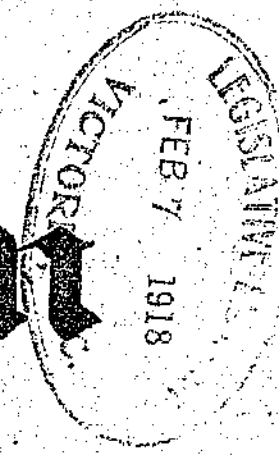


The Sun

and
Kettle Valley Orchardist



17TH YEAR—No 14

GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

\$1.00 PER YEAR

ASKS FOR CITY ESTIMATES EARLY

A Slight Increase in Water Rates Recommended by Committee

Mayor Acres and Ald. Harkness McArdle, McCallum, McCabe, McDonald and Schnitter were present at the regular bi-weekly meeting of the city council on Monday evening.

The poundkeeper's report for 1917 showed that 39 cattle and 36 horses had been impounded during the year. A few lawns and gardens had been damaged by stock running at large. The report was accepted.

Chairman McCallum, of the finance committee, urged the various committees to prepare their estimates for the current year as soon as possible—in time for the next for the next meeting, if this could be done—and to eliminate all unnecessary expenses.

The water and light committee recommended:

1. That the water rates be \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.25 per month, with a discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment, making the net rates \$1.35, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

2. That the water on meters be 20c per 1000 gallons, and that meters be installed where deemed advisable by the committee.

3. That a meter rental of 15c per month be charged on all electric heating and light meters.

4. That an automatic switch and check valve be purchased and installed at the pump station as soon as possible.

5. That a power meter be installed at the pump station.

6. That the electrician be empowered to take orders for electric cooking and heating appliances and install same, the appliances to be furnished at cost by the city, but no irons or toasters or other small appliances to be handled by the city.

7. That the city clerk write the Canadian Pacific Railway company informing it of the increase in the price of electricity furnished the city, and requesting the company to meet the same.

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 were approved temporarily, until a bylaw is brought in covering the subjects. Action on the 5th and 6th clauses was deferred until the next meeting, and the 7th recommendation was approved.

While the 6th paragraph was under discussion, Ald. Schnitter expressed himself as being opposed to the city entering into competition with the local hardware merchants for the sale of electric heating and cooking stoves. The chairman of the water and light committee, and the other aldermen who favored the clause, maintained that the object in selling the stoves at cost was to get them into general use in order to sell more power.

The mayor suggested that the matter of the increased cost for electric power be referred to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

On motion of Ald. McDonald and McCabe, the suggestion was approved. The water and light committee was also instructed to draft a contract with the South Kootenay Power company.

The chairman of the health and relief committee drew the attention of the council to the recommendation of the food controller regarding the desirability of permitting citizens to keep pigs inside city limits during the duration of the war. The matter was discussed, the members of the council apparently favoring the proposition, under proper restrictions. The question was referred to the health and relief committee, with instructions to draft rules and regulations governing the keeping of pigs in the city.

Ald. McArdle reported that a supply of coal had been purchased for the city hall.

Mayor Acres reported that the equipment at the isolation hospital had been fumigated, and he suggested that the same be stored in the old West end school house.

The application for the rebate of the water and light rates due on the Lake property was referred to the water and light committee.

Ald. Harkness gave notice that at the next meeting he would ask leave to introduce bylaws amending the electric light rates bylaw and the water rates bylaw.

Is America Saving?

On all sides one hears talk of household economy, and thrift in every aspect of our daily life. It is interesting to learn just what is being accomplished along these lines, and an article by Lucy Oppen in the February Good Housekeeping is particularly illuminating. She says:

"The first factor which would lead us to expect an increase is the fact that home gardens, the increased use of perishable foodstuffs, and the increased amount of home canning contributed very materially to the kitchen refuse of 1917. The second factor, which would lead us to expect an increase instead of a decrease this year, is the fact that in practically every butcher shop in the country, the scraps of fat and bones, which were formerly thrown under the counter to be sold to rendering companies, are now pushed off to the customer. Figures from the rendering companies which used to buy these scraps show that the housewife is now doing her own rendering.

"Under these conditions, the report that the quantity of garbage collected during the first nine months of 1917 in eighty-one cities showed a decrease of 12 to 15 per cent over the collections of 1916 is nothing short of marvellous. Translated, this means that the housekeeper who used to put seven to eight pounds of material into her garbage pail every week has not added a pound or two as might be expected, on account of her larger use of perishable foodstuffs and butcher's scraps. Instead she has actually withheld one pound out of every seven or eight which used to go into the can, and has exercised her culinary skill to put it into the soup kettle or baking-pan."

An organ and pianoforte recital will be given at the Methodist church on Sunday evening from 7 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. by George Brean.

LOCAL MINES AND PROSPECTS

Resident Engineer Reports on Properties in This District

Philip B. Freeland, resident mining engineer, with headquarters in this city, has made the following preliminary report of the progress of mining development in the Grand Forks mining division during 1917 to the provincial department of mines. The report is included in Bulletin No. 1, 1918, Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production for 1917, which has just been published by the department.

The greatest activity in mining development in this division for 1917 was shown up the Granby river (North fork of Kettle river), prospects which have lain idle for a great many years having received the attention of their owners and some of the old workings cleaned out and samples taken. The Union mine has shipped approximately 690 tons (dry) to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

The Original, also up the Granby river, has shipped some 38 tons.

The owners of the Maple Leaf claims, adjoining the Union on the north side, have stripped off an area on the surface about 200 feet wide, from which a small amount of native copper intermingled with the country rock was found. On driving a tunnel about twenty feet into the formation the native copper has disappeared, giving place to sulphides. The owners have purchased a second hand 50-ton furnace and intend to smelt their own ores, thereby saving transportation one way.

The Inland Mining company has done a small amount of development work on the Berlin claim, four miles east of Paulson, and have shipped one carload of high-grade silver and gold ore to the Grand Forks smelter.

The Molly Gibson mine was leased by the company to two Swedes, who threw up their contract after a few weeks' work.

The lime quarries at Effe have been shipping fairly regularly to the Trail smelter for a flux, no estimate of the tonnage having been received up to date.

Waterloo Claim, Lightning Peak.—This claim is being developed under difficulties owing to a lack of transportation. A few hundred pounds of high-grade silver ore has been packed out on horses to Edgewood, on the Arrow lakes, a distance of approximately thirty miles over the trail.

West Fork.—This claim has also shipped a few hundred pounds of fairly high-grade silver-lead ore over the same trail as the Waterloo.

B. C.—This old property has been leased by the Canada Copper Corporation, of Greenwood, to A. Luciani, of Phoenix. About 609 tons of second grade copper ore has been shipped.

Oro Denno.—This mine has shipped about 243 tons of low-grade ore carrying gold, silver, and copper values.

Emma.—About 36,102 tons of ore has been mined and shipped from this mine to the Trail smelter. This ore carries gold, silver, and copper values, and also a fairly high percentage of iron. The mine is not in operation at this date, December 12th, owing to the strike at Trail.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAILROADS

The railroads have only themselves to thank for the loss of private ownership; this is the conclusion of Bradford Merrill, after careful study of the records, which he makes public in the article, "Railroads Themselves Prove—" in the February number of Hearst's Magazine. Public ownership has become necessary because the public has been systematically and for many years deceived and cheated out of its just dues. High finances sometimes seems too complicated to be readily understood, but Mr. Merrill brings out with a clearness which can not be withstood the sensational story of the rise of the New York Central lines to power, and the means which were taken to get every possible concession from the state, while seeing that the public never got the benefit of their success. The story reads like a novel of Big Business, or, with a change of details, like the depredations of the robber barons of the middle ages who held the highways and exacted toll from every one who passed. How money was borrowed from the state and never repaid, how railroads which never existed off of paper were capitalized at large figures, how surplus profits were turned into this over-capitalization, and how, after all this, the railroads have put up a cry of a need for increase in rates which would put a burden of \$400,000,000 on the nation's cost of living, is a startling revelation which the public has been sorely needing, and which clearly explains the reason why the railroads have forfeited their right to the unquestioning trust of the public to whom they acknowledge no obligations. This question of government ownership is one of the most important in our present domestic affairs, and it is one which no one, after reading Mr. Merrill's article in Hearst's for February, can fail to understand.

The Queen's Mistake

To a hospital for wounded soldiers the queen of England recently sent an exceptionally beautiful bouquet that had been presented to her. The inmates received the gift with much pleasure, and to show their appreciation of her majesty's kindness, and to prove that the flowers had arrived safely, they commissioned one of their number to stand at the gate the following morning when the queen passed.

The result was a tremendous surprise. Queen Mary, seated in her car, saw the soldier standing at the gate, bouquet in hand, and assuming that he wished to present it to her, she had the car stopped. As the soldier exhibited the bouquet, the queen took it in her hand, remarked upon its beauty, calmly appropriated it, and gave orders for the car to go on.

The soldier stared in amazement. Then, recovering his speech, he said, "Well, she's pinched 'em!"

PTE. ROOKE WINS MILITARY MEDAL

Son of Well Known Fruit Rancher Wins Honors on Battlefield

Pte. T. G. Rooke, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rooke, of this city, has, according to recent advices received here from England, been awarded the military medal for conspicuous services in a recent battle in Flanders, in which the Canadian troops fully upheld the laurels won by their compatriots during the early stages of the war. In the action in which he distinguished himself, Pte. Rooke received shrapnel wounds in his left arm which are reported to be of a serious nature. He is now in a hospital in England.

RANCHERS WILL BE "AT HOME"

A general invitation is extended to ranchers, their wives, their friends, and their cousins and their aunts to attend an "at home" to be held in the Davis hall on Wednesday evening, February 6, under the auspices of the Grand Forks Farmers' Institute. A good musical program has been arranged, and cards and refreshments will also contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion. The committee will be pleased to receive baskets at the hall.

ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Holy Trinity church was held last Friday. There was a large attendance of the congregation to hear the reports of the different departments of the church. Rev. P. C. Hayman presided over the gathering. The financial report of the church, read by the people's warden, showed that much work had been accomplished during the year. Mrs. W. K. C. Manly read the report of the Woman's Auxiliary, which now has a surplus in the bank. Rev. Hayman reported on behalf of the Sunday school, the attendance having been most satisfactory. The finances of the school also made a good showing. The election of officers resulted as follows: People's warden, Geo. Stanfield; rector's warden, H. J. Marks; church committee, F. R. S. Barlee, Jeff Davis, C. C. Heaven, C. A. S. Atwood, H. L. Mackenzie, F. O. Trout, Geo. Armon, Rev. St. Geo. Smythe and J. D. Campbell; vestry clerk, J. T. Simmons; auditors, G. A. Spink and Jeff Davis. H. L. Mackenzie and Jeff Davis were elected delegates to the synod, and Messrs. Atwood and Heaven alternates. The several departments were tendered a vote of thanks for the work accomplished during the year just closed.

The pastor will conduct the services at the Methodist church on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

The remark is frequently made that the city of Grand Forks is making too big a profit out of its electric lighting plant, and that it should throw in the meters to consumers as good measure. This point is not well taken, and the remark is usually made by persons who are not conversant with the city's finances. In going over some figures with the city clerk the other day, it was demonstrated to The Sun man that the lighting system, instead of having been a big revenue producer during the past few years, actually showed a deficit when depreciation of plant and interest on the investment was charged against it. But at the present moment it is not our intention to deal the system as whole. The council proposes to levy a rental of 15 cents per month for electric light meters, and it is in connection with this phase of the question that we wish to submit a few figures. The meters cost, f.o. b. Vancouver, \$10.35; there is a government inspection fee (good for five years) of 60 cents, and the express charge from Vancouver to Grand Forks is \$1.00, making the total cost of each meter laid down in this city \$11.95. Add to this \$1.00 for installation, including wire loop from the pole, and we have an actual cash outlay by the city of \$12.95. Interest on the investment for five years at 7 per cent, \$4.55; cost of government inspections at end of five years 90 cents, brings the actual cost of each meter at the end of five years to \$18.40, and this sum allows nothing for depreciation of the meter. The maintenance costs of the meter per year are: Inspection fees, 30 cents; depreciation and repairs, 50 cent; interest on investment, 90 cents, making a total of \$1.70 per year. The meter rent, at 15 cents per month, amounts to \$1.80 per year, giving the city a yearly profit of but 10 cents per meter. In view of these facts, it is not likely that the ratepayers will offer any serious objections to the proposed meter rental price, as long as the council observes due economy in the expenditure of the city's funds.

The increase in the price of power charged the city by the South Kootenay power company will amount to \$3000 per year. The increase the council proposes to meet by raising the water rates so that they will bring in \$2000 per year more than they have heretofore, and by decreasing the general expenditures of the city \$1000. The proposed rates are \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.25. With the 10 per cent discount they are reduced to \$1.35, \$1.75 and \$2. This makes Grand Forks' lowest rate \$16.20 per year. This price is not exorbitant when compared with other cities. Trail, with a gravity system, pays \$18 for dwellings and \$13 for baths; Phoenix, pumping system, \$16.20 per dwelling; Rossland, gravity, \$24 per dwelling, \$12 bath; Revelstoke, gravity, \$18 per dwelling, \$3 bath; Salmon Arm, gravity, \$18 per dwelling; Merritt, pumping, \$18 per dwelling; Michel, gravity, \$18 per dwelling; Kamloops, pumping, \$18 per dwelling and upward; Greenwood, gravity, \$12 to \$18 per dwelling, \$6 bath; Fernie, gravity, \$18 and upward per dwelling, \$9 bath; Cranbrook, gravity, \$18 per dwelling, \$9 bath; Arrowhead, gravity, \$24 per dwelling; Chilliwack, gravity, \$12 per dwelling. The Grand Forks waterworks department has been a losing proposition for

several years past, but the proposed rates, which can by no means be considered burdensome, should at least enable it to pay its own way.

The food situation in the allied countries of western Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war. Information has been received by the food controller which shows that the utmost effort must be made to increase spring acreage and to secure a much larger production of bread grains in 1918 than was done in 1918. Mr. Hoover has already pointed out that if ships have to be sent to more distant countries to carry food stuff to Europe, fewer ships will be available to carry soldiers and supplies from this continent, with the result that the continued participation of Canada and the United States in the war will be greatly hampered. The situation has been thoroughly canvassed, and among those who have studied it there is unanimous agreement that the only solution of the food problem is greater production in North America. In this connection it is especially important that the spring acreage sown in bread grains should be as large as it can possibly be made. Every person who can possibly produce food must do so, no matter how small his or her contribution may be. Those who can not produce food, can at least conserve it. The utmost economy is imperative. The situation today is critical and the world is rapidly approaching that condition when price will not be the most important question, but when even the people of Canada may be glad to eat any food which they can obtain. The successful prosecution of the war by the allies will depend to a very large degree upon the extent of the food production and food conservation this year by the people of North America. Baron Rhondda in a recent message says: "The food position in this country and, I understand, in France also, can without exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. I am now unable to avoid compulsory regulation. I fear it will have to come, with long queries of people awaiting in the severe weather, in practically every town in England, for the daily necessities of life."

A paragraph for the nearsighted. One of the most competent experts in ophthalmology calls attention to the fact that those nearsighted persons who take off their glasses to read or to do any near work thereby increase the convexity of the eye lens, which is the cause of nearsightedness, and thus gradually create a need for glasses of greater power. He advises them to wear their glasses all the time, and to use them both for near and for distant work.

The world has known that John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," was himself a man without a home, but few people have understood how completely alone in the world he was. Only a few months ago, sixty-four years after his death, was the United States government able to find a collateral heir to whom it could pay the \$205 that was due him from his salary as consul at Tunis, the post that he occupied when he died.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets. In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

The Sun, at \$1.00 per year, gives its readers three times more reading matter than any other Boundary paper. This fact accounts for the rapid increase in our circulation.

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French Comments on American Soldiers

When the American troops first marched through the streets of Paris, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, there were many comments made upon their appearance. A great many times the French said, "Oh, ils sont fameux!"—"They're fine!" And several times came the comment, "How tall and thin they are!" Once or twice, with a hearty emphasis, almost of admiration, "Heavens, how ugly they are!" and I didn't realize until I saw them there together how the Lincoln type of powerful, rawboned, sincere ugliness has persisted in many Americans.

One working woman kept saying, "It makes me want to cry when I see their flag here," and an old man said, "I hope there is a German spy on every street corner." Another woman, jumping up and down in excitement, exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad I am going to see them! I never saw an American in my life."

But the pleasantest remark of all was passed by a middle aged woman who said, after she had seen the United States soldiers, "Every time I see the American flag it makes me think, 'No, the Germans were wrong. Ideals are the real things there are.'"

If Your Boy Goes to the Front

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

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Wellington's Coolness

A story is told that shows the Duke of Wellington's characteristic coolness in battle. Even in the hottest engagements he sometimes found time to make humorous observations, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. This was the case when the British were storming Badajoz.

The general rode up while the balls were falling thickly and, observing an artilleryman who was particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered, "Taylor."

"A very good name, too," remarked Wellington. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breaches in the wall!"

At this sally the men forgot the danger. A burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

A Rude Princess

An anecdote from the anonymous book, Russian Court Memories, concerns the ex-czar's daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana. One windy day when the two little girls were driving through the streets of Petrograd a crowd of people recognized the imperial equipage, and the grand duchesses, holding on their hats with both hands, bowed right and left, as they had been taught to do, in answer to the salutes they received.

At first the Grand Duchess Tatiana was amused, and she bowed and laughed and looked delighted; but after a while she grew tired and looked cross, bobbing her head like a Chinese mandarin, until at last she gave it up, dropped her hands and put out her tongue at the bowing crowd.

This childish outbreak was received with a roar of laughter and the exclamation, "Just like our own children!"

Why We Are All Afraid

Nearly every one of us has some peculiar fear—something which continually grips us and keeps us in dread. Some fear thunderstorms, some are afraid to meet people—there are a hundred and one other phases.

It is possible to banish these fears by a process now known as psycho-analysis. This is rather a fearful name in itself. But H. Addington Bruce in the February Harper's Bazar, shows that psycho-analysis is nothing but a common sense way of ridding people of their fears.

A Pair of Snuffers

A gentleman who was passing his holiday in the Scottish Highlands

was enraged one night in writing a letter in a humble abode where he had obtained accommodation. The guttering candles annoyed him, and he called out:

"Mrs. McPherson, can you get me a pair of snuffers?"

"A pair o' snuffers?" repeated Mrs. McPherson, somewhat bewildered.

"Weel, I'll dae my best." In a few minutes there was a commotion outside. Two stalwart figures shuffled in, followed by Mrs. McPherson.

"This is Donald McDougall," she said, "and this is Dougal McDonald. I dinna ken what ye want wi' them; but I'm thinkin' the twa o' them tak' mair snuff than any ither twa in the parish."

No Reason Why He Should

A man from the north of England was spending a few days in London with a friend and, after a busy morning of sight-seeing, the Londoner took him to a large restaurant at noon, thinking that lunching there would be a novel experience for the countryman. The visitor appeared to enjoy the luncheon, but he kept looking anxiously toward the door.

"What are you watching?" asked his friend.

"Well," was the quiet reply, "Aa's keeping an eye on ma topcoat."

"Oh, don't bother about that," said the other. "You don't see me watching mine."

"No," observed the visitor, "thoo has no coal to watch. It's ten minutes sin thine went."

An organ and pianoforte recital will be given at the Methodist church on Sunday evening from 7 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. by George Brean.



PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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Women ought to have part time jobs, according to a college professor; devoting the rest of their time to raising families. A good, practical suggestion. Caring for a family occupies not more than, say, fifteen hours of a woman's day. She could get a part-time job for some of the hours she now devotes foolishly to sleep.—Puck.

People who go through the world in the quest of happiness lose sight of the fact that happiness may be homemade.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

"The Canadians in France," A Great War Map

Canadian homes will no longer have difficulty in following the Canadian troops in France. There has just been issued a map of the European war area that clearly shows every point of interest that has been mentioned in dispatches since the Canadian forces first landed in France. It has been made especially for the great Canadian weekly, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, and is a credit indeed to Canadian enterprise. It is a marvel of detail and yet not crowded. It is in four colors and about 24x34 feet and folded into a very neat cover, about 5x10 inches. The map is surrounded by a border of the regimental badges and coat of arms of nearly every battalion that left Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver. Every important point can be recognized at once. That portion of the map covering France is in a soft color with names of towns and battle scenes in black, easily recognizable. The map is endorsed by returned military experts as most complete and accurate in detail. The map could not be produced, except in such large quantities as The Family Herald will use, at less than two dollars a copy, yet it can be had absolutely free with The Family Herald.

The publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star for several months back have been fighting hard against the necessity of increasing their subscription rates, but eventually had to come to it like most other papers. The increase, however, is a mere trifle—twenty five cents a year, making their new rate \$1.25—and with the year's subscription they will include a copy of this great war map free of charge. This is certainly a generous offer, and one that Canadians will appreciate. Many expected a much larger increase in the subscription price of The Family Herald, and are surprised at the small extra amount charged.

The enormous circulation of The Family Herald and Weekly Star should be still greater when this offer becomes known.

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"Pape's Diapepsin" neutralizes excessive acid in stomach, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn and distress at once.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress, due to acidity, will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach sweetener in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach distress at once by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by fermentation due to excessive acids in stomach.

You can not reach The Sun's numerous readers except through the columns of The Sun.

IT'S THE STEADY ADVERTISING THAT BRINGS THE STEADY TRADE TO YOU

Isn't the news of your store something like the news of the whole city?

There is news every week in Grand Forks—some weeks more than others—but every week there is news.

Isn't there news in your store every week? Isn't there something to advertise?

Your customers are shopping every week. Aren't you losing many of them the weeks you do not advertise?

It's the steady trade that counts with a store—it's the steady advertising that brings the steady trade.

RESOLVE—To use news paper space regularly, and be sure it is in The Grand Forks Sun.

Grand Forks Sun Readers Want to Hear From You Every Week

