It is useless to have an aim life if you are too indolent to pull the trigger

The Grand Forks Sun

And KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 7 "Tell me what you Know is true I can guess as well as you." FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

REGULAR SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening, the mayor and all the aldermen being present.

A cheque for $655.17 was received from the provincial government, being the city's share of the pari-mutual profits.

An orded in council approving the water and ligt bylaw recently passed by the city council was received and ordered filed.

A letter fhom the fire marshal suggesting that regulations be passed prohibiting gasoline pumps on public streets. The council did not favor such regulations in the smaller cities.

An offer of $35.81, being the upset price on lots 8, 9 and 10, plan 91, under tax sale proceedings, was accepted.

The water and light committeee reported that sufficient water was coming down the flume for the city's purposes.

Offers for three old buildings were accepted, the buildings to be removed and the lots cleaned up

The sale of tax lands bylaw was finally passed.

The usual monthly accounts were ordered paid.

A Nickle Will Save Your Nerves

BY ERWIN GREER

In Los Angeles the trolley philosopher suggests something different in the way of getting downtown in the morning. Of course, he is after your nickle, but Automotive Industries bacy him up with facts and figures. They will interest you.

"Saving the nerves of the shaver is one o America's leading industries. The demand for safety razors lies in the fact that the nerves of the face the old caveman anger nerves center next door to each other in the cerebellum—under the new straw hat.

"When dad's razor hurt his skin he got mad; and of course when he got mad he cut his skin; then he bellowed, which further excited, his nerves; and so on until he wasn't like anybody's baby.

"Now the new blades save the bellowing in the bathroom; but the nerves get all shot in the bus. The same old nerves get as mad shaving traffic as they ever did taking off the stubble.

"A bump on the tail-lamp or trouble on the bumpers makes a poor showing at the shop or office. Nerve force should be conserved in city; one of the greatest tolls is taken in traffic.

"A restful ride on the street cars one o the best ways to beat waste. Buy a newspaper and let the motorman take the shocks while you save your nerves and pay your nickles. On the cars, news,nerves and nickles never nick.

James McIntosh in Automatis Industries says: "The auto engine is an economic failure when operating in cities. Any person operating a conveyance weighing 3000 pounds and hauling 160 pounds had better take a street car weighing 30,000 pounds and hauling a load of 7000 pounds. Ninety-five per cent of the fuel wasted! Super-power plants are necessary to economy. No one can afford to operate a private light plant in cities, and most people can't afford to operate an automobile in the city."

When you use the street car you are not only saving your own pocketbook but you are also helping Mr. Hoover's campaign for the "Elimination of Waste." Buy a five-cent ride and you won't have to figure your mileage.

USES OF SOYBEANS

In Canada the soybean is used chiefly as a forage crop, for seed, or for pastring to hogs and sheep. Sometimes the crop is used also for soiling purposes and as a green manure, but its high value makes its use for the latter purpose impracticable. Soybean hay compares favorably with alfalfa hay in feeding value. It is high in digestible protein and therefore can be used to replace costly feeds to some extent. Being an annual legume the soybean is an excellent crop to substitute in the event of clover or alfalfa failure. The hay may be fed to all classes of live stock.

The use of soybeans alone for silage is not recommended. The common practice is to use a combination of soybeans and corn, one part of soybeans to three parts of corn. The two crops may be grown together or grown separately and mixed when the silo being filled.

Growing soybeans for seed is being carried on to some extent in Canada, chefly in southwestern Ontario. The seed is much higher in oil and protein than other legume crops such as peas and beans, anl has therfore a higher feeding value. Too high a percentage of the beans in the hog-fattening ration will produce a soft fat which is discriminated against on the market. In the United States the oil is extracted from the soybean seed on a commercial scale and the resulting cake is used as a concentrated feed, similar to oilcake for live stock.

Soybeans make excellent pasture for all classes of live stock, especially sheep and hogs. The pasture is valuable when used alone, but it is best when used as a supplement to corn.

"How is it, Bridget, that I saw you treating your young man to my cake and pie last night?"

"Because Oi thought ye was aslape mum."

Marketing Problems for 1927

Arthur J. Smith, in Vancouver Morning Star.

Penticton, December 15.....After the new year is ushered into the world, there will be much stirring in the ranks of the fruit growers' organizations, of all shades of opinion. Some of the most important developments in the whole history of the industry are foreshadowed for the next few months and it would appear that the growers as a body are now fully alive to the needs of the situation.

With this realization also has come the impression that this is a splendid time to consider fully the demand s of cooperation and to look over the markets served by the Okan agn valley and deliberate upon methods of improving them, not only to the advantage of the markets but to improve the position of the growers themselves.

A survey of the situation, presented with full conviction of the outstanding needs of the valley, and made fairly and impartially, leads inevitably to the conclusion that steps must be taken to save the industry from the disastrous experiences of the past, and these steps must be taken by the growers themselves.

There does not seem, viewing the matter entirely from the point of view of the best interests of the Okanagan valley, to be any substitute for harmony and concerted action within the valley. No outside influence do for the growers what they can do for themselves; no friends, however well wishing, can guide them as well as they can guide themselves.

The valley growers have undoubtedly come to a position where they must act and act with a full sense of the responsibility they bear for the welfare of an industry that is one of the largest in the country and upon which are dependent not only the fortunes of the grower sbut those of every business man and business institution interested in the thousands who own lands in that district.

In this series of articles an honest attempe has been made to carefully look into the position of the growers and the various organizations which serve them and to point out where improvements are needed and where the interests of the growers seem best to have been served.

It is a task upon which many months might be spent and which requires the most thorough study of growing and marketing to hand down a decision in accordance with the facts. The final result of the survey at this stage is to assure growers that their salvation will come from internal harmoney and agreement, the growing of the best grades of fruits for the markets served, the establishment of irrigation on a scale commensurate with their efforts, and the most intelligent service procurable for shipping and sales efforts.

On each of those piints, of course, columns might be written; their ramifications extend to all parts of Canada and indeed to the marketing centers of most of the world.

Growers are primarily interested in the welfare of the valley and the fruit industry as a whole. A grower has his hands full, raising the right sort of fruit in the right manner without having any worries about marketing. With a sales and shipping service that will honestly and carefully serve his interests he is well advised to direct his own efforts to the bringing forward of his orchard in the best possible manner.

There are sufficient orchard problems to fully engage his attention without battling with the entanglements of widespread marketing. Many facts have stood out in this review of the situation, undertaken by the writer in a spirit of helpfulness and with an outlook entirely friendly to the valley and to the industry.

Unquestionably, there is no place in Canada where a finer spirit of hospitality and good fellowship for the outsider exists than in the Okanagan—there are no more charming circles of friendship into which the visitor could be precipitated. But to leave the valley with the impression that everything is working smoothly and that noi difficulties exist would mean the possession either of a mind incapable of grasping the situation or a conscience that will permit of a deliberate false report.

An honest effort to analyze the situation discloses many grounds for uneasiness, particularly with the Associated Growers' contracts coming to an end with the season of 1927. One year to run, aand then the new situation must be faced and dealt with. Into this enter many complications. The growers, taught by the experience of 1922, gave a large measure of support to the plans of experts who undertook their organization under the name of the Associated Growers.

Then, for different reasons, they began to fall away, weakening each year, and bidding fair in 1927 to be not more than half the strength of 1923. Other vexing problems arose. Growers who saw their neighbors gaining temporary advantage from trading with small independents (in many cases regardless of contracts with the Associated) became dissatisfied and have voiced their intention of swimming with this tide.

The practice of "bootlegging" fruit —which practice is undeniable— opened up a new avenue of revenue; different factions with divergent views regarding the methods off selling fruit arose throughout the valley and the result is today that the Associated management is taking the view that the work of past may crumble before the encroachments of these new ideas.

It is a curious fact that the trial given those separate marketing plans, and resulting in marketing chaos in the past, does not seem to have taught many of the growers what may be expected from such experiments.

In different parts of the United States fruit growers have been taught sharp lessons from disorganized shipping and sending "on consignment" their products to markets kets which are already broken down by exactly similar acts on the part of their neighbors. California orchardists, for example, had exactly this experience during this year. They found that they fought themselves to a finish and furnished the means for their own undoing by supplying Gravenstein apples on consignment so that the market was beaten down and their industry ruined for a season. They are now working out plans to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous results which they found this season. And others have had this period of trial—the Okanagan in 1922 being a sterling instance.

All of these facts point to the absolute necessity for serious thought on the part of the Okanagan grower before he takes action on his contract for next year.

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.

"There is a great deal to be said on both sides," said the would-be peacemaker mildly.

"Possibly," replied the self-opinionated bounder; "but what's to be said on the other side doesn't interest me."

BY-ELECTION IN OKANAGAN NEXT SPRING?

The probability of a spring by-election in North Okanagan to fill the seat left vacant by the death of the late Arthur Cochrane, is a question which will be settled by the provincial government before the coming session of the legislature is over.

An amendment to the elections act provides that where a seat vacant a by-election shall be held within six months; so that not more than one session shall pass with the constituency unrepreesnted.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald, former Liberal member for North Okanagan, taken into the Oliver cabinet as provincial secretary after the 1924 general election, was defeated by Mr. Cochrane in the ensuing by-election. Dr. MacDonald is expected to be the Liberal candidate when the contest is staged.

A. T. Howe, defeated Conservative candidate in 1924, is expected to enter the field again, although the name of W. F. Kennedy is also mentioned as a Tory choice.

The heath of Mr. Cochrane leaves the membership of the legislature at 47 and reduces the strength of the Conservative opposition from 17 to 16. There are 24 Liberals, including Paul Harrison, Independent-Liberal, of Comlox; three Provincial party members and four Independent-Labor. With the government party providing the speaker, its strength therefore will be 23 against 23 of all others. In the event of all non-Liberal members voting against the Oliver administation the count would be 23 to 23, and Mr. Speaker Buckham's vote would save the situation.

PROFITS ON FARM CROPS AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The cost of production and profits from the yield of farm crops naturally differ in sections of the country, but facts derived from investigation and tests carried on at the central experimental farm, Ottawa, and recorded in the report of 1925 of the Dominion Field Husbandman, E. S. Hopkins are of more than ordinary interest and of special value. Last year the yield of oats on farm was a record one, being 86.8 bushels per acre and of straw 2.23 tons. Placing the value of the oats at only 43 cents per bushel and the straw at $4 per ton and the total cost of production at $35.48, as detailed in the report, which can be had free by applying to the publications branch, Ottawa, we have a profit of $10.76 per acre.

An extra yield of hay was also eyperienced at the farm, the cost of producing which is placed at $28.76 pre acre and the profit at $26.10, the yield having been $4.33 per acre and the cost to produce $6.6 4per ton. The seeding consisted of a mixture of red clover, alsike and timothy, to which six pounds of alfalfa seed were added and which were mainly responsible for the large yield.

Corn silage is given as producing a profit of $4.61 per acre, but potatoes proved the most profitable of all. They gave a yield of 332.3 bushels per acre, which cost $117.50 per acre to produce and valued at a dollar per bushel, resulted in a profit per acre of $214.71.

Wheat produced a profit of $19.97 and barley $15.80 per acre. The yield of mangels was below the average and a loss is recorded. Corn silge gave rather better results than the mixture of oats, peas and vetches for silage.

DRIVERS' LICENSE MUST BE CARRIED

Commencing the first of the year, the government will enforce the law which demands that all motorists carry their driver's license in a conspicuous place. The Automobile Club of British Columbia has lately received notice from the government officers that they are preparing holders which may be tacked on the dashboard. These will be furnished to each applicant for a car license ot no extra cost to the motorist.

Pat Macree was in seacr of a new house, and at last, after many weary months of unsuccessful search, he found one which he thought would be just the thing.

Accordingly he went to see the agent.

That gentleman at once gave him the key and accompanied him on a tour of inspection.

Looking out of one of the back windows, Pat remarked that the railway ran rather close to the hause.

"The trains do make rather a noise," the agent admitted. "They may interfere with your sleep at first, but you'll get accustomed to that after the first two nights."

"Arah, shure, Oi'll not want to get accustomed to it at all, sir," answered Pat, "'cause Oi can easily go and sleep in me aunt's oouse thim couple o' nights!"

As much of heaven is visible as we have eyes to see.—Wouter.

FROM EVERYWHERE

The third great international exhibition of leather goods will be held in Milan, Italy from January 22 to 29, and promises to be a greater success than either of the former exhibitions held in Europe. Business transacted during the first two exhibitions amounted to over $13,000,000.

All taxes formerly required to be paid in Italy on hotel bills, baths and medical attention in health resorts, have been abolished, according to recent information given out by the Royal Consul General of Italy. Such information will prove interesting to tourists contemplating a visit to that country.

Quebec—What is said to be a record shipment of eels, 168 tons, left this port for New York recently, the last of eight consignments since the beginning of November, all for the same city. New Yorkers have acquired a partiality for the eel from the region below Quebec, and the trade is growing each year.

One of the largest farm sales in several months to a single immigrant family was recently effected in the purchase of a 720-acre tract five miles south-east of Brandon by a Lutheran farmer and four sons; the purchase price being $28,800. According to Dr. A. T. Connell, the farm is well equipped with stock and buildings.

Sheep from the Prince of Wales' Alberta ranch, south-west of Calgary, are superfine, according to Walter Charles Priddy, of the Corriedale Sheep Co., Gridley, California. He has just purchased forty head of imported Shropshires from the Royal ranch, as well as fifteen from other flocks in the district.

Asbestos waste as a soil strengthener is the latest in the line of by-products. Early this year the Development Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway undertook an investigation and inaugurated a series of experiments in the use of this material. Macdonald College actively co-operated and results so far show that this material has a real value when applied to certain soils.

A valuable consignment of twenty-six silver black foxes valued at approximately $20,000 was handled by the Canadian Pacific Express Company in Montreal recently. The animals were shipped directly from the Meritt Silver Black Fox Ranch at Meritt, B.C., and will be forwarded to Messrs. Baullon and Paulin, Grenoble, France, to a new fox ranch of which this British Columbia shipment will be the nucleus.

Completing the first 3,200 miles of a ten thousand mile journey from Liverpool to Osaka, Japan, thirty canaries valued at a hundred pounds sterling, arrived at the Canadian Pacific Express Company sheds in Montreal recently and left from the Windsor street station for Vancouver. They came over on Canadian Pacific liner Montroyal to Saint John and although they had experienced somewhat of a stormy crossing, were in fine feather and singing at the top of their voices.

Completing a two month visit to Canada during which he has traversed the Dominion from Quebec to Victoria, returning through the United States, C. C. E. Young, in charge of first-class booking office of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, Eng., seen at headquarters of the system in Montreal recently, declared that the country had been a revelation to him, fully explaining the great attraction it is increasingly exercising on tourists. "The great facility of travel, luxuriousness of the hotels and the opportunity for seeing practically virgin territory make up a combination of advantages that are perhaps not to be found elsewhere in the world today," he said.

Somebody remarked: "If wives only knew what stenographers really think of their husbands, they would cease to worry."

CANADIAN LEGION ELECT OFFICERS

At a well attended meeting of the Grand Forks Branch, No. 59, of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, held in the rooms on Wednesday, December 15, the following officers were elected for the year:

President, Chas. A. Mudge.

First Vice-President, M. Brothers.

Second Vice-President, J. P. C. Atwood.

Treasurer, W. J. Pearson.

Secretary, A. F. Crowe.

Executive Committee, R. Campbell, F. Scott, R. P. McMurray..

Several strong committees were also appointed for the welfare of the Branch.

It is the intention of the Legion to hold their first dance on New Year's Eve, and the entertainment committee was given instructions to make the necessary preparations.

The meeting was unanimous in deciding that the rooms should be made more attractive and comfortable, and to this end the house committee was instructed to devise means of procuring furniture, reading material, etc. A hearty vote of tnanks was tendered H. A. Sheads for his offer to donate several volumes of books.

Badges and application for membership cards have been ordered, but are not to hand yet. In the meantime any ex-member of his majesty's forces who has seen active service in any campaign or has been a member of the forces or active militia for a period of not less than six years, is entitled to make application for ordinary membership by signing the enrolment roll in the hands of the secretary, until such time as the application forms are received.

Associate members are those who at any time have served in the forces or active militia for a period of less than six years. The procedure for membership is the same as for ordinary members. These members enjoy the same benefits of the Legion as ordinary members, but are not entitled to any votein the proceedings or inm any matter affecting the Legion.

The enrolment fee is $1 and the dues are 25 cents a month, payable quarterly in advance. All ex-service men are invited to become members this ntw organization.

Regular meetings will be held on the second and fourth Saturday of the month. As Christmas day falls on the next meeting date, the next meeting will be held on Saturday, January 8, 1827.

HOW BEES LIVE DURING THE WINTER

Since bees can not migrate to a warmer climate to escape the rigor of th Canadian winters as do many of ouur birds, and can not hibernate during the winter as do the solitary insects and even some of the social insects, they must follow the other course possible, which is to lay in a supply of heat-producing food with which to generate heat when the temperature falls below that in which they can live.

During the summer, the bees, responding to the hoarding instinct, lay in their supply of winter fuel, honey, which usually amounts to several times that actually required. This fact is worthy of the attention of all beekeepers, for the tendency is to extract too close; leave the bees too little to winter on. In the fall, when the last brood has emerged, the bees form themselves into a compact ball-shaped mass,the cluster, and within the cluster occupy nearly all the cells recently filled by the brood and the spaces between combs.

At first the cluster is usually located near the entrance of the hive, and from there it gradually moves upwards and backwards as the winter advances, keeping all the while in touch with the stores of honey.

When the temperature is moderate the cluster is loose and the bees generate no heat, but when it gets to 57 degrees F., the cluster becomes compact; then, as the mercury drops, the bees consume stores and generate heat.

Though heat is generated, this alone would be insufficient to keep the vital functions of the bees in operation had not they the ability to conserve warmth by the compacting or tighening of the cluster.

The heat is produced by the muscular activity of the bees at the center of the cluster, which generate it by moving the legs, abdomens, and wings infanning. As the temperature falls the number of these active bees producing the heat increases. Furthermore, the bees forming the outside of the cluster are constantly being replaced others from within and this continuous movement also produces heat, which increases as the temperature drops owing to the changing of location within the cluster increasing in rapidity.

In generating the necessary heat to warm the cluster, the bees consume honey, the undigested portion of which remains in their intestines until an opportunity for flight presents itself, for bees normally eject waste matter only while on the wing.

During the cold winters in Canada, as the bees are frequently confined to the hive for several months, it is very necessary that the winter stores be of good quality. Should there be any doubt regarding this, they should be exchanged by the beekeeper for better stores or at least supplemented by sugar syrup. The hive out of doors should be carefully packed and well sheltered by a windbreak that the bees may pass the winter in comfort and come out strong in the spring.

Native (to stranger): "There goes the lightweight champion of our village."

Stranger: "Pugilist, eh?"

"No—the village butcher."

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

There are two bits of advice which it is folly to ignore in this season. The one is "Do your Christmas shopping early," and "Send your Christmas mail early" is the second. Fools need neither, but if the observance of both is proof of rare wisdom then the world is becoming wiser. It was but a few years ago that the major portion of the Christmas shopping was done during Christmas week and the Christmas rush in the mails did not begin until the eleventh hour. The result was that unfavorable shopping conditions and congested mails ruined Christmas day for countless thousands How much saner and how much more satisfactory for all concerned are the modern practices of starting the gift buying season in November and of starting the gifts through the mail in time to ensure their punctual delivery. Whether one looks at the question from the selfish or impersonal points of view the arguments are all in favor of early shopping and early. Early shopping gives one the pick of the new and undepleted Christmas stocks, leisurely selection, more satisfactory service and less jostling. Early mailing is a guarantee of timely delivery and minimizes the dangers of damage and loss in transit. Should there be any to whom these arguments are unconvincing, let them give a thought to the merchant and his sales force and to the postal employees whose one desire is to please the public, but who are powerless to help those who won't help themselves.

The 'mail early" urgings promulgated last year by the post office department met with a gratifying response Though reasonable success was attained, the goal is set still higher for this year. "Mail earlier" might be this year's slogan. The purpose is to relieve postal employees of the overwhelming last-minute rush of former years by distributing the handling of parcels over a longer period, entirely eliminating the peak of the load from Christmas itself. The "zero hour" has been advanced, it is announced. Rural carriers will make no deliveries on Christmas and city carriers will make one delivery on Christmas. It is recommended that parcels be mailed between December 10 and December 20. It is urged also that Christmas cards be mailed earlier, lest they be not delivered until after the event. The matter of delayed shopping and delayed mailing is mainly a habit. Some folks are constitutionally slow. To be beforehanded in any action is the exception rather than the rule. While it may be practically impossible to imduce some to act early, if those who are amenable to suggestion do, the end is gained by having at least a part of the business out of the way before the procrastinating ones come along. Thus the congestion which might otherwise result is i some measure avoided. It would be easier to shop early and mail early than to delay until the crowds are greater, but habit causes some of us to put off a task as long as possible. It is the correction of a bad habit which the post office department is seeking

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Notes • Notions • Notables

The oldest inhabitant remembers there was a time when the man who rode his bicycle at ten miles an hour was called a scorcher.

William Pepler, a southern railroad engineer, of Bermondsey, England, has retired after 50 years' service. His father, also an engineer, had 53 years' service.

The ancient palace of Holyrood house holds the proud tradition of being the royal palace of the Scottish kings. David I, in 1128, founded an abbey in Edinburgh and named it Holy Rood. The monastery, which was built in the Norman and early Gothic styles, was dissolved in Henry VIII's time and the chapel became a parish church. James II of England made it a chapel royal in 1687, but it began to fall into ruins in 1768. The adjoining palace, begun by James IV in 1501, was used as the residence of the king until the union. The present king and queen of England make it their abode when visiting Edinburgh. Now a trust has been established to preserve the many articles of historical interest gathered beneath the roof of the ancient palace, and the trust is empowered to add to this collection.

According to the generally received traditions of the church, the twelve apostles came to the following ends: Andrew suffered martyrdom at Patrae In Achaia, on a cross of the form known as St. Andrew's cross; Bartholomew was crucified at Albanopolis in Armenia, James the younger was probably stoned to death; Matthew died a natural death; Philip died a violent death at Hierapolis, but by what mode is uncertain; Simeon Peter was crucified at Rome; Thaddeus, or Jude, probably suffered martyrdom in Persia; John, the beloved disciple, lived, according to Jerome, to be about one hundred years old, and died at Ephesus; Simon Zelotes was crucified at one hundred and twenty nine years of age; Thomas was put to death in India, and Judas Iscarot hanged himself.

Engineers of the United States navy have perfected a torch that can melt and cut steel at any depth under water. The device, used in opening sunken submarine ,consists of a jet of hydrogen and oxygen which emanates from two separate sleeves to the tip of the torch. From the time the flame is applied the steel plate, usually an inch thick or less on submarines, can be cut at the rate of a foot a minute.

A colony of Poles which had been lost sight of since 1873 was recently found by a Polish naturaiist in the valley o the Doce river in Brazil. They had been completely isolated and spoke only Polish.

Four Connecticut dogs that refused to leave their master when the law laid its hand on him and locked him up the other day lived up to the best standard of canine fidelity. The devotion of the dog to its master is not an invention of sentimental fictionists; it is a fact established in the records of the past and confirmed in the news of the day.

Women all have a lot to say about model husbands, but they all want a different model.

A woman never tires of shopping as long as her hair stays in curl.

Poems From Eastern Lands

China

Contentment of a Poor Recluse

My only door some pieces of crossed wood,
Within it I can rest enjoy.
I drink the water wimpling from the spring;
Nor hunger can my peace destroy.

Purged from ambition's aims I say, "Poor fish,
We need not bream caught in the Ho;
Nor, to possess the sweet of love, require
To Ts'e, to find a Keang, to go.

"The man contented with his lot, a meal
Of fish without Ho carp can make;
Nor needs, to rest his domestic joy,
A Tsze of Sung as wife to take."

—From The Shi-King.

Ancient History

[TAKEN FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.]

A number of Grand Forks citizens who invested in Mexican rubber lands a year ago are still stretching their necks for dividends.

The Boundary Iron Works has been awarded the contract for all the castings and iron work required in the construction of the Fourth street traffic bridge.

J. C. Taylor, a jeweler of Port Arthur, Ont., arrived in the city this week and he has taken a position in A. D Morrison's store.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of George Manson and Miss Katherine Ross

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Albert E. Scott and Miss Elizabeth Miller.

The Spice of Life

After many years Hicks had met Rix, a friend of his school days. Each was the greyheaded father of a family.

Hicks was entertaining Rix, and was showing him his household goods. He was a facetious soul wha took a delight in his own feeble jokes

"That," he said,pointing to a painting, "is a portrait of my wife' sfirst husband."

"Why," said Rix, "you never told me that your wife had been married before!" He examined the picture with some interest.. "Well, he looks a real dough-headed sort of idiot, anyway. I don't think I have ever seen such a stupid kind of a face before."

"That," said Hicks, coldly, "is a portrait of myself at the age of twenty-five!"

Tommy: "Oh, mummy, I saw a man making a horse today."

Mother: Surely you must be mistaken, Tommy. Horses aren't made.'

Tommy: "Oh! yes they are! I saw the man just finishing it. He was nailing the eet on!"

Supposing I decide to let you have the money, how do I know that I shall get it kack at the time you mention?" asked Gee.

"I promise it on the word of a gentleman," replied Bee

"Ah! in that case I may think better of it. Come round this evening and bring him with you."

"Look here, sir," said the landlord. "I am sorry to press the point, but your bill is getting big. My motto is, 'Pay as you go.'"

"Quite right," said the lodger, "but I've no intention of going yet."

Newlywed (two days after elopement): "Hadn't we better write your folks and let them know where we are, sweetheart?"

Bride (absently): "Yes. I can't imagine why they haven't written, though. They knew this was to be our first stop."

"Are.. you. a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a boy in a sleepy little village.

"Be I a what?"

"Are you a native of this town?"

"Eh?"

"I want to know if you are a native of this place?"

Aa that moment the. boy's father appeared at the open door of a cottage and. cried:. "Ain't ye got no sense, Jim? He means wuz ye livin' here when you wuz born, or wuz ye born before you .began livin' here. Understand? Now answer the gennulman."

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 a 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.

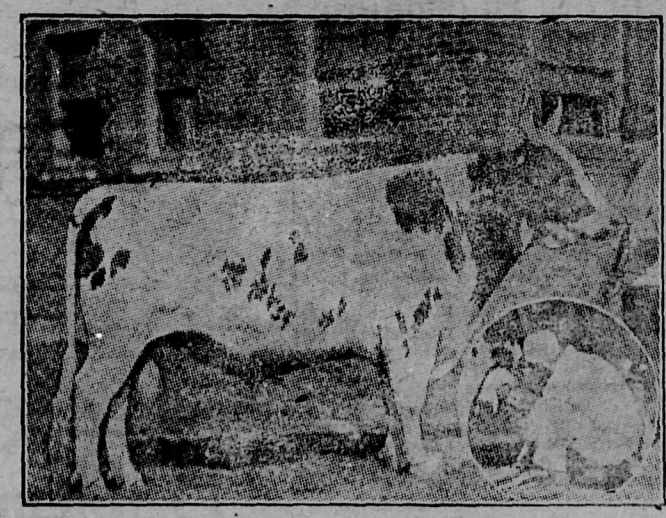
Why not give your friends a Christmas present that they cannot forget, and would not if they could? The Youth's Companion comes once every week—fifty-two times in a year. For $2.00, what present could you possibly buy that would be more useful more used, and better appreciated?

Just send your order to the address below and Santa Claus 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.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
SN Dept., Boston, Mass.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

Selection of Dairy Cattle Breeds Influenced by Shows



A good typical Ayrshire sire *Putting on the finishing touches*

Many a man who is undecided as to the breed of dairy cattle that he will select has been influenced in making his decision by the animals of a particular breed that he has seen in public.

The individual breeder secures a great deal of advertising as the result of exhibiting at fairs, or in offering good animals at public sales. It gives people a chance to see and know the kind of stock that a man is breeding and paves the way for future business.

It is essential that special care and attention be given dairy animals far in advance of the time that they are to be exhibited or sold. Exhibiting or selling animals publicly in their every day clothes is poor advertising and puts them at a disadvantage when the competition is keen. It takes several weeks to put a dairy animal in good show condition and what applies to fitting for show applies as well to fitting for sale.

It is important that the dairy animal to be exhibited or sold be in good flesh. A good covering of flesh adds to size, increases smoothness and indicates that the animal is thrifty and in good health. Dairy animals being fitted need extra feed.

Stabling and blanketing are great aids in putting the hair and hide in condition. By stabling in summer, the animal is protected from the hot sun which makes the hide harsh and stiff to the touch. A roomy box stall that is kept clean and well bedded provides desirable quarters. Continuous blanketing helps keep the animal clean, sweats the hide, thus improving its handling qualities and makes the hair lay to the body. The blanket need not be expensive but it must be tied on securely.

Every dairy animal that is to be exhibited should have the hair clipped from the entire body about three weeks previous to the date of the show or sale. This will get rid of the old hair and allow a new, even growth to develop which will greatly improve the appearance and increase the selling value of the animal.

A point often overlooked in the preparation of a dairy animal for show or sale is that of training to lead and stand properly. An untrained animal cannot display its good points to advantage if it combats the efforts of the attendant to exhibit it properly. A little time spent each day in training to handle properly will save effort and embarrassment at the show or sale and increase the financial return.

While in the show or sale ring, the man in charge of an animal should have one main thought in mind, namely that of showing the animal to advantage. By this is meant that when it stands, its feet are properly placed, back straight and head alert. Any movement on the part of the attendant or animal should be as graceful as possible. Until the ribbons are placed or the auctioneer's hammer falls, take no chances

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

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.

Canada FROM SEA to SEA

Has Rejected Prohibition

THE Province of Ontario has, by the vote of its people, shaken itself free from the shackles of a prohibitory law; it joins the provinces of Canada, STRETCHING FROM SEA TO SEA that have found Prohibition a failure and have rejected it. The people of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have seen for themselves through actual experience the falseness and dishonesty of Prohibition; they have seen the folly of attempting to build TEMPERANCE on a foundation of BIGOTRY and INTOLERANCE.

CANADIAN COMMONSENSE LEADS THE WAY TO TRUE TEMPERANCE

102

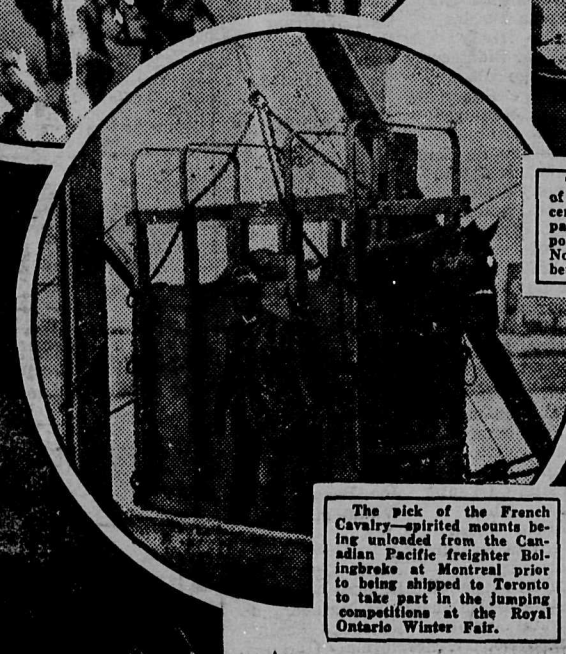
Sun's Page of People and Events of Passing News Interest

Fashions seen on Le Croisette, Cannes.—Sport costume skirt in English tweed, jumper jacket in jazzy colorings.

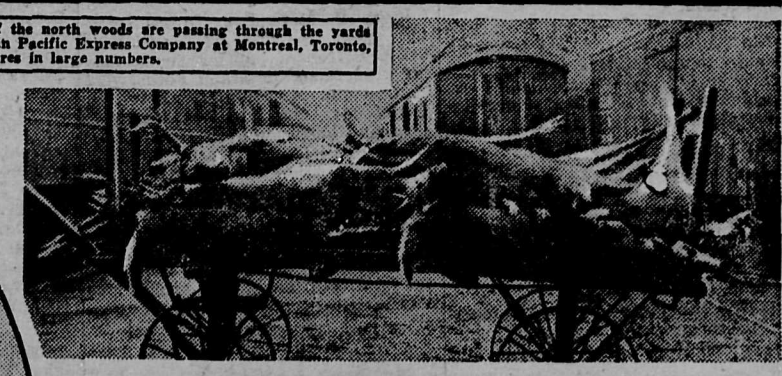
A new arrival at the London, England, Zoo. This baby zebra is being reared successfully despite the difficult weather conditions.

His Majesty King George V placing a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph in London on Armistice Day.

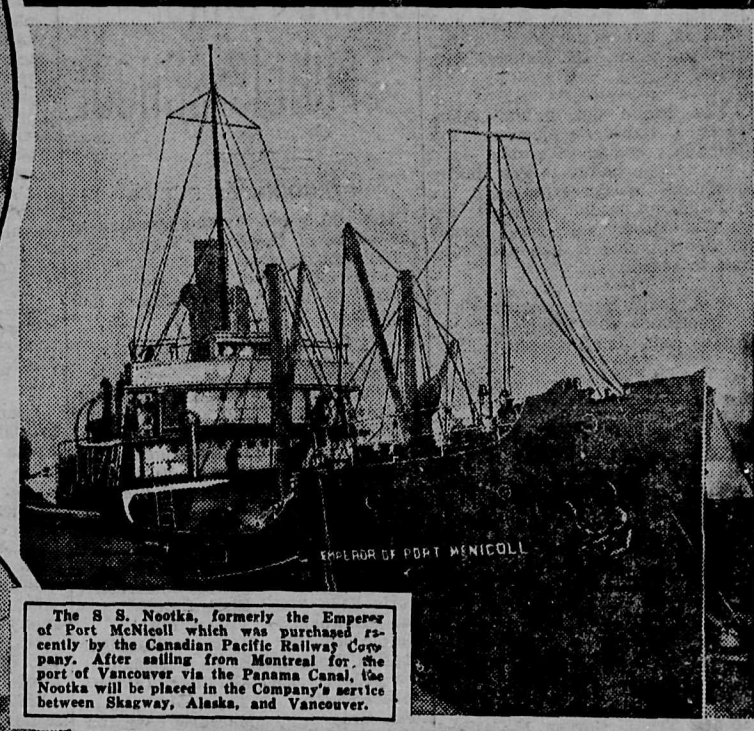
Brilliant violin leader and soloist, Alfred Cave, who will sail on the Round the World cruise of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland this year as leader of ship's orchestra. Mr. Cave has won many musical scholarships and awards of high merit and was former leader of the orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. He was a pupil at the Royal Academy of Music.



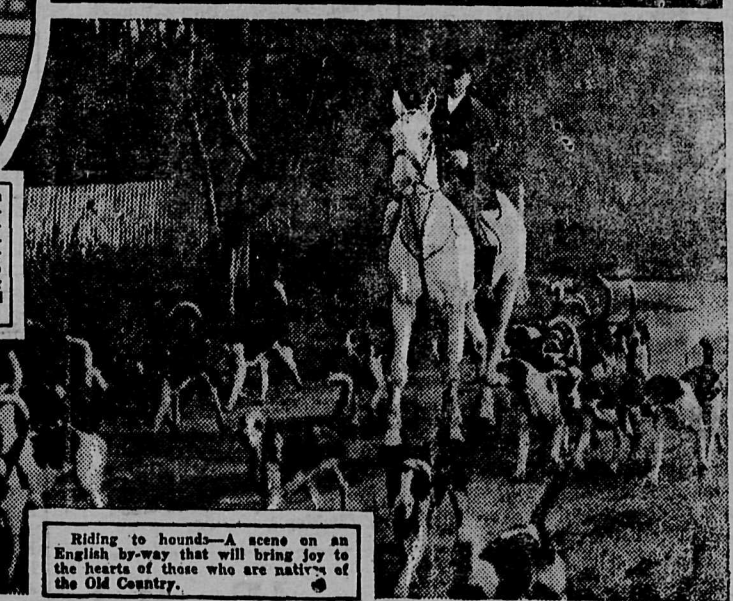
The pick of the French Cavalry—spirited mounts being unloaded from the Canadian Pacific freighter Bolingbroke at Montreal prior to being shipped to Toronto to take part in the jumping competitions at the Royal Ontario Winter Fair.



Trophies of the north woods are passing through the yards of the Canadian Pacific Express Company at Montreal, Toronto, and other centres in large numbers.



The S S. Nootka, formerly the Emperor of Port McNicoll which was purchased recently by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. After sailing from Montreal for the port of Vancouver via the Panama Canal, the Nootka will be placed in the Company's service between Skagway, Alaska, and Vancouver.



Riding to hounds—A scene on an English by-way that will bring joy to the hearts of those who are natives of the Old Country.

Nova Scotia Noted For Its Hunting Facilities

Reports of excellent big game hunting in Nova Scotia this season have been received at the tourist department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal. Hunters have returned with tales of supermoose, seemingly endowed with more than usual cunning, thus adding to the interest in this sport. A large section of the interior is a maze of beautiful lakes, woods and streams where moose are plentiful despite the fact that about 1,200 bulls are killed by hunters each year between October 1st and November 15th, the open season. Cow moose and young calves are protected. Water approaches to the hunting grounds are but a short motor-ride from Digby and Annapolis Royal on the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Many hunters penetrate the wilderness by canoe from south Milford at the head of the Liverpool chain of lakes, or by motor truck which transports hunters, guides, duffel and canoes to Kedgemakoogee and other haunts of the moose. Some of the best guides are the Micmac Indians, there being also plenty of efficient white guides at Del Thomas's South Milford Camp and Kedgemakogee.

But one bull moose may be bagged each season by a hunter. The majority of moose are killed each year in 13 of the 18 counties. Moose and caribou are plentiful on Cape Breton Island but the hunting of these animals at the present time is prohibited on the Island. Bear and wildcat, for which there is no closed season, roam the woods of Nova Scotia. Ruffed grouse, woodcock, snipe, wild geese and many other varieties of small game are plentiful and afford the hunter every opprtunity of an excellent hunting holiday. The province too is a mecca for the angler. The many streams and lakes abound with salmon and trout. Off the coast tuna, cod, haddock, pollock and flounder fishing is extensively indulged in.

Lending a Hand to Mother Nature

1. Stripping the mail Cut-throat Trout.
2. Over 2000 potential cut-throats. Measuring the eggs into the open mesh baskets in the floating pontoon hatchery units.

Unfortunately Mother Nature made no provision for the growing army of Isaak Waltons in her scheme of things. Man supplements nature in re-stocking the trout streams of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, through the agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which conducts artificial Cut-throat spawning and hatching operation in the Rockies each spring.

Authorities have estimated that only about three percent of all Cut-throat trout, eggs naturally spawned, hatch. The reason given is the desire of fish spawning at other times to feed on the newly laid eggs with the result that the male Cut-throat, after driving off the enemies fertilizes the eggs too late, when they have absorbed so much water that they cannot absorb the fertilizing fluid.

From 87 to 90 percent of eggs artificially spawned at Banff and Spray Lakes, hatch under artificial methods. This is how it is done:

Towards the end of March just before spawning time the trout are caught in nets, stripped, and returned to the streams, while the eggs from the female and fertilizing fluid from the male Cut-throat are mixed. In ten weeks the young fry is ready for its new home in the trout stream where it reaches the length of over eight inches in about four years.

The annual spring harvest of Cut-throat eggs at Spray Lakes—each female giving from 800 to 1,800 eggs—is about three-quarters of a million. At present 524,824 Lock Leven trout eggs, 172,918 Lake Superior Salmon Trout, 515,906 Rainbow, and 5,600,000 Pickerel eggs are hatching in the Banff Hatchery. The hatch for 1926 will also include one million Cut-throat eggs imported from Wisconsin and 250,000 from Spray Lakes, making a total of over eight and a half million eggs hatched in the Canadian Pacific Rockies to provide sport for anglers.

The outstanding example of the good results accruing from this work begun in 1914, is the growing annual catch of Lake Superior Salmon Trout at Lake Minnewanka, about nine miles from the C.P.R. Banff Springs Hotel, while Spray Lakes, an easy riding trip from the Hotel is still the favorite Cut-throat fishing area in the Rockies, where fishing is as good as ever in spite of the growing number of anglers.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The first excitement after the holidays will probably be our annual January thaw. It usually arrives about the same time as our municipal election.

The Ladies' Hospital Aid is giving a dance in the Davis hall tonight.

Angus McDougall, contractor, spent a few days in Greenwood this week.

The Central and high schools closed this afternoon for the Christmas holidays.

On Christmas day the wickets at the post office will be open for one hour only, from 9 till 10 a.m.

fiA fire broke out at E. Hale's place in the West end this afternoon, but not a great deal of damage was done.

Mrs. Sarah E. Carsley, of the high school staff, left this evening for Vancouver to spend the holidays with relatives.

A fire broke out in the ceiling above R. J. Gardner's plumbing shop on Thursday, and ocnsiderable damage was done before it was finally extinguished by the department, as it had gained some headway between the ceiling and the second storey flooring and it was decidedly difficult to reach.

G. W A. Smith came over the hill from Greenwood this afternoon. He says the road is stil l open to that town.

J. A. DeLisle of Bridesville appeared in counay court at Greenwood before Judge Brown on the 15th inst., appealing against a conviction recorded against him for being in possession of unsealed liquor on Septembe r 30 The conviction was upheld and a load of liquor that had been seized was ordered to be returned to the Consolidated Exporters of this city. C. F. R. Pincott appeared for defendent and H. W. R. Moore for the prosecution.

The Greenwood skating rink will be opened for the season tomorrow night.

Clarence Truax, Gordon McCallum and Elton Woodland are expected to return home on Wednesday from the University of British Columbia to spend the holidays with their parents.

Miss Mude, of the public school staff, left this evening for Kamloops to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Mrs. Henry Bruce, aged 55 years, one of the real old-timers of British Columbia, died on Mondey, December 13, after several months' illness, at her home at Ingram Bridge, Kettle Valley.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., is making a much needed improvement to its smelter at Trail in constructing a sidewalk from the smelting works at Tadanac to Trail, the new work following the roadway leading to the smelter and is being most substantially built with heavy piling as a foundation.

R. C. Hunter of Osoyoos appeared before S. B. Hamilton, S.M., at on the 13th inst., charged with wounding Alan F. Eddy, customs officer at Bridesville, and was committed for trial. H. W. R. Moore, barrister, of Greenwood, appeared for the prosecutin. The case will be tried before Judge J. R. Brown in Penticton next Tuesday.

Berty B. McCannon. Great Northern agent in this city, and Miss Grace Barron, a popular young lady who was raised in Grand Forks, were married in Holy Trinity church on Wednesday morning, Rev. Philip C. Hayman performing the ceremony. The couple left shortly after the ceremony on a motor car wedding tour to Spokane and other southern points Mr. and Mrs. McCannon will make their home in this city.

Think twice as much as you study, and you will have the proportions about right.

GRAND FORKS PUBLIC SCHOOL

STANDING OF PUPILS

The following is the standing of the pupils of the Grand Forks Central school, in order of merit, as determined by tests and work done during the months of November and December:

DIVISIONS I AND II

Grade VIII—

Marvin Bailey	WilhelminaDeWild
Winnie Lightfoot	Marjorie Innes
CatherineGowans	Mildred Flynn
Bernice Donaldson	Effie Donaldson
Winnifred Truax	Sereta Hutton
Grace Crisp	Chester Bonthron
Wilhelmina Weber	Elsie Egg
Lydia Mudie	Peggy McCallum
Patsy Cook	Marjorie Taylor
Melvin Glaspell	Beverley Benson
Leo Gowans	Mazie Henderson
Marie Kidd	Elsie Ogloff
Val Griswold	Vivian Plant
Walter Ronald	KatherineHenniger
Charles Robertsor	Bruce McDonald
Josephine Davison	Mad'lineMcDougall
Robert Foote	Euphy McCallum
Jean Gray	Margaret Kingston
MildredPatterson	Frank Thompson
Harold Helmer	Harry Murray
John McMynn	Helen Basczak
Louis Santana	Edith Patterson
Agnes Winter	Edna Wenzel
Dorothy Liddicoat	Donald Ross
Helen Beran	Ian Clark
Bettie Massie	Roy Cooper
Fred Mason	Elsie Scott
Lora Frechette	Marjorie Otterbine
Ernest Hutton	Peter Jmayo

DIVISION III.

Grade VII Junior—

Katherine Dorner	Hazel Mason
Jessie Sweezey	Charles Dodd
Flor'ce McDougall	ClarenceHenderson
Lucille Donovan	Alma Frechette
Norman Cooke	Minnie McNevin
Harold Bailey	Mildred Anderson
George Thompson	ErnestFitzpatrick
Joseph Lyden	Evelyn Cooper
Elvira Peterson	John McDonald
Earle Bickerton	Daisy Malm
Enid Morris	Nathan Clarke
Laura Maurelli	Charles McLeod
George Savage	Thomas Mudie
Fred Wenzel	Charles Egg
John Chahley	

Grade VI, Senior—

Alex Skuratoff	Robert Carlson
Clayton Paterson	RonaldMcKinnon
Tony Santano	May Jones
Laura Sweezey	James Allan
Irene Bickerton	Genevieve Mitchell

DIVISION IV.

Grade VI Junior—

John Baker	John McLeod
Mary Dorner	Edna Scott
Bessie Henderson	Chester Hutton
Edith Gray	Stewart Ramsay
Dorothy Innes	Mary McKinnon
Teresa Frankovicth	CharlotteLongstaff
Albert Euerby	Eyrtle Kidd
Isabel Huffman	Harry Hansen
Polly Vatkins	James Robertson
Josephine Ruzicka	Delwin Waterman
Florence McDonald	Dorothy Donaldson
Grace McLeod	Catherine Davis
Phyllis Simmons	Albert Deporter
AlbertaBiddlecome	Peter DeWilde
Gordon Wilkins	Roy Clarke
Helen Halisheff	Prackup Kabatoff
Barbara Love	Mary Reibin
Mae Waterman	

DIVISION V.

Grade V Junior—

Janet Mason	Mowat Gowans
Jean MacDonald	Alice Bird
Lola Hutton	George O'Keefe
Willie Gowans	Firmin Bousquet
Jack Longstaff	Vivian Peterson
Grace MacDonald	Nels Anderson
Junie Danielson	Windsor Miller
Lola Ogloff	Winnie O'Keefe
Myrtle Mitchell	Jack Love
Helmer Jackson	Swanhilda Helmer
Gordon Mudie	

Grade IV Senior—

Margeret Baker	John Crisp
Geraldine Gowans	Helen Harkoff
Norman Ross	Eunice Patterson
Mike Boyko	Wilma Davis
Jack MacDonald	Lloyd Bailey
Steve Boyko	Elsie Kuftinoff
Stuart Bell	Jimmy Graham
Ernest Heaven	Jim Maloff
Nellie Skhuratoff	

DIVISION VI.

Grade IV Junior—

Williamina Gray	Veronica Kuva
Freda Dorner	Carl Wolfram
John Hlady	George Kastrukoff
Lilian Biddlecome	Aulay Miller
George Olson	George Ruzicka
George Robertson	Robert Kidd
Fern Henniger	Mabel Miller
Nick Chahley	

Grade III Senior—

Marie Donovan	Howard Weiss
Jenny Maloff	WinnieCooper
Flora Robinson	Irene Hutton
George Howey	Florence Helmer
Katherine Chahley	Audrey Markell
Teddy Wright	Nils Johnson
Irene Lightfoot	Duffin Trombley
Dougas McArthur	Wilmer Rexi
Pearl Kinakin	Peter Esouloff
Lois Dinsmore	

DIVISION VII.

Grale II Senior—

Mary Thompson	Bernice Postnikoff
Tania Kastrukoff	Barney Hlady
Sadie McDonald	Roger Dondale
Annie Ronald	Mike Danshin
Walter Carpenter	Joe Pohoda
Annie Hlady	Wilma Miller
Gordon Weiss	

Grade III Junior—

Doris Egg	Annie Ogloff
Ronald Griswold	Lindsay Clark
CatherineMcDonald	John Marsbergen
Crystal Mason	Raymond Rexin
ShirleyDocksteader	Norman Hull
Bill Ogloff	Gladys Clark
Edward Bell	Mary Kuva
John Gowans	Ralph Meakes
Alex Ramsay	Irene Frechette
Bernice Hull	

DIVISION VIII.

Grade II Junior—

Fred Kasokoff	Doris Mattocks
Amelia Trombley	Effie Knight
Alfred Knowles	Charlotte Cagnon
Helen Dorner	Ruth Kidd
Peter Harkoff	Margaret Cookson
Audrey Donaldson	Hugo Wood
Jean Dinsmore	Bill Kalesnikoff
Marion Cooper	John Vatkin
Isabel Donovan	Ruth Popoff
Jane Koftinoff	Walter Meakes
Glen Willis	Bill Maloff
Joan Walters	Ruby Wilkinson

Grade I Senior—

Eileen Markell	Mabel Kinakin
Donald Innes	Clarence Howey
Velma Rexin	James Foote
Sydney Farr	Mike Harkoff
Constance Helmer	Annie Esouloff
Valarian Ruzicka	Beverley Mehmal
Peter Palek	

DIVISION IX.

Junior Grade, I Senior—

Alice Knowles	Fred Massie
Percy Poulton	Gordon Clifton
Charles Mudge	Dorothy Muir
CathrineMcPherso	Nellie Popoff
Helen Ogloff	Jack Wright
Mabel Maloff	Windsor Rooke
Jessie McNevin	WilfredMcLaughlin
Daniel McDonald	Moreno Rexin
Charles Mitchell	Albert Jepson

Unranked—

Eddie Chambers	Joan Wood
Dorothy Chambers	Joan Pearson
Jean Wood	

Junior Grade, I Junior—

Jean Kalesmkoff	Howard Bird
Polly Ogloff	Geraldine McKay
George Shkuratoff	Burbank Taggart
Florence Ridley	Mike Slakoff
Jock Wilkinson	John Kobatoff
Eunice Kuftinoff	Mamie Peterson
Lena Kobatoff	Fred Maurelli
Viola Hughes	

Unranked—
Stewart Canniff

.An actor who had fallen upon evil days found himse.l with seventeen cents in his. pocket. He bought a postal order and determined to compete in a limerick competition. He wrote the first four lines as follows:
"There was a young actor of Kent
Who found trouble wherever he went
Till one night on the stair,
A voice cried in despair,
Here he stuck, .when .his landlady came to the rescue by calling out:
"You owe me a ten for the rent.'

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."

TIMBER SALE X8316

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 29th day of December, 1926, for the purchase of Licence X8315, near Christina Lake, to cus 582,000 board feet of Sawlogs, 2300 lineal feet of Cedar Poles and 2780 Ties.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the District Forester, Nelson, B. C.

KeremeosOrchardForSale

An improved bearing orchard of ten acres, containing 549 trees; was well pruned and cultivated this season; a large amount of new flumes were installep this year. A comfortable house and small stable, chicken houses.

$1,000.00 cash and the balance on your own terms.

For further particulars write to

HENRY C. MACAULAY COMPANY LIMITED
722-25 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Giving Wings to Friendship

The long distance telephone gives wings to friendship. It enables the human voice to be carried along wires at a speed of thousands of miles per second without losing any of its cordiality. The special night rates after 8:30 p m. are advantageous for social chats.

British Columbia Telephone Company

DONALDSON'S GROCERY

Phone 30

Try our Special Tea at.....65c per lb

Shoes, Shirts, Overalls Good values for your money.

Call and see us before purchasing.

JOHN DONALDSON
General Merchant

S. T. HULL

Established 1910

Real Estate and Insurance

Resident Agent Grand Forks Townsite Company, Limited

Farms Orchards City Property

Agents at Nelson, Calgary, Winnipeg and other Prairie points. Vancouver Agent:
PENDERIN RATTENBU TMENTS LANDS LTD.

Established in 1910, we are in a position to furnish reliable information concerning this district.
Write for free literature

A. E. McDOUGALL

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Agent
Dominion Monumental Works
Asbestos Products Co. Roofing

ESTIMATES FURNISNED

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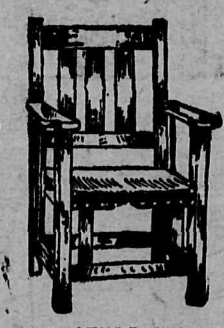
TOBACCONIST

ealer in
Havana Cigars, Pipes
Confectionery

Imperial Billiard Parlor
Grand Forks, B. C.

PICTURES



AND PICTURE FRAMING
Furniture Made to Order.
Also Repairing of all Kinds.
Upholstering Neatly Done
R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

A complete line of colored bonds in all shades for fancy letterheads and other classes of commercial printing. Sun Job Department.

Did you ever notice that business firms who think that they can reach The Sun's readers through other publications have a great deal of leisure time that might be more profitably employed? A number of such firms have involuntarily retired from business.

Classic blank cards for classy invitations and announcements Sun Job Department.

MIXED NUTS, 1926 Crop, 3 lbs..... $1.00
TRY OUR Christmas Mixed Candy, 3 lbs..... $1.00
CLUSTER RAISINS.....25c
JAP ORANGES, Per box..... $1.25

CITY GROCERY

Phone 25 "Service and Quality"

CHEVROLET

See the new Superior Chevrolet before you buy a car. There are more cents in the CHOVROLET DOLLAR than in any other automobile dollar.

CHEVROLET	Touring	$885
"	Roadster	885
"	Coach	1080
"	Coupee	1080
"	Sedan	1200
"	Landeau Sedan	1250
"	One-ton Truck	935

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Grain, Hay
Flour and Feed
Lime and Salt
Cement and Plaster
Poultry Supplies

Grand Forks, B. C.

Our Hobby is Good Printing

THE value of well-printed, neat appearing stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Consult us before going elsewhere.

Wedding invitations
Ball programs
Business cards
Visiting cards
Shipping tags
Letterheads
Statements
Noteheads
Pamphlets
Price lists
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Billheads
Circulars
Dodgers
Posters
Menus

New Type
Latest Style Faces

THE SUN
Columbia Avenue and Lake Street
TELEPHONE
R 101

GRAND FORKS
Transfer Co.
DAVIS & HANSEN, Props

City Baggage and General Transfer

Coal, Wood and Ice for Sale

Office at R. F. Petrie's Store
Phone 64

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
YALE HOTEL, FIRST FLOOR

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 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.