

# The Grand Forks Sun

and  
Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No. 42

GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## PRIZE LIST GRAND FORKS FALL FAIR, SEPT. 28-29

### SECTION A.—FRUIT

All fruit must be in the building by 12 o'clock p. m. September 27th.

All fruit must be correctly named.

Plates for fruit are supplied by the Association.

Fruit in a decayed or otherwise defective condition will not be placed on exhibit in any class.

No exhibit may compete for two prizes except where otherwise specified.

Any fruit exhibited in its own class cannot compete in collection of fruit.

All fruit must be exhibited with stems, although these may be clipped short to protect unwrapped fruit.

#### JUDGES' SCORE CARD.

FRUIT	
Size	10
Color	20
Uniformity	15
Free from Blemish	15
Texture and Flavor	15
75	

PACK	
Material	3
Finishing	4
Fullness or Bulge	4
Solidity and Compactness	5
Attractiveness and Style of Pack	5
Alignment	4
25	

Total 100

#### PACKED APPLES.

The top layer of packed apples should be carefully cleaned to present the best possible appearance, NOT NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE BLOOM.

All exhibits must be displayed in Canadian Export Boxes, 10x11x20 inches inside measure, and 10x11x21 inches outside measure, containing as nearly as possible, 2,200 cubic inches each.

All fruit must be wrapped except the top layer, which shall be left unwrapped for display.

#### PLATE APPLES.

Score for Apples, Pears and Peaches shall be the one adopted by the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., which is as follows:

Form	15
Size	15
Color	25
Uniformity	25
Freedom from Blemish	20

Total 100

N.B.—All other conditions being equal, size shall count.

Each plate shall consist of five (5) Apples.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1 Wealthy	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$ 50
2 McIntosh	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
3 Jonathan	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
4 Wagener	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
5 Grimes Golden	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
6 Delicious	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
7 Stayman Winesap	1 50	1 00		50
8 Spitzenberg	1 50	1 00		50
9 Ontario	1 50	1 00		50

	1st	2nd
10 Gravenstein	\$1 25	\$ 75
11 Rome Beauty	1 25	75
12 Jeffries	1 25	75
13 Yellow Newtown	1 25	75
14 Baldwin	1 25	75
15 King of Tompkins	1 25	75
16 Red Cheek Pippin	1 25	75
17 Cox's Orange	1 25	75
18 Winesap	1 25	75
19 Salome	75	50
20 Ben Davis	75	50
21 Red Astrachan	75	50
22 Yellow Transparent	75	50
23 Duchess	75	50
24 Alexander	75	50
25 Twenty Ounce Pippin	75	50
26 Fall Pippin	75	50
27 Snow	75	50
28 Blenheim Orange	75	50
29 Golden Russet	75	50
30 Hubbardson Nonsuch	75	50
31 Ribstone Pippin	75	50
32 Stark	75	50
33 Baxter	75	50
34 Roxbury Russet	75	50
35 Mann	75	50
36 Winter Banana	75	50
37 Blue Permain	75	50
38 Tolman Sweet	75	50
39 Wolf River	75	50
40 Pewaukee	75	50
41 Bellflower	75	50
42 Arkansas Black	75	50
43 North-West Greening	75	50
44 Rhode Island Greening	75	50
45 Northern Spy	75	50
46 Belle de Boskoop	75	50
47 King David	75	50

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd
48 Any other variety	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$ 50

#### BOX APPLE COLLECTIONS

Five best boxes, commercial packed and commercial variety.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd
49 Early Fall Variety—Wealthy, Jeffries, Gravenstein	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$5 00
50 Late Fall Variety—McIntosh, Red, Snow, King David	15 00	10 00	5 00
51 Winter Variety—Jonathan, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Northern Spy, Ontario, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg	15 00	10 00	5 00

Best one box commercial packed and commercial variety.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd
52 Early Fall Variety—Wealthy, Jeffries, Gravenstein	\$5 00	\$3 00	\$2 00
53 Late Fall Variety—McIntosh, Red, Snow, King David	5 00	3 00	2 00
54 Winter Variety—Jonathan, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Northern Spy, Ontario, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg	5 00	3 00	2 00

#### PEARS

Plates—5 of each.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd
55 Bartlett	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$ 75
56 Keiffer's Hybrid	1 25	75	
57 Buerre de Anjou	\$1 25	\$0 75	
58 Du Comice	1 25	75	
59 Winter Nellis	1 25	75	
60 Flemish Beauty	1 50	1 25	\$0 75
61 Howell	1 25	75	
62 Dempsey	75	50	
63 Sheldon	75	50	
64 Clapp's Favorite	75	50	
65 Sockel	75	50	
66 Louise Bonne de Jersey	75	50	
67 Duchess d'Angeloine	75	50	
68 Idaho	75	50	
69 Any other fall variety	75	50	
70 Buerre Clairgeau	75	50	
71 Vicar of Wakefield	75	50	
72 La Conte	75	50	
73 Any other winter variety	75	50	

Best One Box Pears—Early:

74 Bartlett	3 00	2 00	1 00
75 Clapp's Favorite	3 00	2 00	1 00

Late:

76 Flemish Beauty	3 00	2 00	1 00
77 Buerre d'Anjou	3 00	2 00	1 00

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

Fruit must not be polished.

Plates—12 of each.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd
78 Italian Prune	\$1 00	\$ 50
79 Pond's Seedling	1 00	50
80 Bradshaw	1 00	50
81 Lombard	1 00	50
82 Washington	1 00	50
83 Yellow Egg	1 00	50
84 Reine Claude	1 00	50
85 Peach	\$1 00	\$ 50
86 Burbanks	1 00	50
87 Imperial Gage	1 00	50
88 Green Gage	1 00	50
89 Any other variety	1 00	50

#### BOXES PLUMS

2 best commercial packed and commercial variety boxes Plums or Prunes, different varieties.

#### PEACHES

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd
91 Late Crawford	\$1 00	\$ 75
92 Elberta	1 00	75
93 Yellow St John	1 00	75
94 Early Crawford	1 00	75
95 Triumph	1 00	75
96 Alexander	1 00	75
97 Crosby	1 00	75
98 Any other variety	1 00	75

#### GRAPES

Awards will be given for deserving plate exhibits on the recommendation of the judges, with a preference for the following varieties.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd	3rd
100 Campbell's Early	\$1 00	\$ 75	
101 Moore's Early	1 00	75	
102 Concord	1 00	75	
103 Niagara	1 00	75	
104 Best Collection	3 00	2 00	\$1 00

#### CRAB APPLES

Plates—12 each.

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd
105 Transcendent	\$1 00	\$ 75
106 Hyslop	1 00	75
107 Whitney	1 00	75
108 Martha	1 00	50
109 Any other variety	1 00	50

#### MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Class—Section A.	1st	2nd
110 Quince, any variety, 5	\$1 00	\$ 75
111 Nectarine, any variety, 6	1 00	75
112 Apricots, any variety, 6	1 00	75
113 Blackberries, any variety, 1 plate	1 00	75
114 Strawberries, 1 plate	1 00	75

The best of all varieties of fruit not specified herein may be awarded blue or red ribbons as deserving, on recommendation of the Judges.

(Continued next week)

## DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

A well attended meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal association was held in the board of trade rooms on Tuesday evening, when a concise report of the proceedings at the recent Liberal conference in Penticton was read.

Delegates to the nominating convention to be held in Penticton on September 15 for the purpose of placing a candidate in the field to contest Yale district in the next federal elections, were chosen as follows: John Donaldson, P. H. Donaldson, Neil McCallum, J. A. McCallum, E. C. Henniger, B. Lequime, R. L. Mytton, Charles Meggitt and G. A. Evans. The new federal district of Yale is composed of the provincial electoral districts of Grand Forks, Greenwood, Similkameen and South Okanagan.

J. E. Thompson, of Phoenix candidate for member of the local house in the Grand Forks constituency, was present and made a short speech. Mr. Thompson felt confident that after the next election Canada would be Liberal from the great lakes to the Pacific ocean. He was of the opinion that if there were no indications of a federal election on the 15th of September, it would be wise to postpone the convention to some future date, in view of the existence of the great war. The majority of those present expressed similar sentiments relative to a postponement of placing a candidate in the field.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Liberals of Cascade, Carson, Fife and Bannock City to send delegates to the convention.

## HUNTING SEASON POSTPONED

Game Warden Mader on Wednesday received official notification from Victoria that the opening of the hunting season for grouse had been postponed until September 15. The deer hunting season will open September 1.

The big furnace at the Greenwood smelter should give an output at the rate of slightly over five million pounds of copper a year, says the New York Mining Age. A second furnace will no doubt be blown in very soon. This will bring the production up to double this figure. A third furnace is usually held in reserve, but, with the prevailing high prices of copper, it is quite on the cards that an attempt will be made to bring this into operation, with a view of still further increasing the company's output. From a metallurgical standpoint there is no necessity of keeping this furnace idle. Its utilization is only dependent upon an ample supply of ore. With three furnaces working, the company should be able to turn out between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds of copper per year. Operating profits from one furnace would be at the rate of about \$30,000 per month, or say \$350,000 per year, with copper at 20 cents per pound and estimating production costs at 13 cents per pound. Two furnaces will, of course, double this figure.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS REOPEN MONDAY

The public and high schools reopen on Monday, August 23. The staff of instructors is composed of the following members:

Public School—Division 1, H. A. Glaspell, principal; Division 2, A. S. Matheson, assistant principal; Division 3, Miss Mima K. Currie; Division 4, Miss Dora F. Cox; Division 5, Miss H. V. Bowen; Division 6, Miss Jessie Stuart; Division 7, Miss Nita R. Reid; Division 8, Miss S. L. McKinnell; Division 9, Miss C. Munro; Division 10, Miss O. D. Borden.

High School—James B. Fleming, principal; Miss F. Todd, assistant. The honor rolls and entrance certificates will be distributed to the successful candidates at 10 o'clock in the morning. The public are cordially invited to attend. After the proceedings the classes will be dismissed for the day to allow the staff to do other necessary work.

All new pupils must obtain health certificates from the school health inspector, Dr. Truax.

### Fair Committees

The following officers and committees have been elected by the Grand Forks Agricultural Association to direct the sixth annual fair, which will be held in this city on September 28 and 29 next:

Hon. Martin Burrell, honorary president; Sir Richard McBride, first honorary vice-president; Ernest Miller, M.P.P., second honorary vice-president; Hon. Thomas Taylor, third honorary vice president; R. J. Gardner, president; Ed W. Stuart, vice president; Walter E. Hadden, secretary treasurer.

Directors—Ernest E. Laws, W. Mark DeCew, John T. Lawrence, H. A. C. Baker, Dr. G. H. Acres, C. C. Heaven, H. W. Collins, A. S. McKim; managing director, Ed W. Stuart.

Committees: Finance—E. F. Laws, W. M. DeCew, H. W. Collins.

Fruit—J. T. Lawrence, A. S. McKim, H. A. C. Baker.

Vegetables—H. A. C. Baker, H. W. Collins, J. T. Lawrence.

Prize List—C. C. Heaven, A. S. McKim, J. T. Lawrence.

Fancy Work—W. M. DeCew, E. F. Laws, A. S. McKim.

Stock—Dr. G. H. Acres, W. M. DeCew, E. W. Stuart.

Printing—W. M. DeCew, H. A. C. Baker, C. C. Heaven.

Membership—A. S. McKim, E. W. Stuart, E. F. Laws.

Building and Grounds—E. W. Stuart, Dr. G. H. Acres, H. W. Collins.

Sports and Attractions—Dr. G. H. Acres, W. M. DeCew, E. F. Laws.

Poultry—J. T. Lawrence, A. S. McKim, E. F. Laws.

A small trial shipment of ore from the Yankee Girl mine, on Hardy mountain, has been made to the Granby smelter.

John Peterson, a pioneer of Columbia, who now lives in Spokane, visited his brother in this city last Monday.

A man thinks brains do not count —if he hasn't very many.



# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Drink Lots of Water

Doctors Assert That There is No Better Preventive of Disease

"A gallon a day will keep the doctor away."

That is what a physician said when asked if it was a good thing to drink much water.

Doctors disagree about whether it is good to drink water with meals, the majority believing that food should not be washed down with liquids, but should be thoroughly chewed and mixed with saliva, which is an aid to digestion. But several doctors who were asked about it asserted that it was good to drink even as much as a quart of water with meals.

All of the seven doctors who were interviewed about the benefits of water drinking agreed that the copious drinking of water was a preventive of disease, and they had known many cases in which health was restored by the drinking of water in large quantities. One doctor advocated the drinking of as much as three gallons of water a day in very warm weather, reducing the amount when the weather is colder, but never drinking less than a gallon a day.

"Why," said this physician, "two-thirds of the weight of the body is water. In a very warm day in August an average man who is at work will perspire from two to six quarts of water a day. Where is it all coming from if you don't drink it? Many poisons generated by the body are exuded through the pores of the skin in perspiration. Many persons think they are not perspiring unless they can see beads of water on the skin. But we perspire all the time, waking and sleeping, and we do not see it because it evaporates immediately. It is almost impossible to drink too much water."

Another doctor said: "I saw a short article in the paper the other evening quoting an eminent medical authority as saying that all girls and women who wished to have a good complexion should drink two quarts of water a day. I would double that and advise them to drink four quarts a day. Give the body plenty of pure water, inside and outside, a gallon a day inside, a thorough bathing of the whole body at least once a day, fresh air all the time, night and day and plenty of exercise, preferably by outdoor walking, and you can't very well be sick. If everyone would do that, one-half the doctors would have to seek some other business. If every woman would do that the rouge and complexion powder factories would shut down. There is nothing so good as plenty of water drunk every day for the complexion."

A physician said: "I am not claiming that the drinking of plenty of water is a preventative of all diseases; that would be misleading and silly, but I will say this: I have cured several bad cases of rheumatism and many cases of stomach ailments with water alone. In those cases the patients were in the habit of drinking very little water. I prescribed a quart of water before breakfast each morning and a gallon throughout the day, and a quart on going to bed at night. It worked a cure in each case."

"I say this, most emphatically, that a half gallon or a gallon of water a day will help wash out the toxic poisons that are formed in the body and will tend to keep a person in good health and help him resist disease."

"There is constantly being accumulated in the body not only waste matter, resulting from chemical changes taking place in the upkeep of vital energy, but also the blood takes up toxic poisons from the intestines. Unless those things are thrown off by the lungs, skin, kidneys, etc., we become lazy, dyspeptic and uric acid will accumulate and cause rheumatism, kidney disorder and other organic disturbances. Now such conditions would be much less likely to ensue were the simple precaution taken of drinking a pint of water often throughout the day."

"Especially is this true of persons who take little exercise and who live indoors, where they breathe impure air."

"I often prescribe the slow sipping of at least a pint of hot water in the morning while dressing. This washes out the stomach, stimulates the circulation in the lungs and skin and promotes the action of the liver. If a person has a tendency to gout or rheumatism, the water drinking habit is especially recommended."

"War," said the man who has nothing particular to say, "is full of uncertainties and difficulties, and not the least of them is in the department of geographical orthography." And then he tried to spell Przenysl.

Sergeant—By there! Where are you going?

The Absent-minded Beggar (who climbed out of the trench)—"Oly Jiminy! When that bloomin' shell whistled over 'ead I thought it was twelve o'clock!"

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?"

"Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."

## Agricultural Training In Province of Quebec

Summer Classes in Elementary Agriculture

In Quebec the provincial department of agriculture this year will inaugurate summer courses in elementary agriculture at Macdonald College for the training of Protestant public school teachers, of whom there are 900 as compared with 6,000 Roman Catholic teachers whose instruction is otherwise provided for. In thus fostering agricultural instruction, Quebec is following the example of Ontario, British Columbia and other provinces, and in this connection the Mail and Empire of Toronto points to the fact, not generally known in the United States, that Quebec is peculiarly an agricultural province. Outside of two or three cities the population is "distinctly and permanently rural." Quebec communities undergo less change than those of the west. The tendency of the rural population of Quebec is to remain rural. Unlike the populations of other provinces in Canada, and unlike those of the states to the south, the children of Quebec farmers stick to the soil, and for this reason it is believed that agricultural training in the public schools of that section will be very welcome.

The province gives a bonus of \$15 to every teacher that takes the agricultural summer course, and besides provides the tuition and makes special allowances in other ways to lighten the teachers' expenses. According to the newspaper named, the system followed is broadly similar to that used in organizing the teachers' summer school at the Ontario Agricultural College. By training the teachers in elementary agriculture the provincial authorities make it possible to spread knowledge of this character gradually throughout the public schools.

It is recognized by educators in Canada, as it is in the United States, that elementary agriculture cannot be taught children of the public schools too early. The tendency now in both countries is not only to instruct public school children in matters relating to the soil, in sowing, planting, cultivating and gathering, as soon as possible, but as practically as possible. Hence the school gardens that flourish through the growing season in all parts of the Dominion and of the United States.

It is pleasant to learn that Quebec is contentedly agricultural and that the young people of its rural districts do not constantly yearn for the imaginary joys that lure so many in other parts of the world from the assurance of the farm to the uncertainty of the city. Anything that tends to give them a deeper interest in the soil must make for their own happiness and for the good of their country.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Marquis of Bute tells an amusing yarn about a certain clergyman who asked a small boy:

"Who is that elderly gentleman I have seen you in church with?"

"Grandpa," was the reply.

"Well," said the clergyman, "if you will promise to keep him awake during the sermon I will give you a penny a week."

The boy agreed, and for the next few Sundays the old grandfather was made to hear the sermon. The clergyman was delighted at the success of his little scheme and handed over the weekly penny according to the contract.

One Sunday, however, the old gentleman went to sleep as before. Very much vexed, the clergyman accosted the boy at the end of the service.

"I am very angry with you," he said. "Your grandfather was asleep as usual during the sermon today. I shall certainly not give you a penny this week."

"It doesn't matter," replied the boy coolly: "grandpa gives me twopenny not to disturb him!"

Sugar Beet to Replace Wheat

As there is some talk of substituting wheat for sugar beet in Belgium, Poland and France this season, it will be interesting to ascertain what area is usually devoted to the latter crop.

We find, on reference to a publication of the British board of agriculture, the following statistics bearing on the subject. Sugar beet area cultivated: Belgium and Holland each about 150,000 acres, France about 550,000, a total of 850,000 acres, therefore, if all the area were seeded with wheat, the aggregate crop of the three countries might be increased by 20,000,000 bushels. Other countries in Europe usually have the following areas devoted to sugar beet: Austria-Hungary 1,050,000 acres, Italy 130,000 acres, Russia 1,900,000 acres, Spain 100,000 acres, Sweden 70,000 acres.

"My face is my fortune," said the conscious beauty.

"Well, it isn't necessary for you to be constantly flashing your roll," remarked the male cynic.

## Cheering the Soldiers

Wife of the French Premier Engaged in Noble Work

Mme. Viviani, wife of the French Premier, is one of the hardest toilers for charitable and humanitarian causes in France. Every day is filled with a host of engagements, all of which serve some useful and noble purpose. One of her noble actions is the management of a nursery for the children of the French soldiers who are serving in their country's cause. It is very necessary that the little ones left behind by the men in the trenches should be cared for in every way, and Mme. Viviani has the love of the little ones at heart.

The nurseries do not engross the whole of her attention. In the very early hours of the morning she starts out on a round of calls at the hospitals, which are filled with French, British and Belgian wounded.

Then again she may be seen visiting the workrooms where women and girls are turning out comforts for the soldiers. As with her husband, no task seems too heavy to be undertaken, or too small to merit careful attention, if it can be made to contribute towards the achievements of "The final victory," that is the key to the French outlook on the war.

When Mme. Viviani was asked how her country women were bearing this terrible crisis her answer was: "My countrywomen are practical as well as sympathetic. Their work is all the more effective because it is not too vocal. Each in her locality and in her sphere is doing her share for the cause of France and her allies, even as I am trying to do mine."

## Systematize Farm Work

Being able to systematize the work so that the manure can be hauled out and applied so as not to interfere with the other work and at the same time derive the full benefit will be found quite an item, and whichever plan will do this to the best advantage should be adopted.—Farm Progress.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

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## Exports of Wool to U.S.

In further explanation of the announcement made by the Dominion live stock commissioner on the exportation of wool from Canada it is now stated that under a new order the shipment of wool grown in Canada is permitted to the United States under a guarantee that the wool shall be used for manufacturing purposes only in the mills of that country, and that no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported from the United States.

Applications for licenses to export wool grown in Canada should be made directly to the department of customs, Ottawa, where full information will be furnished. Under these arrangements the markets of the United States will be open to the wool growers of Canada.

**Sore Eyes**

Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**British Control Copper**

The possible establishment of a copper refinery at Vancouver and the probable impetus given to copper production by the war should prove a very welcome development of a very serious tragedy. British Columbia will benefit by any efforts made to stimulate copper production. But the matter goes a little farther than appears at first sight. It is said that the British government has bought out the whole of the American copper producers, which consist of the Guggenheims, Lewisohns and other hyphenated millionaires of German extraction. The British government has, in fact, become the copper trust and the situation is delightfully humorous.—Vancouver Province.

## Conserve the Live Stock

Farmers and Ranchers Should Not Dispose of Their Young Breeding Stock

It has come to the knowledge of the Free Press that one of the large cattle and packing industries of Western Canada has contracted to deliver in France before the end of October, 1915, 50,000 head of cattle, principally young heifers and feeding stock and that these animals are for the purpose of re-stocking the French farms. There is no question as to the bona fides of the contract. The first shipment of cattle was made in May, but this, owing to shortage of boats and possibly to the activity of German submarines, was not accomplished. Preparations, however, are going forward with a view of getting them across as soon as possible.

While it is apparent that all of these cattle are not necessarily to be drawn from Western Canadian ranches and farms, it is highly probable that the greater bulk of them will be purchased in Western Canada. The farmers of the west have an absolute right to sell their cattle at any age they please, the only limit to that right would be a Dominion government embargo on the ground that the country, in view of the war, cannot spare present or prospective food stuffs. This is a measure which is not likely to come into force, unless conditions as to cattle supply become more acute than they are at present. Naturally the government will be slow to move in view of the fact that the cattle are for the help and comfort of our French allies.

While the above is true, the Free Press would be negligent in its duty, did it not point out first to the owner of young stock, and particularly young female stock, and second to the country at large, that even a very fancy price at the moment is really poor business. For a concrete example it is only necessary to go back to the past winter, when remount horses were being bought and when, in spite of warnings, from 30 to 40 per cent of the horses sent forward for remount purposes were mares. Today the western provinces, if not actually short of brood mares, have not nearly as many as it would be profitable to breed. On the very heels of the government demand for remount horses, came government advice to breed every mare possible.

The writer saw in one draft of some 2,000 remount horses, mares that it was nothing short of a crime to allow to go out of the country. It was not as if there were no geldings to take their places. Geldings could have been obtained. Possibly at that time they would have cost a little more money, but it would have been the best kind of economy to spend it if by so doing the breeding stock had been retained in the country.

With regard to the cattle, the Dominion government figures declare a decrease in the cattle for the whole Dominion of Canada of 18 per cent in something like eight years. There have already been very heavy marketings of young females to the United States and it is no exaggeration to say that there is at the present time, not 5,000 young heifers to spare in the Canadian west, to say nothing of 50,000—that is, these animals should not be allowed to go out of the country if our farms are to be kept up to a reasonable degree of efficiency in the matter of supplies.

This matter of not allowing young female stock to go out of the country does not rest wholly with the man who produces it. If he is short of food, or in need of money, he has a right to sell when and what he can, but it is surely time that some broad scheme was devised whereby this waste would be prevented. To allow these young animals to be shipped out of Canada now, as far as the Canadian west is concerned, is a repetition in another form of "killing of the goose which lays the golden eggs." If the west allows its young breeding cattle to go to France, where is it to be re-stocked? Not from Eastern Canada, for it has been depleted almost as badly as the west; not from the United States, for they are shorter than Canada. While there are many farmers who are short of money at the present time, it might surprise the public generally to know that there are numbers of western farmers who have money to invest, and surely there is no way in which it could be invested to better advantage than by retaining this young stock in the country. The man who sells now does not do so because he is anxious to help re-stock French farms, which is no doubt a laudable work, but he sells because he needs the money, and thinks, rightly or wrongly, that he needs the immediate price of a yearling so badly that he sacrifices the profit on the two-year-old, which he would get by keeping and breeding it for another year. He would

be just as willing to sell this young animal to his brother farmers to breed or feed, as he is to sell it to go to France.

There are thousands of acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, to say nothing of land in other districts, that are immediately available for stock raising and feeding purposes, and surely if some of the progressive farmers who have money could get together and discuss this matter carefully and fully with the large packing house interests and the railways some scheme could be worked out whereby the farmer in need of money and with young stock to sell, could get the money he needs and at the same time the stock be retained in the country, fed and used for breeding purposes. It seems like a joke that the railway companies have granted special low rates on the bringing in of breeding stock, and on the other hand, breeding stock is being shipped out by the carload.

The farmers are complaining, and with a good show of reason, that they are not getting what they should get for their produce. On the other hand, the people in the cities and towns are finding living so costly that it is no exaggeration to say that with many of them, they must have relief or go elsewhere to live. There are surely brains enough in the Canadian west to devise some means whereby the west can increase its production so that living will be more reasonable and at the same time the producer will receive an adequate return from his labor.

Probably nothing is more significant of the bad management which is going on, than the fact that, while the production of hogs increased more than 50 per cent during the year 1914, and the producers of these hogs were obliged to take a price for them which was not profitable, the decline in the price of pork products, such as bacon and ham, was so small as to be largely negligible.

The Free Press does not feel that it is in a position to offer an adequate solution to this problem, but with so many organizations meeting and passing resolutions, from which nothing practical ever comes, it begins to look as if the live stock business in Western Canada is very much in the same position as Joe Cannon described the United States in its attitude towards Germany, namely, "that there are too many notes and resolutions and too little acting." We have live stock organizations of all kinds in the different provinces; we have a Western Live Stock Union, which covers all three western provinces; we have men in the live stock business, both that of producers and handlers, that are second to none in their knowledge and ability; we have a country admirably adapted for live stock production and there is a market for all that can be produced. Surely then it cannot be an impossible task to devise some means whereby live stock production can be put on a profitable basis to the producers and at the same time, the necessities of life be supplied to the people of the cities and towns at such prices as will enable them to buy good food and plenty of it, and further, to devise ways and means whereby all surplus production, over and above the country's requirements can find a steady market at reasonably profitable prices.—Winnipeg Free Press.

**WEAR**

**FLEET FOOT**

**SHOES**

for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family.

A friend called on a Scottish merchant who did a large continental business to offer him his sympathy. "This war must hit you very hard." "Verra hard," said the merchant. "I've over sixteen hundred pounds owing me over in Germany, an' I'm no sure I'll ever see a bawbee o't."

"Indeed, that is most distressing," "Och, ay; but no' altogether; for I owe five thousand pounds to the same Germans."

"Say, ma, have you noticed how fat the cat has grown lately?"

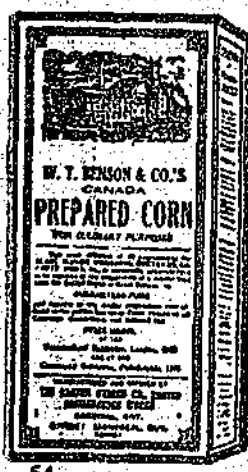
"No, but I've noticed how scarce the mice are."

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



More than half a  
Century of Quality  
is behind every  
package of

**BENSON'S**



**Corn  
Starch**

Always order  
by the name  
**BENSON'S**  
in order to get  
what you want

Practically every  
grocer in Canada  
has **BENSON'S**.

## MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
For Your Children While Teething.  
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums,  
Allays the Pain, Disposes Wind Colic, and  
is the "Best Remedy" for Infantile Diar-  
rhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

## ARLINGTON

**WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS.**  
Something better than linen and big  
laundry bills. Wash it with soap and  
water. All stores or direct. State style  
and size. For 75¢ we will mail you.  
**THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA,**  
Limited.  
88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS, YOU ARE  
SUFFERING FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES,  
GONORRHOEA, ULCERS, SKIN Eruptions, PILES,  
etc. For FREE CURE, SEND STAMP TO  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2, N. 3,  
St. Louis, Mo. We will send you the  
THERAPY.

**WANTED—Ladies** to do plan and  
light sewing at home, whole or  
spare time; work sent any distance;  
charges paid; send stamp for par-  
ticulars.—National Manufacturing  
Company, Montreal.

### Canada After the War

The statistics of immigration show  
that the European wars of the last  
century were all followed by a marked  
increase in the flow of emigration  
towards the North American contin-  
ent. That happened at the close of  
the Napoleonic wars, when the mari-  
time provinces received a great in-  
flux of settlers. After the Crimean  
war again immigrants poured into On-  
tario and Quebec and a similar tide  
occurred after the Franco-German  
war. This phenomenon was specially  
visible in the United States, which  
during the greater part of last century  
remained the chief centre of attrac-  
tion for the European expatriates.  
Canada's turn came notably after the  
South-African war, and it is a reason-  
able conjecture that the end of  
the present world conflict will be  
marked by a tremendous outflow of re-  
turned fighting men to the Dominion.  
—Toronto World.

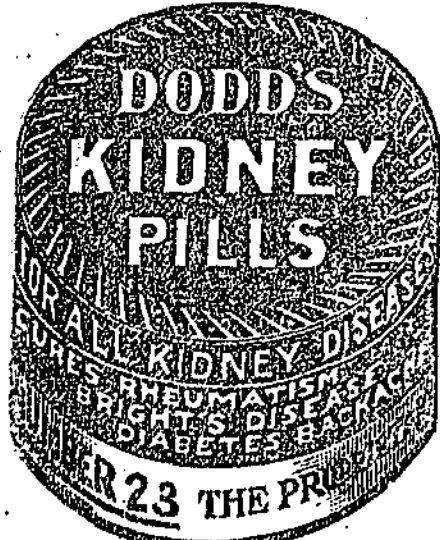
Minard's Liniment used by Physi-  
cians.

"What did you learn at school?"  
the manager asked the fair applicant  
for the stenographer's job.  
"I learned," she replied, "that spell-  
ing is essential to a stenographer."  
The manager chuckled. "Good! Now,  
let me hear you spell 'essential'." The  
fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a  
second. "There are three ways," she  
replied; "which do you prefer?"

There may be other corn cures, but  
Followay's Corn Cure stands at the  
head of the list so far as results are  
concerned.

Mrs. Homespun—What'll we con-  
tribute to the minister's donation par-  
ty?

Farmer Homespun—Wal, I dunno,  
Hannar! Taters is 'way up, pork is  
'way up, fowl is 'way up; we'll save  
money by giving him money.



W. N. U. 1060

## Slump in Mining

War Having Bad Effect on Canada's  
Mineral Development

The war has had a bad effect on  
the mineral development of the Do-  
minion. This is owing to the fact that  
prospecting has been greatly curtailed  
since the war began and also be-  
cause development of claims has been  
extensively hampered.

The government grants a 21-year  
lease to all claims on condition that  
a certain amount of development of  
the mine or well is made during the  
first year. Now many claim workers  
have applied to the government for an  
extension of time because the required  
progress has not been made during  
the first year. Recently discoveries  
of oil have been made around Great  
Slave lake, but so restricted is the  
circulation that the claims remain un-  
worked, this in spite of the fact that  
the prospectors have reported "stand-  
ing knee deep in crude oil." Any  
other time there would have been a  
boom.

## St. Vitus Dance In Young Children

Can Only Be Cured by En-  
riching the Blood and  
Toning up the Blood

One of the commonest forms of ner-  
vous trouble that afflicts young chil-  
dren is St. Vitus dance. This is be-  
cause of the great demand made on  
the body by growth and development,  
together with the added strain caused  
by study. It is when these demands  
become so great that they impoverish  
the blood, and the nerves fail to re-  
ceive their full supply of nourishment  
that St. Vitus dance develops. The  
remarkable success of Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills in curing St. Vitus dance  
should lead parents to give this great  
blood-building medicine to their chil-  
dren at the first signs of the approach  
of the trouble. Pallor, listless-  
ness, inattention, restlessness, and  
irritability are all symptoms which  
early show that the blood and nerves  
are failing to meet the demand upon  
them. Here is proof of the great  
value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in  
cases of this kind. Mrs. Alfred Soch-  
ner, R.R. No. 5, Dunnville, Ont., says:  
"Our ten-year-old daughter, Violet,  
suffered very severely from St. Vitus  
dance. The trouble came on so gradu-  
ally that we were not alarmed until  
it affected her legs and arms, which  
would twitch and jerk to such an ex-  
tent that she could scarcely walk and  
could not hold anything in her hands  
steadily. She suffered for about five  
months before we began giving Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills, but she had not  
taken these long before we found that  
they were the right medicine, and af-  
ter she had taken nine boxes she had  
fully recovered her former health, and  
strength. I can strongly recommend  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every par-  
ent having a child suffering from St.  
Vitus, dance or any form of nervous-  
ness.

In troubles of this kind no other  
medicine has met with such success  
as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can  
get these Pills through any medicine  
dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or  
six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Wil-  
liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Why They Cheered

When Al Saunders struck the saw-  
dust trail in Scranton, Pa., over a  
year ago, the throng in the great  
Billy Sunday tabernacle broke out in  
cheers. It was a country-wide event.  
Why the people cheered so vociferously,  
and the story of this man's life be-  
fore and after conversion, including  
the year of miracles of grace, will be  
told in a two-part serial story in the  
Sunday School Times, an every-week  
religious paper published at Phila-  
delphia, Pa. Partly because of a de-  
sire to spread this man's testimony to  
the saving power of Jesus Christ, the  
Sunday School Times will send a  
three weeks' free trial of their paper  
including this two-part story as long  
as the printed supply lasts, if you men-  
tion the article wanted.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's  
Friend.

### Unexpected Chicken

A stranger, arriving in a small  
town, halted a passing resident and in-  
quired, "Can you direct me to a place  
where they take boarders?"  
"Hammandhaws keeps 'em," the  
man replied.  
"Is that a pretty good place?"  
"Fair to middlin'."  
"Have chicken very often for din-  
ner?"  
"Reg'lar and unexpected."  
"What do you mean by regular and  
unexpected?"  
"They have chicken reg'lar every  
Sunday—"  
"I see—"  
"And they also have it when an  
automobile unexpectedly kills one in  
the road."

It is usually safe to say that when  
a child is pale, sickly, peevish and  
restless, the cause is worms. These  
parasites range the stomach and in-  
testines, causing serious disorders of  
the digestion and preventing the in-  
fant from deriving sustenance from  
food. Miller's Worm Powders, by de-  
stroying the worms, corrects these  
faults of the digestion and serves to  
restore the organs to healthy action.

"I am in politics for my health,"  
said the Boss.  
"But you seem pretty well fixed fi-  
nancially," expostulated the mere vot-  
er.  
"True, but my health requires a  
certain amount of physical comfort  
and enjoyment."

## SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation  
are the commonest form of sum-  
mer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends  
these very quickly. It works in two  
ways. As soon as applied, its anti-  
septic powers get to work and kill all  
the poison in a wound, a sting or a  
sore. This generally ends the smart-  
ing and the pain. Then Zam-Buk be-  
gins the healing process, and fresh  
healthy tissue is built up. For sore,  
blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes,  
baby's heat spots, sore places due to  
perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-  
Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, ab-  
cesses, piles, and all inflamed and  
diseased conditions of skin and sub-  
jacent tissue. Druggists and stores  
everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box.  
Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per  
tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co.,  
Toronto.

## Costliest of Wars

Cost-of Present War Will Exceed All  
the Wars of Nineteenth  
Century

That this is the most expensive  
war ever waged is beyond dispute.  
To our empire it is already a cost-  
lier business than the whole of our  
great and little wars of the nine-  
teenth century put together. The  
overthrow of Napoleon, spreading  
over many years and campaigns, in-  
volved us in an outlay of \$4,000,000,  
000. Our three greatest wars in the  
last century, including the Napoleonic,  
cost \$5,750,000,000—a total which our  
ultimate liability in the present war  
will assuredly exceed. Our South  
African War bill was \$1,250,000,000—  
small by comparison.

The most striking contrast, how-  
ever, may be obtained by reference  
to the long Crimean campaign, for  
which we had to pay only \$350,000,  
000. The greatest previous war of  
recent times, the Russo-Japanese,  
involved the contestants in less than  
\$2,500,000,000 together. Months ago  
France's outlay on the present war  
exceeded her expenses in the Ger-  
man campaign of 1870-71, which to-  
talled \$1,580,000,000. France, indeed,  
has spent on the campaign during a  
few months far more than she did  
in all her Napoleonic wars during the  
twenty-four years from 1871 to 1815—  
a matter of no more than \$1,275,000,  
000.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-  
ward for any case of Catarrh that  
cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F.  
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-  
lieve him perfectly honest in all business  
transactions and financially able to carry  
out any obligations made by him. We  
are all druggists.  
**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,**  
Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,  
acting directly upon the blood and mu-  
cous surfaces of the system. Testimonials  
sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle.  
Sold by all druggists.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-  
tion.

### The Walls of Canada

Then, as to the recruiting capacity  
of the United States, is it really so  
much inferior to that of Canada? In  
1914 the Canadian Permanent Force  
consisted of 73,500 men and the active  
militia of 73,500, but we had nobody  
to tell us of our impotence and to the  
present war we have sent fully fifty  
thousand, more are going all the time,  
and we have thousands more ready  
and eager to go. We are not great on  
coast fortifications, but as we see our  
men marching to the ships we para-  
phrase the Spartan King and say:  
"These are the walls of Canada and  
every man is a brick."—Montreal  
Herald.

"Today for the first time, I was re-  
ally delighted to hear my neighbor's  
piano going."

"Something worth listening to, I  
suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instal-  
ment men taking it away."

### A Good Thing

When It Comes Along Don't Let It  
Get Away From You

"I really feel that it is hardly pos-  
sible to say too much in favor of  
Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a  
lady.

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered  
from indigestion and chronic constipa-  
tion, caused by the continued use of  
coffee and rich, heavy foods. My ail-  
ments made my life so wretched that  
I was eager to try anything that held  
out a promise of help. And that is  
how I happened to buy a package of  
Grape-Nuts last spring.

"That ended my experiments. For  
in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I  
wanted and needed. From the day I  
began to use it I noticed an improve-  
ment and in a very few weeks I found  
my health was being restored.

"My digestive apparatus now works  
perfectly and chronic constipation has  
been entirely relieved. I have gained  
in weight materially, and life is a  
very pleasant thing to me so long as I  
use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I  
have found by experiment that if I  
leave it off for a few days my health  
suffers.

"A physician in our town has great  
success in treating stomach troubles,  
and the secret of it is that he puts his  
patient on Grape-Nuts food—it always  
brings back the power of digestion."

Name given by Canadian Postum  
Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road  
to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new  
one appears from time to time. They  
are genuine, true, and full of human  
interest.

## Dietetic Blended Meals

Blended Rations Served on C.P.R.  
Dining Cars Adapted for the  
Traveller

"How much may a man eat on a  
train journey and still not have indig-  
estion?" Such was the problem  
facing Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of  
the C.P.R. dining car system, and  
this problem he thinks he has solved  
with the aid of Dr. Harvey Wiley, the  
well known specialist of New York.  
Here, for instance, is a recommended  
selection of foods for breakfast, lun-  
cheon and supper on the Imperial  
Limited:

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream,  
Fried Eggs with Rasher Bacon, Corn  
Muffins, Cocoa. 35c.

Luncheon—Chicken Bouillon, Span-  
ish Omelet, Peach and Tapioca Pud-  
ding, Coffee. 95c.

Supper—Mock Turtle Soup, Lamb  
Chops, Bread, Rice Pudding, Coffee,  
\$1.15.

According to Mr. Cooper, one needs  
on a train journey only about two-  
thirds of the quantity of food which  
would be assimilated while engaged in  
ordinary occupation at home, and  
ascribes the overeating on trains as  
due to the desire for a pleasant inter-  
lude on the train journey. This new  
scheme of "Dietetic Blended Menus"  
is therefore introduced not with the  
object of inducing travellers to spend  
more money, but to spend less, the  
object of the railway being to secure  
contented and not dyspeptic travelers.  
With each menu is presented a short  
homily on food written by Dr. Wiley  
to the following effect:

"The four essential elements of food  
are the proteins, or nitrogenous foods,  
the carbohydrates, such as sugar and  
starch, the fats, such as oil and butter,  
and mineral matters, such as lime,  
potash and phosphoric acid.

"The dietetic blended foods on the  
Canadian Pacific dining car service  
menus have been arranged so that the  
traveller in choosing one of these  
suggested meals will secure a ration  
which is dietetic, that is, nourishing  
and wholesome, and at the same time  
properly blended. Thus each of these  
blended rations will supply all the  
nutritional need of the traveller and  
not burden the digestive apparatus  
with any excess of the essential ele-  
ments of food. As a result, the travel-  
ler will be better nourished, will suffer  
less discomfort and be in less danger  
from injury by overeating than he  
could possibly be if, without expert  
knowledge of the nature of foods, he  
should select a meal for himself."

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the  
stomach and bowels of impurities and  
irritants is necessary when their ac-  
tion is irregular. The Pills that will  
do this work thoroughly are  
Farnes's Vegetable Pills, which  
are mild in action but mighty  
in results. They purge painlessly and  
effectively, and work a permanent  
cure. They can be used without fear  
by the most delicately constituted,  
as there are no painful effects preced-  
ing their gentle operation.

## Origin of Khaki Uniforms

Khaki Worn by British Army For  
More Than Forty Years

In a recent article on the "The Art  
of Deception in War" it was stated  
that "in the Boer war khaki first  
came into general use." This (a  
correspondent points out) is not in  
accordance with the facts. Khaki  
has been in the British army on  
active service for more than forty  
years. It was in use in the Jowaki  
Expedition in 1877. Again all troops  
(British and native) engaged in the  
Afghanistan war, 1878-80, wore  
khaki. Even the shoes were tan-col-  
ored leather, sword belts and sabre  
scabbards were tan colored leather,  
helmets were covered with khaki cov-  
ers and pugarees. Buttons and  
buckles were not polished. The pomp  
of the parade ground was entirely ab-  
sent. In the second campaign of that  
war, 1879-80, the carrying of colors  
into action was abandoned, they being  
left with the depots at the base.  
By the way, khaki is a Hindustani  
word, meaning brown.

Charles W. Morse, the noted finan-  
cier, began life humbly and hates  
false pride.

"False pride," Mr. Morse said at a  
dinner in New York in honor of his  
new steamship line to Bermuda, "be-  
sides being silly is a very real imped-  
iment to business success.

"I'll never forget the wise advice  
that an old employer of mine once  
gave to a youth who had a good deal  
of false pride.

"The youth was complaining about  
the hard times his enforced idleness  
and so forth. My old employer cut  
him off gruffly with the words:

"Well, George, if you can't obtain  
a position these days why don't you  
look up a job?"

The new baby had proved itself the  
possessor of extraordinary lung pow-  
ers. One day baby's brother, little  
Johnny, said to his mother: "Ma, my  
little brother came from heaven,  
didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.  
Johnny was silent for a minute,  
and then he went on: "I say, ma,"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for sling-  
ing him out, do you?"

Honest Confession

Marjorie—Everybody seems to no-  
tice whether you go to church.

Madge—Yes, dear, that's the only  
reason I go.

"A relative of mine that I never saw  
before came to the house last night."

"Never saw before, eh? What's his  
name?"

"He hasn't got any yet, but we in-  
tend to christen him William."

## What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful  
mothers have intuitively  
known the dangers of poi-  
sonous fly destroyers. They have  
known that such preparations  
contain arsenic in deadly quan-  
tities. They have realized the  
peril to little children that ac-  
companies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not  
learned of these dangers, we  
quote from a recent issue of the  
Child Betterment Magazine,  
which comments upon thirty-five  
cases of children being poisoned  
last year:

"The danger to children is  
great, and the danger to adults  
is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the  
Michigan State Medical Journal,  
an editorial on the same subject  
cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenic fly poisons are as  
dangerous as the phosphorus  
match. They should be abol-  
ished. There are as efficient  
and more sanitary ways of  
catching or killing flies. And  
fly poisons, if used at all,  
should not be used in homes  
where there are children, or  
where children visit."

## TANGLEFOOT

"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer"

Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by

THE O. & W. THUM CO.

Dept. 224 Walkerville, Ont.

American Address:

Grand Rapids, Mich.

(50)

## No Cure More Guaranteed

Never known to fail;  
acts without pain in  
24 hours. Is soothing,  
healing; takes the  
sting right out. No remedy so quick,  
safe and sure as Putnam's Painless  
Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c  
per bottle.

## Big Acreage This Year

The Largest Area of Wheat Ever  
Sown in Canada

The largest area ever sown to wheat  
in Canada is how the census and  
statistics branch of the Canadian gov-  
ernment describes the present in an  
official bulletin.

The bulletin says: "Wheat is es-  
timated to occupy this year a total  
area of 12,896,000 acres, which is  
more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.3 per  
cent., than the area sown for 1914,  
and more by 2,602,100 acres or 25  
per cent. than the area harvested in  
1914, the area sown for last year hav-  
ing been reduced by 939,600 acres,  
the estimated aggregate of total fail-  
ures through the winter-killing of fall  
wheat (211,500 acres), and also  
through drought affecting spring  
wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is  
the wheat area (this year, under double  
stimulus of patriotic impulse and the  
high prices, twenty-five per cent. in  
excess of last year's harvested area,  
but it is also the largest area ever  
sown to wheat in Canada. As pre-  
viously reported, the area to be har-  
vested of fall sown wheat in Canada  
is 1,208,700 acres, the balance of 11-  
687,000 acres having been sown this  
spring.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the  
house.

### The Candling of Eggs

The live stock department at Ot-  
tawa has issued a timely bulletin on  
the candling of eggs. The value of  
this bulletin is largely in the excellent  
illustrations, which would be difficult  
to reproduce in the ordinary news-  
paper, and the attention of those in-  
terested is therefore directed to the  
procuring of pamphlet 3, poultry divi-  
sion, revised edition, livestock branch,  
Ottawa. By writing for this, it is pos-  
sible to obtain the latest and most  
practical information for candling of  
eggs, which should be packed for win-  
ter use.

Stranger—What're they going to do  
to that man? What's he done?"

Phoney Pete—Oh him! He's re-  
hearsing the crowd for the tenderfoot  
stunt they're goin' to pull off tonight  
if they kin catch one snoopin' round.

## Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of  
Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE  
LIVER PILLS

will put you right  
in a few days.

They do  
their duty.

Cure

Consti-  
pation,

Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1060



## Wedding Presents

Let us help you pick that Present you are going to give. We have a beautiful line of

## Cut Glass, Silverware and Mantle Clocks

At prices that have not been advanced since the war.

A. D. MORRISON JEWELER-OPTICIAN  
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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GRAND FORKS, B. C.  
PHONE R 74

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915

The Victorian of Victoria, in an assumed tragic tone of voice, queries: "Here are two questions for the people of British Columbia to think about: What man in the Dominion could be illy spared at this time? What man in British Columbia could be illy spared at this time?" We do not know of a single individual in the Dominion—which includes British Columbia—who could not be replaced by another equally as efficient. We also know that if the people of British Columbia had been spared the services of Sir Richard McBride and his colleagues during the past ten years they would be better off today.

Anyone reading Mr. Bowser's speech would be convinced more than ever that the facts set out in the "Crisis in B. C." are stronger than ever. He sneered, he tried to make cheap laughter at the expense of the ministerial profession, he tried to bulldoze, he tried to hide the real charges by making counter charges, and through it all it was easy to see that he could not deny the guilt of being a party to exploiting the province for the benefit of a party friend. —Merritt Herald.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

Last Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Matheson, recently arrived from their honeymoon at Victoria and other coast points, were the recipients of a "shower" from the members of the Baptist Sunday school, of which Mr. Matheson is the popular superintendent. The "shower" included many very useful kitchen and other household gifts.

The snowbeds on the Kettle Valley railway on the Coquihalla will require nine hundred carloads of material. The sheds will be finished this fall, and two hundred men are now employed building them.

The man who reads a newspaper on credit for six or seven years may succeed in posing as a prominent citizen, but all newspapermen know what his status will be at the final analysis of departed mortals.

The Greenwood fair will be held on September 30 and October 1 this year.

W. J. Shannon, formerly city electrician of Grand Forks, arrived in the city yesterday from Victoria for a few days' visit.

Charles Hamilton, who has charge of the work of making the big fill on the C.P.R. this side the Bulldog

tunnel, was in the city on Wednesday. He stated that the work will soon be finished.

Mr. Lucas, accountant at the Bank of Commerce, who was married in Vancouver a few days ago, returned home yesterday with his bride.

Gordon Smith, formerly of J. L. White's drug store, Greenwood, is visiting his parents here prior to leaving for Toronto, where he will take a course in pharmacy.

In continuation of the arrangement for union services, the following is the order for Sunday: Methodist church, 11 a.m.; Presbyterian church, 7:30 p.m. Rev. J. D. Hobden will preach at both services.

Ald. Bonthron left this week for an extended vacation trip to eastern Canada.

Seven or eight new recruits signed with the Sharpshooter company this week for overseas service. There are now forty-two men in the company.

Men—What about underwear? Why pay such high prices when MacDougall & MacDonald are selling fleeced-lined at 60c a garment, Pen Angle at 65c, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.60 a garment, heavy unshrinkable \$1.25 a garment. See combinations at \$1.50, \$2.75 a suit.

As a rule, barnstorming theatrical attractions do not believe in newspaper advertising.

Men—MacDougall & MacDonald are showing a splendid line of shirts, underwear, hosiery, boots, clothing, neckwear. It would pay you to call before purchasing elsewhere.

### METEOROLOGICAL

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:

	Min.	Max.
Aug. 13—Friday.....	52	93
14—Saturday.....	53	94
15—Sunday.....	54	93
16—Monday.....	60	87
17—Tuesday.....	55	88
18—Wednesday.....	52	87
19—Thursday.....	56	86

Rainfall ..... 0.04

### Granby Shipments

The following are the monthly shipping figures from the Granby mine at Phoenix to the Grand Forks smelter:

	Tons
January.....	42,211
February.....	63,091
March.....	69,948
April.....	85,382
May.....	100,693
June.....	103,004
July.....	101,058

Total.....565,387

The Sun costs only \$1 a year. It prints all the news.



## PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

Furniture Made to Order.  
Also Repairing of all Kinds.  
Upholstering Neatly Done.

R. C. McCUTCHEON  
WINNIPEG AVENUE

### A True Canadian

If I were young enough myself, I too would be in the firing line and fighting for that for which the Union Jack stands—justice, tolerance and liberty. For these things I have worked all my life. I shall do so to the end as long as God spares me.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### Another Political Scandal

The Conservatives of East St. Pancras, London, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution deploring the fact that while voluntary service is being called for and a national register is in the making, four hundred pounds yearly is being paid the member for the division, the Hon. Joe Martin, who has been in Canada over a year.

John Wanamaker says in Judicious Advertising: "Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power."

The Sun, at \$1 a year, is superior to any \$2 a year paper printed in the Boundary. This is the reason why we do not have to resort to gambling schemes to gain new subscribers or to hold those we already have.

"Type was made to read." This fact is constantly kept in mind at The Sun Print Shop.

Accept no substitutes, but get the original—The Grand Forks Sun. It gathers and prints the news of the city and district first.

The Sun is the largest and best newspaper printed in the Boundary country, and the price is only one-half that of its local contemporaries. It is a valuable advertising medium, because its large subscription list has been obtained, and is maintained, merely on its merits as a newspaper. It uses no indirect or questionable methods to secure subscribers.

## HANSEN & CO

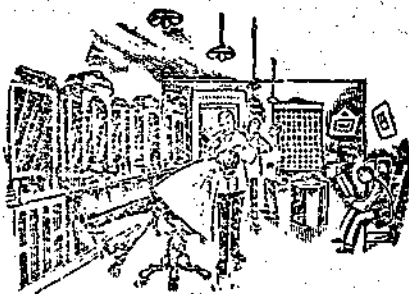
CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your Galt Coal Now

Office 1  
F. Bowney's Cigar Store  
TELEPHONE: 806  
OFFICE, R86  
HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38 First Street

## Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.



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

## White Wyandottes That Lay and Win

I won at fall show 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.  
At winter show I made four entries and won 2nd cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pen and silver cups.  
Eggs from the above are \$2.00 for 15, and special prices given on more than 15.

### White Orpingtons

I won at the winter show, making five entries, 2nd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen and silver cup.  
I have one pen of these mated up at \$1.50 a setting of 15.  
I have two crosses mated up, Red pullet with Brown Leghorn cock and White Orpington hens with White Leghorn cockerel. Eggs \$1.00 for 12.

E. E. W. MILLS

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

## ASK FOR FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best



## Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

COUPON  
Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Ten Cents in stamps.  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME OF DEALER \_\_\_\_\_

BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully chosen from the contributions of over two thousand successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada. Also Useful Notes on the various classes of good things to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and re-checked by competent authority.

Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

DISTRIBUTORS, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

N. L. McINNES & CO.

## E. C. HENNIGER

WILL SELL YOU

Our Best Flour, 100 lbs. .... \$3.75  
" " " 50 lbs. .... 2.00  
Alberta Flour, 100 lbs. .... 3.50  
" " " 50 lbs. .... 1.85

The name denotes the goods.

Bridge Street Grand Forks, B. C.

## GRAND FORKS MEAT MARKET

SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.

Highest market price paid for live stock.  
PHONE 58 and receive prompt and courteous attention.

## Miners and Prospectors

When doing that work in Franklin and Gloucester Camps this season, Get Your Supplies at the Gloucester General Store. A full line of General Merchandise, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods, Hardware. Prices very reasonable. Quotations on request.

THOMAS FUNKLEY, Prop.

## AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

Burns & O'Ray, Props.

Phone 68 Second Street

\$1.00 Pays for The Sun for an entire year. It is the brightest paper in the Boundary country

The weekly market will be held on Second street, between Bridge street and Winnipeg avenue, tomorrow forenoon.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for \$5.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for \$5, or larger advertisements from \$15.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.



## LIBERAL PLATFORM

The following is the platform of the Liberal party of British Columbia, which principles we pledge ourselves to bring into operation when elected to power:

1—FREE LANDS FOR SETTLERS—NONE FOR SPECULATORS. (a) We believe that agricultural land should be disposed of only on such conditions as will insure its continuous use and occupation.

(b) We will utilize as far as practicable the resources of the province in developing and making accessible the agricultural and other latent wealth of the province by good roads or water communication where necessary.

(c) Free homesteads to actual settlers. Holders of pre-emptions to be given benefit of this provision.

(d) Advances to settlers on easy terms to assist in clearing, dyking, irrigation and other permanent improvements.

(e) Surveys of all accessible agricultural lands to be rapidly completed and survey sheets and all necessary information to be made easily available to the public.

(f) Settlement on block to be discouraged by the removal of reserves which scatter population and greatly increase the cost of roads, schools and other necessary facilities.

(g) No public lands for the speculator.

2—TRANSPORTATION. (a) Co-operation with the Dominion government in securing all-rail connection between the railway systems of Vancouver island and the railway systems of the mainland.

(b) The construction of a line owned and controlled by the government to give direct communication by the best route as to grades and distances between the Similkameen and other interior points and the coast.

(c) The husbanding of the provincial credit to assist lines that will open up new territory.

(d) We oppose provincial credit and reserve being wasted in paralleling existing lines.

(e) Abolition of the system of giving away crown lands for townsites, free of taxation and under railway control.

(f) All franchises for the construction, operation, and ownership or leasing of government aided roads to be open to public competition.

(g) The province to co-operate with the Dominion in aiding highway construction.

(h) The prevention of over-capitalization of railways.

(i) Aid to railways not to exceed what is reasonably necessary to secure construction.

(j) Freight, passenger and express rates and telegraph tolls of all government-aided roads to be under the jurisdiction of the Dominion railway commission.

(k) With a view to meeting the demand for the transportation of grain from Saskatchewan and Alberta, the immediate construction of government owned elevators.

(l) The people to control the railways, and not the railways the people.

3—TIMBER. (a) We condemn without reserve the wholesale disposal of timber lands to speculators which has been the only timber policy of the present government.

(b) The survey, cruising and valuation of timber lands by the government before alienation, and the disposal of all such lands by public competition to actual users.

(c) Improved methods of preventing timber waste, and systematized re-afforestation.

(d) Hand loggers' licenses to be granted where conditions warrant.

(e) Stability of tenure, crown dues and ground rents to be fixed for definite periods.

4—PUBLIC PROTECTION IN RESPECT TO COAL. (a) Coal lands not to be alienated, but leased under conditions to be fixed periodically by the legislature.

(b) Wherever practicable and necessary, government operation of coal mines to be at once undertaken with a view to the protection of the consuming public.

5—PRACTICAL EDUCATION. (a) We commend the appointment of a representative advisory board in educational matters, such as exists in all other provinces.

(b) The present school curriculum is so overloaded with subjects as to render thorough education in any branch impossible.

(c) The increase of manual and agricultural training. Establishment of an efficient system of technical schools.

(d) The present school system bears unjustly on settlers in unorganized districts and should be immediately adjusted.

(e) All political partisanship should be eliminated from the education department.

6—REPRESENTATION. (a) Personal registration and regular periodical system of redistribution.

(b) We are pledged as a party to

provide for the equal suffrage of women with men.

7—TAXATION. (a) Exemption of improvements on all lands paying taxes to the provincial government.

(b) A readjustment of the system of taxation whereby the province will receive a fairer proportion of the unearned increment.

(c) Immediate reform of the present costly, cumbersome and inequitable system of collecting school taxes in unorganized districts.

8—LABOR—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION WITHOUT LITIGATION. (a) The creating of a provincial department of labor and free government labor bureaus.

(b) A thorough and frequent inspection of all industrial premises to insure health, sanitation and safety.

(c) The complete prohibition of child labor in factories and shops.

(d) The establishment by the government of a permanent industrial insurance commission, independent of politics. This commission to have full charge of a system providing positive compensation to employees for injury received during employment, without recourse to litigation, and giving employers the benefit of accident insurance at minimum cost.

(e) The extension of the workmen's compensation act to cover all hazardous employments.

(f) The payment of wages at least fortnightly.

(g) The minimum wage, the eight-hour day and six day week on all public and government-aided work.

9—ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION. (a) We stand for a white British Columbia and advocate continuously increasing stringency in immigration laws until this result is attained, and the total exclusion of Orientals from the province.

(b) We insist on enforcing strict sanitary regulations in congested districts.

10—EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS. (a) Increase of local control in municipal matters.

(b) Election of license and police commissioners by popular vote.

11—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES. We adhere to the principles of public ownership of all public utilities, the limitation of terms of franchises to corporations, renewing the same if in the public interest on equitable terms.

12—LOCAL CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC. (a) The complete removal of the liquor question from party politics.

(b) Control of the traffic by municipalities, or in unorganized territory, in locally elected authorities.

(c) The adoption of a local option law.

(d) The regular inspection of all liquor offered for sale.

13—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. We insist on providing for an absolutely independent public auditor general, appointed and controlled absolutely by legislature.

14—FISHERY CONTROL. (a) Immediate steps to restore the fishing industry to white fishermen.

(b) The protection of British Columbia fisheries from foreign poachers by adequate policing of Canadian waters.

15—PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY. The retention of all timber lands on watersheds tributary to cities, towns and municipalities, and the recovering by the government of the present alienated properties.

16—TORRENS SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES. The present system of land registration is expensive and cumbersome and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of the Torrens system of titles and the reduction of registration fees.

17—NON-PARTISAN CIVIL SERVICE. The organization of the civil service commission for both inside and outside service, so that the appointments will be based on fitness and not on partisan service.

### How to Address the Soldiers

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery, the Dominion post office department requests that all mail be addressed as follows:

Rank.....  
Name.....  
Regimental number.....  
Company, squadron or other unit.....  
Battalion.....  
Brigade.....  
First (or second) Canadian contingent.....  
British expeditionary force.....  
Army Post Office,  
London, England.

Fish is no good as brain food unless it has something to assimilate with.

## How To Win Battles

### More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

*Apply this to business and see what it means:*

*It means that continuous and steady advertising is more resultful than campaigns that come and go, come and go with long intervals in between.*

*For an advertiser with goods to sell to suspend his selling efforts now is to make conditions worse for himself, and is no sign of that courage which is supposed to possess every Canadian heart in these war times.*

*The Sun affords the merchant an excellent medium for advertising his goods. It is read by everybody in Grand Forks and the surrounding country on account of its superior news service, and has, besides, a large outside circulation.*

### Win and Hold Your Position in Business by Steadfastness in Attack

The Grand Forks Sun

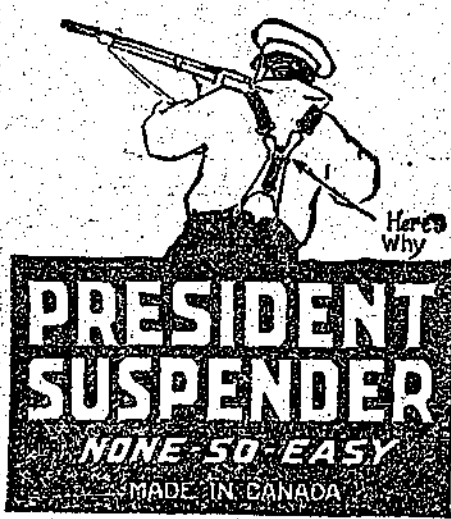
## A Clean-Cut Argument

*In your favor is good printing. It starts things off in your favor. People read your arguments, reasons, conclusions, when attractively presented. It carries weight. Enterprising men use OOD printing because it GETS BUSINESS. If you don't already know our kind of printing, let us show you. It's a certainty that we can save you money, too.*

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop





### METROPOLITAN FASHIONS FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's and misses' shirtwaists, blouses, skirts, summer dresses, smart hats, lingerie, and dainty garments for children and babies. This interesting little book, filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request, and articles ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation, October, 1914, and the new management has brought the service of Montreal's largest store up to a very high standard. Request for the "Summer Bargain Bulletin" should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department A.

### Save Us From Our Friends

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose they wondered how we could afford an auto.  
Mrs. Crabshaw—Not exactly. They asked if I knew how much you owed on it.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper as follows: "I have a horse that has been afflicted for the past year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him, as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon." In the next issue this answer appeared: "When the nag is looking all right, sell him to some one."

## ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure



in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."

—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTHER MACINTYRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1060

### Steel Passenger Cars

It Is Claimed That the Heavy Steel Equipment Does Not Lessen Danger From Accident

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to diminish loss of life in collisions. The replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately \$650,000,000 and incidentally has considerably increased the cost of operation, as heavier locomotives are required to haul the trains. The president of the Chicago & Great Western Railway says:

"These heavier locomotives, with heavy steel equipment behind them, running at high speed, in case of accident become more destructive than any of the trains in the days of the wooden car; in fact, we have records of the complete destruction of steel sleeping cars in rear-end collisions, and it would be impossible to build a steel car that would resist the shock of a rear-end collision from a train running fifty or sixty miles an hour."

The submission of steel for wooden cars has also dealt a serious blow to the lumber industries of the Pacific North-west and has increased the danger of forest fires. Car material provides a market for the common grades of lumber and the elimination of this market has meant a large proportion of waste left in the woods. Waste left in the woods means increased forest fires, and greater difficulty in clearing land for agricultural development, so that in the opinion of the Pacific Coast lumberman the cost to Uncle Sam has been much more than \$650,000,000—indeed, it would be more like a billion dollars—all of which has ultimately to be paid by the public.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

### Preparing to Plant Grass

Fertilizer is Made Available by Thorough Tillage

We easily confuse what is good for a soil and what is good for the crop. Fertility is made available by thorough tillage. The airing and the mixing and the grinding of soil particles by means of tillage prepare some part of the strength of the soil for immediate use by plants. An increase in available fertility results from tillage up to a certain point. On the other hand, a plan may demand such physical condition in the soil that tillage, as usually given, does more harm than good, says Alva Agee, writing for the National Stockman. We do not want a loose seed bed for grass, and we cannot afford to have it for small seeds of most plants when they are starting life. It is more important that the ground be reasonably firm when grass is seeded than it is that the ground should have had its fertility somewhat increased by plowing and harrowing.

If the ground can have enough tillage to restore it to something near its original firmness before plowing there is a gain in fertility and at the same time favorable physical conditions for the plants are restored. If the tillage isn't sufficient to put the ground back into a firm condition, or if the preparation is not at a time of the year when heavy rains will firm it, the grasses that grow in the new seed bed will suffer more from the tillage that was given than they will gain from it. We emphasize the point that timothy, bluegrass and most other grasses demand a firm soil, and that is an essential consideration unless the ground is so rich in organic matter that water will be held throughout the season even when the soil is naturally somewhat loose.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### Sunflowers For Poultry

On the prairies, where in many cases shade trees are scarce, the poultry have some difficulty in finding shelter from the sun during the hot weather. To appreciate the desire of poultry for some form of shade it is only necessary to watch them on a very warm day in summer. They take advantage of the shade provided by every building, tree, post or implement that may be near.

Generally speaking, sunflowers are planted in the same manner as corn except that they develop better if the plants are placed about 4 feet apart. They do not require particularly rich soil, and are able to resist considerable drought. The numerous, broad leaves of the sunflowers make them especially desirable as a source of shade for poultry. The seeds may also be dried and stored for winter feeding. These sunflower seeds have a laxative effect when fed to poultry.—Nor-West Farmer.

### One More "Scrap of Paper"

Contrary to Article 1 of The Hague Convention, which forbids the use of torpedoes which do not become harmless after they have missed their mark, examination of torpedoes from German submarines recently found in the English channel proves that their immersion apparatus had been systematically jammed so as to turn the torpedo into a floating mine. This is a fresh violation of international law.

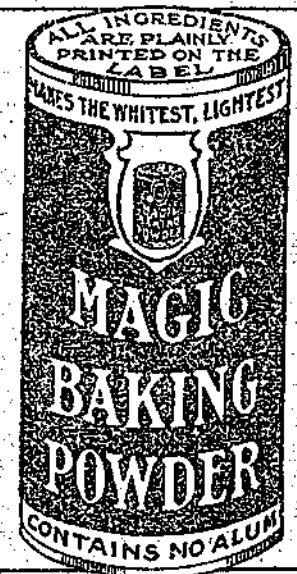
### Tired of Him

He—I always pay as I go.  
She (yawning)—I don't think you'll ever become bankrupt.

### How the World Sleeps

Most people sleep on their sides, with their knees drawn up. Elephants always, and horses commonly, sleep standing up. Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India sleep with their heads turned tailward over their back, and the beak thrust among the feathers between the wing and the body. Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds, sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle. Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their forelegs. Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together, and blanketed by their bushy tails. Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

### NO ALUM



MADE IN CANADA

### Joffre

He became captain at 24, and there he stuck. His tossed hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. But he knew his powers. On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches to carry off the superfluous moisture of the spring flood in his fields. "Je m'y connais en tranchées. C'est mon métier," he said. And we may be thankful that the construction of trenches was Joffre's "métier." Certainly he has turned it to good account during the present war. And it was as a specialist and fort builder that he won promotion. In 1884 Joffre was sent to Formosa, where he won a decoration and the nickname of "the man with the eyebrows." A colleague who was with him in Indo-China said of him: "He seldom smiled, and spoke still more rarely, and he never punished unless in an extreme case. The natives feared him because of his silence; they loved him because of his justice."—The London Citizen.

### WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms give him Baby's Own Tablets. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them Mrs. Philias Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, which we have used for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Airmen Are Sportsmen

The tale of an airman who comes to grief generally becomes known to his comrades, and through them is communicated to his friends at home. The explanation of this is that a practice has sprung up on both sides of dropping messages into the opposing line reporting exactly what has happened to any flyer who has been forced to descend. One of these messages, dropped in the British lines showed an intimate knowledge of London. After mentioning that a particular airman had been taken prisoner, but was uninjured, the message continued: "Hope the British aviators are going strong. Give my regards to Leicester Square, der Piccadilly, and Mayfair. Sorry can't stay."

A certain fellow-feeling has been established between the rival airmen in the north of France, and an aviator who is compelled to descend in the enemy's lines is always sure of kind treatment if he gets in touch with members of the flying corps.

### Our Trade With Italy

Italy, our latest ally in the struggle, did a total trade with Canada last year of \$2,802,000. Our imports from Italy amounted to \$2,147,000, and our exports to \$655,000. Undoubtedly one of the benefits of the war will be closer commercial relations between the various countries which now comprise the allies.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Capitalist (just rescued from the water)—Well, mister, I'm much obliged to ye for hauling me out of the water, an' here's three and fourpence for ye—all the change I've got about me now.

"Oh, no; keep your money. I wouldn't think of robbing you."  
"Not 'tall; not 'tall! 'Twould have been lost anyhow if ye hadn't rescued me."

### There's a Difference

"He hasn't enough money to wad a gun."  
"Pop or Krupp?"



### INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



"SECURITY FIRST"  
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today.  
**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
Head Office, Toronto  
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders  
N.B.—Write for Memo, Book and Circular.

### Does it Pay to Can

Homemade Products Are Always Better and More Economical

Does it pay to do your own canning? I have heard many women say, with some emphasis, that it does not, since you can buy good fruit at a reasonable price and obviate the discomfort of working over a hot stove on a hot day. After considerable experience and the keeping of expense accounts for several years, my wife has convinced herself that even with sugar at seven to ten cents a pound it pays.

Last season she put up only fourteen pints of preserves and thirty glasses of jelly at a total expenditure of \$4.63. Almost every housewife knows that good fruit costs from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a can and that jelly, except inferior grades, cannot be bought for less than fifteen cents a glass. Homemade products always bring a better price than factory-made goods. Thus, in placing a value on her preserves and jellies, she adopted very conservative figures, with the result that the fourteen pints and thirty glasses would, if sold in the open market, net her eight dollars. In other words, to buy at a store just what she now has as the result of her own efforts she would have to pay nearly twice as much as she actually paid for the material.

Of course prices vary in different localities and the fruit must not be purchased at the beginning of the season. The sugar used cost four and a half, six, six and a half and seven cents a pound, the latter price being paid for that used in the grapes and plums. Even at ten cents a pound there would have been a good margin in favor of the homemade product.—C.P.S. in the Country Gentleman.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.  
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
JOSHUA A. WYNACIT.  
Bridgewater.

### The Nation's Task

The Germans have made us a prouder if a sadder, people than we were. We entered upon this war—in large measure unprepared—in defence of one of the smallest, most prosperous, and least ambitious of nations, when its frontier, contrary to Germany's treaty engagement and ours, was violated. We shall henceforth pursue the war to its only possible end in the full knowledge that we are championing not merely the cause of freedom in Europe, but the cause of the great human family. We may well hold our heads high today. We could, at the price of honor, have remained out of this struggle; we chose the stony road.—London Daily Telegraph.

A good story comes from the home of a well known Scottish divine, says Reynolds's Newspaper. Brooding over the wanton brutalities of the Germans one of the servants, while endeavoring to obtain the guidance of the head of the house in the matter, gravely remarked: "If any o' thae Germans get to heaven it'll put a lot o' folk aff being guid."

## Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

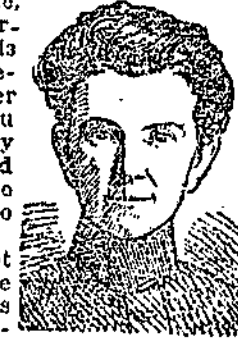
You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the pub-

lic. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



MRS. ALLAN.



# THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE MUCH GREATER THAN ANY OTHER

MAN ENJOYS THE FREEDOM OF THE OPEN FIELDS

Country Life Invariably Makes for Health as well as Freedom and Independence, and Offers Many Other Advantages to the Ambitious

There are at least three ways of looking at the problem of country life. First, we may take the viewpoint of the pessimist who finds nothing desirable in country living. He dearly loves to harp on the decadence of rural communities; their lack of wealth and commercial opportunities; their low moral standards; their deplorable dearth of educational privileges; their pitiful narrowness. In fact, this unhappy person tells us that one might just as well be buried alive as to live year in and year out in the country.

We turn, in the second place, from the misrepresentations of the pessimist to the viewpoint of the optimist. The latter regards country life solely through rose-colored spectacles. He is fond of exploiting hobbies. He minimizes the defects and exaggerates the virtues of rural surroundings; he tells only half-truths in his eagerness to persuade people to return to the soil. By so doing he simply injures his argument, and many ignorant people are unwittingly led into divers pitfalls when they attempt farming as a profession.

In the third place, we may take a broad, cheerful, common-sense view of country life, realizing that no spot on this earth either urban or suburban is an unalloyed Paradise for twelve consecutive months. There are clouds in the country as well as sunshine; drawbacks as well as advantages. But there is a charm and a healthful variety about country life and country interests that we feel cannot be duplicated in any other environment. That one may live in happy and successful life and country surroundings we know from experience. We were born and bred in the country. We know it in all its moods. We love the unspeakable silences of field and wood, the limpid purity of the streams, the somber shadows of the forests, the incense of firs. We love the noise of buffeting winds, the musical chattering of insects, and the exultant litany of birds. We delight in the swift rising darkness of the gloaming, the immensity of the night, and the glory of the star-swept spaces. Each season brings its joy. The spring with its promise and potency of infinite unfoldings; summer with its loves, its refulgent life, its blossoms; autumn—the time of fruitage, and mellow harvests. Last of all, we welcome old winter with its snows, its ice storms, its breezy interludes, its sleeping fields.

There are men and women who are planning to spend their old age in the country. They are looking forward with some degree of enthusiasm to their native villages where one's last days may be spent in peace and quietness. There are many longing eyes from the city east countryward. The man who has been unfortunate, the bankrupt, the diseased, all look to the country as to a place of refuge, an asylum, where one may find the healing balm which shall bring life and hope to both body and soul. We believe that the country is not only a good place to die in, but to live in. It is not only a good place for the sick or unfortunate, but for the vigorous and successful also. We believe that the country furnishes all the things which make life worthwhile. Let us consider what the country does for those who seek its borders.

In the first place, it gives health—not only life, but abounding, pulsing life. The country will cultivate that desirable condition of body and mind which makes the man or woman "seventy years young instead of forty years old." Some years ago, a newspaper published a cartoon which we wish could be framed and placed in the hands of every country boy

and girl contemplating leaving the farm for the manufacturing plant toward which a procession of young people were eagerly approaching. On the front of the factory the words "Go Back" were printed in large type. On either side of this command were two gigantic black hands raised in warning. On one was printed in startling white letters the words: "High Prices;" on the other: "Poor Health." The city has rightly been called "the graveyard of the national physique." Glance at the working people as, at the noon hour, they pour forth from factories, shops, restaurants, offices. Look at their thin faces, thin stooping shoulders, thin gaunt figures. The majority of these are young people. The glamor of city life dazzled their eyes, and they left the farm to come hither. The artificial life of the city has sapped their energies, the tension has been too great, the unwholesome excitements offered by the city have shattered their nervous systems; many of them are not only physical but moral wrecks. The outlook for them would, we believe, have been far brighter had they remained in the country. At least so far as health goes, they would not so early have become bankrupt.

The advantages and attractions of the city have from the beginning been over-exploited. In considering the urban and the suburban life, the latter has been made to suffer by comparison. The city has ever renewed its wasted energies by drawing on the country for fresh life and vigor. We do not think it overstepping the mark to say that the majority of the men in our cities who are eminent for leadership and for intellectual and moral attainments are country-born and bred. In politics and in all the learned professions, our truly great men, who are not only centres of energy but who also hold high ideals, boast of a farming ancestry. Their strength of both body and mind they owe to those vigorous, hard-working, clean-thinking men and women who tilled the soil and gloried in their work. Statistics prove that, other things being equal, longevity is greater in the country than in the city. Not but that there are notable exceptions to this rule, but those by no means disprove the fact.

Country life not only makes for health, but it affords a feeling of independence and freedom so essential to self-respect. Think of a brief moment of the slavery of the masses of laboring people in the city. They are rung in to their work by a whistle and rung out by a bell; they are always under the critical supervision of an overseer, who takes note of every lapse of energy and reports the same to headquarters; they are subject to dismissal without a moment's warning; they are thrown out of employment at the dictum of the trades union, and involved in the turmoil and suffering of a strike. Think of the grime, smoke and dust, the foul stifling atmosphere in which they labor so many hours a week, month in and month out! Contrast all these circumstances with those of the men who till the soil. Think of the freedom of the fields, the diversity of farm interests, the enthusiasm which comes from being creators, of making capital first hand; almoners of nature's bounty; of being, in fine, independent of the rush and scramble for mere existence because themselves the producers of the necessities of life; to say nothing of the attractiveness of working under the open sky where sun and winds make for superb health and clear brain.—Margaret Woodward in Countryside Magazine.

peasants, using the wornout painters' brush, soaked with white lead, by cleaning and using the worn bristles to provide inexpensive and durable scrubbing brushes, the exportation of American cotton stock-ss discarded by our housewives who seldom darn them, where they are unravelled and used as a cheap packing in the manufacture of graphophones and electrical machinery, while the patched and darned European stockings, not having any other use, are exported from Europe to this country for their only possible use as paper stock, were all recited as instances which clearly show that America is gradually but surely awakening to the possibilities for enormous profit in waste products.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Patriotic Fund is a splendid thing, a noble testimonial to Canadian sense of responsibility to the men who from among us are offering their lives for the cause of the British flag and freedom. Altogether throughout the Dominion the families of nearly 8,000 Canadian soldiers are already being enabled by the Patriotic Fund to live in comfort and decency; and thousands will yet be added. Even so, the Patriotic Fund will hold out for a year or more yet.—Ottawa Journal.

"Jack proposed to me in such an original way."  
"How, dear?"  
"He asked me if I would permit him to add another engagement ring to my collection."

## Paris of To-day

A Transformed City in Which All the Vanity and Show Has Passed Away

The American visitor to or resident of the French capital never again will see the Paris to which they were accustomed, writes Albert J. Beveridge in the American Review of Reviews. The old city of vanity and show, of surface and neurotic delights, of ennui and over-fashion, has passed away. The intellectual pessimist, the blasé in life and character, that thumbed gaiety in conduct which the sated mistook for pleasure—all this has gone.

None of these things is in vogue any more in Paris. The American who thought he knew the Paris of yesterday will return to find himself amid new surroundings. The serious, the thoughtful, the idealistic, even the religious make up the moral, spiritual, and intellectual atmosphere of this transformed city. A new spirit of industry, too, is in the air—or rather industry in a new guise; industry in the sense that everybody has something to do, everybody is doing something, and that something noble, pure, unspotted of gain, and everybody is finding that the joy of unselfish doing is sweet and wholesome. To put it in terms which the American frequenter of Paris will better understand, let us say that the smart, the flippant, the irreverent, the idle are no longer fashionable.

"Our feelings are so deep that we can find no words to express them," said M. Bergson, the noted philosopher, the leader of the new school of French thought. "Our emotion and our purpose," said he, "can manifest themselves only by a great calmness, which almost may be said to be exaltation."

All this was visual to the visitor in Paris toward the end of the winter of 1915, for Paris was a place of sadness and mourning, but also of heroism and resolve. Her streets were deserted of young men, as indeed is true of every town and city of France, and of her fields and vineyards also. They are all at the front, or in reserve depots, waiting for the order to launch themselves into the conflict.

"Yes," said a highly informed and moderate-minded young woman of one of the best families of France, "Paris is deserted, and we are proud of it. We would not have our men stop behind—not one of them. Where should they be, if not at the front?"

And Paris does seem deserted to one who knew the Paris of old, with its crowded streets, its overflowing cafes, the whirling activity of its thoroughfares. There are many people about, to be sure, and sometimes the grand boulevards seem well filled. But the Parisian visitors of a year ago would hardly recognize the French capital of today, so great is the disparity between the teeming life of the place then and its comparative meagreness now. Also, the atmosphere of gloom is so great that one newly arrived feels it instantly and keenly, although the sensation wears off after a week or two under the anesthetic of time and custom. This feeling of depression which falls upon the visiting observer is deepened by the darkened streets at night; for while there is light enough to make one's way about the central and more frequented thoroughfares, yet the city as a whole is very sombre after sunset. An American thoroughly familiar with his Paris found great difficulty in making his way on foot from a residential quarter to the hotel section. No blazing arc lamps longer flare, and the system of electric lighting which was wont to make the Paris nights so brilliant awaits the issue of war to resume its illuminating work.

## Control of Cutworms

Department of Agriculture Issues Instructions for Dealing With Infested Areas

The following important memorandum has been issued by the authority of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture:

"The department of agriculture has received numerous reports of serious injury by cutworms from all parts of Canada. In the prairie provinces particularly large areas of crop land have become infested, and in many places fields of grain have been almost totally destroyed. The 'Nor-west Farmer' has advised the Dominion entomologist that destruction by cutworms under field conditions by the use of properly prepared poisoned bait is practical and has this year been demonstrated in dry areas of Western Canada. In 1914, bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, three fruits; water in half gallons, stopped outbreaks of cutworms under field conditions. This year, in Southern Alberta, the department has devised and proved the value of a mixture of shorts, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 gallons; oranges, 8 fruit. The shorts and Paris green are mixed thoroughly together, the juice of the oranges is squeezed into the molasses, and the pulp and skin chopped into fine bits, and then the liquid is poured in. Clean cultivation and the destruction of weeds are essential. Lands infested this year should be ploughed deeply in the early fall. The chief injurious species in Saskatchewan appears, from specimens received, to be the red-backed cutworm; in southern Alberta an army cutworm, not hitherto recorded, was the chief offender.

A bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control" has been issued.

## Giving Credit

A talker talked the best he could about our faults complainin', and if he hasn't made us good he's proved most entertainin'.

# MORE PROFIT IN FARMING NEEDED TO STIMULATE BASIC INDUSTRY

NEED OF BETTER MARKETS AND CHEAPER CREDIT

Sir Donald Mann is of the Opinion that Farming Must be Made More Profitable or the Back-to-the-Land Movement will Never Accomplish the Required Results

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., was recently asked by the Toronto News what in his opinion was the chief thing to do for Canada in order to re-establish prosperity. His answer is given below:

Farming must be made more profitable. The back-to-the-land movement will never advance beyond the magazine article stage, and the exodus from farms will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making something more than a living. Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships and the scant savings that are made from a life's work, and appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and hope for riches in the city.

The attractions of the city are many. Sanitary conveniences, public libraries, swimming baths, athletics, shorter hours of work, have all contributed to the 65 per cent. increase of urban population that occurred within the decade covered by the last census; but back of it all lies the hope of greater gain. It has always been a difficult thing for governments to hold the balance between agriculture and industry. It will always be difficult. But since there is no more important task, it is well worth the best efforts of our men in public life.

The question must be approached from the national standpoint, for the country's development is built upon its natural resources, of which agriculture is the most important. To secure immigration is important; to direct it into proper channels in this country is not of secondary importance. It cannot be directed to the land unless agriculture offers a sufficient reward for the capital and labor applied to the land.

That in the ten years covered by the census the rural population increased only 17 per cent., is sufficient evidence.

## Protect the Birds

Birds Help Man to Keep Insects Under Control

The true lords of the universe are the insects, according to a zoological article in the Smithsonian annual report, on the value of birds to men, in which the author, James Buckland of London makes the statement that, although man imagines himself the dominant power of the earth, he is nothing of the sort. Although man has attained predominance over the fiercest and most powerful reptiles, he and his works would be of little avail before an attack of insects, which include a greater number of species than all other living creatures combined. Some 200,000 species have been described, while possibly twice that number still remain unknown.

The author says that these hordes feed on nearly all living animals and practically all plants, and multiply in prodigious numbers in an incredibly short time. Computations show that one species, developing thirteen generations a year, would, if unchecked to the twelfth generation, multiply to ten sextillions of individuals, while a single pair of the well known gypsy moths, if unchecked, would produce in eight years enough progeny to destroy all the foliage of the United States. One pair of potato bugs, he states, would develop, unchecked 60,000,000 in a single season, at which rate of multiplication the potato plant would not long survive.

According to Mr. Buckland's article, insects are quite as astounding in their consuming qualities as in their rate of increase; a caterpillar eats twice its weight in leaves a day, and in proportion a horse would consume a ton of hay in twenty-four hours. Certain flesh-eating larvae consume 200 times their original weight in twenty-four hours; in this manner an infant would devour 1,500 pounds of meat during the first day of its life. It is reported by a specialist that the food taken by a silkworm in fifty-six days equals 85,000 times its original weight.

Through a predominating insect diet, and on account of exceedingly rapid digestion, the birds become the most indispensable balancing force of nature; without their assistance man with his poisons, the weather, and animals, as well as the parasitic predacious insects, would be helpless. The author then states how the bird is a benefit to man in a great number of ways; in checking insect invasions, in preserving forests and orchards, their service in the meadows and gardens, their value in protecting live stock, and their usefulness in the preservation of health and elimination of disease.

Instances of the birds' service to man include the introduction of the English sparrow into New Zealand, with the resulting elimination of the thistle and the caterpillar, which were ruining the land and crops, and the saving of Australian agriculture from the grasshoppers by the straw-necked ibis, in individual flocks of which an average of 2,400 grasshoppers was found. The story of Frederick the Great, wherein he is alleged to have ordered all small birds killed because the sparrows had pecked at some of his cherries, and the resulting lack of fruit but a fine crop of caterpillars two years later, gives a graphic les-

son. The "Scalp Act" of Pennsylvania, which paid in bounties \$90,000 for the extermination of hawks and owls, lost for the state \$3,850,000 in damage to agriculture due to the increase of small rodents which resulted. When Montana was free from hawks and owls it became so overrun with destructive rodents that the legislature offered rewards for them—a task which the banished hawks and owls had performed free of charge. During the first six months such large sums of money were paid out that a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the act before the state went bankrupt. In 1912 Lord Rothermere pointed out the necessity of prohibiting the destruction of certain Egyptian birds which prevented insect pests.

There are many things that might be done for the farmer. May I emphasize two of them, viz., more primary markets and better credit facilities. One of the farmer's difficulties in my farm days—and I understand matters have not improved much since—was to find a nearby market for small quantities of vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy and meat products, produce ready for markets, but not in sufficient quantity to justify a wagon-haul to the city. Although the individual farmer may have only a small quantity, the aggregate amount is large and, for the most part, perishable. The aggregate waste and loss of these products is considerable. Germany has worked out a rather elaborate system of markets; and as these suggestions are only as to what shall be done when the war is over, I would advise that an investigation be made then as to how they do, or did, their marketing in Germany.

Agricultural credit facilities involve many technical difficulties with which I do not pretend to be familiar, but I understand that France and Germany have led the way, while Denmark has copied the German system, and Australia the French system, with success. It is stated that, so far from being a drag on the government of the latter country, the loans to the farmer at four and a half per cent. interest have actually yielded a profit.

## Canada's Horse Supply

Big Demand For Horses Will Likely Occur After Peace Has Been Declared

The 1910 census gave 3,182,789 as the number of horses not on farms. There has probably not been any appreciable decrease in that number since then. That number added to the 21,955,000, the number estimated by the department of agriculture, on farms January 1st, 1915, makes a total of over 24,000,000 horses in this country, and we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Three times the number of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent. of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part very mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than \$100 per head and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and most of these are doubtless either old mares or non-breeders.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. According to the best information obtainable European Russia had, prior to the outbreak of war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent. of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000. A very large number of horses in Russia will be destroyed in the war and the remainder will no doubt be needed by Russia for her own agricultural and other work.

The demands on this country, which has one-fourth of the world's supply of horses, will, therefore, be large and will probably continue for a number of years, for the rehabilitation of the depleted horse stock of any country is a slow process. This country, however, will be in position to meet this demand if the farmers owning good mares will see that they are bred. The owners of such mares should see that they are bred to high-class stallions and produce the kind of stock for which there is always a good market. The production of superior animals of any kind is generally profitable, while the production of inferior ones is seldom so.

## Profits From Scrap Piles

The Economic Value of the Utilization of Waste Material

One hundred practical conservationists, business men who are the pioneers and leaders in an American industry in its comparative stage of infancy, who, by collecting and utilizing waste products of mines, mills and factories, are enabled to do an annual business of approximately \$700,000,000 attended the first annual banquet of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor recently. Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Guild warmly praised the waste material dealers for their prevention of waste in raw materials, by which means they add to our national wealth, reduce the cost of living, provide new national industries and increase the prosperity of our country. The waste material dealer, he asserted, is the surgeon of industry. He recited at length the many curious and useful services rendered by the reclaimers of waste products. The utilization of cotton-seed oil and of cottonseed, until very recent years a mere waste product of the cotton crop, he pointed out, is now valued in the United States alone at \$50,000,000 a year.

The genius of saving, as shown in the fact that we are now exporting sisal strings to Europe to be turned into tooth brushes for the European



## NEWS OF THE CITY

The Methodist Sunday school picnic was held in Stafford's grove on Wednesday last. Splendid weather favored the occasion, and everyone entered heartily into the spirit of the day. The swings and bathing pool were well patronized by the youngsters, who also did justice to themselves at the "dining room in the woods" and the "ice cream parlor." Two important events of the day were an exciting game of water polo and the junior Bible class race, the latter being won by Phila Dinsmore after a hard run with C. Michener. All the young people returned home safely, tired but happy.

This year's pullets at T. Bowen's Columbia Poultry yards started egg producing operations on the 5th inst. This, The Sun is informed, is unusually early for spring chickens to commence work. As an evidence of the good faith of this statement, but not necessarily for publication, Mr. Bowen presented The Sun man with the first half dozen of eggs the pullets produced. We appreciate Mr. Bowen's kindly consideration. In these panicky war times it is not every man who can afford to dine on fresh eggs. Had the presentation been made earlier in the year, the eggs would have furnished a splendid nucleus for a chicken ranch.

The early birds say there was quite a heavy earthquake shock in this city at about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Sun was not up at that unseemly hour, and therefore we are not able to verify this statement by attaching a sworn affidavit to it.

C. M. Campbell, manager of the Granby mine at Phoenix, went up to Gloucester camp this week. It is stated that a force of men will be put to work next week on the group of claims in that camp which the Granby company has bonded from Tom Newby and associates.

A well attended and pleasant outing was spent by the Sunday school of the Baptist church Thursday

afternoon on the Stafford grounds. Swimming, swinging, races, eatables, drinkables and a good time generally was indulged in by old and young.

It is understood at Vernon that the central mobilization camp at that place will be abandoned by October of this year and that whatever overseas units or companies may be left there at that time will be transferred to coast cities.

The wise maid rejects the silly youth who is willing to die for her, and cleaves to a man who is willing to earn her a living.

The Greenwood smelter is shipping about three hundred thousand pounds of copper per month.

Mr. and Mrs. Varcoe have as house guests this week Mrs. Varcoe's father and mother, of Toronto.

Wm. Smith, of the Greenwood Ledge staff, visited his parents in this city on Monday.

The fruit cannery at Penticton has a payroll of two thousand dollars a week.

E. S. Campbell is shipping ore from Chesaw to the Granby smelter.

Robert Muir, of Greenwood, is the guest of friends in the city.

Some copper mines are being developed around Croville.

Rev. M. D. McKee returned this week from his vacation.

The Jewel mine has closed down temporarily.

Miss Eva M. Stark, A.T.C.M., (Toronto College of Music), and graduate of Toronto Normal Kindergarten, with an experience of six years under the educational board of that city, will start a kindergarten class in Grand Forks the first of September. Residence, corner Winnipeg and Ida avenues, phone R48, box 371.

Ladies, buy your boys' boots at MacDougall & MacDonald's. They have received a large shipment in all sizes and grades.

## BIG NEW STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM

AT THIS STORE *Men, we claim we have better values at cheaper prices than any store in town.*

## Men's Furnishings

There are many men within calling distance of this store who've never yet been introduced to the money-saving possibilities this store holds for them. The Fixings that men wear—the Shirts, the Underwear and Hosiery and Collars and Neckwear, Shoes and Clothing, cannot be purchased in better qualities than those we carry. One man said he felt so comfortable in our pyjamas that he could hardly wait for the night to come so to slip into them. All discriminating, practical men are wearing them, and once tried always used. You may pay more money almost anywhere than we ask. Get into the habit of dropping in when you are near this store; of seeing how well we can provide whatever you need and learning how well—in money saved—it will pay you to buy of us.

The following mention of prices and articles may interest you:

## Men's Hosiery

We have them in cotton, lisle, wool silk; all sizes and colors. Prices 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c 60c a pair.

## Shirts

We don't need to ask men to come in. A glance at our window will convince you we have the values. Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

## Men

Ask to to see the beautiful line of Full Suits we are showing in Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds. We claim we can save you money. Prices \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$16.50, \$18.50.

## Men's Collars

Our assortment is complete in all sizes and heights. See our lines at the following prices: 15c, 2 for 25c; 6 for \$1.00.

## Men's Shoes

See our window for values. We have shoes in all grades and prices. Blacks, tans; all sizes. Prices \$2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75, 6.00 a pair.



## MacDougall &amp; MacDonald

Mann's Old Drug Store

Bridge Street

An important feature this month of Telephone Talk, the magazine published by the British Columbia Telephone company, is the description of the Hotel Vancouver. The illustrations are unusual, comprising a three-color cut of the hotel, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world; a reproduction of a photo of a magnificent historical painting entitled "Capt. Vancouver Taking Over Vancouver

Island," which will hang in the hotel; a picture of the telephone switchboard, which is of record size, and cuts also of the teleautograph equipment, which is the only apparatus of its kind in Canada. A point made in the descriptive text is that the Hotel Vancouver, which cost three million dollars, is a made-in-Canada building throughout every part of which has been spe-

cially designed by the architect. These articles, which comprise several pages, made this issue of Telephone Talk even more interesting than usual.

Men—MacDougall & MacDonald have received a shipment of new fall suits. The very latest from the markets in serges, tweeds, in all colors and sizes.

## NEW HARNESS SHOP

I have re-opened a harness shop at my old stand on Bridge street, and will manufacture New Harness and do all kinds of harness repairing. All work guaranteed. Your patronage is solicited.

A. A. Frechette



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