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Write to-day to OXO LIMITED, 356 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.

"OXO" CUBES

ECONOMY GETS ONE USER



A rather interesting letter to the recipe department contains this comment: "My son brought home two cans of Pacific Milk from a fishing trip. I used it out of a sense of saving it rather than wanting it. My first cake was so nice I tried another, then a different one. You may be glad to know we get twelve cans twice a month."

PACIFIC MILK

HEAD OFFICE: VANCOUVER
Factories at
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TRY THIS, LADIES

Have you an obstinate man in your home? One who insists that shoes cannot be skillfully repaired? Send his worn ones to us and then confront him with the evidence of your successful economy. We'll prove they can be restored to usefulness, at a price that puts an end to further argument.

J. MISCISCO

In Connection with
HARRINGTON'S SHOE STORE

KIMBERLEY'S BIG FUTURE

The Legislature at Victoria listened with interest on Thursday last to a discussion of mining problems, and the benefits to be derived from a change in the system of taxation on mines, in the course of a speech on the budget debate by Mr. N. A. Wallinger, member for Cranbrook. The member spoke optimistically of the future of the mineral development of this district and was accorded marked attention as he told of the manner in which the Sullivan mines and other properties in the vicinity were progressing.

"I want to tell this House," he said, "that Kimberley will be a city of from 20,000 to 50,000 persons in a few years' time; that there is every reason to anticipate a daily output of 5000 tons of ore for the next fifty years at east. At the present time it has a population of 4000 persons and a monthly payroll of \$200,000. The day is not far distant when it will be the largest city in the interior of British Columbia."

Continuing, the speaker said that recent diamond drilling operations by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Limited, in the vicinity of the Sullivan Mine disclosed an ore body 140 feet in thickness. This was encountered at a depth of 3000 feet.

Mr. Wallinger made an appeal for a change in mining taxes. At the present time, he said, the system of taxing the gross output was resulting disastrously to the industry. He considered that a fair and equitable system, and one that would meet with the approval of the mining men and encourage new development, would be a tax on profits.

He instanced how one company was producing ore worth \$40 a ton. After paying the various charges of mining, transportation and smelting, the return to the operators was \$1 a ton. The tax amounted to 60 cents a ton, leaving only a margin of 40 cents profit. On this the company could not continue to operate and the mine was closed. A tax on profits, even if it had been as high as 6 per cent, would have permitted the mine operators to make a better profit and continue in business.

He suggested that the Ontario system of taxing might be successfully adopted in British Columbia.

Mr. Wallinger took issue with the figures quoted by the minister of finance in respect to mining returns. It would appear, he said, that the miners of the province were in a prosperous condition owing to the fact that \$60,000,000 had been given as the value of the output. The minister should have pointed out that this value was based on the New York prices and did not represent the figure which the operators obtained for their products. It would be just as fair, he said, to infer that the farmers obtained the full share of the retail selling prices of their products.

The effect of the present system of taxation was to vary the percentage that was paid on the returns. In that case he had instanced, the tax amounted to 60 per cent of the profit, while on the higher grades of ore it would be proportionately less. He advanced as a suggestion that the cost of underground work could well be used in rebate of taxes until the full amount was paid and a large rebate should be allowed for depletion of ore reserves. A paying mine meant employment and more taxes from the community to the public treasury, and to continue a system of taxation that would retard the proper development of the mineral resources of the province was a false economy.

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH

At the recent Guildhall banquet in London, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty, First Sea Lord, took occasion to defend the Admiralty against attacks which have been made in the form of criticism. He points out that the world-wide trade routes upon which Britain is dependent for food and for the raw materials of her industries are no shorter or less complicated in their geographical disposition than they were in 1914. Britain is no less, in fact more, dependent upon their security. Her means, however, of ensuring their safety are now far less than in 1914. In the year the Great War broke, Britain possessed 109 cruisers. Today she has but 59 afloat. Lord Beatty says that in 1914 Britain possessed a very great advantage from her geographical position in being able to command the exits of enemy vessels destined for attack on her trade, yet still the number of cruisers at her disposal was barely adequate. In the event of another war with any Power such a favorable strategic position would not again obtain and the demand for cruisers and the protection they provide will therefore be far greater than in the Great War.

The Board of Admiralty he says can never endorse the position that the present number of Britain's cruisers is too large.

The First Sea Lord points out that the task of the Admiralty in carrying out its responsibilities is not made any easier by a campaign of ill-informed criticism. Here are his words: "Many of the statements made are so wide of the truth, and so oblivious to the necessities of the Empire, that it can only be concluded that the object of the criticism is political. The campaign is persistent and one-sided, in that the attacks are given prominence, while the replies to the attacks are given obscurity, and the critic returns to the attack on the same ground. I ask, is this fair play? I ask, is it patriotic to attempt to stir up in this great service dissatisfaction and want of confidence in administration for purely political or personal reasons?"

Lord Beatty says that the task of the Sea Lords during the last few years has at periods been carried through with personal feelings of bitter regret. It has been their duty to reduce the fleet from "a magnificent and incomparable force to the modest dimensions at which it now stands." It has had to deprive of their professional livelihood thousands of zealous, highly efficient and loyal officers and men. That duty has been a painful one, but it has been made easier by the unquestioning loyalty and resignation with which the blow has been accepted by individuals. He says all honor is due to those officers and men for the example they have set of subjugating their personal claims to public interest.

THE SPEED OF THE STARS

Runaway stars and new variable stars that periodically become bright and then faint are being discovered by Prof. Frank E. Ross, of the Yerkes Observatory, as a result of the study of photographic plates in the observatory's files.

Various fields of stars, largely in the Milky Way, were photographed by Prof. E. E. Barnard, who used the Luce photographic telescope. This instrument is a camera with several lenses, the largest ten inches in diameter, and it is mounted so as to follow the stars in their apparent daily motion across the skies. Thus these photographs show the sky as it appeared about two decades ago. To discover what has happened in the interval Prof. Ross is comparing them with similar photographs which he is making of the same regions through the Bruce telescope.

To compare two pictures each showing thousands of tiny dots representing stars, all but half a dozen of which are precisely the same, and to locate the ones that have moved or otherwise in the interval, would seem like a hopelessly complicated task, but the use of an ingenious instrument known as the blink microscope makes it relatively easy. This consists of what might be called a double periscope. One photographic plate is placed at each end. By oscillating a small lever, the observer can see first one and then the other in as rapid succession as he desires.

The stars are the same on each plate undergo no change in appearance but if one has moved, between the two exposures, it seems to dance to and fro as the lever is moved. If a star has varied in light, the image dot seems to grow larger and smaller, while if a new star has burst out, its image will appear and disappear.

So far Professor Ross has examined twenty-five pairs of plates in this way and has found more than 160 rapidly moving, or "proper motion stars," and forty variables, that were not known before. Some of the proper motion stars are moving faster than two seconds of arc a year, which in about 900 years would take them over a distance equal to the moon's apparent diameter in the sky.

This may not seem very rapid, but the most rapid star in the sky known to astronomers, which was also discovered by Prof. Barnard, is only moving about five times this speed. And of the countless legions of stars only about 200 have been known up to the present that move faster than one second of arc a year.

But these plates only measure across

the sky, and if a star happens to be moving directly to or from the earth its motion will not be apparent. Such motion, called radial velocity, may be detected by analyzing the star's light in a spectroscopic, for the light waves are crowded together from an approaching star, and spread out if it is receding. A similar effect makes a fire engine bell, for example, seem shriller when coming toward one than when going away.

For three nights a week, when whether permits, the great 40-inch refracting telescope at Yerkes, the largest of its kind in the world, is used to make these spectrum photographs. This work was begun by Prof. Edwin B. Frost, director of the observatory, and is now being carried on by Prof. Barrett and Dr. Otto Struve. Dr. Struve is a young Russian astronomer, and belongs to the third generation of a family of astronomers that includes some of the best known names in the history of the science.

Southern Hospitality—A sign is now being built by the bureau fifty-five foot by three and one-half foot, inscribed, Charlestown Welcomes You to be hung from the steel girders inside the gates at the union station.—Charleston, S.C., News and Courier.

WRIGLEY'S

AFTER EVERY MEAL affords benefit as well as pleasure.

Healthful exercise for the teeth and a spur to digestion. A long-lasting refreshment, soothing to nerves and stomach.

The World Famous Sweetmeat, untouchable by hands, full of flavor.



WHAT IS IT?

It's as big as eight elephants and walks on its hind legs and tail like a kangaroo. Watch for it at the Orpheum soon.



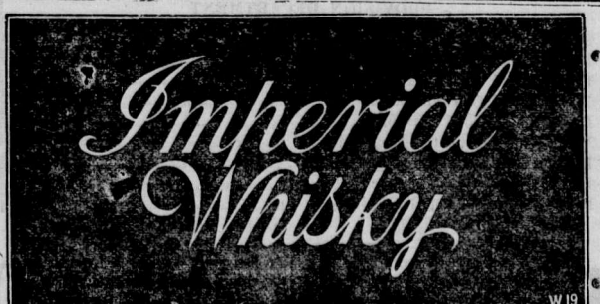
"GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT"

Notice of Application for Beer Licence.

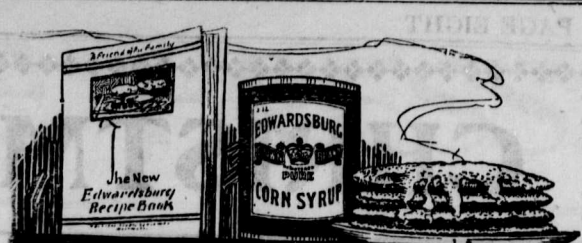
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of January, 1926, the undersigned intends to apply to the Liquor Control Board for a Licence in respect of Premises, being part of the building known as the Great Northern Hotel, situate on Lots 2 and 3, Block 15, on the North side of Northern Avenue, in the Town of Natal, in the District of Kootenay, Map No. 792, for the sale of beer by the glass or by the open bottle for consumption on the premises.

Dated this 14th December, 1926.
Eva Pelech
Dmytro Woliansky
Applicants.

D18-4t



This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.



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Fernie Electoral District

Notice regarding closing portion of Armstrong Street, Michel Townsite

NOTICE is hereby given, that, under authority conferred by Section 11 of the "Highway Act," Chapter 103 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924" it is the intention of the undersigned, after thirty days from date, to discontinue and close the portion of Armstrong Street between Blocks 1 and 3, Michel Townsite, Lot 4589, Group 1, Kootenay District.

W. H. Sutherland
Minister of Public Works

Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
24 Nov., 1925.

D3-5t

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-emption 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 to any Government Agent.

Records will be granted 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-emption 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-emption 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 \$1 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 or timber land, not exceeding 40 acres may be purchased or leased, the conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES
Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 1 acre, 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 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 travelers, up to the head.

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