

The Grand Forks Sun

and Kettle Valley Orchardist

17TH YEAR—No 38

GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

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EVIL DAYS FOR THE LOAFERS

Should Be No Mercy for Tramps and Poolroom Sports in Canada

The loafers and merely nominal workers of the North American continent have fallen upon evil days. Both in Canada and the United States the law has now set its face severely against them. On July 1 the United States federal order, as drawn up by Provost Marshal Enoch Crowder, went in effect. All men of draft age, that is, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, have now to be engaged in some productive employment or get into the army. This federal order is being re-enforced by anti-loafing laws enacted by the state legislatures.

The provost marshal has defined productive and non-productive occupations, and there is no escape for those who can not be classed among the productive workers if they are of draft age. Non-productive occupations in the United States are defined as follows:

First—Persons engaged in the serving of food or drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

Second—Passenger elevator operators, attendants, doormen, footmen, carriage openers and other attendants in clubs, hotels, stores, opera houses, office buildings and bath houses.

Third—Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in connection with games, sports and amusements, except actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas and theatrical performers.

Fourth—Persons employed in domestic service.

Fifth—Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

If a man of draft age registered in due course and waiting his selection for the draft be not employed in productive occupation, or if he be idle partially or completely, he must hold himself on immediate call for the army. The regulation is applicable to idle registrants, to gamblers of all descriptions and employees of race tracks and bucket shops, to fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and people of such vocations. If the board of appeal so judge, idlers may have their deferred classification withdrawn and their names will be reported to the adjutant general of the state for military service. The only excuses for idleness and non-productive employment on the part of a man of military age are set down as sickness, reasonable vacation, lack of reasonable opportunity for employment, temporary absences from regular employment, not to exceed one week, unless such are habitual and frequent or domestic circumstances involving hardship to dependants if a change of employment were ordered, or where such change would necessitate night work on the part of women under unsuitable conditions.

In the state of New York the

sheriffs, state police, district attorneys, magistrates, other officers of the law, and the state industrial commission, under the state anti loafing legislation, are combined to enforce the federal order and assign men where necessary to jobs of a productive character. It is estimated that 1,000,000 will change their employment as the result of this order of Gen. Enoch Crowder. It is pointed out, however, that no man should give up his present employment, even though of the non-productive class, until he has either procured work at an essential industry or such work as has been procured for him, as it is recognized that a man employed at non-essential work is better than a man not employed at all.

Canada's anti-loafing law has been in operation since early in April, and every male person over sixteen and under sixty years of age, unless a bona fide student, or physically unfit, or personally unable to find employment, must be engaged in some useful occupation.

In Canada the most essential industry at the present time is agricultural. Food production is a necessity of the summer of 1918, and the saving of the harvest is the necessity of the present moment. More than 65,000 able bodied men, in addition to the men already employed on the land, such as the Soldiers of the Soil and the boys and women of other organizations, will be needed to save the crops this season. There is no room for loafers; no time for idlers, and there should be no mercy for tramps and mere poolroom sports.

Allies Have Started Drive

Franco-Americans Take Twenty Towns in Dash on Twenty-eight Mile Front

With the American Army in France, July 18.—The American troops up to noon, just south of Soissons, had captured 4000 prisoners. Fifty cannon had been counted and thousands of machine guns.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores.

The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense and included some airplanes, which the enemy was unable to move, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep through. Many prisoners and many guns still remain to be counted.

The American troops had carried all before them by late in the afternoon, and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staff tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans had this morning.

Great lumbering tanks rolled along in front of the dense mass of the victorious troops, who let nothing them in their push ahead. They not only reached their objectives, but passed them. The battle still continues.

CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR

Lloyd George Declares It Will Live Until Rockies Roll Into the Sea

LONDON, July 14.—In the course of his speech at the dinner to the Canadian newspaper men last night, Premier Lloyd George said: "I welcome you on behalf of the government because you are representatives first of all of a very great country. I never realized until I went to Canada how great a country it was. There was nothing more deceptive than the map. It seemed to be so small, but when I arrived there I realized what a gigantic country it was, not merely because it was a country whose shores were lapped by three great oceans, but because it was a country of infinite resources and possibilities. I confess that had I not seen the country I could not have said this.

"It gave me a glimpse of the immense future before the country, with its infinite variety of resources and weather. (Laughter.) I got there in September, I remember. I got as far as Edmonton, because there was a blizzard sometime in December. (Laughter.)

"But that it was a climate to produce a great and vigorous race I realized and then felt instinctly that Canada would one day play a very great part in the history of the world. I did not realize how soon that time would come. It has come and sooner than any of us expected.

"I won't say that it was the beginning of Canada's history, because you had history before, but it is the first time you have been projected on the canvas of the world. I remember the beginning well. I remember we were trying to get up an army in order to fight what we believed was a battle of international right and liberty, because, believe me, on my conscience, we had no other thought when we entered this war. (Cheers.)

"Where should we turn first for help but to our own people. They saw we were hard pressed and that our armies were being driven back by overwhelming forces.

"We looked to the west to Canada. There was no need to say come and help.

"Canada sent a wonderful offer, even before war was declared. They sent in six months a whole division, and that division in nine months was covered with undying glory.

"Believe me, that was the beginning of the world history of Canada. It was a thrilling deed, that story of your first division.

"I remember sitting in the war cabinet and the news coming that the Germans had attacked with poison gas. We thought that was outside the possibilities of even German warfare.

"The next thing we heard was the story of the first Canadian division, how they restored the situation.

"This is the great event of your history. It will go down forever. Its pictures, its accounts and its descriptions will live forever, until the Rocky mountains roll into the sea. It was the great event in the history of the war, because it was the second time

the Germans were thwarted in efforts to secure ports which, if they had succeeded in securing, would have turned the whole current of the war.

"Therefore we owe a debt of gratitude for the part you took in that operation. It was not merely its effect on the country, it was the effect on Europe. It was exactly as if a sturdy young nation for the first time had leapt into world dominion.

"Since then Canada has played a great part in the war. That game first division was followed by a second, the second by a third and the third by a fourth division. I do not mind telling you we were full of anxiety. We knew perfectly well how the German legions were equipped and preparing, but I will tell you this, I only just left the commander in chief of the British forces a short time ago. He was telling me of the gigantic preparations going on behind the lines. (Cheers.)

"That is part of your national pride. It is part of ours. You help not only in the fighting line, but in the most gigantic production of the war.

"I was amazed to hear today a remarkable statement made by the minister of munitions, if I may give away one secret. He gave an account of munition production in Canada. Premier Borden was there. He told us Canada, since the beginning of the war, had manufactured—how many shells do you imagine? Fifty-five million and 45,000,000 cartridge cases.

"Before the war I do not think she turned out many, nor did we. It is to the enterprise and energy of Canada and the organizing ability of those in Canada that we have been able to do this."

Demigods of the Air

The ordeals that the "chasing pilots" attached to the aviation corps of the British forces at the front have to undergo before they are considered as proficient in their perilous work are sufficiently trying to test the nerve of the bravest flyer. As an army correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger puts it, the candidate who passes the required course of aerial gymnastics must either be all nerve or possess no nerves at all.

At this school, he says, you will see an aeroplane, thousands of feet aloft, suddenly fling its nose up and begin to climb vertically, as if the pilot intended to loop the loop. Suddenly it pauses, and remains for perhaps a full minute poised perpendicularly on its tail. Then, with the engine switched off, it falls helplessly, tail first, spinning giddily round and round in a way that resembles the helpless flutter of a falling leaf. Then suddenly the engine roars again, the twisting, fluttering, dead thing becomes instinct with life, rights itself unajestically on flashing pinions, swoops down in swift and headlong course, mounts the wind and soars up and up, as light and graceful as any bird.

Other nerve shattering things they do, these soaring young demigods of the air—feats that seem nothing short of miraculous to the earth-bound ones who stand gazing upward in awe.

Nearly all the fall wheat in the valley has been harvested during the present week. There is no use concealing the fact that the June drouth decreased the prospective yield about 50 per cent.

The weather has been perfect during the past week for ripening all varieties of tropical fruits.

PROCESS FOR POTATO FLOUR

Mills Require But a Few Hundred Dollars Working Capital

Canada has been called the granary of the empire, but no one seem to have thought of giving her the appellation, "the cellar of the empire." And yet the potato cellar may be made a very real counterpart of the granary. Owing to the great development of the war garden idea, thousands of people are growing potatoes who, before the war, relied entirely on supplies from the farms. There is thus every reason to suppose that potatoes will be much more plentiful this year than ever before.

Why not convert as large a proportion as possible into potato flour? Potato flour mills require but a few hundred dollars of working capital; the machinery required is of the simplest and the resulting product is a wholesome, nourishing food. Potato flour has been used extensively in Britain, especially during the past year. A mill in the state of Washington produces 25 to 30 barrels a day and sold its product during the month of April for \$21 a barrel. Certain starch companies in Canada are also making it, but the business is capable of very considerable expansion. According to Mr. Meeker, an American potato flour manufacturer of long experience, a ton of potatoes will produce 500 pounds of flour. The process he describes is a simple one.

"First, the potatoes are washed clean and then sliced with the peeling on and dropped immediately into water to rinse them and to prevent discoloration. Then, as soon as practicable, they are either parboiled or steamed for eight or ten minutes, when the starch will be cooked and the slices will become transparent. The cooked slices are then transferred to a drier and, for the first few hours, are subjected to a current of hot air not hotter than 120 deg. F., after which the temperature is gradually increased to 170 deg., but no hotter. The drying process is continued until the slices are brittle, though it is immaterial if a few here and there are not thoroughly dried. They are then taken from the kiln and placed in piles in a room where they can be well stirred at intervals for three or four days, after which they may be ground into flour.

"A revolving washer—a long box partially submerged in water and capable of washing a ton of potatoes an hour—can be built cheaply. An ordinary root cutter costing about \$30 will answer for slicing the potatoes, but it is probable that a more desirable machine might be found on the market. The average mill will cost from \$150 to \$225 and up, but at present can not be obtained on short notice."

Locally grown sweet cherries and raspberries are selling in the Grand Forks market at about \$2.75 per crate.

Dr. G. W. Averill left for Seattle on Monday to attend the dentists' convention.

The Grand Forks Sun
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

The Germans' fifth and most ambitious drive has apparently ended in inglorious defeat. At last accounts the French and American troops had the Hun on the run in the direction of the Rhine. There is not likely to be another German drive on the western front. Hereafter the allies will do the driving.

A London critic gives as one of the chief causes of the failure of the fifth drive the great improvement in the allies' intelligence work since the previous enemy effort. This is due largely to the steadily growing aerial superiority, rendering even partial surprise impossible. Even if the offensive had been merely checked instead of definitely held, it would still have been considered a defeat, because despite the most lengthy and most elaborate preparations none of their objectives were achieved by the Germans. It is now realized this was intended for the greatest offensive yet launched.

A few months ago there was an agitation among the ranchers of this valley for the establishment of a potato flour mill at this point, and resolutions were adopted asking the Canada food board to encourage, or assist, such an industry. This week we print an article on this subject. The article was prepared by the Canada Conservation Commission, and the figures given in it may therefore be relied on as being reasonably accurate. It will be noticed that the capital required to establish a potato flour mill is not very high; in fact, we believe almost any rancher in the valley could finance such an industry. But if it would be too much of a financial strain for one man, two or three men could cooperate in the undertaking. If there is a partial failure of the wheat crop this year, we believe that a potato flour mill would be a paying investment from the start, because the potato crop promises to be unusually large this year. The cannery building would make a splendid housing for the mill, and all that would be required to start the industry would be a few hundred dollars for machinery.

Some husbands who are supported by their families often talk a great deal about the responsibilities of the married man.

It is good to take off your hat to the flag, and better still to take off your coat for it.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT FLOUR

Canada's new wheat crop will not reach the consuming public as flour for three months at least, and in the meantime this country will be very short of flour. We have—as has also the United States—shipped as much wheat as possible to the allies, giving them a considerable share of our own normal supply to help carry them over until the new harvest has come onto the market and the corner has been turned. The use of substitutes, therefore, becomes an imperative necessity in this country, and our people should familiarize themselves with the methods successfully used in baking these substitute flours. On the 1st of July the Canada food board order became effective

requiring all public bakeries, and private households also, to use 10 per cent substitute flour. On the 15th of July this percentage was increased to 20 per cent in all of Canada east of Port Arthur. The question then arose in each housekeeper's mind, what are substitutes for wheat flour, where can they be had, and how are they to be used? Substitutes, as defined by the new law, include bran, shorts, corn flour, corn meal, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oat meal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, tapioca flour, rye flour and rye meal. Potatoes are also classed as a substitute for wheat flour, in proportion of four pounds of potatoes to one pound of other substitutes mentioned on account of the higher percentage of water in potatoes. A large number of millers are ready with these different flours, and as soon as the public demand calls for them they will be distributed throughout the trade, and are now procurable by dealers. There has been some talk about the price of substitutes being too high in proportion to flour, but it is expected that this condition will remedy itself as the new flours get into general circulation throughout the trade. In the case of corn meal, the price has advanced for corn in Chicago on account of market conditions. Canadian millers were depending on American corn and advanced the price of corn meal accordingly on all new contracts. It is not expected that this market condition will continue, however, as there has been plenty of corn in the United States since last harvest, although difficulty of distribution arose through lack of sufficient transportation facilities and similar causes. With the 1918 crop in prospect, it is expected that there will be a still more plentiful supply for the coming season. It may be necessary to experiment with these substitute flours a few times before succeeding in producing a satisfactory loaf, and opportunity should be taken to study the effect of these substitutes and the different methods of mixing, handling, fermenting and "proofing" of the doughs. As most of the wheat flour substitutes accelerate the fermentation, it will be better not to work the dough as long as usual. About four hours for fermentation will be sufficient in a room of moderate temperature, divided as follows: Two hours 45 minutes for the first punch, 45 minutes for the second punch; 30 minutes is allowed before the dough is finally taken out, kneaded and cut into loaves. After being set in the pan, 45 minutes is enough for "proofing," when it is ready for the oven.

When corn meal, oat meal or other meal is used the moisture-retaining qualities of the loaf may be improved by scalding these ingredients at a temperature of 150 deg. F. and allowing two hours for cooling. Most of the wheat flour substitutes retain the moisture in the loaf longer than will the wheat flour and yield an increased amount of bread on account of their higher absorption of water, thus reducing the amount of yeast and shortening necessary. The following are a few of the recipes recommended to bakers. They will be useful also in private households when substitutes are to be mixed with wheat flour for bread:

Corn Flour Bread—2½ pounds standard flour, ½ pound corn flour, 1 tablespoon brown sugar, 2 tablespoons salt, ½ oz. yeast, 1 tablespoon fat, 3 cups of water. This should produce 3½ pounds of bread.

Barley Flour Bread—5⅔ cups wheat flour, 1½ cups barley flour, 2 cups milk and water, 1 cake of compressed yeast, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt. This should make two loaves.

Rice Yeast Bread—8 cups standard flour, 7 cups boiled rice, ½ cup milk and water, ¼ cup warm water (for yeast), ½ cake compressed yeast, 4 teaspoons sugar, 4 teaspoons fat, 1½ teaspoons salt. When ready for the pans will look like a stiff drop batter. The quantities mentioned make two loaves.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER OF all that parcel of land formerly known as Lots 1, 2 and 3 and 4, Block 13 Map 35, being subdivision of part of Lot 700, Group 1, Similkameen (formerly Ogyoos) Division of Yale District; and IN THE MATTER OF Application 14765 F. NOTICE is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title in respect of the above mentioned lands, in the name of Hugh Allan Gaspell, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing. The holder of the following doctments relating to said land, namely:

1. Deed dated 20th April, 1898, Lloyd A. Manley to Richard McCarren, of an undivided one-half interest;
2. Deed dated 4th April, 1899, Richard McCarren to John A. Cairns;

is required to deliver the same to me forthwith.
Dated at the Land Registry Office, Kamloops, B. C. this 21st day of June, 1918.
C. H. DUNBAR,
District Registrar.

Eat less Bread



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WORK PROGRESSES IN BURNT BASIN

Molly Gibson Mine Has Large Ore Bodies and Good Prospects

Development work is being carried out at the Molly Gibson mine in Burnt Basin with the object of tapping the ore body from below and facilitating shipments. A force of men under A. L. Houston, the well known mining man, who has been engaged in the industry in Rossland and the Lardeau and other districts of the province for twenty-four years, is now driving a tunnel about 160 feet below the upper workings. Ore which has been shipped from the property was taken out through a shaft and operations were consequently expensive. The new tunnel will get in below this

ore body and enable the rock to be stopped down and taken out by gravity, thus reducing considerably the cost of operation, says the Nelson News. The new workings will tap the ore body, it is estimated, at a depth of about 90 feet below the collar of the shaft.

It is expected that an additional 70 feet will have to be driven to complete the tunnel, upon which work is now being carried out. From the end of the tunnel an upraise will be run to the bottom of the shaft.

Two shifts are being worked on the tunnel in order to push forward the work as speedily as possible.

The management of the Molly Gibson has been also carrying out some surface work, a new cookhouse to give a cookhouse separate from the bunkhouse having just been completed.

Reports which have been made upon the Molly Gibson by geologists call attention to the easy accessibility of the property, both by rail and wagon road, and the close proximity to smelter facilities, together with the

indicated tonnage of high grade gold ores which can be mined at a very low cost. Those who are interested in the property believe that it is destined to become one of the big gold-producing mines of British Columbia within a very short time.

There are two well defined veins on the Molly Gibson. On the east vein there are several shallow pits and surface trenches which show the continuity of the vein for about 1500 feet. On the second or main vein the development consists of a shaft, a tunnel and a number of open cuts and trenches which prove the continuity of the vein for a distance of 3000 feet along the strike. The vein at the bottom of the shaft has been proved to be about ten feet wide and to average at least \$14 in gold and two ounces in silver. Ore has been shipped to the Trail and Granby smelters in order to establish these values.

A shipment of ore to the Trail smelter yielded \$22.76 per ton in gold and silver.

A 50 pound sample from the upper tunnel was shipped to the Granby smelter and yielded in copper 94 cents, silver 80 cents, and gold \$21.60, making total values of \$23.34 per ton.

A 50-pound sample from the shaft was shipped to the Granby smelter and yielded in copper 90 cents, silver 30 cents and gold \$17.60, making a total of \$18.84.

Twenty-six assays made by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada give an average value of \$22.80 per ton. These samples were taken by mining engineers and mine operators and came from all over the property to ascertain the average value of the ore.

Thirty samples taken from different places on the property and assayed by E. W. Widdowson, provincial assayer of Nelson, shows an average value of \$16.35 per ton.

The Molly Gibson is located 32 miles from Granby smelter, 56 miles from Trail, and 55 miles from Green

(Continued on Page 4.)

SYNOPSIS OF

LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions, with necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued provided applicant makes improvements to extent of \$300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on these claims in less than 5 years, with improvements of \$10 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years.

Pre-emptor holding Crown Grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homestead; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes, areas exceeding 540 acres may be leased by one person or company.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if divisible, as the payments already made will cover in proportion to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons holding such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment jointly. If it is not considered advisable to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land of equal value selected from available Crown lands in the locality may be made. These allotments are conditional upon payment of all taxes due the Crown or to any municipality. The rights of persons to whom the purchaser from the Crown has agreed to sell are also protected. The decision of the Minister of Lands in respect to adjustment of a proportionate allotment is final. The time for making application for these allotments is limited to the 1st day of May, 1919. Any application made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply to town lots and lands of the Crown sold at public auction.

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

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News of the City

H. A. Glaspell is making preparations to install a new kind of piping for an irrigation system in his orchard. He is having sheet iron pipes made, and these will be used as molds for concrete pipes. It is claimed that pipes made in this manner will be cheaper than iron pipes, besides being much more durable.

On Monday last an offensive was started against the weeds in the Sun orchard. After desperate fighting, we managed to penetrate the enemies' seventh line of defences. Numerous counter attacks have since been made by the enemy, but we have valiantly held every inch of the territory captured. The enemy was granted an armistice to bury its dead, and then he gradually faded away. It was a complete victory for the Hoeites.

C. M. Tobiassen was down from Lynch creek on Wednesday. He stated that the Consolidated company is busy building a road to the fluorite property, packing in supplies and building bunkhouses and a cookhouse at the mine.

In order to overwhelm the prairie delegates with flowers, and to further contribute to the success of the Western Canada Irrigation convention, which will be held in Nelson on July 24, 25 and 26, the people of that city have postponed their annual flower show until the same time. The Boundary country is famous for its flowers and fruit, and delegates to the convention are en-

tertaining visions of roses for the eye and cherries for the appetite. It is said that both will be available in greatest profusion.

Ulric McCallum returned from Penticton on Saturday, and will spend the school holidays with his parents in this city.

Mrs. G. A. Spink is quite low in the Grand Forks hospital. As soon as she recovers sufficiently to travel, she will be taken to Rochester, Minn., for a surgical operation.

J. P. Flood, of Greenwood, was in the city on Tuesday. He left Wednesday morning for a visit to Spokane.

P. B. Freeland, resident district mining engineer, returned on Saturday from a three weeks' tour through the Similkameen district.

Henry Seibert and Miss Brenda Boak, both of Molson, were married in Danville last Thursday. Rev. P. C. Hayman, of this city, performed the ceremony.

Rev. M. C. Campbell, M. A., late of Kaslo, will conduct services for a couple of Sundays in Knox Presbyterian church in this city.

H. Weber has rented the barber shop and billiard room of the Hotel Province for storage room for Singer sewing machines.

Mrs. A. C. Burr left on Friday last for her future home in Portland.

THE WEATHER

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Laws' ranch:

	Max.	Min.
July 12—Friday.....	71	60
13—Saturday	84	49
14—Sunday.....	94	53
15—Monday.....	80	60
16—Tuesday.....	96	62
17—Wednesday.....	100	61
18—Thursday.....	104	64
Rainfall.....	0.10 inches	

Job Printing at The Sun office at practically the same prices as before the big war started.

Ride a Bicycle

Make your money go further. Saves car fare and shoe leather. Costs very little for upkeep. Gets you to work feeling fine. Lets you slip home for a hot dinner, instead of a cold lunch.

Cycling is easy and pleasant when you ride a Cleveland Bicycle, the wheel that runs smoothly and easily year after year. Look for the name-plate Cleveland. Let me explain to you my easy sale plan on terms.

First class repair work done also in Blacksmithing, Brazing, Aluminum Soldering Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Woodwork, etc.

Open on Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

J. R. MOOYBOER

Opposite Grand Forks Garage and City Hall

Always a full line of Accessories, Tires and repair parts on hand for bicycles, motor cycles and blacksmithing.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

Grand Forks School Made a Magnificent Record This Year

The result of the high school examinations was announced by the department of education at Victoria yesterday. The Grand Forks high school has had magnificent success this year at the examinations, having passed 93 per cent of the candidates sent up. Of the successful candidates three obtained non-professional first-class certificates and twelve obtained non-professional second-class certificates. These certificates will, when the successful candidates shall have put in their normal school courses, be valid for life, and valid practically from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific ocean, as the four western provinces have arranged for reciprocal acceptance of teachers' certificates obtained anywhere within their limits. The following is the list of successful candidates:

Advanced course, junior grade. Maximum marks, 1000. Number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Intermediate Grade—Maximum marks, 1100; number of candidates 12, passed 12: George H. Stocks, 843; Alice E. Bowen, 823; Ida L. DeCew, 772; Harold H. Hales, 762; Olive B. Rooke, 753; John A. M. Davis, 733; Mary P. Newbauer, 731; Quentin Ler. Quinlivan, 725; Rena Ross, 666; Gladys C. Ardiel, 652; Ella V. Hollingsworth, 646; Alice M. Spraggett, 622.

Senior Grade—Maximum marks, 1100; number of candidates 3, passed 3: Gweneith G. Griffith, 676; Constance E. Munro, 649; Robert N. Stephens, 604.

WORK PROGRESSES IN BURNT BASIN

(Continued from Page 3.)

wood smelter, and freight and treatment charges per ton will not exceed \$5, it has been ascertained.

Officers of the company are: W. R. Braden, of Rossland, president; J. B. Singer, of Rossland, vice president; C. F. R. Pincott, of Rossland, secretary and treasurer, and J. U. Nelson manager. Board of directors—W. R. Braden, merchant; C. F. R. Pincott, barrister; A. M. Johnson, cigar manufacturer; M. E. Purcell, mining engineer; John B. Singer, miner; John McNeely, prospector; A. L. Houston, superintendent.

Christina Lake Pavilion

Dancing every Wednesday night during season. Good music, good floor, good roads. Refreshments served. Boats for rent.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

Timberlake, Son & Co.,

"Quality Jewellers"

We carry a complete line of Jewellery, Silverware, Watches and Clocks. Cultivate the habit of visiting our store frequently. A cordial welcome awaits you, and we will cheerfully show and explain the merits of whatever may interest you. Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Bridge Street, - Next Door B. C. Telephone Office

WHICH ROAD ?

YOU MUST CHOOSE ONE



THIS LEADS TO YOUR LOSS

THIS LEADS TO YOUR GAIN

TAKE NO CHANCES WITH FIRES PUT THEM OUT

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Wise wives won't waste.

BOOT REPAIRING

TAKE your repairs to Armon, shoe repairer. The Hub. Look for the Big Boot.

SAFETY FIRST

When you are in the Boundary Country stay at the

Hotel Province

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

A new brick and marble building, strictly fireproof, with iron fire escapes and 200 feet of 2 inch hose. Hot and cold water; bath on each floor; 52 bed rooms, barber shop, pool and billiard rooms and sample rooms all under the same roof. We cater to tourist trade.

P. C. PETERSON

GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS

AND DEALER IN

WOOD

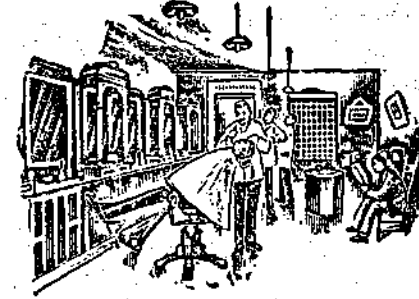
COAL AND ICE

OFFICE AT R. PETRIE'S STORE

PHONE 64

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty



P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor

YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

M. H. Burns, Prop.

Phone 68 Second Street

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

ICE FOR SALE

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F. Downey's Cigar Store

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IMPERIAL BILLIARD & POOL PARLORS

BRIDGE STREET

WE SELL

Fresh Tobaccos

All Leading Brands of Cigars Soft Drinks

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