The Standard.

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SUPPORT SIFTON AND TURN WESTERN CANADA OVER TO MORTGAGE COMPANIES

The Ricest Man in Canada, Having Made His Money While in Politics, Now Asks Western Canadians to Surrender to Profiteers From Toronto

WILL THE LIBERALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FALL FOR THE HEROICS OF THE MAN WHO SOLD THEM OUT IN 1911?

Some reasons why British Columbia Liberals should steer clear of Sir Clifford Sifton:

BECAUSE HE IS THE BIGGEST AND MOST DANGEROUS PROFITEER WE HAVE EVER PRODUCED.

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BECAUSE HE IS THE RICHEST MAN IN CANADA TODAY. HE IS AS RICH AS STRATHCONA WAS. HE IS OF THE TYPE OF MAN WHO MAKES POLITICS PAY. He hadn't a dollar in '96.

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BEECAUSE HE REPRESENTS TORONTOISM IN ITS MOST REPULSIVE FORMS. HE IS THE WESTERN MAN WHO HAS PROVED A TRAITOR TO THE WEST AND HAS DEVOTED HIS LIFE TO MAKING THIS GREAT WEST A VASSAL TO THE FINANCIAL CONCERNS OF THE EAST.

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BECAUSE HE STANDS FOR THE KIND OF POLITICS THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN GETTING RID OF DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS. HE STANDS FOR PLUNGING CANADA INTO A DARK ERA OF POLITICS SIMILAR TO THAT FROM WHICH THE UNITED STTES IS NOW EMERGING.

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HE IS THE LAST BET OF THE PROFITEERS. ASHAMED OF ROGERS, DISTRUSTFUL OF WHITE, DISAPPOINTED WITH BORDEN, THE PROFIT KINGS HAVE NOW TURNED TO SIFTON "TO PUT IT OVER."

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BECAUSE HIS POLICY IS THAT WHICH PUTS THE SHACKLES ON NEWSPAPERS, AND AS AN EVIDENCE OF THIS YOU MAY NOTICE THAT THE LIBERAL PRESS, WITH SUC HFE WEXCEPTIONS AS THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE, THE EDMONTON BULLETIN, THE VANCOUVER SUN AND THE VICTORIA TIMES, HAS BEEN WIPED OFF THE MAP WEST OF MONTREAL.

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THE SUPPORT OF SIFTON WOULD BE THE ENDORSEMENT OF A CANADIAN "ARISTOCRACY" BUILT UP ON WINNINGS AT THE POLITICAL GAME BOARD.

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SUPPORT SIFTON AND TURN WESTERN CANADA OVER TO THE MORTGGE COMPANIES.

Our Wonderful Hydro-Electric Development Possibilities

THE exhibition of cinematograph pictures illustrating the water powers of Canada and the manner in which such power has been applied to industrial purposes which has been given recently under the auspices of the Canadian Engineers was indeed a revelation to many, even those who had acquired scientific knowledge of the subject.

For two hours and more an audience which comprised men of light and leading from a very wide area sat spell bound while they took in through eyegates knowledge of the wonderful resources of this country. Not a word was spoken by any official. The pictures were allowed to speak for themselves. And dull indeed must have been the man who could not realize that Canadian cities, and Vancouver in particular, have waterpowers within easy reach sufficient to do work for every industry, and properly utilized, to place every denizen of this land above want and in comfort approaching luxury.

Longfellow has said that if the power which fills the world with terror and the wealth spent on camps and courts was devoted to redeeming the human mind from error there would be no need for arsenals and forts. And by a similar parity of reasoning we may say that if the natural waterpowers of this wonderful country were not cornered by corporations or allowed to run to waste electricity might be developed in a way which would fertilize every serviceable rood of land and set machinery in motion for the production of the necessities of life at a price within the reach of all.

As society is now constituted the development of a new power, the setting of the wheels of a big industry in motion means sometimes the displacement of a number of hands and increasing the riches of one individual or a group of individuals banded together to exploit that power. As it is our mountain streams and torrents could be so harnessed that they would do work now done by hard manual labor and the result should be a reduction of the hours of labor and a production of light, heat and power and placing those commodities within the reach of everyone.

This exhibition has demonstrated the true mission of the moving picture show. The cinematograph is doing good and interesting work in supplying the love of humanity for amusement and dramatic thrills. But it is doing the highest form of work, the work of the really Great Teacher when it is making known the wonders of nature and showing how man can turn the powers of nature to legitimate advantage. Two nights is not enough for such pictures to be shown in Vancouver. They ought to become an almost permanent exhibition and their appreciation would be a growing quantity.

A Public Market Could Be Built on Some of our Vacant Grounds

ONCE in Seattle it became known that wholesale dealers had dumped some tons of fruits into the bay. Before that there was no public market in Seattle; three weeks after it became known Seattle had a public market.

In Vancouver the negligent outfit at the City Hall have allowed the public market to become a pest spot and a nuisance. Though its location is not at all that is to be desired, being upon False Creek, yet there has not appeared a sufficient amount of administrative ability at the city hall to carry this enterprise along.

The Water Street wholesalers have been dumping good food into the incinerator in order to keep the prices up. This is a fact which everyone should know.

We are at the mercy of some of these dealers. A public market would help out mightly.

A SUGGESTION HAS BEEN MADE TO THIS OFFICE BY A PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN THAT A MOVEMENT BE STARTED TO HAVE THE CAMBIE STREET GROUNDS CONVERTED INTO A PUBLIC OWNED MARKET.

There seems to be good sense to this suggestion. There is a great need for a market and the Cambie grounds are well located. To use the grounds would only mean that two football matches a week would be interfered with.

It would cost little to put an iron shed over a portion of the grounds and such buildings as might be required. To this point producers and consumers might come on market day for the general benefit.

THERE IS ONLY ONE OBJECTION TO THE PROJECT AND THAT IS THAT THE CITY COUNCIL AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED MIGHT NOT POSSESS SUFFICIENT BUSINES ACUMEN TO TAKE HOLD OF SUCH AN ENTERPRISE AND "PUT IT OVER."

We have railroad and water accommodation for every garden patch within a hundred miles of the city. We have good roads and good streets. We have loans for settlers and aids for farmers and all the rest of it. But probably we are short of the necessary spirit to dig in and take advantage of the thousands of opportunities which lie before us in this marvellous new, undeveloped country. If this is not a city where food is cheap it is our fault and all the food dictators in Canada can't help us.

Many Hundred Good Liberals Prevented From Attending Convention

THE people who called the Liberal Convention at Winnipeg sent their notice to B. C. Liberals through Hon. H. C. Brewster. It is said that the letter containing the notice of the convention bore the address, "H. C. Brewster, British Columbia." Now if the letter had been addressed to Sir Richard McBride or Honest John Oliver it would have been sent promptly along to Mrs. Hill, 1416 Comox St.; however, the postal clerk had, apparently, heard little of the man "H. C. Brewster, B.C.," so he sent the letter back to the dead letter office from whence it was sent to the premier in due course.

Thus things were delayed so that Liberals from B. C. were only given a couple of days in which to prepare to attend the meeting in Winnipeg. As a result many of the representative Liberals of the Province will not be able to attend. This is unfortunate to say the least. There are hundreds of worthy Liberals who would have been pleased to attend the convention but are unable to do so owing to this short notice.

Tranquille Sanitarium the Finest Institution of Its Kind in Canada

THE STANDARD in its issue of July 7 had some criticism of the B. C. Sanatorium at Tranquille, Kamloops. Now Mr. Editor criticism is useful, is healthy and sometimes leads to good results. Vancouver needs above all things honest, healthy criticism. We have got into a habit of boosting, we allow people to come here and boost ad lib and a check on this indiscriminate adulation is necessary—and is needed. But to be useful criticism must be well informed, must be based on accurate data, and I venture to assert that The Standard's criticism of the Tranquille Sanatorium is ill timed, unfortunate and mischievous because it is not founded on fact, is based on inaccurate, perhaps maliciously given information. The Standard says that a term of residence at the Sanatorium "hastens rather than lessens the ravages of the disease"—that is tuberculosis. As one who has been a patient at the Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops, as one immensely benefitted by my stay there, I wish emphatically to deny this statement. What may be the motive for boosting Penticton as a site for the Sanatorium I will not stop to enquire; I am concerned alone in the defence of the Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops. It is beyond the scope of my present purpose also to follow your criticisms of Vancouver. That this city needs a thorough "shake up" and "clean up" must be patent to everybody.

I have already given, in short, my testimony as to the comforts and benefit of Tranquille Sanatorium. Residence there is NOT "an agony"—and I could produce overwhelming testimony as to its comfort, the assiduous care bestowed upon patients and the immense benefits derived from a stay there. Reports and official documents were available for all but in view of the "personal" nature of your criticism, "personal" rebuttal will be the most valuable. A whole batch of correspondence has reached me from patients past and present, indignantly protesting against The Standard's unwarrantable criticism.

"At Tranquille we have every comfort and every privilege," writes a patient. "I could not wish for a better place," "I cannot think of anything more that could be done for our comfort." Such statements as these are scattered through the letters of patients there—grateful for the treatment I received there I keep in touch with the place.

It is not for me to do any "special pleading" for Tranquille. All I ask is that REAL KNOWLEDGE should be at the base of any criticism. Let me summarize:

"Eminent medical men declare Kamloops "the best climate in Canada for those suffering from lung affections."

No other institution in Canada has better equipment.

"Oh! if I had only known what this place was like and had come here a year ago I might have been cured." Such was the pathetic cry of a patient. Such a mischievous, misleading, malicious article as that in The Standard of July 7 may prevent sufferers from going to Tranquille and BEING CURED AS I WAS. If you must print articles about the place get your data from those who have been there, and not from the "sore heads" who are found everywhere, but from those capable of judging the merits of such an institution. A thorough knowledge of the place will make you enthusiastic in its praise—that is if there is no occult reason for "knocking" it. As a grateful patient I ask you to publish this and undo some of the mischief you have—I hope unwittingly, done.

Yours truly,
LIONEL WARD.

Vancouver, July 31, 1917

I. W. W. Agitators Should Be Handled In the American Way

WITH the awakening of industrial life in Vancouver, the city is being made the mecca for professional labor agitators of the I.W.W. type.

We are these days being treated to the spectacle of the harbor being tied up by striking longshoremen who are prepared to go the limit with slung shot and bomb if their demands are not promptly met by the companies.

Our trouble in Vancouver is that we are too slow about coming to the point. In the United States they deport people who criminally conspire to hamper industry. It is time that some such action were taken here. And may it be known that men who are kicking up the trouble in Vancouver are not Canadians; usually they are newcomers from below the line. Very often they talk with a German accent Moreover these men who go about in mobs and attack non-union workers should be dealt with by the police.

Vancouver is destined to become a great industrial city, a great ship-building city and a great shipping point if fairness be shown in all things as between capital and labor. It is not right that the port should be tied up in these trying war times and the men who are trying to tie up the port on the excuse of demanding a few more cents a day in wages are serving the interest of the country's enemies.

A Chance for a Row By Making Friday Meatless Day

IT looks as if another one had been put over on our friends the Orangemen, this time by Food Controller Hanna. By making Friday one of the two meatless days he is asking Protestants to abstain twice a week for the sake of the Empire, while Catholics will abstain but once a week for the sake of the Empire—they abstain on Friday anyway, for the sake of their own souls.

There is a fine opening for a row here. All you have to do is to shut your eyes and set your imagination at work and you can see the shadow of the Pope —or is it Laurier—over all.

In case our Orange friends should fail to take advantage of the opening, on account of the weather or for other reasons, it might be possible for some supersensitive or zealously militant Catholic to take up the cudgels. Is there not the evidence of a deep-laid scheme for preventing the practical Catholic from living up to the rules of his religion? Fish are so scarce and so dear in many parts of the country that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the good Catholic to practice his religion on Friday with any degree of comfort and economy. Will it not become impossible for all but the privileged few when there are two Fridays a week, not only for the Catholics but for all the people?

From either point of view there is the opportunity for trouble. Great issues have grown up from more trivial causes.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

In his effort to conserve the national meat supply the food controller is doing his best to save the country's bacon.

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A company of American soldiers have "September Morn" tatooed upon their arms. They have been dubbed "The Bears" by their comrades.

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The high cost of leather has resulted in the abandonment of the old time custom of leaving shoes in the hall way for the porter to shine. The precious footwear is too great a temptation for the man down at the heel.

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The vale of the Temple in Jerusalem was rent in twain while the Vancouver tabernacle was raised in May and razed in August.

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Two new shades of vacation tan in vogue this season are "berry" and "orchards."

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A regiment of amazons equipped with hat pins would scatter the ranks of the seasoned veterans of the Prussian Guards.

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In the matter of the city milk supply the middleman appears to be getting the cream and the consumer the whey.

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Goat's milk is said to contain more food value than that of any other domestic lacteal yielding animal. This is probably due to the large percentage of butter fat.

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A prophet has no honor in his own country but a profiteer gets both honors and money.

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Now that the season's civic coal supply is assured it is hoped that there will be no cases of cold feet at the city hall this winter.

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The close season for horse-racing commences on August first. With an election in prospect the sportively inclined will have a chance to wager on an equally uncertain event.

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"Few and short were the skirts they wore as on the beach they disported." "From English Bay rhymes," by Joe Fortes.

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The Canadian Kilties bagpipe bands which recently made a whirlwind campaign through the United States, securing hundreds of recruits have something to blow about.

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The public can stand wheatless and meatless days but when it comes to eatless nature abhors a vacuum.

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"Who writes those Province editorials?" asked a man the other day.

"A gentleman by the name of Makovski," replied a friend.

"McCoskey," said the man, "McCoskey . . . . . I knew d—— well that only an Irishman could write sich intilligint editorials.

* * * *

A little girl lies hovering between life and death suffering from the effects of poisoning received while bathing at English Bay. As is well known the sewer discharges into the Bay at the point so patronized by bathers. Fortunately within a year or so this sewer will have been diverted to the other side of the Peninsula. Meantime it would be well for persons interested in reform to force the authorities to warn the public against this hideous menace. Ask any doctor about it. He will tell you.

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A crowd of fellows hang about the entrance to a Vancouver industry to threaten the lives of any workman who will take a job within while an alleged strike is on. These fellows want more liberty. Their chief trouble is that they have too much liberty. They don't say that the industry in question should pay more wages; they say that the industry shrould "recognize the union." The owner of the industry doesn't think that the British constitution lays it down that he should bow the knee before any labor union. The owner is right. The trouble with organized labor is that in some cases they go a bit too far.

A PAGE FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CULTIVATION OF FARM AND GARDEN

"Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation but the only riches she can call her own."—Dr. Johnson

VALUABLE WORK AT AGASSIZ FARM

Hundred Acres Under Experimental Operation—Fine Herd of Holsteins

Few people, says the New Westminster Columbian, realize the work that is being done by the Dominion government at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, and it is impossible to do more than give the briefest idea of the valuable work undertaken in the interest of the consumer and producer equally.

Over a hundred acres are operated and the superintendent, Mr. Hincks, is keenly alive to the importance of his work. It is all done with the object of improving methods, cheapening the product and assisting the farmer to produce the greatest possible quantity at a minimum of cost in time and labor. Experiments are conducted systematically for a period of four or five years.

The government herd at Agassiz consists of seventy Holsteins, principally grade animals, with a pedigree bull and a young bull. Thirty-two are milkers, the rest being heifers and calves, and that operation even is being utilized for experimental purposes in several ways.

There are 108 sheep of the Dorset horned grade class, with pure bred ram, on the pasturage grounds. Of seventy-two pigs two are boars and eleven brood sows, all of the Yorkshire breed. As an instance of the experiments conducted it is interesting to study the data obtained by the officials from hand feeding, self feeding and trough feeding.

Poultry is represented by over 1400 birds and the upkeep of the farm is assisted by the sale of eggs and roosters for breeding purposes. The breeds are Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Mr. W. S. Moore has been for years in the employ and is a mass of valuable information.

Another most important subject of experiment is ensilage, and it has been found that an average of five years gives the following figures which farmers might well take to heart: Cost to produce 1 lb. fat by clover ensilage, 30.24, by corn ensilage, 29.6; cost to produce 1 lb. butter, by clover ensilage, 24.19, by corn ensilage, 23.68; cost to produce 100 lbs. milk, by clover ensilage, 87.74, by corn ensilage, 88.61. Besides these, peas and oat ensilage is laid down in the three silos which aggregate some 3500 tons.

Two other special features deserving special attention of the Fraser Valley communities are the study and experiments in bees and honey production, ten hives, and the preparation of Stilton and Cream cheeses, the latter work being done under the control of a lady expert who is rapidly making a great reputation for the Agassiz productions.

The government has recently authorized the rental of 25 acres for experimental growing of mangel-wurzels and this is now being ploughed with a view to improvement of seed production.

COMBATTING THE FOREST FIRES

Constant Patrol the Only Effectual Means During Danger Period

The primitive method of combating forest fires is to wait until the fire assumes alarming proportions, endangering life and property, and then to organize a fire-fighting force to try to put it out. Unfortunately this system, or lack of system, still prevails in many parts of Canada. Too frequently, these untrained volunteer fire-fighters have actually assisted the spread of the fire by indiscriminate back-firing. Under the best of circumstances, the chances of extinguishing a large forest fire by human efforts alone are small. In many cases, the best that can be hoped for is that the fire may be checked until assistance comes in the form of rain.

As has been said by a woodsman whose nationality may be inferred, "The time to put out a fire is before it starts." The value of constant patrol of the forests during the dangerous period is becoming more fully appreciated every year. The organizations entrusted with the protection of the forests, such as the Dominion and Provincial forest services, and the co-operative fire protective associations in Quebec, are all devtoing their main efforts towards efficient partol. The establishment of look-out stations for the detection of fires, and the installation of telephones and signal systems by means of which the location of fires may be promptly reported, or assistance summoned, are component parts of the patrol system. The use of aeroplanes has been experimented with in Wisconsin for fire detection, but their utility under ordinary circumstances, especially as a substitute for other forms of patrol, has not yet been demonstrated. It is ,however, to be anticipated that the application of aviation to fire detection may develop to a material extent with the return of aviators after the war, and with the development of a smaller, slower or less expensive form of hydroplane or aeroplane.

Thousands of dollars have been spent annually throughout the Dominion in fighting fires, which could have been prevented by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount on patrol. By efficient patrol, damage from forest fires can, to a very large extent, be prevented; while fire-fighting comes in after a considerable amount of damage is done. As a protective measure, one dollar's worth of patrol may easily be worth a hundred dollars' worth of fire-fighting.

Rangers should be impressed with the importance of this phase of their work. The man who puts out a fire with a few shovelfuls of earth or with what water he can carry in his hat, may be performing a greater service than one who, by failure to take such preventive measures, is compelled to organize a large gang of fire-fighters to check a conflagration. The ranger, who, by his influence in the district, can secure the co-operation of the settlers, campers and all others to prevent the setting of fires, may have an easy job, but he is of more use to the country that he who, by failing to attend to his patrol duties, is obliged to work day and night fighting fires which need never have reached such proportions.

Not all fires can be prevented; many are started by lightning, and others from causes which are purely accidental.

The only camp fire in the woods that is "out" is one that is "dead out."

PROTECTION OF CROPS

Crop Protection Means Crop Production.

Canada loses over one hundred million dollars worth of her staple crops every year through the depredations of insect pests. A large portion of this loss could be prevented. As we cannot afford to lose the smallest portion of our grain and other food crops during the present critical period when the production of food is of supreme importance, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is making every effort to prevent, so far as possible, losses due to insect pests. Crop protection must go hand in hand with crop production.

Insect pests are not unually noticed or reported until they have caused considerable damage. Therefore it is urged that the closest watch be kept on all crops for the first appearance of any insect pests or damage. Immediately such damage is observed steps should be taken to control the outbreak in its incipient stage. If the pest or the method of control is unknown speciments of the insect and its injuries should be sent at once to the nearest of the following sources of expert assistance: The Agricultural Colleges, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture or their local District Representatives, the officer in charge of the nearest Dominion Entomological Station, or direct to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for examination; and advice in regard to control measures will be furnished without delay. Letters and packages up to 11 ounces in weight may be mailed to the Dominion Entomologist, "Free," but postage will be required on letters or specimen sent to the other sources of advice mentioned

Do not delay reporting insect outbreaks or sending inquiries; delay may involve serious losses that could otherwise be prevented. Write immediately, or telegraph if the outbreak is serious. Clean farming, the securing of vigorous growth in young plants and good cultivation are the best protective measures against insect attack. Keep all crops constantly under supervision for the first appearance of any damage in order that it may be checked without delay. Increased crop production involves increased protection against pests.

MANURING MARKET GARDEN CROPS

A little brochure has just been issued by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, and that can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch of the Department, for which, at a time when universal attention is being paid to vegetable gardening, there should be a large demand. It is entitled "The Manuring of Market Garden Crops, with special reference to the Use of Fertilizers," has for its authors Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.Cc., Dominion Chemist and B.Leslie Emslie, C.D. & A., F. C. S., and is Bulletin No. 32 (Second Series) of the Division of Chemistry. As the title suggests, the bulletin is intended mainly for the information of market gardeners, but seeing that the rules for the cultivation of the soil and the seeding and growing of vegetables and plants are common to all, its contents are really of general import, despite the fact also that a good deal of attention is paid to barnyard manure The importance of manure in market gardening can scarcely be overestimated, the bulletin rightly remarks, adding "Stable manure has been and probably always will be the main standby of the market gardener. From this the Bulletin goes on to tell of the nature and composition of manure and of its influence. The nature and use of lime adn its compounds next receive attention, followed by a disquisition on commercial fertilizers, their composition and methods of application. In this connection the section devoted to Potassic Fertilizers is especially interesting and valuable. Advice with elaborate tables is given on the value of different fertilizers, and, finally, suggestions to mee the fertilizer requirements of special crops, in which are included all kinds of vegetables and fruits. An appendix gives the results of experiments in fertilization with carros, turnips, parsnips, celery, onions, tomatoes and peas.

WOOL SHORTAGE

To slaughter for meat at this time a breeding ewe or ewe lamb is high treason, and we believe our great interests are sufficiently patriotic and unselfish to devise some measure to save our precious breeding stock. If this isn't done, Lord save our sheep industry!

Millions of western ewes and ewe lambs were lost by storm and insufficient feed. Our wool clip this year will fall short many millions of pounds. The western lamb crop is the lowest in years. In some states it will run not over 40 per cent.; in some sections not over from 10 to 15 per cent. were saved. Something heroic must be done—something besides talk and prayer are needed to save the wool industry of the United States.

SUNFLOWERS USEFUL

Russia averages in normal times a yearly export of nearly 150,000 tons of linseed, 30,000 tons of rapeseed, and 30,000 tons of hemp, poppy, sunflower and other seeds. The oil obtained from sunflower seeds is suitable for margarine manufacture, and the cake is a good food for live stock. The unrefined oil would compete with nut oil and cotton oil, and eht refined product would make a good substitute for olive oil. Sunflower seed is largely produced and crushed for its oil in Russia.

GOOD ROADS ARE VITAL

Every mile of new roads enables the farmer to extend his operations and to make greater profits. A certain amount of road-building should therefore come before farm work itself. The prices of materials have risen and the labor situation presents difficult problems, but instead of the construction of good roads being suspended, it should be pursued consistently throughout the period of adjustment to war conditions.—Fredericton Gleaner.

"WATER ACT, 1914."

Before the Board of Investigation

In the Matter of all Streams on the Mainland of British Columbia North of Powell River and South of Millbank Sound; and in the Matter of all Streams on Texada Island and on all Islands between Vancouver Island and the Mainland North of Texada Island; and in the Matter of all Streams on the East Coast of Vancouver Island between Menzies Bay and Salmon River, inclusive.

A meeting of the Board of Investigation will be held in the Courthouse, Vancouver, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At this meeting all statements of claim to water privileges under Acts passed before the 12th day of March, 1909, on those respective streams, all objections thereto, and the plans prepared for the use of the said Board, will then be open for inspection.

All persons interested are entitled to examine these, and to file objections thereto in writing if they deem fit.

Objections will be heard forthwith if the party objected to has received sufficient notice of the objection.

The Board at the said meeting will determine the quantity of water which may be used under each record, the further works which are necessary for such use, and will set dates for the filing of plans of such works and for the commencement and completion of such works.

And whereas there may be persons who, before the 12th day of March, 1909, were entitled to water rights on the said streams and yet have not filed statements of their claims with the Board of Investigation, such persons are required to file, on or before the 31st day of August, 1917, a statement, as required by section 294 of the "Water Act, 1914." The forms (No. 50 for irrigation, and No. 51 for other purposes) may be obtained from any Government Agent in the Province.

The claims of riparian proprietors who have filed, as required by section 6 of the "Water Act, 1914," statements of claim to waters of any of the said streams, will be heard at the same time and place.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of June, 1917.

For the Board of Investigation,
J. F. ARMSTRONG,

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Re Lot 17, Block 68, District Lots 36 and 51, Map 3328. Municipality of South Vancouver.

WHEREAS proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 1682 G. to the above mentioned lands, issued in the name of Margaret Annie Timperley, has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof, issue a duplicate of said Certificate of Title, unless in the meantime valid objections be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this 29th day of June, A. D., 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar

LAND REGISTRY ACT

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made to register Peter McNeish as owner in fee under a Tax Sale Deed from the Collector of the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver bearing date the 17th day of October, 1916, of Lot 10, Block 17, District Lots 391 and 392, Map No. 2534, Municipality of South Vancouver.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within 45 days from the date of the service of this notice (which may be effected by publication hereof in five consecutive weekly issues of "The Standard").

AND WHEREAS on investigating the title it appears that prior to the 22nd day of July, 1915, (the date on which the said lands were sold for overdue taxes) you L. A. Gaffin were the Assessed owner thereof and you John William Townsend were the holder of an Agreement for Sale dated 26th October, 1912, and registered under No. 69142F.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I shall effect registration in pursuance of such application and issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the said lands in the name of PETER McNEISH, unless you take and prosecute the proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to the said lands or to prevent such proposed action on my part.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this 20th day of June, A.D., 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar of Titles.

To
L. A. Gaffin
John William Townsend

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing over the following described land is cancelled for the purpose of permitting Thomas J. Higgins to pre-empt the same.

Commencing at the South West corner of Lot 2358, Group 1, New Westminster District, thence west ten chains along the northerly boundary of Lot 1901A, thence north sixty chains, more or less to a point on the East boundary of Lot 4168 due West of the North West corner of Lot 2358, thence east ten chains more or less to the North West corner of Lot 2358, thence south along the West boundary of Lot 2358 to the point of commencement containing approximately sixty acres.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 21st July, 1917.

PRINCE RUPERT WATERFRONT LEASES

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of leases of lots One (1), Two (22) and Five (5), Block F, in the City of Prince Rupert, will be received by the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, B. C., up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, August 27th, 1917.

Tenders may cover one or more lots.

Term of lease 22 years.

Certified cheque covering six months' rental must accompany each tender, cheques of unsuccessful tenderers to be returned immediately.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenderers must state what business they are engaged in and must designate clearly just what use they intend to make of the lot or lots applied for; how much they intend to expend in improvements, in what manner and in what time.

The following, amongst other, conditions will be imposed under the leases:—

(a) The front line of any wharf erected on any of these lots must conform to plans to be seen at the office of the Government Agent at Prince Rupert or in the Department of Lands at Victoria, B. C.

(b) Rent shall be payable in quarterly instalments in advance.

G. R. NADEN,

"THE COMPANIES ACT."

TAKE NOTICE that the Fowler Machine Works, Limited, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, whose registered office is situated at the foot of Campbell Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, intends on the 30th day of August, 1917, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the change in the name of the said company to Progressive Engineering Works, Limited.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 20th day of July, A.D., 1917.

LADNER & CANTELON,
Solicitors for the company.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

NOTICE

Re Overdue Payments on Applications to Purchase Crown Lands in British Columbia

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the provisions of the "Soldiers' Homestead Act Repeal Act," any person who did not apply under the "Soldiers' Homestead Act, 1916," to complete his application to purchase, either by payment in full or by the selection of a proportionate allotment, may, by proving his interest and paying up in full the balance of the purchase price and taxes before the 31st December, 1917, obtain a Crown grant if proof satisfactory to the Minister of Lands is furnished that such person is suffering injury through absence of notice or otherwise.

And further that the interest in uncompleted applications to purchase held by any person on Active Service may be protected by notification to the Lands Department of the fact that such person is on Active Service and by the filing of proof of the interest of such person.

Further information will be furnished on request to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Publication of this notice without authority will not be paid for.

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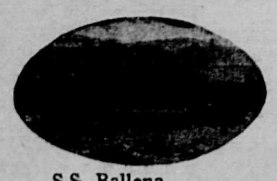

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BOWEN ISLAND—IDEAL RESORT

Howe Sound Estate Now in Splendid Shape for the Summer Season.

With the advent of the summer season, the Terminal Steam Navigation Company announces the opening of their famous Summer Resort at Bowen Island. The Bowen Island beaches and woods have become famous along the Coast, for it is claimed that the property is the largest recreation grounds on the Pacific Coast. There are eight hundred acres set aside for the pleasure and delight of the tourist, and as Bowen Island is within easy steam of Vancouver, it naturally follows that it is the favorite resort for Vancouver residents. The beauties of a trip on one of the comfortable steamers of the Terminal Steam Navigation Company have been appreciated by visitors from all parts of the world. The route through the Narrows along the wood shaded northern shore and up the magnificent waterway, known as Howe Sound, is one which cannot be equalled. Views of the mountains and sea underneath the blue skies, and with invigorating wind fresh from the broad Pacific, make the journey very enjoyable preliminary to a few hours ashore at the pleasure park, which the Company has carved out of the forest at Bowen Island. The Company's property affords a splendid site for day trips and also for more prolonged stays. There are a number of cottages for rent and also comfortable tents and in these the holiday makers find very snug quarters for a summer vacation. The beach is excellent for bathing and the water quite warm. The gentle slope of the beach makes bathing safe for non-swimmers, and gives excellent opportunities to learn this health-giving art. The sheltered bay provides ample room for sailing, rowing and canoeing, but for those who prefer sports ashore there is a large area cleared for baseball, lacrosse and other games. Well-laid walks enable the visitor to enjoy to the fullest the delightful woods which may be traversed for miles under the shade of the trees. In these woods comfortable tables and seats have been provided for picnic parties.

One of the great attractions of Bowen Island is that the Company's property is kept free from rowdyism. There is only one entrance to the park and the Company maintains courteous and efficient officers, who are quick to notice any attempt at boisterous behavior and who quietly check the offenders. This means that family parties can be assured of no annoyance during their visit, and it is a feature which has much to do with building up the popularity of the Howe Sound Resort.

Bowen Island is a most desirable spot for church and friendly society excursions, where on landing they will find all conveniences for a picnic, such as hot water, tables, beaches, etc. There is an up-to-date hotel, which serves excellent meals and which obtains it's dairy produce, milk and fruit from the Company's farm. No liquor of any kind is sold on the Island and the Company has resolved to maintain this policy. Then there is absolutely no fear of the unpleasant incidents which sometimes arise when intoxicating liquors are placed within the reach of exuberant excursionists. The hotel is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodson, who gave such great satisfaction to the public last year. Applications for reservations at the hotel should be addressed to the Manageress while applicants for camping grounds, cottages or furnished tents should apply to Mr. Dodson, Terminal Estates.

There are many beautiful walks to be had on Bowen Island. The roads are good and a very pleasant day can be spent tramping along the highways which now traverse country which was a few years ago impenetrable bush. The bridal falls have been beautified and a walk has been completed around the lagoon. From the foot of the falls to the artificial lake there has been built a rustic bridge 600 feet in length, and the property is rapidly assuming a finished appearance.

During camping season the Company will run regular boats, leaving the Union dock at 9.15 a.m. daily, Sunday at 10.30 a.m. For the convenience of weekenders a steamer leaves Union Dock at 2 p.m. for Bowen Island direct returning on Monday at 6.30 a.m.

PORTLAND SPORTSMAN SQUARES CONSCIENCE

"When I lived in British Columbia three or four years ago I used to shoot game without regard to sex, season or license. A few weeks ago I was converted, and now I want to live in good conscience towards God and my fellow men," writes a Portland man in a letter which has been received by the Provincial game authorities.

After thus making an open confession of his offense, and intimating that he has already paid back a number of debts that he owed, and otherwise helped to square his conscience, the Portland man offered to pay a fine to the department for his past offence.

In acknowledging the letter the official reply thanked the sender for his honesty, and assured him that under the circumstances the Government of British Columbia was quite ready to wipe the recollection of the offence off the tablets of his conscience, and that hereafter he can rest easy.

"Conscience letters" are frequently received by the officials of various Government departments, and several small sums of money figure in the public accounts as being received from anonymous senders who have been troubled at heart over some incident or other in which they got the better of the Government.

BIG GAME HUNTERS SCARCER THIS YEAR

Usually at this season of the year Provincial Game Warden J. Bryan Williams is enthusiastic over the prominence of British Columbia as a big game paradise for sportsmen from all parts of the world. Also at this season he is usually flooded with applications from foreign countries from prospective hunters of moose, bear, elk, cariboo, deer and goat. Conditions have changed this year, and although there will be a big influx of hunters of big game, the war in Europe is shutting off heavy travel here for the sportt, and the more recent entry of the United States has also shut off much of the customary hunting travel to northern B. C.

Asked whether there is any chance of depletion in the big game by reason of the heavy annual hunting, the game warden said emphatically no, that the big game was breeding at a rate faster than its mortality, and that inasmuch as it was impossible to even think of settling up the wild mountainous districts where the big horns abound, it may safely be estimated that there will be good hunting for a century.

It is good for a man to get away from feministic surroundings for a week or two and live the unusual life of a hunter. There are too few opportunities nowadays to really get next to nature, and to live with one's fellows in the old-time atmosphere of the hunting camp, to share the days together questing in the silent woods and the evenings around a camp fire or stove. Every man who this autumn goes deer hunting, especially those who are members of camping parties does himself an invaluable service, to say nothing of the service to the country in improving his citizenship or keeping it up to grade.

CAN WE BOYCOTT GERMANY?

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir,—If the objects of the Paris Conference were simply commercial, and merely to frame rules for traffic after the war, then all this blood and treasure will have been spent in vain. Did Canada sacrifice its sons merely in order that British or French merchants should have a preference in the markets of the world?

The ideal of all economic reformers is that in the near future there will be more equality of opportunity and the power of men to accumulate wealth, and dominate the markets of the world, and deprive people of the necessaries of life will be ended, and that it will be as impossible for nations as for individuals to tyrannize, and have a monoply of the world's trade. We surely do not want to create a Chinese Empire in the centre of Europe, and to reduce the workman to such a state of servility, that he will be a menace to mankind. If the German workman's wages is reduced to the level of the Asiatic, the result will be that Germany will flood the market with cheap goods, which will tend to reduce wages, and the standard of living all over the world.

There is no reason why the war should not be stopped at any moment if Germany along with the other nations engaged, agree to abandon conscription, to reduce their armies to no more than a police force to quell internal disorder should it arise, and also to accept arbitration in all international disputes. We must always be careful that any conditions imposed upon the vanquished does not hurt us worse than it would do the enemy.

Did not the war result from the onward march of democracy, which is sweeping on with irrestible might against tyranny and oppression of every kind, obliterating old landmarks and all artificial barriers to restrictions of intercourse between nations.

The setting up of commercial barriers by trench warfare and wire entanglements is simply no better than outworn paganism.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

605 Holden Building.
10th July, 1917.

A NOTE OF WARNING

To our once prosperous and happy peace loving people of Canada:

In September, 1911, the electorate decided against the policy of the Liberals led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Six years have almost gone by with many experiences and results, very costly to many through the change. Any person with an eye of observation can see how it has affected the masses of our Dominion. That, Sir Robert Borden, leader of the Monopolist Conservative party has been a gambling conspiracy.

Before the war came in August, 1914, the country was just beginning to realize that the Borden-Rogers-White controllers were to cater to the gambliers of the North American continent. Any one who goes to the trouble to investigate the situation in our country at that time will find that the cash money in Canada had centeralized fully one third between 1911 and 1914. This was before they could blame the war for anything. Taken from our own resources, from the farmers, the real lumbermen, the mines and business industries, also most important from the home of the working men and women. And into the coffers of the monopolist, the hog's great trough, this feeding place for animals had to be enlarged each year, but in August, 1914, the money market knew no bounds for centralized graft in every corner of our Dominion, from sea to sea.

I sound a note of warning to our people. Be on the the watch. Some ing is going on.' Death is staring the FAT HOGS In the face. They are ready to market, and must be sold or got rid of. To keep them longer would be wasting food with loss to the owners; they are so fat and lazy; need so much watching; so much medicine and dope that they cannot live on ordinary food; must have special diet; very costly; need so many trips, change of air and so much entertainment. No common bill of fare can satisfy those highly fed, knighted, human's annex.

A trap is set I think in Eastern Canada by some of those titled fancy names, sniffing around for a grunting brother who had been starring as a Liberal. Previous to 1910 and 1911, who for reasons known to himself and others left his home just as the Prodigal did likely bacuse he got his head enlarged, and wanted to run the House and railroad. He has not got quite better yet. Schemers some times get large pay for their services, and anything to seperate the Liberals, anything to catch the electorate.

Anything to prolong the death of the monopolist hogs, that they may keep hold on the money trough till after the war. Their last squeal is howling conscription of our flesh and blood to go as sheep to the slaughter for the paltry sum of $1.10 a day, not even ordinary street laborers pay of 8 hours a day, but the soldiers hours are 24 hours duty—to do and die to protect home and country, but not to see those millionarie hogs own our country; that when the war is over and our allies have won as we trust and feel sure they will, but not under Borden's direction of party government. The hogs that hide behind the banks and rivers and streams trusting company will be good—they must not be conscripted or interfered with. And you must not say a word to the railway magnates who made the world out of nothing. We must not hurt enlarged parts. Those Alexander's the Great with artificial names a yard long; those privileged parasites who when the war is over and they are still living can be cold-hearted enough to make so much out of the war and the shedding of blood. They can stand and laugh at the cripple on the street or the blind returned soldier, also the thousands of widows and orphans, and try to blame it all on the poor French-Canadians who are the faithful workers for home and empire, if they get a square deal and keep Tory agitators out of Quebec, and also other parts of our Canada. The plotting and scheming High Tariff Monopolist was the cause of destroying much of the peace and harmony in the homes of Quebec province. The members of the Conservative party were the real fathers of the Nationalist party in the province, all for a purpose to break up the policy of the Liberals in its true democratic rights to the people. Those Nationalist leaders coupled up with Sir Robert Borden in his cabinet and had to resign when the war same on. Sir Robert Borden and his government should have resigned with them. His infernal plot was all planned to hurt Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party against whom they could not in his fourteen years of administration bring one single charge of scandal or unfaithfulness to his country. The people of Canada have seen their folly, adn ere long they will pour the oil of honor on the head of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and restore peace and liberty as far as can be done throughout the land.

Yours truly,
A. N. CAMERON.

1716 Pendrill Street.
July 31, 1917.

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Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces a pound, and one hundred cents a dollar. Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have in any way pained. Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square and that in earning it I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money, and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellows, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each ight when I look across the dinner table at my wife ho has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal

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The suggestions and criticisms of our passengers regarding the street car service are earnestly solicited.

As it is impossible for us to check every transaction with the public, we ask our patrons to let us know wherein the service does not meet their needs.

Although a public utility company often finds it necessary to appeal for a readjustment of conditions to enable it to carry on business satisfactorily to the public, it still retains the desire first and last of serving the public.

The stationary fare in face of increased costs, unfair competition, increasing taxes, etc., have recently shown that a readjustment is necessary if the company is to go on giving service.

The payment of a cent or two more for transportation may assure for you the continuance of the street railway service, the cessation of which would cause untold inconvenience and greatly increased fares.

Give your support and cooperation to the street railway service.

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Milady's Gossip

(BY "LAURINA")

It is hard, very hard indeed, to realize that three years have gone by, that in August, 1914, Britain entered into the war against Germany, not with the simple object of overthrowing a rival power, nor with any hatred of the Germans as a nation, as the incentive, but for the fighting of a system altogether wrong, and which for the sake of humanity, and the future safety and freedom of the Allied countries, had to be wiped out once and for all—Prussiasm militiarism.

It is quite safe to say that three years ago when the first call to arms resounded throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and our brave men so readily responded, that we women never for one instant realized all that this war would mean. Indeed how could we do so? If we thought of it as lasting for three months it was as much time as most of us gave it—little did we guess that in three years time it would still be raging with its awful carnage, bloodshed and loss of life, and the wholesale destruction of towns, villages and farm lands

The true significance of the fate of plucky little Belgium, the havoc and destruction wrought by the Huns in northern France, took some little time to crystalize in the minds of British women the world over, such barbarity was unbelievable, so utterly foreign to anything with which they had ever been brought face to face amongst civilized nations, but once the truth was grasped they threw themselves heart and soul into the assistance of the allied cause with an endurance and tenacity absolutely unsuspected.

Women's Hard Lot

One of the most striking results arising out of the effects of the war has been the splendid manner in which women all over the world have arisen to the need of the hour, adapted themselves to exigencies, and in every way proved their worth, and right to an equal citizenship with men.

That there are still slackers in plenty amongst women as well as men, we know, but there will always be some who cannot or will not forego their comforts and their vanities even at the call of a nation's need. But most surely in time to come they will feel regret and shame, their children too will feel it for them, that they did not do their bit however small in helping their countries' cause for honor and freedom.

The lot of women at such a time as this is, and has always been, a very hard one. For them there is none of the excitement and stir of the fight—excepting, of course, that brave band who as nurses share all the dangers of the front—theirs is the patient waiting, the devotion, the giving of their beloved ones, a sacrifice often made with a smile on the lips and a breaking heart.

It is well for the vast majority of women that the war has given them so many opportunities for work, real hard work, which acts as a narcotic to the pain of thought, and healthily tires their bodies, while enabling them to play as active an important a part in the stress of battle as those of their men who are enduring the horrors and dangers of the trenches.

The Food Question

There are a large number of women who are unable for various reasons to take an active part in war work, and these can help very materially at home.

The attendant perils of war, those which always follow in its train are facing us very squarely just now, the worst among them being a shortage of food. We, in the colonies do not quite realize as fully as we should the possibility of this, in spite of the ever soaring prices of our staple necessities, and the right time to guard against a possibility is when it is still only a possibility.

We do not know how long the war may last, and those in authority warn us that it will not be over for many a long and weary day yet, therefore the food question daily becomes a more serious one.

Therefore it is up to all women to see to it that no waste occurs in their household menage, and to give due thought to the properly nutritious feeding of her family, minus extravagance and unnecessary luxuries.

The women who do this will be most certainly doing their bit to help those at the front, not only because every atom of available food stuff will be wanted to keep our gallant army in fighting trim, but it will also be the means of impressing the younger members of the community in a practical manner with the real seriousness of this world's war, a knowledge which can only be of moral benefit to them; with so much sacrifice around us, teach them to do their small part.

Women Workers

Not only as workers on the land, on railways, tramcars and in offices, banks adn in innumerable other positions are women taking their part to free men for the fighting line, but in almost every branch of engineering and chemical work, as well as aeroplane and submarine making, ship and tank building.

There is no doubt that the part played by women of the British Empire during the last three years, and as it approximately will be through such time as the war continues, will always stand out as the finest combined effort which the female population of any country has ever made in freedom's cause, and the energy, patriotism, adaptability and devotion to their country's cause will never cease to be regarded as one of the most striking and prominent features of the war.

Mr. Kellaway, M.P., and parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Munitions, said "I do not think I go beyond ascertained facts in saying that but for the work that women have done in the munition shops, the Germans would by now have won the war."

This, of course, can apply equally to the women of Canada, as there are at the present time somewhere about 4000 women munition workers in our country. In many departments the women show a decided superiority in ability over the men whose places they have filled, thus increasing the output.

Another interesting statement was made by a prominent engineer who said that given another year or so and he would undertake to build a battleship from keel to aerial solely by women's labor.

It is because Saturday, the 4th of August, brings us the third anniversary of Britain's entrance into the war, that I have endeavoured to give even some slight idea of the part which has been enacted by the women of the Empire during that time, but it not an easy task to do so, for the heroism, loyalty, devotion, sacrifice and patriotism which have been so freely rendered is beyond the power of words.

That they will be still further called upon to give and endure, is, I fear, an undoubted fact, but we can only hope and pray that August, 1918, will see the victory of the Allies, peace once more restored, and those of our men who are left safe at home with their courageous women folk, who have fought with them shoulder to shoulder through all these dreadful days.

* * *

What a vogue the good old fashioned gingham is having just now. It must have quite forgotten the days when it was never seen beyond the kitchen or the schoolroom. The smart people now wear gingham frocks, or gingham collars and cuffs on their shirt waists, not to mention gingham hats and sunshades to match, really never knew what the material was quite like until the dressmakers brought it out from its humble sphere to add to the idea of economy and simplicity in dress. Of course these gowns, waists, hats and sunshades of the humble gingham are not cheap, as a great deal of time is spent on the designing and cut of these apparently simple garments. Still we can all buy it at its ordinary low price by the yard, and the clever home dressmaker can soon put herself into the front rank of fashion by its use. There is too a craze for patch work, or what a great many people used to call crazy work, made of a great many small pices of rich colored silks and satins or velvets joined together in a higgledy-piggledy manner, afterwards embroidered over the seams with many colored silk threads This is now quite the latest thing in hat trimmings, belts or reevers.

Another innovation in favor for young girls particularly, is that of dresses cut on the straight lines of the peasant frock, and made of boldly patterned furnishing linens and cretonnes.

Most of the evening gowns which are being turned out by the great houses of fashion are cut on the long straight lines of the old Italian models, and are most picturesque in effect; there is absolutely nothing looped, or sticking out, or draped in any way.

Of the cotton sacks which contained flour, and were sent by the American Relief Committee to Belgium, many have been returned embroidered by the Belgian children as a token of gratitude.

The designs chosen, usually the flags of the countries twined about with messages of thanks worked in red cotton—are at once pathetic and obvious.

These curious are eagerly sought after as war relics of great interest, in fact many historical societies intend to preserve some of these sacks as war mementoes.

WESTERN WOOL IN DEMAND

Canada Will Supply About Ten Million Pounds This Year

That Canadian wool is likely to be purchased this year in large quantities by the British government for military purposes is the substance of a communication received by an Alberta firm from a big wool-buying concern in Boston, Mass. The communication states that advices have been received from English brokers that the British government will take the wool clip of all the British colonies, including Australia, Cape Colony and Canada. Canada will have about ten million pounds this year. This Boston firm (J. Koshland & Company) have already bought by contract this year about 640,000 pounds of wool in Alberta, the price being far in advance of last year's. The cost this year runs from 33 to 40 cents per pound, whereas last year it was on an average of 29 cents.

The "Complete Angler," T. J. Richards, has caught the largest fish that ever lived in the Thompson. This trout measured 29 inches from tip to tip and was 16 inches in circumference, and weighed about 10 lbs. Some fish, believe me!

* * *

"Corn bread for breakfast!" one of the new patriotic slogans, should brighten the corner where the corn speculators are.

* * *

Whale meat seems to be recommended by many and eaten by none, and as between dog fish and hot dogs, most folks prefer the latter.

Some people like coffee strong, almost rank, and some people like it mild, but everybody likes coffee fresh roasted, fresh ground and fresh made.

"Come in, please, and go out pleased"
'Tis thus the trade machine is nicely greased;
With movement smooth, the sales expand
And fear of failure's surely canned.

* * *

The editor asks: "Will gasoline be mined?" We don't mind.

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