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The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

TWENTIETH YEAR—No. 10 - GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921 "Tell me what you Know is true: I can guess as well as you." $1.00 PER YEAR

COUNTY COURT GIVES ELECTION TO HENNIGER

Judge Brown Decides that Most of the Votes Were Cast for the Lideral Candidate--McKie Has Appealed

The official count requested by the Conservative candidate of the ballots cast in Grand Forks riding in the late provincial election was held before his honor Judge Brown, of the county court, this week.

There were eight ballots without the official mark rejected for Henniger, and ten in the category were rejected for McKie.

Five ballots which had been counted for Henniger at the final count were disallowed by the judge for want of the official mark, and five were rejected for McKie for the same reason.

On account of other marks than the proper X appearing on the ballot paper, two ballots for Henniger which had been disallowed at the final count were allowed by the judge. Five ballots of the same nature were allowed for McKie.

Judge Brown's decision was that Mr. Henniger had received more votes than Mr. Kie.

The present standing is: Henniger, 390; McKie, 384, giving Mr. Henniger a majority of 6.

At the last moment this evening Mr. McKie decided to appeal from the decision of Judge Brown.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR MINING

A return next year to conditions that will enable mining operations in British Columbia to be carried on with profitable results, is the prediction of Mr. Lorne Campbell, president of the Kootenay Light, Heat & Power Company.

Referring to mineral development Mr. Campbell alluded principally to gold, the chief product of the Rossland camp. During the period of inflation, he said, gold was the only indispensable commodity among minerials which could not command an increase in price owing to the "standardizing" through internal agreements. Gold producers however were forced to pay higher wages, higher prices for the materials of production and to meet other greatly increased overhead expenses. The result was that they had to close and to remain at a standstill unti in a position to operate at less expense.

The passing of the mushroom industries and of those businesses built up upon the effects and causes of the war will give legitimate businesses a chance to carry on upon a sound business basis, continued Mr. Camybell. Peace time conditions have returned and the reconstruction of business on a peace time basis is now under way. The general deflation resulting from the arrival of this period means that industries will require less capital to finance manufacturing and other producing concerns. The net result will be a reduction in cost of living and credit conditions will return to a more normal basis.

Mr. Campbell believed that toward the end of 1921 great progress in establishing healthy and economically sound business throughout the country may be looked for.

Speaking of unemployment, Mr. Campbell believed that in the Kootenay districts the situation would be greatly relieved with resumption of mining operationse. Unemployment was fairly general at the present time, he said, but the situation was not at all serious. He incidentally reported considerable activity to the mining for coal in Alberta.

A LONG JOUQNEY ON HORSEBACK

From Nelson to Vancouver on horseback, a distance of about 465 miles, a great portion of which was accomplished over roads in many places dangerous and almost impassable, was performet recently by Mr. V. Hayes, and an interesting account has been given by him of the trip,

The journey took 13 pays and included one or two stops and a wide detour south of the line, three days during which the horse was fed on hay only, and. through weather a great part of the distance that was anything but suitable for that kind of travelling. The horse, by the way, is owned by Mr. R. G. McLeod of Vancouver, and in his account Mr. Hayes does not forget to give praise to the little animal for the splendid manner in which it held up on the journey, more especially that portion of the trip accomplished without anything more sustaining than hay.

From Nelson Mr. Hayes journeyed to Castlegar, where he remained for first night, and the next day made Trail, where he had planned to spend a day. At Trail rain was encountered and from then on it rained most of the time. Leaving Trail Mr. Hayes journeyed to Rossland, from which point, owing to the state of the roads he decided to ship most of his baggage to Princeton, and thus made travelling much easier for his horse.

One of the first difficulties experienced by Mr. Hayes was when his horse, shortly after leaving Nelson, went slightly lame. In view of the fact that the horse was carrying besides its rider a heavy stock saddle, 40 pounds of baggage and a heavy Hudson's Bay blanket, the situation took on a serious aspect, but fortunately this lameness disappeared later on.

At Patterson Mr. Hayes crossed the line and pushed on to Velvet, and from there followed the Cascade pole line, which, Mr. Hayes remarks, was one of the best parts of the trip, and eventually reached Cascade, where Sunday was spent and the horse given a day to recover from its lameness, which had continued from the time Nelson was left behind.

Leaving there on Monday morning more rain met the traveller, and although he had planned to make Greenwood for the night, he was content to reach Denoro, both horse and rider wet through. Greenwood was made by 10:30 the next morning, Midway by noon and Rock Creek by 7:30 in the evening. The next day over a road ankle deep in mud and made worse in spots by the skidding of logs, over what he says will be part of Canada's main highway, the traveller continued on his way, reaching Osoyoos that night and finding a place to stable his horse but no accommodation for himself.

From Osopoos the journey through Richter's Pass, past a fine cattle country and on to Keremeos was made without incident. At Keremeos Mr. Hayes was able to give his horse its first feed of oats it had had for three days. From this place the trip to Hedley wae made the next nay, Hedley being reached at noon and the journey being continued to Princeton, where he arrived after the hardest day's travelling, 42 miles, he had experienced since leaving Nelson.

From Princeton Mr. Hayes shipped his horse in an open stock car to Hope, accompanying the horse in the car. Upon reaching Hope, to the traveller it seemed as if he had reached a different climate, it was so warm. Leaving there the day after his arrival he made the trip to Chilliwack, journeyed the next day to Abbotsford and on to Aldergrove for the night. The trip from Aldergrove to New Westminster and on to Vancouver was made in short order the errival being made in Vancouver about 3:30 o'clock the next day, just 13 days after leaving Nelson.

ICE CARNIVAL WEDNESDAY EVE

Weather Permitting, the Daughters of the Empire Will Furnish the Sport

Weather permitting, the I.O.D.E. will hold a carnival at the rink next Wednesday night. Admission, adults 50 cents, children 25 cents. Any one not wearing a mark will not receive a prize.

Great Northern Changes Its Schedule

Keremeos.—The Great Northern railway company has given notice that trains No. 396 and 397 will on Monday, December 20, revert to the schedule which was in effect before September 10, namely the northbound train will leave Oroville at 7.00 a, m. and arrive at Princeton at 11.35 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays. Southbound trains will leave Princeton at 1.30 p. m. and arrive at Oroville 6 00 p. m. on the same day.

This change in the schedule effects the district very materially, particularly in regard to mail service. The matter has been discnssed among the various business men and it was decided to call a special meeting of the Board of Trade on December 15 to consider the matter.

Another matter which will be for discussion at that meeting was that of a general cleaning up of the town with a view to preventing an outbreak of any epidemic cansed by careless disposition of vegetable, etc., and to secure general fire protection by getting rid of accumulated combustible rubbish.

Lynch Creek Sawmill Sold

The Grand Forks Lumber Company's sawmill at Lynch Creek was sold Wednesday afternoon for $8,200 to H. A. Dent, of the Alberni Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd., who held a mortgage against the property for $15,000. It is not yet known if the mill is to remain at Lynch Creek or weather it will be moved to Smelter lake.

AIRPLANES FOR FORESTRY WORK

As a Result of Demonstrations, $20,000 Will Be Placed in the Estimates for This Purpose

Vanucouver, Jan. 1.—Major McLaurin, superintendent of the air station at Jericho Beach, has been advised that the provincial government will include a vote of $20,000 in the estimates for 1921 to be devoted towards the use of airplanes for various work in the government lands department.

This decision follows a series of demonstrations carried on during the past month.

THE WINTER FRUIT SUPPLY

[EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE.]

With the exception of apples, grapes and pears there are no fruits of our own production which can be called winter fruits, but of these three sorts every householder may have an abundant supply in good condition until at least the middle of winter.

Three prime requisites are necessary to keep in mind when laying in a supply of fruit for winter. The first is the selection of the proper variety or varieties; the second is the selection of only firm fruits, free from bruises and disease or insect injury; and the third is proper condition of storage.

With regard to the fruit, the following is a list of winter varieties of apples, pears and grapes which, when free from disease and injury and stored under proper conditions, will keep anywhere from January up to May.

Well known wenter varieties, of apples of good quality:

McIntosh, November to January.

Fameuse, October to January 1st.

Rhode Island Greening, December to February.

King of Tompkins, November to February.

Wagener, November to February.

Northern Spy, January to May.

Golden Russet, January to May.

The above varietles are all good and cover the entire winter season if proper selection is made.

Among pears the following are desirable for winter use:

Josephine, midwinter.

Kieffer (rather poor vuality) October to January,

Lawrence, December.

Winter Nelis, midwinter.

Grapes—Normally the grape is not a winter fruit, but, stored under good conditions, the few varieties mentioned here may be successfully kept until the last of February.

Herbert, Barry, Vergennes, Agawam, Lindley.

Storing.—In the storage of all fruits a cold, moderately moist room is necessary. Fruits stored in a dry, warm seller will not keep. Storing at as near freezing as possible, without allowing the temperature to drop to 32 deg. F., will insure the maximum time for the retention of the quality of ths product.

By wrapping apples and pears in paper and then placing in boxes which are covered the juiceness and firmness of the fruit is easier to retain. This is especially true of the Golden Russee, one of the best keeping apples but one to shrivel if kept in any place but a cold, moist celler. Wrapping is a great help in keeping Russets.

Grapes should be wrapped in paper and stored in six quart baskets which should be covered. If the grapes can be obtained with a large piece of vine attached to the bunch and few leaves before they are killed by frost, the cut end of the vine may be inserted in a bottle of water through a hole in a stopper and placed away in a cold place. In this manner the fresh sprightliness may be retained for may months.

PONCE DE LEON A BACK NUMBER

One of the London papers, th Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Professor Steinach, the Viennese biologist who claims to be able, by a simple operation, to restore the vigor and vitality of youth to jaded and worn-out systems.

"The idea was no sudden inspiration," the professor said, "but represented the accumulated experience of long years of experiments in biology."

The first experiments were tried on rats, and Professor Steinbach showed the interviewer some remarkable photographs of old, decrepit rats become spry and frisky and horribly rodent again after being operated on. Then came the experiment on human beings, and again Professor Steinbach produced photographs of remarkable transformation, sunken cheeks raised, muscle hollows refilled and a general atr of alertness and joy of life restored to face and figure.

"And what about the operations Is it dangerous and how long does it require?" the questioner asked.

"It is as simple an operation as one could desire," replied Professor Steinbach. "For men, a local anesthetic is used; for women, X-Rays.

The operation lasts about fifteen mintees, and thereafter the person operated upon must stay in bed for three drys. Some little care is required for a short time afterwards, but in about a week one is perfectly fit again.

"And how long do the effects of your operatin last?" was my next query. "Are you really prolonging life?"

"I can accomplish no miracles," answered Profeffor Steinbach. "Al I undertake to do is not to prolong life, but to prolong youth, its capacity and its joy. My process has been too short a time in being to allow of definite answer to your question, but of the human cases on which it has been tried, beginning two years ago, none has been a failure, and al are still enjoying the full benefits.

"Of course much depends upon the state of the patient. If the body is quite worn ont, I can do nothing; if still suceptible to the operation, I belive I can restore the qualities of youth for a period of anything from five to twenty years, dependent in each case upon the state of the patient."

Several operations, the correspondent says, have taken place in the city hospitals, others at various sanitoriums, but a proper-equipped institute will be required if all cases are to be dealt with. Professor Steinbach said that several people had been interested financially in his discovery and that the flotation of a company for its exploitation is being negotiated.

John Morrell, Jr., arrived in the city on Tuesday from Butte, Mont., and will spend the Christmas holidays with his parents here.

H. W. Gregory, of Anyox, arrived in the city this week, and is visiting with friends during the Christmas holidays.

CANADIAN PACIFIC MAY ACQUIRE THE GRANBY

Engineers of the Consolidated Company Have Been Investigating the Granby's Anyox Plant for Months

A coast report says it is rumored that the Canadian Pacfic Railway company is about to acquire the holdings of the Granby Mining, Smelting & Power company. The holdings of the company include the great mines and smelter with other extensive plants at Anyox, the coal holdings of the Granby concern at Cassidy, the smelter in this city, and the mines at Phoenix. It has been known for the past few months, engineers of the Consolidated company at Trail, a concarn in which the C.P.R. interest is paramount, have been at Anyox investigating the plaut there.

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.
Dec.	31—Friday	29	31
Jan.	1—Saturday	21	34
	2—Sunday	27	36
	3—Monday	29	36
	4—Tuesday	22	26
	5—Wednesday	19	35
	6—Thursday	38	44
			Inches
Snowfall			4.3

Sir John Eaton Says Ownership Unchanged

Toronto, Jan. 5.—At a dinner tonight tendered to the directors of the T. Eaton Co., by the managers, Sir John C. Eaton in responce to the toast to the president, congratulated the managers on their splended cooperation throughout the year. Sir John stated that a rumor had been frequently brought to his notice to the effect that the company had changed ownership. Sir John's reply was characteristic: "There's not enough money in the whole world to buy my father's name." This was received with cheers and tremendous applause. Sir John expressed his conviction that all could look fordward with confidence to 1921 After short addresses interspersed with glees and songs, the diners adjourned to the company's managers' clubroom in the King Edward hotel. Here was unveiled a portrait of Timothy Eaton, painted by E. Wyley Grier, R.C.A., and presented to Sir John by the managers of departments, store, mail order and factories.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has announced that after December 31st, 1920, the subscription price of that great weekly will be $2.00 per year in Canada, England, Ireland or Scotland. The recent heavy increase in the cost of white paper makes the slight advance necessary, in fact it is only a smal portion of the increased cost over pre war prices of production. All renewsals and subscriptions, the publisher say, mailed before December 31st, 1920, will be accepted at the old rate of $1.50. Even at the advanced price of $2.00 a year, The Family Herald is regarded as the best value on the Continent. It is acknowledged to be absolutely without a rival,

The Grand Forks Sun

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AHD PUBLISHER

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OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921

George H. Hull seems to be the only available mayoralty candidate this year, at least he is the only one who has announced himself, or whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office so far. He will probably be elected by acclamation and to most of the ratepayers will likely make an acceptable officer. While he is not our first choice for the office, we shall not break our neck trying to bring out opposition candidate, but will allow events to take their natural course. Our principal objection to Mr. Hull is, that he is too much under the influence of a man in whose judgment we have no confidence.

In the West ward Ald. McDonald and Ald. Love have, it is said, announced themselves for re-election. We have no decided objections to Ald. McDonald's candidacy, but there are many good reasons why Ald. Love has served the city long enough. As chairman of the cemetery committee he has got the city burial grounds into such a state that he himself can not refer to them except in terms of derision. As chairman of the parks committee his chief accomplishment seems to be the accumulation of piles of brush and slashing on nearly all of the vacant space in what is known as the city park. As chairman of the health and relief committee his blundering, last summer, in ordering a ratepayer off his own property and theu using the land as a nuisance grounds, cost the city about $100 in cash and damages. As an alderman of the city he can not refrain from trafficking with the corporation. He has done this for three or four years now—in the couucil and school board—and no doubt by this time he thinks the action is perfectly legal. He was elected last year by playing the "baby act" for sympathy votes. It is now time for a change.

Let no man who has any intention of runing for civic honors abandon the idea because a combination of men may be endeavoring to arrange an election by acclamation. Don't let the specious argument that an acclamation council will save the city the cost as an election influence you. The expenses of the election have already been incurred. The cost of takiug the poll is a very small item.

It is important that police commissiouers are elected who will have courage to enforce the laws. A few months more of the present lax method of regulating the liquor traffic, and The Sun will become the most rabid bone-dry advocate in the province.

At this late day any comment upon the late election may seem like an impertinance on our part. But the false statement that, previous to the counting of the absentee vote, Mr. McKie had a lead of 5 votes over Mr. Henniger, has been so persistently circulated by the local Windstorm and by the other opposition newspapers of the province, that a correction is necessary in order to show that the Liberal canidate's final majority is perfectly natural. After the count on the night of December 1st Mr. McKie had a majority of 5, but on the recount of the vote of the outlying polls of the district on the following day by the returning officer this lead was reduced to 1, and the vote stood this way until the official recount on the 22nd ult., when Mr. Henniger was given a majority of 9. As Mr. Henniger carried all the outlying polls by big majorities, it was only natural that the absentee vote should favor him.

One of The Sun's correspondents puts the situation this way. We are sure that most of our readers will approve of the stand he has taken: "It is rumored there is to be another recount. Most of the supporters of Mr. McKie, of whom I am one, decidedly resent the interference of coast petty politicians into our local offairs. And when Mr. Henniger was declared elected, and the Oliver government returned, the result was satisfactory to me—even as a supporter of Mr. McKie—aud if the petty coast iuterferers really want an emphatic decision, just let them agree to a by-election and we will g ve it to them in no uncertain manner. Grand Forks has had enough bad luck with her legislative representatives in the past without putting in an opposition member—and the majority for Henniger is certainly small enough to show a 50-50 split of the votes of the riding—and we want no opposition member opposiug onr interests by a few majority votes. We want for our constituency all the advantages a government representative will bring us—and it just happens that Oliver instead of Bowser got in. If Bowser were returned the same argument in favor of McKie would apply."

Mica and Its Uses

Mica is one of the most useful minerals, the production and distribution of which is little known. Of the many varieties, only three are of commercial importance, and of these but two are available in any quantity—the muscovite, or white mica, and the phlogopite, an amber mica. The latter is the most important of the Canadian micas.

India is the largest producer of mica, providing over 50 per cent of the world,s supply. Canada produces about 25 per cent. and the United States and other countries the remainder.

In Canada, mica occurs pretty generally. The most productive areas are situated along the lower St. Lawrence below Quebec, north of the Ottawa near Mattawa, and in the township of Burgess in Leeds county, Lanark in Lanark county, and Loughborough in Frontenac county, also in a few area in British Columbia. The production of 1919 was valued at $273,305.

Mica mining is attended with many difficulties. For successful exploitation is is essential that the miners be experienced in the mining of this materials, and be familiar with the special conditions and problems it presents. Many good mica deposits have been abandoned on account of the lack of experience of the operators.

The general run of mine mica is of a small size. A very small percentage produces sheets of 4x6 inch surface, while fully 50 per cent will cut to 1x3 sheets only. Fortunately, a process of cementing the small sheets enables the building up of larger surfaces. This product is known as "micanite" or "mica board," and is most used in the electrical industry for insulation. Mica is largely used in the manufacture of boiler and steam pipe coving, its insulating properties exceeding by far that of any other known substance. Comparative tests have demonstrated that the loss of heat from bare pipes has been reduced by 90 per cent when the pipes were enclosed in mica covering.

Owing to its resistance to shock, mica is used for spectacles or goggles worn by workmen in industries where flying chips or sparks endanger the eyes, and in observing processes of melting and fusing in furnaces. The small pieces of mica, formerly wasted, are used for various purposes. When ground fine in oil, mica forms a valuable lubricant, especially for shafting or journal boxes on locomotives or railway cars. Ground mica, when mixed with a flux, is also used in giving to wallpaper and other substances a silvery effect.

So many uses are being found for mica that what was formerly an industry with a very large proportion of waste, is now one in which the material is now almost completely utilized.

Experiments by the United States Bureau of Standards to develop a method of accelerating the hardening concrete, especially when it is to be used in wet or damp situations, have shown that 4 per cent of calcium chloride added to the mixing water increases the strength of concrete at the age of one day 100 per cent or more. In some cases in two days the strength equalled 75 per cent or more of that normally attained in one month.

DANGER LURKS IN THE MOUTH

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Those wishing neat sign painting to ornament their business places should call on W. P. O'Connor, a returned soldier.

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

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

[EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE]

The annual free distibution of samples of seed grain will be conducted as usual at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion cerealist.

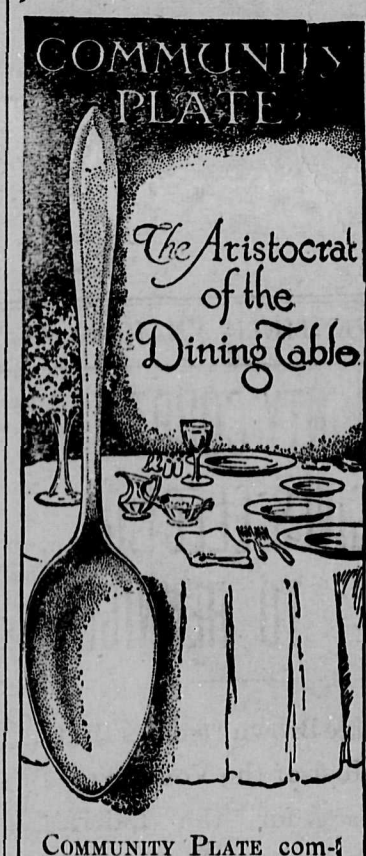
Spring wheat (in about 5 lb. samples), white oats (about 4 lb.), barley (about 5 lb.), field peas (about 5 lb.), field beans (about 2 lb.), flax (about 2 lb.)

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Applications must be on printed form, which may be obtained by writiug to the Dominion cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at any time after September 1.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid disappointment. Those who applied too late last season are particularly requested to send in their names at once, so that application forms may be formarded to them. No application forms will be furnished after February 1, 1921.

Ice making in the skating rink was commenced this week Whether or not there will be skating during the holidays will depend entirely on the weather man.



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(1) The King and Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the King and Queen of Denmark visiting the Advertising Exhibition at the White City, London, Eng.

(2) The Mayor of Longborough, England, reading an address of welcome and conferring the "Freedom of the City" on Dr. Macnamara, who was visiting the college.

(3) Raymond Hitchcock the comedian, and his famous horse "Apple" help the Salvation Army Christmas Fund.

(4) The opening meet of the "Killing Kildares" at Johnstone, Co. Kildare, Ireland.

(5) Military and police make wholesale round-ups in Dublin while the Labor Commission were sitting—Searching the suspects.

(6) The Labor Commission which arrived in Dublin to investigate Irish murders and reprisals.

(7) Explosion of a Dump of Shells in a factory at Vergiate, Italy—10 were killed. The disaster is believed to be the work of "Red" workmen.

BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

The Side Lines of a Grain Growing Province

STUD HORSES AT NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

The "Land of the Golden Grain" is a name well suited to the Province of Saskatchewan, the middle of the three prairie province of Canada, for grain growing has been the chief occupation of its inhabitants since the earliest days of its settlement. So good has been the quality and so heavy the yields of the wheat and other grains grown in Saskatchewan, that whenever the province was spoken about it was in association with grain, and many people thought, and a large proportion of them, no doubt, still think that grain growing was and is the only branch of farming carried on in this rich province. Probably, a very large number of people who now know something about Saskatchewan would never have heard of this province but for the success of Seager Wheeler, the "Wheat Wizard," first in winning, at the Madison Square Gardens, New York, in 1911, the thousand dollars in gold for the best hundred pounds of wheat grown on the American continent, and subsequent winnings of Mr. Wheeler and other Saskatchewan farmers at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Wichita, Kansas, El Paso, Texas, Peoria, Illinois, Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, and other places.

But experience of the last few years has shown that Saskatchewan farmers can and do raise other things than grain. Sheep, horses and cattle are all steadily increasing in numbers on the Saskatchewan farms, and evidence that these, too, are, like the grain, of a superior quality is forthcoming in the success of the animals from this province exhibited at the International Stock Show at Chicago this year.

A few years ago there were scarcely any sheep in Saskatchewan, but many of the early settlers soon recognized that the province as regards climate, feed and water was well suited to sheep, and they began to keep a few on their farms, the numbers have steadily increased year by year until now between 150,000 and 200,000 sheep are owned by farmers in Saskatchewan, and this year approximately 750,000 pounds of wool were produced.

But the raising of sheep has not advanced so much as the raising of horses. The provincial livestock commissioner claims that Saskatchewan is now the leading horse breeding province in the Dominion of Canada. The heavy draft horse with Percheron, Clydesdale or Belgian blood in him, is the kind of animal to which breeders here are devoting their attention, and farmers need not go out of the province to sell at satisfactory prices all such horses they can raise. The tractor has not displaced horses on the Saskatchewan farms nor is it likely to do so now. Most farmers have tried both, or have seen both tried, and have decided in favor of the horse. In 1919 there were more than a million horses in Saskatchewan, and the number has steadily increased since. Many of these horses are, perhaps, on the light side, but the light horses are being rapidly displaced by the heavier animals. The young draft horse weighing about 1,600 pounds or more is what most of the farmers in Saskatchewan are raising, and the demand for horses of this type is far ahead of the supply.

The quality of the horses that are being bred in Saskatchewan is exemplified by the successes at the International Show this year. The champion Clydesdale was a Saskatchewan horse, "Wee Donald," bred on the farm of L. Weaver, near Lloydminster, and the first prize stallion Belgian foal "Charles Deroseke" is owned by Coe Brothers and was bred on their farm near Regina. Last year the champion Belgian was a horse owned by Paul Rupp, who on his farm at Lampman, in the south of the province, has probably the finest herd of Belgian horses on the continent.

Like the horse and sheep industries the cattle industry of Saskatchewan has made substantial progress during the last few years. The provincial livestock commissioner estimates that there are now 100,000 more cattle in the province than there were a year ago. This marks the ratio of increase that has been going on from year to year, and the end is not yet, for there is still room for more cattle in the province than there are at present. In 1919 the total was 1,379,6[illegible]3 head, of which 374,062 were milk cows. The provincial government is devoting much attention to the livestock industry, and buys cattle at the leading markets selling them at cost to farmers on easy payments. The time is within the memory of many of the residents of the province when the only milk they ever got was the condensed variety, and when their butter had also to be imported. Not many years ago a beginning was made with dairying. The province soon produced more butter than was required to supply its own needs and had some to spare. During the last few years there has been a surplus for export to Great Britain, the United States, the Pacific Coast points of Canada, and cities in Eastern Canada. Last year one hundred and four carloads, or 6,622,000 pounds of the highest quality of creamery butter left the province, while this year the total export bids fair to exceed 7,000,000 pounds.

The side lines of this grain growing province have, therefore, already assumed a positi[illegible] considerable importance, and are becoming increasingly importa[illegible] year.

News of the City

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. McCallum had the first family reunion at their home during the holidays that they have had for many years, all their sons and daughters being here. These were: Miss Christina from Penticton; Percy, Vancouver; Cecil and wife, Boswell; Caughey, Oroville; Berney, Coquihalla Pass and Ewing, Marcus. They have all returned to their usual vocations.

John Simpson, B.A., arrived in the city on Tuesday from Winnipeg, and he intends to remain here for a few months. He has been teaching school near Winnipeg for a couple of years.

Ernest Vant, express agent at this point, and Miss Mary Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper of Columbia, were married in Republie on New Year's day.

Hugh Donnan returned to Lethbridge Monday night, after visiting at his parents' home here during the holidays.

The Sun man has been very sick during the past two weeks, and we were therefore oblighed to let last week's issue go by default without any preliminary announcement. As he is only 10 per cent well at present, next week's issue of The Sun may appear as funny to our readers as the present one.

Mrs. H. Weber and two daughters left today for a short visit to Nelson.

The public and high school reopened last Monday.

It is announced that John S. McLauchlan and Neil McNevin will be aldermanic candidates in the West ward.

Mrs. Hoelzel has been seriously ill at the Grand Forks hospital for some time.

Miss Ivy B. Brown has returned to Christina Lake, after spending a year in California.

Alfalfa hay for sale. Apply Robert Lawson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Miller left on Tuesday for Malta, Mont., to visit their daughter

Mr. Ferris, of the board of trade, states that the Slogan competition has been extended to the 15th inst.

W. J. Galipeau returned to Ymir the first of the week, after spending the Christmas holidays with his family here.

J. D. Campbell returned from Anyox this week.

Ben Norris spent the Christmas holidays in Trail.

Popcorn

"If every home would keep a supply of popcorn and a popper convenient," says Good Health, "fewer nickels would be spent for less wholesome knickknacks and more enjoyable evenings would be spent around the family hearth." These suggestions are made to insure successful results: Good corn and a hot fire; a small quantity of corn in the popper; popper to be held high so that the corn will not scorch, thus insuring whiteness; a stove lid to be placed between the popper and the flame to keep the corn from scorching; a degree of heat that will make the corn begin to pop in 1 1-2 minutes. One pint of unpopped corn should give fifteen to twenty pints of popped corn, it is stated.

Padlock Safety Paper, for private bankchecks, kept in stock by The Sun Job Department.

When Buffalo Bill Planned to Kill His Wife

There was one time in the life of Bdffalo Bill when it almost beeame necessary for him to shoot his wife, and, as much as he loved her, he was prepared to do it. They had been riding homeward over the plans together when a band of hostile Indians came upon them. The account of the pur suit, which his widow, Mrs. L. F. Cody, tells in her reminiscences of the great plainsman, makes a thrilling and dramatic adventure.

"Injuns! Take these reins."

Brigham was galloping now in harness, with the buggy swaying and careening behind as he rushed down the hill and on toward the winding road beyond. Will shifted on his seat and raised himself on one knee I felt his elbow bump against me and knew that he was reaching for his revolver. Then he bent over and kissed me on the cheek.

"Lou," he said, "I want you to know that I love you better than any thing else in the world? That's why I may have to do something that—"

I looked up hurriedly. Something had tooched my head. It was Will's revolver, and he was holding it pointed straight at my temple. I screamed.

"Will! Will!"

My husband looked down at me. His face suddenly appeared to be old and lined and hard.

"They've got rifles," he said shortly. "I've only got this revolver. They can outdistance me. I want to be ready—that that if they get me I can pull the trigger before I fall. It's better for a woman to be dead, Lou—than to be in their hands."

The breath seemed to have left my body. I wranted to scream, to laugh, sing, anytning but to realize that at my side my husband was nerving him self to fire the bullet that would kill his own wife—rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the pursning enemy. On and on we went, with the buggy rolling and rocking, dropping into the hollows and gullies of the road, then bounding out again, as faithful old Brigham plunged on. Above me I heard Will talking to himself, as if striving for courage to hold to his resolve. With all the strength I had, I placed the reins into one hand, then with the free one reached outward. I touched Will's arm. Then I felt his left hand, icy cold, close over mine.

We sped onward—a quarter of a mile—a half mile. Then from the distance came a faint, thudding sound. Will bent close to me.

"Remember, Lou," he said, again, "if the worst comes—it was because I loved you."

I pressed his right hand tight, and the rocking, leaping journey continued. Alternate fever and chilling cold were chasing through my veins. My teeth were chattering, my whole being was aquiver. On and on we went, while the thudding souuds from the distance seemed to grow nearer. Then suddenly I felt Will turn in the buggy. I saw him raise his revolver and fire straight into the air. He raised his arms and ahouted,

"Hurry, Lou!" he boomed, "A little more, and we're are safe! Hurry—hurry!"

Again the whip cut through the air. Then far ahead I saw the forms of men, urging their horses onward.

"It's some of the boys!" Will called to me. "I asked them to ride out along the road if we didn't get back on time!"

The forms came closer. Cody waved and shouted to them and pointed to the distance. A clattering rush, and they had passed us—on toward the hills and the place where a pursuing band of Indians now would become a fleeing, scattering group of fugitives. Weakly I sank forward. Dully I felt Will take the reins from my hands. Then the world went black. The slender thread of my resistance had snapped.

A Wonderful Opportunity

The chiidren—Eric and his little sister—found Aunt Mary altogether too strict. She certainly tried her best to amuse them, says the Argonaut, and one morning took them to the zoo. But it was a failure.

"Eric, keep away from that cage! Molly, your hat's crooked! Those seats are dirty, Eric—keep off them! If you bite the finger of your glove again, Molly, I shall take you straight home!"

It was like a never ending gramophone record on good behavior, and Aunt Mary never seemed to tire. At last the little party paused before a cage, and Aunt Mary consulted her catalogue.

"This, children," she announced, "is an anteater."

Eric looked cautiously round as he whisperad to Molly, 'Can't we push her in?"

A Diligent Novice

Father returned from his first driving lesson boasting of his easy mastery of the new car. To please, him, several of his family consented to ride with him and things went well until a car coming up behind them honked its horn.

The startled driver jerked his wheel to the right, running down a steep bank, then to the left, heading into a fence, and to the right again, luckily bringing up in the road.

"Dad, what on earth are you trying to do?" demanded his breathless son.

"Why. son," replied the new driver calmly, "I was just practicing turning out for teams."

Dr. Windsor Truax has acquired the hospital formerly owned by Mrs. S. J. Larsen and will operate the same under the name of The Riverside Hospital. The building is undergoing extensive alterations, and when completed will be up-to-date in every respect. A staff of nurses is being engaged and the hospital, which has gained an enviable reputation under Mrs. Larsen's management and will undoubtedly increase under Dr Truax's supervision. Mrs. Larsen has left for California, where she will make her home, The stransfer of the property was arranged through the real estate office of S. T. Hull.

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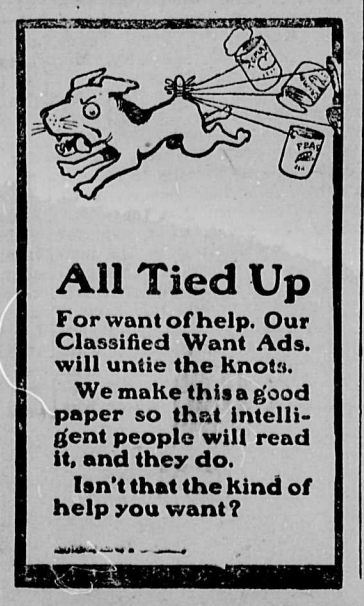

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS, B. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Citizens of Grand Forks are requested, when canvassed by agents or peddlars, to ask such for their licences and in event that they have no licence, kindly notify the City Office without delay.

JOHN A. HUTTON,
City Clerk.

GRAND FORKS PUBLIC SCHOOL

TENDER FOR WOOD

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including January 13th, 1921, for supplying Fifty cords green wood, four foot split fir or tamarack. Wood to be piled at the school as and where directed. Tenders to state time of deliverp. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Grand Forks, B.C., December 10, 1920.

JOHN A. HUTTON,
Secretary Board of School Trustees.

TIMBER SALE X2807

SEALED TENDERS will be receeived by the Minister of Lands at Victoria not later than noon on the 13th day of January, 1921, for the purchase of License X2807, to cut 180,000 feet of Pine, Tamarac and Fir and 1,450 Hewn Ties, on an area situated on Volcanic Creek, North Fork of Kettle River. Similkameen District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C., or District Forester, Nelson, B. C.

TIMBER SALE X2808

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria not later than noon on the 13th day of January, 1921, for the purchase of Licence X2808, to cut 257,000 feet of Tsmarac, Spruce, Cedar, Pine and Fir, on an area situated near Miller Creek North Fore of Kettle River, Similkameen District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Nelson, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X2765

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 13th day of January, 1921, for the purchase of Licence X2765, near Beaverdell, to cut 80,000 feet of Fir and Pine Sawlogs.

One year will be allowed far removal of timbers

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

TIMBER SALE X2863

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Disttict Forester, Nelson, not later than noon on the 13th day of January, 1921 for the purchase of License X2863, near Grand Forks, Fourth of July Creek, to cut 500 Hewn Ties and 100 Cords of Cordwood.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

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

S. T. HULL
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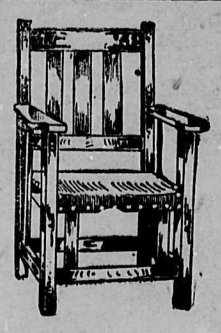

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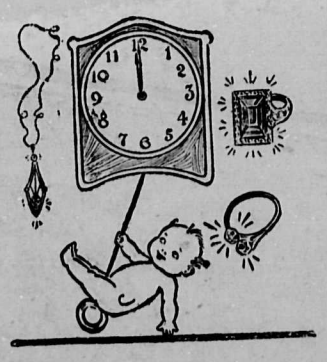

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Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $2.50 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 fulfilment 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.

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