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GRAND FORKS is situated in the center of Grand Forks valley, the premier fruit growing district of Southern British Columbia. Mining and lumbering are also important industries in districts contiguous to the city.

The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

THE SUN is the favorite newspaper of the citizens of the district. It is read by more people in the city and valley than any other paper because it is fearless, reliable, clean, bright and entertaining. It is always independent but never neutral.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—No. 21 | GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922 | "Tell me what you Know is true: I can guess as well as you." | $1.00 PER YEAR

NEW WATER RATES BYLAW

Increase of 50 Cents Per Month--No Discount for Prompt Payment, But Penalty If Not Paid By Specified Date

The mayor and all the aldermen were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening.

C. A. S. Atwood and C. F. N. Morgan interviewed the council on behalf of the residents of the outside school district, asking for relief from school taxaiion. The council promised to give the matter due consideration.

The Grand Forks Garage company was granted permission to install a gasoline pump at its garage.

A letter from A. O. Allen complained that a building had been placed on an adjoining lot rented by him. The clerk was instructed to forward a copy of the letter to the owner of the building.

A letter from Hon. W R. Motherwell federal minister of agriculture, stated that the Dominion government would inspect all cows kept for dairy purpases in the municipality on application of the city council.

In the matter of certificate of title covering lots purchased by T. Bowen from the city, the clerk was instructed to secure duplicate certificates.

Mrs. B. G. Ommanney made an offer of $200 for block 42, map 72. As one of the lots in the block belongs to a private owner, the offer could not be accepted, but a different proposal was made.

The chairman of the finance committee reported having received the estimates from the different departments, and requested that a reduction be made by the chairmen of the committees, which was complied with, in order to meet a shortage on debentures maturing this year. The school board was asked to cooperate with the council in keeping down expenses in order that the school rate could be kept down to 15 mills, foe special rate being 16 mills and the general 6 mills. The chairman of the board of works alone agreed to reduce his estimates $2700. The estimates as approved are:

Finance committee	$15,250
Fire, water and light	21,370
Board of works	4,100
Cemetery and parks	300
Health and relief	2,140
police department	2,495
School board	29,445
Total	$75,095

The taxable assessment f s the city is $757,560; outside school assessment, $569,880.

The chairman of the water and light committee reported he was deepening the smaller intake at the pump station. He was authorized to secure 700 feet of 4 inch pipe and 300 feet of 6-inch pipe to replace old wooden pipe.

The chairman of the board of works reported having gravelled several streets in the city.

The chairman of the health and relief committee reported a number of charity cases.

A special meeting of the council was held on Wednesday at 5:15 p. m, when an amendment to the water rates bylaw was introduced. The bylaw was put through its preliminary stages, and at a meeting this morning it was reconsidered and finally passed. It becomes effective on the first of April.

The amended bylaw provides for an increase in net water rates to residences of 50 cents per month. To hotels and creameries the minimum rate is $5 per month; stores, $1 50 to $2.50; laundries, $6; offices, $1 50; garages, shops, factories and other commercial houses, $2 50. The discount of 10 per cent heretofore allowed for prompt payment will be discontinued and a penalty of 10 per cent added on the first day of each month on all water rates for the previous month.

Early Spring Garden Preparations

March in British Columbia is the great season for the commencement of garden work and every advantage must be taken of all suitable days and weather.

March winds are proverbial and as they have a tendency to dry the ground do all you can while they and sunny days help you, but do not go on your land when it will not bear your weight without packing.

Make good all arrears of work which have been left over during the winter, clear away all litter and rubbish and smother it, it will thus make a fine ash for fertilizing such as a fire will not produce. Prepare your seed beds for peas, beets, onions, carrots, etc, remembering that some vegetables like one kind of soil, others another kind, i.e., turnips like a light soil, beets and carrots a medium soil and parsnips will do well on a soil too heavy for roots provided it is deep enough. Most vegetables do best where the manure is well rosted, but rhubarb, cabbage, leeks and spinach will yield satisfactorily on fresh manure, Sow your onions on soil manured the previous autumn.

Everyone should have a hotbed, the preparation of which should be commenced as early in March as possible. Having collected a good bulk of manure for the hotbed be sure to turn it, taking care to have it moderately moist but never actually wet, for that is ruinous; if it is too dry, sprinkle with water at every turn and let it steam to take the rankest fire out of it. When making the hotbed do not trample the manure down but but it settle its own way. Put a foot deep of rich, light soil on top and wait till the heat settles it down before sowing the seed. When the seed has germinated give plenty of light and air, but carefully, to prevent checking the growth and the plants will be strong and stocky from the start.

Almost all vegetables, with few exceptions such as corn, beans, squash, etc., may be sown in the open in March.

The potato seed of early varieties may now be planted, that which has been sprouted being the best for producing early crop.

By middle of March all mulching may be removed from the beds that have been thus protected during the winter.

See that all climbing vines and roses are trained so as to show to the best advantage when they are blooming. Fruit trees may be scraped and pruned and about the end of March, according to the earliness of the season, sprayed for the first time.

The imperial rate of postage applies as regards letters posted in Canada for Newfoundland, the charge being 4 cents for a one ounce letter and 3 cents additional for each extra ounce.

The dispute which has only one side is easily settled.

THE FIRST BOOM

ADOPT AMERICAN PACKING RULES

New Standard of Apple Grading Is Approved by the British Columbia Fruit Growers

Grading and standards of small fruits, apples, pears and crab apples have been changed as a result of the convention recently held at Ottawa, states R. G. L. Clarke, district fruit inspector of Vancouver.

Apples formerly graded No. 1, No. 2 Domestic and No. 3, have been changed to Extra Fancy, Fancy and C grade.

This change also apples to pears and crab apples, Mr. Clarke says, and was brought about as a result of the former gradings barring British Columbia fruits from the American markets. The grades are now similar to gradings of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and will enable British Columbia growers to ship to these states.

Barrels will retain their old gradidgs.

"In the past our No. 1's have run between 50 and 60 per cent and the No. 2's have run about 25 per cent of the pack. The balance has been made up of No. 3's and crate packages," said Mr. Clarke.

"The Extra Fancy grade will comprise about 25 to 30 per cent of the pack and will be for very choice markets. The bulk of the pack will now be Fancy or second grade.

"British Columbia had the standard," he said, "and supplied the large eastern cities.

"While British Columbia growers revolutionized the apple gradings. Eastern growers of small fruit asked for changes in packages holding small fruis.

"These will be effective in British Columbia for two years. The new standard will comply with American regulations and went through as a result of Candian growers being barred from marketing their packs in the United States markets through non-conformity with their regulations."

Mr. Clarke would make no predictions as to the berry or larger fruit pack for 1922. "It is too early yet," he said.

It isn't titles that make men illustrious, but men titles.

DIES AS RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT

Former Grand Forks Industrialist Meets With Mishap While Working on His House in Vancouver

Charles Brown, 1661 Harwood street, engineer and contractor, was killed yesterday about 1:30 p.m., when he fell from the roof of a building he was erecting for himself at 1717 Robson street.

Mr. Brown has resided in Vancouver for the wast ten years and had been in the province for about thirty years. He was 50 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and well known in I.O.O.F. circles. For seven years he was in business in Grand Forks as proprietor of the Boundary Iron Works. Mr. Brown served overseas a year with the mechanical transport and for many years was foreman for Letson & Burpee of this city. He leaves a widow and three sons, Charles in India and Roy and Ronald at home.

The funeral will take place Monday morning at 11 o'clock. A service will be held at St. Paul's Anglican church, Rev. Harold King officiating. Interment will take place at the I.O.O.F. plot, Mountain View cemetery.—Vancouver Sun, March 25.

Mr. Brown was one of the pioneers of Grand Forks. He served in the city council as alderman for one term, and while he carried on the business of foundryman he built a number of residences here. At the time of his death he still owned some residential property here. He visited the city about a year ago.

FOSTER'S FORECAST

Washington March 27.—The week centering on March 29 will average below normal tempertures on meridian 90 from the Gulf of Mexico to the far north. The high temperature of that disturbance will be in northwestern Canada about March 25, on and all along meridian 90 March 27, and in eastern sections March 25. A cool wave will be in northwestern Canada near March 27, on meridian 90 March 29, in eastern sections 31.

The cooler than usual weather of last half of March will extend to near middle of April and then temperatures will go above normal. Severe storms first week in April will cause bad and cold weather. Remainder of month does not give promise of severe storms.

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. Law's ranch:

	Max.	Min.
March 24—Friday	51	23
25—Saturday	53	28
26—Sunday	53	25
27—Monday	53	24
28—Tuesday	45	33
29—Wednesday	53	27
30—Thursday	54	33
		Inches
Rainfall		0.03

Railway News

Winnipeg.—Stimulated by special rates from Eastern Canada and the United States tourist traffic to the Coast will be fairly good this summer, in the opinion of C. E. MacPherson, assistant passenger traffic manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Winnipeg. There will be no general reduction of passenger fares over the Canadian Pacific, Mr. MacPherson thinks. Special round trip tourist tickets should make their appearance about the middle of May.

Calgary.—P. L. Naismith, manager of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary recently visited Montreal in connection with the proposed bringing of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary to settle on Alberta lands. In connection with this matter a meeting will be held in Winnipeg at the end of March. Amongst those who will attend this meeting are Sir Augustus Nanton, D. C. Coleman, Colonel J. T. Dennis, and Mr. George Walker, solicitor, Calgary. It is expected that some decision will be reached at this meeting.

Invermere.—Mr. Conrad Kain, Alpine guide at present residing at Wilmer, has received a flattering offer to join the second expedition which is being formed to ascend Mount Everest, the giant peak of the Himalayas. Before coming to this section Mr. Kain was an official guide in the Austrian Tyrol. He was brought out here by the C. P. R. as one of the qualified persons to lead Alpinists in their climbs in the peaks of the Canadian Rockies. He has climbed peaks in all parts of the world. Owing to personal reasons he is unable to accept the tempting offer which has been made to him.

St. John.—With a total of 9,455,860 bushels of grain shipped from West St. John by the C. P. R. last week, and 1,500,000 in the elevators, besides 94 carloads on track, prospects are that the total volume of cereal exported from the West Side this season will not be less than 12,000,000 bushels. The grain handled this season includes all varieties with the exception of flax and peas. A small quantity of buckwheat has been handled. Last season, to date, 6,227,297 bushels of grain were exported and for the whole season, which lasted until June, 9,004,160 bushels were shipped.

The C. P. R. elevator crew achieved a record for February, sending out a total of 3,719,891 in the 28 days, the best output ever recorded for the second month of the year.

Vancouver. — The new Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia," it is announced, will be placed in service early this summer. Her first trans-Pacific trip is scheduled to start from Hong Kong for Vancouver on June 29 and from Vancouver and Victoria for the Orient on July 27.

The "Empress of Australia" is practically a new ship, having been in the builder's hands at the outbreak of the war. She has lately been converted into an oil-burner, and is similar in equipment and standard to the "Empress of Scotland." A twin-screw steamship of 19,300 gross tons, 590 feet in length, 75.2 in breadth and 41.5 in depth, the "Empress of Australia" will prove a notable addition to the company's Pacific fleet, which already maintains the quickest time across the Pacific with the well-known 16,850-ton liners "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia." She is expected to maintain a speed of 22 knots, and will be able to accommodate 410 first class, 180 second class, 330 third class and 1,000 Asiatic steerage passengers.

The irrigation trustees are advertising for the excavation of irrigation trenches.

The Sun only costs $1 per year.

DATES SET FOR THE FALL FAIR

Civic and Fraternal Societies Invited to Cooperate to Secure Permanent Sports Grounds

At the last meeting of the directors of the Grand Forks Agricultural association, held in the city hall on Thursday, March 23, it was decided to invite the baseball club, fire brigade, the Oddfellows and the Knights of Pythias to appoint committees to meet a committee from the asso iation in the city hall on Monday, April 3, to see what can be done in the matter of getting permanent grounds for sports and games.

At the meeting held on Thursday, February 9, the secretary was instructed to make application to the department of agriculture for permission to hold the Grand Forks and District Fall Fair on Thursday and Friday, September 28 and 29. Word has been received from the department that at the convention of the British Columbia Fairs association, held at Chilliwack recently, the above dates were allotted to this association. The price of membership tickets, which includes admission to the fair buildings and entitles the holder to ten entries to the exhibits, is $2 for single tickets and $4 for family tickets. Tickets can now be obtained from officers of the association.

The various committee are now working on the prize list, and as soon as the list is completed it will appear from time to time in the local papers.

Fred Clark reported that he and Mr. Laws had interviewed the city council regarding a grant of $350 towards the fall fair. The council had promised to consider the same in making out the estimates for the year.

Mrs. C. D. Pearson was unanimously appointed to the board of directors in place of Mrs. Ommanney, resigned.

The secretary was instructed to furnish the local press with reports of all meetings.

A Detroit seed company offered a special prize of $3 worth of their seeds for the best display of vegetables and flowers grown from their seeds.

A coast chemical company offered a special prize of a silver cup for the best ranch display.

In future the directors' meetings will be held the second Thursday of each month. The next meeting will be held in the city hall on Thursday, April 13, at 8 p.m.

Contracts Have Been Let for Excavating Irrigation Trenches

At an adjourned meeting of the irrigation trustees last night contracts for excavating trenches were awarded to the following parties:

Harry Dorner and associates, 900-foot trench for 32-inch pipe.

John Morrell et al., 1100 feet for 30-inch pipe.

Neil Matheson, 200 feet for 30 inch pipe.

John Keen, 500 feet for 36-inch pipe.

The tenders were opened and discussed at the regular meeting of the board on Monday evening, but as two of the trustees were absent, the awarding of the contracts was postponed unfil the meeting last night.

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922

At Ottawa on Tuesday, the house divided for the first time this session, and the government was sustained by a majority of 120, the largest majority any government has had since confederation The Progressives voted solidly with the ministry. The division came on a straight motion of want of confidence and after a long afternoon of fighting, recrimination and charges of broken faith.

The people are being repeatedly told that prosperity is returning. It must be so, because the fakirs and fake promoters are reappearing. But there does not seem to be any real need for prosperity to come again. To the person in this country who is willing to make an honest living, that discriminating damsel has always been present. It is only the shiftless and misfits who are crying about hard times.

Mr. Bowser has but one explanation for the overwhelming Conservative defeat in the Nelson by-election last week, but it is by no means the correct one. It would be difficult for a person to convince the public that he does not exist when he is in their midst. Hence Mr. Bowser's explanation has failed.

There should be no serious objections offered by the ratepayers to the new water rates adopted by the city council. Heretofore users of city water have been supplied with this commodity at less than it has cost the city to furnish it, which has diverted funds from other departments, where they have been needed for improvements, to the maintenance of the waterworks system. It is not likely that the new rates will do more than pay the operating expenses and provide for the upkeep of the plant, and if city water consumers get their water at cost they have no grounds for complaint.

A movement is to be inaugurated in England that will bring gladness to the hearts of the British Columbia fruit growers. A London dispatch says a scheme has been formulated to spend $500,000 annually to teach the British public to eat more fruit. A representative trade meeting was held in London yesterday, according to the program of the plan, and the Canadian agents general, including Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, had been invited. The British, it is claimed, consume less fruit per head than any other people outside the Arctic, and 40 per cent less than the Ameaicans. The promoters believe that it only needs combined advertising to revolutionize this habit, and point to the successful advertising of bananas, California oranges and American cranberries.

Most of us like to grumble a little bit about work. "Back to the grind," we say on Monday morning. But we don't mean it. Work is probably the greatest of our blessings. What a dull, detestable place this world would be without work to do! Work is the greatest panacea for all ills. Nothing like work to soften grief. The secret of good health and happiness is an open book—happy, healthful work, and lots of it

---

There's no one makes a success of any sort wi'oot hard work—and wi'oot keeping up hard work, what's mair.—Harry Lauder.

The catastrophe, so costly to human life, that destroyed the army dirigible Roma, following at no great interval of time on the destruction of the ZR-2, has aroused fresh discussion of the advisability of building any more monster airships. In both cases the accident was traced to structural defects, and many people believe that it is nearly impossible to build so large a framework strong enough to withstand the strain to which it must be exposed. The designers of such craft still insist that it can be done and want a chance to prove it beyond question. In any case it seems reckless to continue to use hydrogen gas to inflate them. It was the flaming hydrogen that caused most of the deaths in both accidents, and it is almost impossible to keep hydrogen from igniting when a break in the envelope of the car occurs. Helium is a non-inflrmmable gas that can perfectly well be substituted for hydrogen, though at present it costs more to produce it.

Lord Shaughnessy has been suggested as the first governor-general of the Irish Free State, The appointment, if made, would be especially interesting to people in the United States, for Lord Shaughessy was born in Milwaukee, the son of an Irish policeman in that city. He spent the most of his active life in railway work in Canada and in time became the head of the Canadian Pacific system. His title was the reward for the eminent public services that he rendered iu that capacity.

I know what pleasnre is, for I have done good work.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Three stone cutters were driving their chisels into a massive block of granite. A stranger who was passing enquired of the first man what he was doing.

"I am cutting stone," growled the laborer.

"And what are you doing?" he asked the second.

"I'm workiug for $7.50 a day," he replied.

The third man was asked the same question and looking up with a flash of earnestness he quietly answered,

"I'm helping to build a cathedral."

The three answers illustrate admirably the three fundamental attitudes a man can take toward his work.

His labor may be a drudgery, it may be a means to an end, or a contribution to the great scheme of things.

A man may feel that he is serving time, he may be selfishly serving only himself, or he may view his labor as a service to society.

Unless a man is capable of realizing the larger significance of his work he is incapable of realizing its larger opportunities. Either he will have vision or he will be supplied with supervision.

The eternal gullibility of the human race is one of the most astonishing of social phenomena. The financiol activities that landed Mr. Ponzi of Boston in jail a year or two ago were widely advertised, but lately we had another barefaced swindler who took hundreds of thousands of dollars from the misguided residents of the Chicogo stock yards district. He did not even color his project with the explanation of mysterious transactions in foreign exchange. He just told his dupes that he was going to speculate with their money and could make enormous profits for them. Those who invested with him were of course as greedy and unscrupulous as he was, but should they have been so credulous of his impossible promises?

Ancient History

Items Taken From The Grand Forks Sun for the Corrésponding Week Twenty Years Ago

J. F. Williams, formerly one of Greenwood's leading merchants, is making arrangements to open a dry goods store in the Morrison block, where the late Vancouver Mercantile company did business.

The city council of Columbia has decided to assist the property owners in planting trees in the streets along the frontage of those who will to the best of their abilty aid in the work.

The Grand Forks city team was weighed on the Columbia scales today. In the bridle they tipped the beam at 2780 pounds.

Constable Dinsmore and Justices Spraggett and McGregor went to Cascade to try a man charged with selling liquor to a drunken man,

A. A. and F. G. White, brothers of Milton D. and Fred White, of Grand Forks, returned to Phoenix today.

Engineer J. H. Kennedy came in on today's train from Spokane, where he was in consultation with other V., V. & E. officials.

J. A. McCallum has moved into his new residence on Market street. near the residence of J. D. Spence.

A story is told at the expense of Tracy Holland. It is stated he telephoned to a caterer in Republic to postpone the banquet in honor of the completiou of the Hot Air to the 20th. Whereat the caterer enquired, "What month?" Holland's answer was, "Go to hades,"

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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS

Proposes to dispose of the following lands which have been acquired under Tax Sale proceedings. OFFERS to purchase one or more of the said lands will be receivep by the undersigned on or before April 7, 1922:

Map 23, Block 13, Lots 3, 14, pt. of 4.
Map 23, Block 14, Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 20.
Map 23, Block 15, Lots 9, 7.
Map 23, Block 17, Lots 2. 3.
Map 23, Block 18, Lots 1, 2, 9.
Map 23, Block 19, Lots 16, 23.
Map 23, Block 21, Lots 19, 20.
Map 23, Block 24, Lots 23, 14, 22, 16, 21, 19.
Map 23, Block 25, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 7, 8.
Map 23, Block 30, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8,9,10,11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Map 23, Block 31, Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and half of 10.
Map 121, Block 28, Lots 3, 4 7 8, 9, 10.
Map 121, Block 28A, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
Map 121, Block 29, Lot 4.

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City Clerk.

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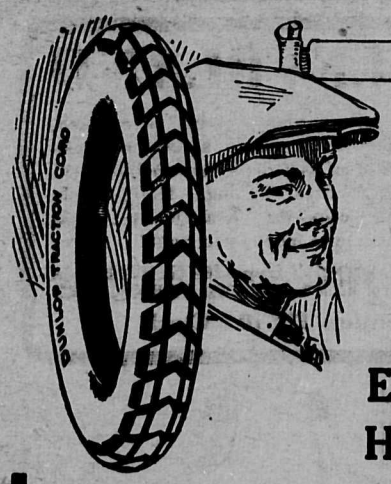

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¶ Dunlop "Cords" made good from their inception.

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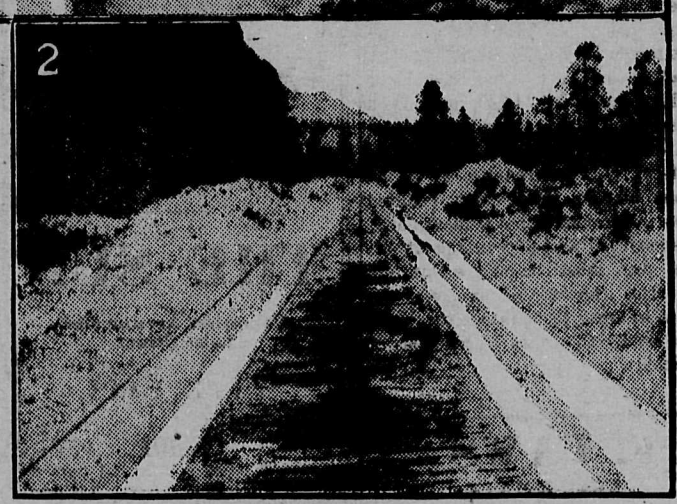
Soldier Settlement and Irrigation



(1) Intake gates and dam on Okanagan River.
(2) Main canal, near Intake.

Irrigation is coming into its own in Western Canada. Pioneers of the older provinces began with an axe and an ox team and were skeptical of the farmers becoming their own rain makers. Now the irrigated districts such as the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, not long since a desert, bloom like a rose through the vitalizing wealth of the waters of irrigation. A large acreage that is now being won from nature is the soldiers' settlement land in the Southern Okanagan — a 2,200 acre tract that is of national interest because of its strategic location and the engineering skill required to make it of service to the soldier settlers. A motor trip through the settlement revealed a country rich in scenic beauty, interesting in old land marks and marvellous in present activity of transforming a wilderness into a garden. It lies in a lovely valley, extending from Vaseaux Lake to the International Boundary. The northerly part of the settlement is 22 miles from Penticton.

Water for the irrigation is supplied from the Okanagan river which, at point of diversion, is about three-quarters of a mile below Vaseaux Lake and has a width of 200 feet. A concrete dam raises the surface of the water 8 feet. The system has been built in a very permanent way with concrete lined ditches which prevent seepage losses, concentration of mineral salts and water logging. The canal is 18 feet wide on top, five and a half feet deep and capacious enough to run a boat with a flow of 170 cubic feet per second. Eleven miles of the project is finished, 5 miles partly done and when finished, 22 miles of canal will be built to the Boundary. From the varying disposition of the topography, many engineering problems and difficulties arose—problems that were unique in engineering in America. Various experiments had to be resorted to which included the use of great wood stave pipes and riveted steel pipes, some 80 inches in diameter.

An example of the immensity of the task as well as of the engineering skill required is the construction of thirteen flumes in the nine miles from the Intake to the cement pipe works. There will be about 1,200 acres of irrigable land in the plot and the land is being developed under the most favorable conditions with an ample supply of water.

A plant for the manufacture of concrete pipes is one of the extensive industries of the settlement. Twelve miles of pipe will be built this season by 26 men, with an output of 650 feet of piping a day.

A portion of the land was put on sale last spring and about 600 acres sold. The first orchard was planted by Perley Simpson, a returned soldier, belonging to the construction camp.

The town of Oliver will be the administrative centre of the district. It is one of the few planned towns in Canada and is not being developed in a haphazard way with speculation in sub-divisions. The Government have placed on the market just what is needed, and this will be sold off before further land is open for sale. There are areas for a park, for a city hall, for a school, for various public buildings and space for all that is required for an up-to-date town.

The Oliver recreation grounds are across the river from the town, the present site of the big irrigation construction camp. The young men built a permanent recreation hall after being supplied with lumber and various requirements by the Government. An athletic association was formed and now the hall, a fine structure, 50 by 70 feet, serves the fast growing community as a centre for concerts, dances, basketball and general sport.

A demonstration plot has been established about five miles south of Oliver, on the main highway where 24 acres are now under cultivation with six acres in young trees which will be sold to the soldier settlers.

Leaving Penticton, on our trip to Oliver, each interest beckoned to a fresh delight. Winding in among the hills, we sped around Dog Lake. The steamer "York" on the shore, will be used by the Kettle Valley Railway, from Penticton to join with rail again at Okanagan Falls on the way to Oliver and the Boundary. Passing Vaseaux Lake, through the stock raising country there was a wealth of beautiful scenery — the water lilies on the lake, the wild swans who make their home there all the year around, the overhanging rock on the motor road, all added to the beauty of the scene.

A point of interest was the big construction camp where we had dinner at the headquarters staff dining room. It is a regular settlement with even the hen and her little chickens a part of the scene. 311 men of the camp make their home there and it will be the place of the camp for the next two years. For the workmen there is an immense dining tent and 150 men are served at once.—C. G.

The Sun is a good $2.00 a year paper sold at the price of $1.00 per year. That is one reason why its circulation is steadily growing.

Railway News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C. — The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has called for tenders for the construction of a new bridge across the Coquitlam River to replace the old one washed away during the heavy floods of November. The new structure, which will be built of steel, is to be about 300 feet long with concrete piers. The concrete abutments will be placed further apart than in the former structure to make more allowance for another possible swelling of the river. The new Coquitlam bridge, when completed, will be one of the most substantial examples of bridge construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Montreal.—Mr. G. D. Brophy is appointed District Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Regina, Saskatchewan, succeeding Mr. J. A. McDonald, transferred, according to an official circular. Mr. Brophy entered the service of the Canadian Pacific on October 19th, 1910, as clerk in the Passenger Department, New York. Promotions following were: Sept., 1914, clerk Passenger Dept., Montreal; May, 1915, Passenger Agent on liner "Metagama"; April, 1916, travelling passenger agent, Cleveland; June, 1917, travelling passenger agent, New York; July, 1918, returned to Cleveland as travelling passenger agent; January, 1919, travelling passenger agent, Montreal; June, 1919, travelling passenger agent, Banff; October, 1919, travelling passenger agent, Boston; April, 1920, district passenger agent, Banff.

Vancouver. — The fifteen-storey bulk of the Hotel Vancouver is familiar to all visitors to Vancouver. But of all the people who pass it each day and the many who have stayed in the hostelry, it is probable that not one in thousands realizes just what a tremendous enterprise the hotel is.

To run the hotel—which has approximately 600 rooms—requires a year-round staff of about 400 employees. The comparatively small matter of keeping paint work and kalsomining in spotless condition and cleaning the ornate plaster work around the rotunda requires the continuous services of five painters and ten helpers.

These men are hard put to it to keep ahead of the dirt which is brought into the hotel on the smoke-laden air. While they are keeping the walls and ceilings bright no less than seven rotunda cleaners are at work each day keeping floors and windows immaculate and seeing that worn-out electric light bulbs — no mean task in itself — are instantly renewed.

But it is in the downstairs regions of the hotel, far from the gaze of travellers, that the majority of the large number of employees pass their days. In the engine-room where light and power for the hotel are made there are five engineers; a chief, three third-class and one fourth-class. There are four stokers, four ashmen, two shovelers and two truckmen.

Then there are basement cleaners, store-room men, four kitchen cleaners, two printers—for menus—a yardman, an iceman, five food checkers and three men on food control. It is the duty of the last named to see that every ounce of food which leaves the storerooms is tabulated, so that at the end of each day the profits on dining-room operation can be instantly checked.

The kitchen is the largest unit of the hotel. Here there are a chef with forty-eight assistant cooks to serve the dining-room and grill. For the lunch counter there are three separate cooks. Two of the cooks do nothing but broiling, three do nothing but frying, three cook vegetables exclusively and there are six pastry cooks. In addition, there are cooks for boiling eggs, some who make tea, others for coffee, one man who spends his life making toast and another whose sole duty is to clean and open oysters.

The quantity of food necessary to feed the guests in one day would appal the average housewife. No less than ninety dozen eggs are used daily. Between 3,000 and 5,000 lunch and dinner rolls are baked each day. To butter these, and for cooking, 100 pounds of creamery butter are used each day. Carrots are consumed at the rate of 100 pounds a day and between 800 and 1000 pounds of potatoes are used each twenty-four hours. Other vegetables are used in quantities of from fifty to 500 pounds according to how many guests there are in the house.

It takes from eighteen to twenty gallons of cream, fifty gallons of milk and from 175 to 200 pounds of poultry each day to satisfy the demands of the guests. Winter and summer the ice plant of the hotel turns out ten tons of ice each day.

Even buying at lowest wholesale prices, food alone costs the hotel from $1500 to $2000 daily.

There's No Fun Washing Dishes

"What's the matter, Dilsie?" a lady asked when her colored maid declared that she would stay no longer. "Don't we treat you right? Don't we pay you enough?"

"Yes'sum, dat's so all right; but dey is too much shiftin' dishes for de ewness of de victuals."

He who is bad to his relatives is worse to himself.

Worse than a mute is he who does not speak clearly.

A wise man's country is that one in which he is happiest.

Economical Trench Silo

At the recent dairymen's convention at Regina Mr. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of agriculture and animal industry of the C. P. R. department of natural resources at Calgary, gave an interesting description of a trench silo. He said:

"During recent years it has not been a very serious problem to make money in dairying, inasmuch as the prices of butter and cream and whole milk have been ruling relatively high during that time, and the man who gave his business the serious consideration which it should receive has been able to show a satisfactory return on his investment.

"However, with the decline in values of all dairy products which has taken place during the last 12 months, and which, according to certain forecasts will continue for another six months, the question of reducing costs of production becomes a very live and important problem.

"Cattle give best results when supplied with an abundance of succulent fodder. June pastures have frequently been named as the ideal condition for economical production of milk and beef. If by a system of pickling grasses or similar fodders we can make them available for a much longer period or even during the entire season when good grass is out of season, we will have accomplished a result which will contribute toward the production of maximum quantities of milk and butter fat at minimum costs. Such a result can be achieved by the use of silos and silage crops.

"The sunflower will set aside some of the objections which might be raised to the other ensilage crops. First, it is superior to corn for dry areas, as it outyields that crop during years of low precipitation. It is a crop which responds quickly to an increase in rainfall or to irrigation, as we have secured yields of over 34 and a half tons of sunflowers to the acre on irrigated ground, while this season we secured a yield of 12 tons to the acre on dry land and during a very dry season. Second; on the other hand the sunflower crop germinates and grows at a lower temperature than corn, and resists frost in spring and fall, thus enjoying in this climate a much longer growing season than corn.

"This crop, because of its weight per cubic foot, can be safely stored in the trench silo. Such a type of silo brings this class of fodder within the reach of thousands of dairymen. It means more than this to many farmers, for many of them will now be enabled to engage in mixed farming, keep dairy cattle, and thus stay on the land and get on their feet, whereas prior to the advent of this crop they were facing defeat and despair.

Other Silos

"In recommending the trench silo, I do not for a moment disparage any of the types of silos now in use as a means of storing feed. They have one disadvantage, however, and that is that they cost money. The trench silo affords a method of storing feed which is inexpensive apart from labor, and most men who are struggling to get on their feet are willing to make an expenditure of their own labor in order to achieve success.

"The quality of the feed so stored appears to be quite equal to that stored in the ordinary silo. It may be argued that there is a certain loss of moisture by drainage, and the point is doubtless well taken.

"I am certain that the silage stored in the trench will give excellent results, as we are now feeding some sixty-five late summer and fall calves in the open on sunflower silage from the trench silo. These calves are making excellent growth, and I have seen no thriftier lot this year nor at any time. My argument is, therefore, that even though there may be some loss of food value through moisture which drains away from the trench silo, the fodder which remains is highly nutritious and superior to any fodder ordinarily available.

Construction

"The method of construction of the trench silo is simple. It consists of an excavation on a fairly well-drained site. It is not lined with cement or lumber, nor is it provided with curbing to permit the filling of the silo above the surface. It is simply an excavation. It is about eight feet deep, sixteen feet wide and can be as long as desired, depending upon the size of the herd and the material to be stored. It is fed off one end, like a loaf of bread. The daily capacity per animal is from forty to fifty pounds, depending on the quantities of straw, hay or grain, if any, which is being fed. The weight of a cubic foot of ensilage in a trench will average about 35 pounds, and based on the above figures the length of the silo required to accommodate sufficient feed for the herd can be readily determined. The cutting box was set up outside the trench, and a short length of pipe and the hood provided the necessary piping. The silage was distributed and well tramped. This year the trench was filled only to the level of the ground, when it was well-covered with straw from an old stack bottom. I think it would be an improvement to round up the silage above the level of the ground a couple of feet, keeping it well tramped for two or three days. When the silage has finished settling the trench would then be approximately full. The straw or other covering to be used could then be put on. The trench method of storing has kept the silage with practically no loss and the quality of the fodder, as I have already said, is first-class.

Conditions Demand Economy.

"Conditions demand the strictest economy in the handling of any of our fodder propositions, and if the dairyman is prepared to do some manual labor in the way of cutting the crop by hand, the only equipment that he will require in order to provide his stock with ensilage in abundance is a cutting box, the purchase of which could be handled by the community or a group of farmers, so that the cost would be a very small amount for each member of the "Silo Association" as it might be termed.

"In conclusion I simply want to point out that this matter has been sufficiently tested to remove doubt as to its feasibility. We have at hand in western Canada means by which the cost of production of dairy products can be reduced twenty to thirty per cent. in areas which have been dairying under former methods, which includes practically all western Canada. Figures indicate that a reduction of twenty per cent. in the cost of production of dairy products in the three prairie provinces would mean a saving of nine million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars."

How Soon Will You Resell Your Stock?

The goods put upon your shelves must move off again before your profit is reaped. Quick turnover is the key to quick profits. How soon will you resell your stock?

An intelligent use of ADVERTISING will prove to be the best possible means of keeping these goods moving.

Advertising

is a printed salesman of proven ability. Brighten up your store windows, show your goods attractively and Advertise in The Grand Forks Sun. You will find the buying public of this community appreciate the "shopping news" in your advertisements each week.

Shop Where You Are Invited To Shop

News of the City

A fire in Mr. Brooks' residenee on First street at 10 o'clock Sunday morning burned the roof and otherwise damaged the building, besides a considerable amount of damage being caused by water. The furniture and household effects were saved. The house is being repaired for occupany.

J. R. Mooyboer has purchased the building opposite the city hall on First s-reet and will move it to the corner of Main and First and use it as storeroom for his bicycles and bicycle supplies.

Both plants of the Spokane Concrete Pipe company commenced manufacturing irrigation pipe on Tuesday. The machinery is working satisfactorily, and a good quality of pipe is being turned out.

A number of car owners were up before Magistrate McCallum on Wednesday on a charge of not having paid the current year's license. The majority of them were each assessed $5 and costs.

Mrs. J. H Ryley, who has been spending the past six months in the city, will leave in a few days for her home at Queens Bay.

A grass fire on the lawn at Jeff Davis' home was the cause of the fire brigade being called out between 12 and 1 o'clock today.

The people of Cascade are endeavoring to induce the Forest Mills company to operate the mill at that point this summer long enough to cut up the long in the river.

Mrs. I. Skelton and daughter this week moved from Greenwood to Danville, where Mr. Skelton owns a ranch.

Judge J. R. Brown held a session of the county court in Greenwood this week. There was a very long docket.

John Biddle left on Wednesday evening's train for Lloydminster, Alta., where he will remain for several weeks.

Twenty two pupils are now attending the public school at Kettle Valley.

Ed Heed, of Rock Creek, was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

H. L. Mackenzie attended the county court in Greenwood this week.

R. G. Ritchie, the Cascade merchant, was in the city on Tuesday.

Rock Creek wants resident lawyer.

Attention is drawn to the highway act amendment act 1921, which prohibits the use of heavily laden vehicles on roads which are at the time not in condition to withstand such traffic. This applies particularly to trnck owners, to whom it is pointed out that they are defeating their own ends my making roads impassable. No gravel roads, no matter now well built, will carry heavy truck traffic during the spring thaw or after heavy rains. A penalty is provided for infraction of the act, and authority has been conferred upon road engineers to take summary action.

Death of Mrs. Margaret Leamy

Mrs. Margaret Leamy, aged 70 years, died at her home in this city on Monday last of influenza after a short illness. She was the widow of the late Judge Andrew Leamy, who died in this city in 1905 and who was the first county county court judge in this district. With the exception of a few years spent in Toronto after her husband's death, deceased has resided in Grand Forks continuously since pioneer days. She was a native of Ireland.

The late Mrs. Leamy is survived by two grown-up sons, John of this city, and James, who is an engineer in the Manitoba government service. The latter arrived in the city in city a couple of days ago. A brother of deceased is now in California, but he was unable to reach here in time for the funeral.

The late Mrs. Leamy was a lady of a very fine personality, and she will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of close friends and acquaintances.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Cooper's undertaking parlors to the Catholic church, where the service was conducted by Rev. Father Cocola. The attendance was very large and mauy beautiful floral offerings were in evidence, testifying to the high esteem in which deceased was held by the people of the community. Interment was made in Evergreen cemetery.

P. B. Freeland, of this city, resident mining engineer, will deliver an elementary lecture on mining and prospecting in Greenwood on April 6.

A Bellingham, Wash., correspondent says that the Granby company is buying up shares of the Knob Hill Mining company, located at Phoenix.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.

GROCERIES

We deal in fruits, vegetables and groceries exclusively and have fresh goods arriving daily, and sell them as fast they as they arrive. That's the beauty of having fresh goods—they're easy to sell. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery.

THE CITY GROCERY

Phone 25 **H. H. Henderson, Prop.**

TENDERS FOR EXCAVATION

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Excavation" will be received by the Trustees of the Grand Forks Irrigation District up to 6 P. M., April 10th, 1922, for the excavation of 5000 feet of trench. Trenches are for 6", 8", 10", 12", 24" and 27" pipe. Full particulars may be obtained at the Irrigation office. Address tenders to the Secretary of the District or deliver same to the Irrigation office.

O. PENNOYER,
Secretary.

TENDERS will be received by the District Forester at Nelson up to Wednesday, the 12th of April, for the purchase of Ford Touring Car No. 248782, where and as it stands. Tender should be accompanied by a marked cheque for the full amount tendered. The car may be seen by application to Forest Ranger J. P. Griffith at Grand Forks.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

RE SPECIAL TIMBER LICENCES

The attention of Timber Licence holders who are taking advantage of the provisions of the 1921 Amendment to the FOREST ACT, whereby arrears of licence fees accrued prior to 31st December, 1920, have been funded and made payable in annual instalments, is specially directed to the fact that any renewal fee which became due in 1921 is not included in the instalments above mentioned, and such 1921 and all subsequent renewal fees must be paid within one year after the date of expiry of the licence in order to maintain the right of the holder to obtain a renewal of the licence.

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REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
OFFICE WINNIPEG AVENUE
OPPOSITE GROWERS EXCHANGE
PHONE 164

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS, LTD., VANCOUVER
METAL
IRRIGATION PIPES and FLUMES
E. F. LAWS
SOLE DISTRICT AGENT

K. SCHEER
Wholesale and Retail
TOBACCONIST
Dealer in
Havana Cigars, Pipes
Confectionery

Imperial Billiard Parlor
Grand Forks, B. C.

A. E. McDOUGALL
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Agent
Dominion Monumental Works
Asbestos Products Co. Roofing
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
BOX 332 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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IT brings the whole country for miles around within easy reach. Have you seen the new models? They're as graceful as swallows! As bright as new coin! As weatherproof as a duck? Automobile Steel Bearings. Frame of English Seamless Steel Tubing. Hard Maple Rims. Hercules Brake. Everything complete. Real Quality. Real Value Easy Terms. We are the people to mount you right.

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Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

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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.

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Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the
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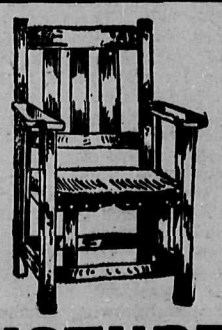

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THE HUB—Bring your boot and shoe repairs to my shop for neat and prompt work. Look for the big boot.—**GEO. ARMSON**

Yale Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty

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

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $3.50 an acre.

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 joint residence, but each making 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 in less than 5 years, and improvements of $10.00 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years are required.

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 homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

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

Natural hay meadows inaccessible by existing roads may be purchased conditional upon construction of a road to them. Rebate of one-half of cost of road, not exceeding half of purchase price, is made.

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 for 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.

No fees relating to pre-emptions are due or payable by soldiers on pre-emptions recorded after June 26, 1918. Taxes are remitted for five years.

Provision for return of moneys accrued, due and been paid since August 4, 1914, on account of payments, fees or taxes on soldiers' pre-emptions.

Interest on agreements to purchase town or city lots held by members of Allied Forces, or dependents, acquired direct or indirect, remitted from enlistment to March 31, 1920.

SUB-PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Provision made for issuance of Crown grants to sub-purchasers of Crown Lands, acquiring rights from purchasers who failed to complete purchase, involving forfeiture, on fulfillment of conditions of purchase, interest and taxes. Where sub-purchasers do not claim whole of original parcel, purchase price due and taxes may be distributed proportionately over whole area. Applications must be made by May 1, 1920.

GRAZING.

Grazing Act, 1919, for systematic development of livestock industry provides for grazing districts and range administration under Commissioner. Annual grazing permits issued based on numbers ranged; priority for established owners. Stock-owners may form Associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers or travellers, up to ten head.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

I have opened a new harness shop and am prepared to make harness to order and do all kinds of repair work. Shop equipped with modern machinery. All work guaranteed:

C. A. Crawford
Near Telephone Office

The University of Alberta

The establishment of the University of Alberta in Edmonton has brought about a great intellectual stimulus in the West where there are in the youth of the province wonderful potentialities for national efficiency and good citizenship. At the primary session of the Legislature of Alberta in 1906, an act was passed creating the University of Alberta and in 1908 the first president entered upon his duties with sessions beginning in September of that year.

The site of the University on the high banks of the Saskatchewan in South Edmonton comprises 258 acres while there is also a farm of 800 acres. Five hundred acres are under cultivation in addition to those covered by buildings. The institution is financed by the government and the expenditure to date exceeds three and one-half million dollars.

There are three commodious residential buildings—Athabasca Hall, Assiniboia Hall and Pembina Hall, providing residential accommodation for four hundred students. The main reaching building is a handsome structure of neo-classis style and was opened for classes in the fall of 1915. The new medical building which will be completed for the opening of the fall session ranks as one of the finest in Canada. It forms the southern part of a quadrangle of University buildings and is in architectural harmony with the other structures. In addition to accommodating the department of chemistry, it contains laboratories for the department of anatomy, physiology, pathology and public health. There are two lecture halls, in theatre form with a capacity for two hundred students each. Twenty-five thousand dollars, representing the interest on half a million, has been made available for the medical faculty by the Rockfeller Foundation, for the promotion of better medical training in the United States and Canada.

(1) The Main Teaching Building of the Alberta University.
(2) The Engineering Building, in rear of the Main Building.

Dr. H. M. Tory, M.A., is president of the University; W. A. R. Kerr, M.A., is Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; E. A. Howes, B.S.A., is Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Dr. A. C. Rankin is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

The University has achieved the important function of reaching in its educational work, the people of the province at large through extension work. There is a special secretary for this department who promotes lecture courses throughout the province, a Press Bulletin, a system of travelling libraries and a bureau for information for literary clubs, debating societies and such organizations. One important work was a series of discussions before various audiences, in the province, on the social problems of Western Canada life.

The Scientific Association has a definite program of economic research into the resources of the province. The university farms are conducting an experimental station for agricultural research.

The library of nineteen thousand volumes has a large collection of books written by Canadian authors on Canada and is located in the main building.

Under the direction of the Extension Board, the farm young people of Alberta were given a week of work and play at the University in June. A feature of the University is the Summer School for teachers which is carrying on its ninth program of work.

"Evergreen and Gold," the year book of the University gives a resumé of the activities of the year which are as interesting as they are broad in scope. The Clubs include the Agricultural Club, the Pharmacy Club in its first year, the Medical Club in its fourth year. Literary and Musical interests are promoted by the Literary Association, the Glee Club, Mandolin Club and the University orchestra. The Dramatic Society has established a reputation in Alberta. Bernard Shaw's comedy "You Never Can Tell" was the spectacular production given in the leading cities of the Province.

The Writers' Club, whose program has covered the various fields of literary endeavor is of value in such a young province as Alberta.

Amateur sport in Western Canada has been developed by the University of Alberta Athletics Society. There is a track club, soccer, basketball team, rugby and hockey, and great advance has been made in woman's athletics.—C. G.