the funeral will be held on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. from Manly & Miller's undertaking parlors. Interment will be made in the Fraternal cemetery. Deceased was stationed in this city about fifteen years ago. Some years ago he married a niece of Mr. Robinson, of the old firm of Lequime & Robinson.

Word was received from Trail today that Alex McInnes, a well known C.P.R.and Great Northern bridgeman, had died at that place of pneumonia. Deceased was about forty years of age and well known in this city, where he spent a great deal of his time.

The court of revision or the revision of the municipal voters' list was held in the city office today. The list as prepared by the city clerk was adopted.

A meeting of the Grand Forks Conservative association was held in the G.W.V.A. hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of haringe the report from the delegates to the Kamloops convention.

Mrs. Armson, who was operated on for goitre a little over a week ago in the Grand Forks hospital, has recovered sufficiently to return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McInnes left on Wednesday for a motor car trip to southern California.

Mrs. J. R. Brown and son Clifford will leave tomorrow morning for a visit to Seattle.

The deer hunting season closes on December 15.

PRIZE STEER SELLS AT $3.60 PER POUND

Chicago, December 6.—Rupert B, the grand champion steer of the International Livestock exhibition, was sold at auction today for the record breaking pirce of $3.60 a pound, and was bought by Wilson and company for the Sherborn hotel, Atlantic City.

Rupert B is a Hereford, owned by the Oklahoma Agricultural college, Stillwater, Okla. Last year's champion , Mah Jong, sold for $3.00 a pound.

"Who are you supporting this year?" asked the man interested in the by-election

"A wife, six children, six poor relations and a car," growled the man who wasn't

Eddie Rickenbacker's Side Of The Story

BY ERWIN GREER

"We hear a lot about the awful death rate of the automobile, but there is another side to the story" Those were Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker's words and his "other side o the story" is very interesting to read. Let him tell it.

"The other side may be called the 'life rate.'

"Who can compute the life rate of the automobile—the millions of lives that are saved or conserved every year—and the tremendous lengthening of life by broadening of experience which the automobile affords.

"So far as the death rate is concerned it is not half so formidable anyanyway when you look below the surface.

"Had there been any methodof computing the death rate due to kicking and runaway horses in the decade that immediately preceded theadvent of the motor car, people would be amazed to find that it is in this automobile era.

"The millions of people who get killed falling down stairs, and slipping off roo s of two-story buildings are not news and therefore are heard of only in the form of inconspicuous paragraphs in daily newspapers.

"I n the days of the horse there were few daily papers and the circulation of those that did exist was limited to the cities and immediate suburbs. Consequently, few or none of the deaths of farm hands or the children that were killed by horses every day were recorded,

"The great growth of daily newspapers, magazines and other informativ e matter happened to be coincident to the advent of the motor car.

"Recently a tractor manufacturer began to look up these statistics. He ound that while something like 140 people had been killed by tractors in a year, more than 1700 had been kicked to death by horses in the same length of tim.e

"At that, the tractor records were all available, while only a small percentage of the 'death rate of the horse' could be secured.

"Take the automobile at its worst, however, and it is probably the best life-saver ever invented.

"Think of the millions of babies and frail children whose lives are prolonged and the number of lives actually saved by a ride in the car on hot evenings when otherwise they would almost suffocate in the pent-up flats or the shut-in city streets."

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home and help his wife with the spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you, my man," said the C.O., "but, as a matter of fact, I've just had a letter from your wife saying that you are no help to her with the spring cleaning, and asking me not to give you leave."

The man saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

Our idea of anoptnmist is a man who takes a frying pan on a fishing trip

LESSONS FROM THE YEAR'S WORK

There would appear to be some lessons in beekeeping that are very difficult to learn and the failure to learn them is costing the beekeeping industry of Canada large sums of money every year. One of the most important and most costly lessons is the one on "wintering." During the past winter a large number of colonies in eastern Canada through lack o proper preparation for the winter, have died. In addition, many were seriously weakened from the same cause. Occasionally there comes a winter that is very severe on bee life and, unlessthe bees are thoroughly prepared for such a winter, the loss will be heavy. As there is no means of foretelling just what the winter is going to be like, the only alternative, if we wish to play safe, is to prepare the bees each fall so they may survive the hardest winter. We have also learned that sugar syrup is the safest food or bees during the winter months. Hundreds of colonies that went into winter quarters last year with anywhere from forty to sixtypounds of late-gathered honey strved to death before spring because this honey granulated solid in the combs. Another lesson of the past season is that in a lean year, such as was experienced i n eastern Canada in 1926, only strong colonies of are able to gther a surplus' of honey. This means that, in addition to wintering well, the colonies must be headed with good, proli ic queens from the time brood-rearing starts in the spring until at least the first week of the main honey flow and that no check must appear in brood production during that time. This, of course, holds true in any season, but more so in a poor one.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

Be prepared for the worst there is,
And you'll be prepared for the best
For there's never a road that is always good,
And if you go east or west,
In every shire you'll meet some mire,
So be prepared for the test.

Be prepared for the rough and smooth,
For up and down and round,
For hills as high as the alpine crags,
And then you'll not balk at a mound
For everywhere you'll get your share
Of the hard and the easy ground.

Be prepared or the wind and rain,
As well as the day that's fair;
For the long, long tramp or the easy ride,
For the rack or the easy chair,
For life's not made of tinsel and braid,
And success is to those who dare.

FROM EVERYWHERE

The big game season now nearing its close in the Lake Windermere region has been an unusually successful one. Parties from the middle western States have been numerous this year and their "luck has been in." The nearness of those splendid breeding grounds, the Rocky Mountain Parks and the Provincial Game Preserves, has been a factor. Beaver trapping is once again an active industry, with recent restrictions removed. Many licenses have been taken out, each licensee being allotted a certain defined area.

Emmanuel B. de la Giroday, a native of Mauritius, who has been resident in Canada since 1908, has the official sanction of the Mauritius Government to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of British Columbia for the establishment of a farm colony in the Pacific coast province, according to report. "There are a few thousand people of English and French descent in Mauritius who would be in a position to emigrate to Canada if a suitable agricultural colony were found," he says. He is busy on a scheme for such a colony in the Fraser Valley where fruit and mixed farming would be engaged in.

As a result of discussions at the Imperial Conference in London the cheap passage scheme under which British immigrants have been proceeding to Canada during the year is expected to be renewed. The most important result of the conference, however, will probably be the extension of the scheme of training prospective British immigrants for Dominion farms and, instead of the 100 men secured by Canada in this manner this year, it is expected that with the broadening of the scheme from 1,200 to 1,500 men will be obtained next year. A new ten weeks' course in simple farm training will be introduced and will run concurrently with the four months' course already in operation.

Modern education was being discussed, Brown saying it was of little value, while Johnson protested it was a good thing. "Now, here is my son Jack," said the latter. "He's only eight, but ask him any questoon and he'll answer it."

"Well, Jack," murmured Brown, "how many are seven and foul?"

"Twelve," came the prompt reply.

"There you are," said the proud father. "Missed it only by one!"

TIMBER SALE X8112

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 22nd day of December, 1926, for the purchase of Licence X8112, near Christina Lake, to cut 421,000 board feet of Sawlogs and 28,270 lineal feet of Cedar Poles.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, or the District Forester, Nelson.

KeremeosOrchardForSale

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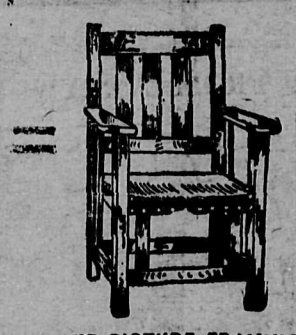
PICTURES



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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

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

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., or 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 value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING.

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