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The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No. 43 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915 $1.00 PER YEAR

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

SECTION J

WORK DONE BY CHILDREN UNDER 17 YEARS

Read Rules Carefully

Class	Section J.	1st	2nd
363	Embroidery on Linen	$1 00	$ 75
364	Crochet work in Cotton or Linen	1 00	75
365	Crochet work in Wool	1 00	75
366	Monogram on Linen or Cotton	1 00	75
367	Darning	1 00	75
368	Best dressed doll, exhibitor's own work, hand sewn	1 00	75
369	Best six Buttonholes	1 00	75
370	Hemstitched Handkerchief	1 00	75
371	Map in Colors	1 00	75
372	Drawing, Pencil or Crayon	1 00	75
373	Specimen Penmanship	1 00	75
374	Drawing, free hand	1 00	75
375	Best collection of Postage Stamps, positively the property of exhibitor	2 00	1 00
376	Best collection Souvenir Post Cards, positively the property of exhibitor	2 00	1 00
377	Best Fret Work by boy	1 00	75
378	Picture Scrap Book	1 00	75
379	Water Color Drawing	1 00	75

SECTION K

WORK DONE BY CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS

Read Rules Carefully

Class	Section K.	1st	2nd
380	Embroidery on Linen	$1 00	$ 75
381	Crochet work done in Cotton or Linen	1 00	75
382	Crochet work done in Wool	1 00	75
383	Best dressed doll, exhibitor's own work, hand-sewn	1 00	75
384	Drawing, Pencil or Crayon	$1 00	$ 75
385	Specimen Penmanship	1 00	75
386	Picture Scrap Book		75

SECTION L—CATTLE

Unless two or more compete in this class the Judges will exercise their discretion as to whether they will award the first, second or any premium.

Grade Beef Cattle

Class	Section L.	1st	2nd
387	Best Cow, 3 years and over	$ 3 00	$ 2 00
388	Heifer, 2 years and under 3 years	3 00	2 00
389	Heifer, 1 year and under 2 years	3 00	2 00
390	Calf (heifer or steer) 1 year	3 00	2 00
391	Best Steer	3 00	2 00

Grade Dairy

392	Best milch cow, 3 years and over	3 00	2 00
393	Heifer, 2 years and under 3 years	3 00	2 00
394	Heifer, 1 year and under 2 years	3 00	2 00
395	Calf (heifer or steer) under 1 year	3 00	2 00

Registered Jersey

396	Bull, over 18 months	5 00	3 00
397	Bull, under 18 months	5 00	3 00
398	Cow, 3 years and over	5 00	3 00
399	Cow, 2 years and under 3 years	5 00	3 00
400	Cow, 1 year and under 2 years	5 00	3 00
401	Cow, under 1 year	5 00	3 00
402	Best herd; 1 male, 4 females	15 00	10 00

Registered Holstein

403	Bull, over 18 months	5 00	3 00
404	Bull, under 18 months	5 00	3 00
405	Cow, 3 years and over	5 00	3 00
406	Cow, 2 years and under 3 years	5 00	3 00
407	Cow, 1 year and under 2 years	5 00	3 00
408	Heifer, under 1 year	5 00	3 00
409	Best herd; 1 male, 4 females	15 00	10 00

SECTION M—PIGS

Unless two or more compete in this class, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to whether they will award the first, second or any premium.

Class	Section M.	1st	2nd
410	Boar, over 1 year	$5 00	$3 00
411	Boar, 1 year and under	3 00	2 00
412	Brood sow, over 1 year	5 00	3 00
413	Brood sow, 1 year and under	3 00	2 00
414	Best litter pigs, 8 weeks or under	5 00	3 00

SECTION N—POULTRY AND PET STOCK

RULES

1. This Exhibition will be held according to the rules of the American Poultry Association, and will be judged by Comparison System.

2. All entries must be made on blanks furnished by the Association. No entries will be received unless accompanied by the entrance fee. Entranc fees as follows: Each single specimen, 25c; exhibition pen, $1.00 each; utility pens, $1.00; dressed poultry shown in pairs, 25c per pair; eggs (1 dozen) per entry, 50c. Exhibitors must specify class and section number under which entries are made.

3. In every class, if in the opinion of the Judge a bird is not worthy of a 1st prize, it shall be placed accordingly; but no prize shall be withheld simply because of no competition.

4. Birds in exhibition pens are not eligible to compete as single speeimens.

5. All birds must be addressed to the Secretary of the Grand Forks Agricultural Association. Transportation charges on all exhibits must be prepaid by the owners. At the close of the show they will be returned as directed by the owners.

6. During the exhibition the Superintendent will have full charge of all birds entered.

7. Persons wishing to sell exhibits may place a price thereon, and the Superintendent will endeavor to sell the same at the price stated. Ten per cent will be claimed by the Association as commission.

8. The Association does not hold itself responsible for losses or accidents of any kind to specimens.

9. Coops will be provided for all exhibits except Pet Stock. All exhibits will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Association during the period of the show.

10. All protests must be handed in to the Secretary, in writing, within 12 hours after the awards for that class have been made, and must be accompanied by a deposit of $5.00. If, after the matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Executive, the protest is not sustained, the deposit shall be forfeited.

11. The latest "American Standard of Perfection" will govern the Judge in all recognized varieties.

12. All birds entered must be branded with a numbered leg band.

13. Entries will close on September 25th, 1915, and no entries will be received after that date.

14. All exhibits must be in the show room by September 27th, at 8 a.m.

15. Any rules not herein set forth shall be in accordance with the rules adopted by the American Poultry Association.

Poultry

Premiums will be awarded in classes for best Cock (Section 1), Hen (Section 2), Cockerel (Section 3), Pullet (Section 4). Prizes in each section to be as follows:

Prizes—Single birds, 1st, $1.00; 2nd, 50c. In all sections of fowls where there are ten entries or over the prizes will be: 1st, $1.50; 2nd, $1.00; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 50c

Class—Section N.	Class—Section N.
1. Plymouth Rocks, Barred	14. Leghorns, S C. Brown
2. Plymouth Rocks, White	15. Leghorns, S. C Buff
3. Wyandottes, Golden Laced	16. Leghorns, R. C Buff
4. Wyandottes, Silver Laced	17. Leghorns, R. C. Silver
5. Wyandottes, Silver Pencilled	18. Minorcas, S. C. Black
6. Wyandottes, White	19. Minorcas, R C Black
7. Wyandottes, Columbian	20. Minorcas, White S C.
8. R. I. Reds, S. C.	21. Andalusians, Blue
9. R. I. Reds, R. C.	22. Anconas, R C.
10. Leghorns, R. C. White	23. Anconas, S. C.
11. Leghorns, S. C. White	24 Orpingtons, Buff
12. Leghorns, Black	25 Orgingtons, Black
13. Leghorns, R. C. Brown	26. Orpingtons White
	27. English, A. O. V.
	28. Houdans
	29. Campinas, Silver
	30. Campinas, Golden

31. Exhibition Pen—Entry fee, $1.00; 1st prize, $3.00; 2nd prize, $2.00. Pen to consist of one male and three females

32. Utility Pen—Entry fee, $1.00; 1st prize, $5.00; 2nd prize, $3 00. Following varieties may compete: All Rocks, all Wyandottes, and all Orpingtons Birds entered as single specimens or as exhibition pens can not compete in Utility Pens. Pen to consist of one male and four females.

Basis of judging above class will be:

First—Flesh forming qualities.
Second—Egg producing qualities.
Third—Condition and constitutional vigor.
Fourth—Type and color.

Turkeys

Class—Section N.	Class—Section N.
33. Turkeys, Bronze, old	35. Turkeys, White
34. Turkeys, Bronze, young	36. Turkeys, A. O. V.

Geese

37. Geese, A O. V.

Ducks

38. Ducks, Rouen	40. Ducks, Indian Runner
39. Ducks, Pekin	

(*Continued Next Week*)

Uncle Sam now has a fine opportunity for establishing a great merchant marine. Two hundred German ships, including the Vaterland, lie interned in his harbors. No doubt they are being carefully watched. They need to be, for German emissaries unquestionably will try to blow them up.

There is this difference between rents and tears: If a man goes on a tear he may not be able to pay his rent.

Even if an up to date woman did look like the pictures in a fashion magazine, she probably wouldn't be satisfied.

Naturally a man who leads a crooked life is unable to keep both feet in the straight and narrow path.

RANCH BRINGS A BIG PRICE

The largest realty transfer recorded in this city since the out break of the war was made on Wednesday, when C. A. Wallace, of Grand Forks, purchased F. Shaw Baker's thirty six acre farm, situate two miles east of the, the purchase price being $20,000. The sale was arranged by F. H. Waldrip and S. T. Hull.

The school trustees have engaged Mr. Jones, B.A, of Calgary, as principal of the Grand Forks high school, Mr. J. B. Fleming, who had previously been engaged, being in too ill health to teach. Mr. Jones is an honor graduate of the Univ r sfty of Wales. He has had four years' experience in the Birmingham high school, two years in Dumfries high school, and two years at Stratmore, Alta. He will commence his duties September 1. During the present week Miss Todd, B.A, of Toronto University, is in charge of both divisions of the high school.

The semi annual meeting of the Presbytery of Kootenay will be held in the Presbyterian church Wednesday, September 1. On Thursday evening, September 2, there will be a meeting open to the public, when two addresses will be given, one on "Evangelism," by Rev. J. R. Munro, M.A., of Phoenix, and the other on the subject. "The Old Enemy and the New Army," by Rev J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster. The union choir of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches will furnish the music.

The prize list for the sixth annual Grand Forks fall fair, to be held in this city on September 28 and 29, was issued last Wednesday. The prizes this year are slightly in excess of those offered last year, and in a number of classes the amount of prize money has been materially increased.

The burning out of a the transformer at the substation at about 9 o'clock last Saturday evening put the city in darkness for the balance of the night. The moon, however, acted as an efficient substitute for electricity, and no insurmountable inconvenience was experienced.

Union services of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches next Sabbath as follows: Presbyterian church, 11 a m; Methodist church, 7:30 p m. Rev. M. D. McKee will preach at both services.

Frank Newbauer, of this city, and Gordon Smith, formerly of J. L. White's drug store, Greenwood, left on Wednesday for Toronto, where they will take a course in pharmacy.

There is a corn stalk that measures over twelve feet in length on exhibition at the Grand Forks hotel. It was grown in the neighborhood of the Sun ranch.

Miss Ruby Bryant, of Greenwood, visited her sister-in law in this city during the week end.

C. A. Wallace returned on Monday from Portland, Ore.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Gaw and Ald. Bickerton, Manly, McCallum and Smith were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening.

A communication was received from Mrs. John Feak, who complained of a telephone pole on Second street being in the way of entrance to her property. The matter was referred to the board of works, with power to act.

Tenders for supplying the city with coal were considered. The tender of the Grand Forks Transfer company for supplying the city with one carload of coal at $7.50 per ton, delivered, was accepted.

The matter of the safety of the Yale bridge for the passage over it of the threshing machine was discussed, and it was decided that it would be cheaper for the city to pay the freight on the outfit to Gilpin than to repair the bridge so as to make it safe. A sum not exceeding $25 was appropriated for this purpose.

Hugh McVicker applied for a license for his store in the old post office building. The clerk was authorized to issue him one under the clause of the license bylaw providing for the issuance of transient licenses.

The council called the attention of citizens to the fact that power for pumping purposes is very uncertain at present, and warned the public to be very careful of the use of watsr and to observe the conditions of the lawn sprinkling bylaw, which prohibits the use of nozzles larger than 3 16 of an inch.

Threshing is now in full blast in the Kettle valley. Reports of phenomenally high yields of all kinds grain are the order of the day.

Lieut. Stenstron and Corp. Hewer left on Tuesday for Phoenix, Greenwood, Midway and Rock Creek on a recruiting tour.

Col. Lowery, editor and financier of the Greenwood Ledge, is in the city today.

The Independent Company of Sharpshooters will leave next Thursday for a week's outing at Christina lake.

Rev. J. D. Hobden, of the Methodist church, left this week for his vacation.

James McMynn, of Midway, is attending the high school in this city.

Oscar Lachmund, manager of the British Columbia Copper company, visited Grand Forks on Wednesday.

The members of the Independent Company of Sharpshooters received their new uniforms on Wednesday.

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.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Small Nations Hit Hard by the War

San Marino, Monaco and the Isle of Man Are Affected by Loss of Their Tourist Traffic

When San Marino, with its thirty-two square miles of territory in Northern Italy, declared war on Austria-Hungary and assured the King of Italy that its thirty-nine officers and 950 soldiers desired nothing better than to march to Vienna in the van of a victorious Italian army, public attention was drawn to the fact that many small peoples have been cast into the present European maelstrom. Here and there about the map of Europe these petty countries may be seen if one looks very hard, but despite their size many of them have glorious traditions and histories and can point with pride to some records which the large powers might well envy. Among the more interesting of these independent and semi-independent territories are Luxemburg, Monaco, Lichtenstein, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Herm and the smallest of republics, San Marino.

Each of them has sent men to war; all of them have suffered. Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, for instance, are reported to be in a state bordering on starvation, because the tourist traffic on which they have lived has been stopped, while Monte Carlo and its vicinity is said to resemble a large hospital, the wonderful hotels and pleasure palaces being filled with wounded soldiers. Luxemburg was the first to know the terrors of war, for the German soldiers swarmed into the little grand duchy at the outbreak of hostilities.

San Marino has a population of about nine thousand five hundred people, and the entry of the tiny republic into the war is in reality of great assistance to Italy, despite the smallness of its army. Had San Marino declared its neutrality it would have afforded a haven for Austrian aeroplanes, which, having flown over Italian territory could have alighted in the republic and claimed immunity from capture. Curiously enough, San Marino, it is said, has been in a state of war with Austria for almost half a century, or since the Italians and Austrians in 1866 fought with each other. The republic at that time declared war, and when peace was concluded failed to ratify it, it is said, and the matter was entirely overlooked by all concerned. According to tradition, the republic was founded by St. Marinus during the persecutions under Diocletian, while his companion, St. Leo, founded the village of that name.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, southeast of Belgium, felt the iron heel of the German invader at the outbreak of the present war. The army of the Grand Duke consists of 150 gentlemen volunteers, while the council consists of fifteen members. The government, however, is almost entirely in the hands of the Grand Duke, who must introduce all bills into the chamber of deputies, which is elective and consists of forty-eight members.

In connection with Germany's invasion it is interesting to note that Prussian troops had not been in the grand duchy since 1872. By modifications of the treaty of Vienna the garrisoning of the fortress of Luxemburg had passed into Prussian hands, an arrangement which lasted until 1867. The treaty of London, signed May 11, 1867, declared that the Prussian garrison must be withdrawn and the fortress dismantled. That was done in 1872. At the same time the great powers guaranteed the neutrality of the grand duchy, and, although a member of the German Zoilverein, Luxemburg formed a sovereign and independent state. The grand duchy had no opportunity to declare neutrality in the present war, it was said.

With the exception of San Marino and Monaco, the smallest independent state in Europe is Lichtenstein. The little principality lies south of Lake Constance and extends along the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Swiss territory. It covers about sixty-one square miles and has a population of 9,477 people. A recent report from Switzerland stated that the reigning prince had declared the neutrality of his country, which brought down upon him the wrath of Emperor Francis Joseph, who, it is said, threatened dire consequences to the little principality unless it should cast its influence for Austria-Hungary. Compulsory military service in the principality was abolished in 1868, the army until then having been ninety-one strong.

Monaco, in Southern France, is the smallest of the sovereign principalities of Europe. It has an area of about eight square miles. The population is more than 15,000. The Prince is an absolute ruler, and there is no parliament. He is advised by a small council of state, the members of which he appoints himself. The mayor and other municipal authorities are also appointed by the Prince, a governor-general presiding over the general administration of affairs. The little principality passed under French protection in 1860. As a result of the war and the absence of tourists the gayeties of Monte Carlo have been greatly curtailed. Scores of the able bodied citizens have joined the French colors and now are at the front.

The Isle of Herm is one of the Channel group near Guernsey, and in 1889 it was leased to a German corporation. The company later leased it to Prince von Bleucher, a descendant of the famous Waterloo general. When war was declared between Germany and Great Britain Mr. Reginald McKenna, then home secretary, sent a force of men to take possession of the small island. They found a large wireless plant had been erected on it.

Made-in-Canada

High-Grade Canadian Goods at a Right Price is the Best Advertising

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has spent about $29,000 on its "Made-in-Canada" advertising campaign. It sought also to raise from its members $150,000 to continue the campaign, to make it wider and more permanent. The subscriptions received from the membership of about 3,000 totalled $29,433, an average contribution of less than $10 per member. It was plain to those who heard at the manufacturers' convention at Toronto the report of the committee in charge of the "Made-in-Canada" movement, and the discussion following the report, that the support for the campaign has come from comparatively few members. Mr. Harry Cockshutt, who proposed a formal resolution approving the continuance of the scheme, was in favor of such a course, but was not in favor of a few members bearing the financial burden. From that utterance, it would seem that the rank and file of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are not in sympathy with this movement, to the extent of making stout contributions or financial sacrifices on its behalf. The Monetary Times is inclined to agree with the position of the rank and file. A "Made-in-Canada" advertising and educational campaign, to be of any permanent service, must be a permanent campaign. If the people are to be kept posted, they must be posted daily. A permanent campaign would cost a great deal of money and the results would not justify the expenditure. The way to educate Canadian people to buy Canadian-made goods, is to make goods in Canada at the right price and quality in competition with goods made elsewhere. Patriotism does lead the housewife to buy an inferior article made in her own country, and sold at a high price, when an article of better quality, lower price and made elsewhere, can be purchased. Canadian manufacturers are able to make the right quality. They are able to quote the proper price. They need no such bolstering as the "Made-in-Canada" advertising campaign.—Monetary Times.

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, Nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambert flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulfurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly, "not since I signed the pledge."—Tit-Bits.

We wish to believe that there are good Germans as well as bad; honorable British citizens as well as enemies of the human race. And every reasonable Englishman is fully aware that, confronted by a foe so brutal and remorseless, the only right method of reprisals is not to seek for private vengeance, but to crush, with the aid of a united manhood, a European power dead to every impulse of mercy and morality and truth.—London Daily Telegraph.

Notwithstanding the considerable imports of American apples, Canada has within her own borders an ample production of apples to meet all demands. According to the census of 1911, there were in Canada 14,830,492 apples trees, of which about 60 per cent. only were in bearing. The average production is about 5,000,000 barrels per year, equal to 15,000,000 boxes. Canada exports about 1,250,000 barrels per year. The capital invested in the orchard industry of the Dominion in 1910 was estimated by W. W. Moore, chief of the markets division, department of agriculture, Ottawa, at $127,000,000.

"When my wife starts talking on an embarrassing subject I always change it."

"I've tried that with my wife, but it was no go. She simply exhausted the new subject, and then took up the old one where she left off."

Small Boy—Please muvver wants to know if there's a sugar trust.

Grocer—Yes, my lad.

Small Boy—Well, will yer trust 'er wi' a couple of pounds?

Profits on the Farm

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household. Good breeds of livestock and the most approved and up-to-date labor-saving farm implements are a necessity on the farm. Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and drudgery-saving conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm. The wife and children must not be neglected. The home is, after all, the thing most desirable. The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

Mrs. Ryan—They do be afther saying that old man Kelly has got locomother ataxy.

Mrs. Murphy—Well, he's got the money to run wan av thim if he wants ter, but I'd rayther have a good horse any day.

Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so glorious a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until time has made possible the co-ordination of relevant diaries, and the piecing together in a narrative both lucid and exact of much which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered right that those mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons or brothers who have given their lives for the empire should have, with as little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare and precious consolation which, in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring.

And, indeed, the mourning in Canada will be very widely spread, for the battle which raged for so many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this callous and life engulfing war. But as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as, in the records of British army, the stubborn valor with which Sir James Macdonnel and the Guards beat back from Hougoumont the Division of Foy and the Army Corps of Reille.

The Canadians have wrested from the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and maimed, the right to stand side by side with the suberb troops who, in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the flower of the Prussian Guards.

Looked at from any point, the performance would be remarkable. It is amazing to soldiers, when the genesis and composition of the Canadian Division are considered. It contained, no doubt, a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it consisted in the main of men who were admirable raw material, but who at the outbreak of war were neither disciplined nor trained, as men count discipline and training in these days of scientific warfare.

It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being replaced, by some brilliant British staff officers. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as the present.

The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the campaign in Flanders. Like all salients, it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22 the Canadian Division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres—Roulers railway to the Ypres—Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets.

The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as every one knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air.

It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the 1st Brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from 5,000 to 9,000 yards, was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

It became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the 3rd Brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustments of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers still, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware—whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted—of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks on the whole of the newly-formed Canadian salient. If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular intensity at this moment on the apex of the newly formed line, running in the direction of St. Julien.

It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of April 22. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, and the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commander by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

At midnight the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and the Toronto Regiment Queen's Own, 3rd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Rennie, both of the 1st Brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve. All through the following days and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the 3rd Brigade.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered.

When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been destroyed by the enemy, and later in the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The fighting continued without intermission all through the night and to those who observed the indications that the attack was being pushed with ever-growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that the Canadians, fighting in positions so difficult to defend, and so little the subject of deliberate choice, could maintain their resistance for any long period. At 6 a.m. on Friday, it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

It was therefore decided, form dable as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario 1st and 4th Battalions of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade, which had been hurried to the front. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death.

The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

The measure of this success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

It is necessary now to return to the fortunes of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Turner, which, as we have seen, at five o'clock, on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after their first attack assumed the defence of the new Canadian salient, at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporized line between the wood and St. Julien. This Brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive, made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gas. The discharge was followed by two enemy assaults.

Although the fumes were extremely poisonous, they were not, perhaps, having regard to the wind, so disabling as on the French lines (which ran almost east to west) and the Brigade though affected by the fumes, stoutly beat back the two German assaults. Encouraged by this success, it rose to the supreme effort required by the assault on the wood, which has already been described. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, a fresh emission of gas was made both on the 2nd Brigade, which held the line running northeast, and on the 3rd Brigade, which, as has been fully explained, had continued the line up to the pivotal point, as defined above, and had there spread down in a southeasterly direction.

(To be Continued)

Buy Frost & Wood Binders

For Long Service---Light Draft and Good Work. See the Cockshutt Agent

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

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 25c we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

59 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. ROUGIER Co. 38. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARK WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Woman's Share in the War

When the war is over and the British people go back to the things that are of their own household, they will probably realize that while men fought nobly on the battlefield, women worked no less nobly at home. And with this realization will doubtless come an awakening to the idea that women who do their share of the work of a country might also be trusted with a share in its government.—Vancouver World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

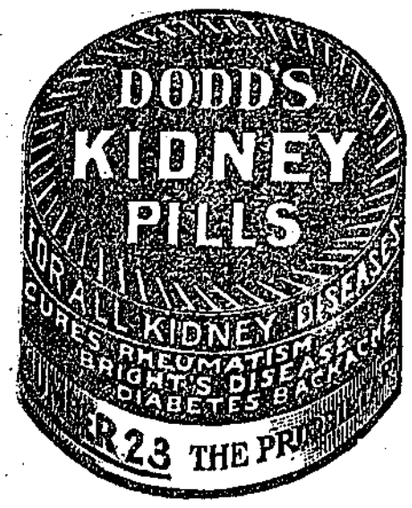
"I don't think I'll go to school today, mother."

"Why, Eddie; I thought you liked to go to school."

"I do, mother; but, you see, some of the boys in my class are not so far advanced as I am, and I thought it would be nice if I stayed away and gave them a chance to catch up."

Madge (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Auntie—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.



Writes Down Telephone Talk

The Telescribe Records Conversations Over the Phone

If Edison's new invention would put a stop to the foolish and prolonged conversation indulged in by some women on the telephone it will prove welcome to many who are pestered with the girl or woman with too much time on her hands and no consideration for busy people. This latest invention is a device by which telephonic conversations are automatically recorded. It is a small instrument which may rest on a desk and is called the telescribe. While the telephone is being used this instrument, started by the pressing of a button, is recording the conversation on a wax cylinder. A needle attached to a delicate diaphragm at the end of a receiver inscribes the vibrations upon a wax cylinder, is sent to a typist and is run off like any other phonograph record, the typist transcribing the conversation on a sheet of paper. This may be kept for reference. If the speaker's voice is desired to be preserved the wax record may be kept. Mr. Edison says that the instrument could be attached to any telephone and that it would record conversations with the speakers even 3,000 miles apart. In business houses the telescribe is expected to be of much value. When a person called for is out of his office the person calling him may speak his message and it will be recorded on the wax cylinder so he may read it when he returns. It will be valuable to newspaper reporters who obtain interviews or statements by 'phone, and to the persons interviewed, and it is expected to be of great service in court cases, where in the past it has been almost impossible to use telephone messages as evidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasping for Breath

Horrible Effect of the Poisonous Gas Used by the Germans

"If moving pictures of the terrible sights to be seen around Ypres could be shown in Canada, there would not be an able-bodied Canadian from Vancouver to Halifax out of khaki," declares E. H. Bradley, writing to his wife after he had visited the front and had returned to the Canadian headquarters at Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng.

"If you could see some of the agonized expressions on the faces of those brave fellows who fought at Ypres and are now in hospital, gasping for the sweet breath of life, victims of the poison gas shells and asphyxiating gases blown into the trenches, it would make you, woman as you are, curse such an enemy and cry out to heaven for vengeance.

"But they couldn't beat the Canadians, and the wonderful charge our boys made makes the charge at Balaclava pale into insignificance. It makes me feel proud to wear the maple leaf, and this spirit is predominant among our boys.

"The scene when the reinforcements marched down to embark for France will for ever live in the memory of those who witnessed it. Thousands of Kitchener's army lined the road from the camp to the harbor, cheering the boys from Canada, who were going to fill the gaps caused by that terrible week of fighting.

"I wished to heaven that there were 80,000,000 people in Canada instead of 8,000,000, so that more men like them could be sent across. It is men—and still more men—that we want, and that is the only remedy to crush for ever such pests of civilization as are the Huns."

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

The fifth anniversary of King George's accession, recalls the fact that few of our monarchs have escaped a serious war during the early years of their reign. Britain was at war with Spain within four years of George I.'s accession; George II., thanks to Walpole, had twelve years' peace before he also was involved in a European conflict; George III. found his country already at war with France on his coming to the throne; Queen Victoria, though at peace in Europen for seventeen years after her accession, was committed to a serious war in Afghanistan in the second years of her reign; and when Edward VII. succeeded, the Boer war was still at its height.

"General Joffre has by a stroke of the pen removed whatever temptations in the way of liquor may waylay French or British troops in their respites from the trenches," says the Pall Mall. "It becomes a military offence to sell drink to any soldier in the zone of either army, and an equal offence to 'accept or buy' it. This does not affect, of course, the regular alcoholic ration, to the benefit of which there is abundant testimony."

Mrs. Parvenu—John, that Mrs. Kawler, who was just here, said she had been having a bad attack of ongwee. What's that?

Parvenu—Something catchin', perhaps. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

Mrs. P.—I did. I went through all the O's, but can't find no such word.

EATS DIRT GILLETT'S LYE CLEANS DISINFECTS

Indicator for Submarine

Will Enable Them to Tell Their Location Without Coming to Surface

Hudson Maxim has invented a position indicator for submarines which is cheaper and much better than those now in use in the various navies. This instrument will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on the device. He said:

"There was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies.

"These devices cost only $1,000 to instal in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs $17,000."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Economic Use of Horses

One of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is an insufficient return from work horses.

Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest, depreciation and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing?

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor, but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horse by feeding less feed or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Carson's Clever Retort

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Covenanters and the attorney-general in the new Coalition cabinet, is usually very serious in demeanor, but he is a master in the art of making witty and telling retorts.

Sir Edward who is an eminent lawyer, during one case in which he appeared had more than one passage at arms with the judge. His lordship finally between attention to a discrepancy between the evidence given by two of Sir Edward's principal witnesses, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a tavernkeeper.

"That's so, my lord," instantly retorted Sir Edward. "Yet another case of difference between the bench and the bar."

The British Tommy's admiration of the Canadian as a soldier is well expressed by Pte. A. McNeil of the 1st Northumberland Field Company, Royal Engineers, serving with the 28th Division of the British army.

Having referred to the supreme bombardment of Ypres when the shells from German guns poured into the British lines at about 100 a minute, Pte. McNeil says:

"This was the time when the Canadians lost very heavily, and also suffered much from the gas. They are a fine lot of fellows—the finest out here without a doubt, and if the second contingent you speak of is anything like the first, keep on sending 'em. We can do with as many as you can send."

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 Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Canada's Grain

Western Canada Grain Exhibits Carry Premier Honors Against the World

The winning of seventeen prizes out of nineteen entries of Western Canadian grains at the San Francisco exhibition is only another in the long line of victories achieved by the prairie provinces of Canada in this connection remarks the Calgary Herald.

It is a fact that Western Canada exhibits wherever they have been shown in the last ten years have swept the boards, no matter by what they have been opposed. It was the same at the dry farming congress as at the International Irrigation association.

All this goes to show what every western farmer can accomplish if he but applies himself. Our governments, Dominion and provincial, are giving the agriculturist every chance to learn how to get the best results, both in quality and quantity, from his land.

The chief requirements are the purchase of good seed and the careful preparation of the land. Results such as have been achieved at the Panama Pacific exhibition should spur every grain grower in the west to greater effort.—Saskatoon Star.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GAS NO NEW GERMAN IDEA

Canadian Finds Reservoirs Marked 1914 and Respirators With the Date of 1911

"A letter, received in Loanhead, Midlothian, by friends of a corporal serving in the Canadian contingent, states that his company, on capturing one of the enemy's trenches, found eight reservoirs of poisonous gas marked 1914, and also respirators dated 1911.

"The discovery would seem to indicate that the plan of using poisonous gas was no new thing with the German army, as has been generally understood to be the case.

The first recorded case of extensive use by the Germans of gas against the foe was north of Ypres on April 23, when the French lines were driven back two or three miles after a cloud of gas was wafted into their trenches from the German front.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An amusing story is going the round of the Tyne shipyards at present concerning the recent visit of the king, accompanied by Earl Kitchener, to certain local works. The royal party was in the drawing office of a celebrated firm recently, when the door opened somewhat noisily, and a youth entered, apparently in ignorance of the presence of the visitors. "You are not one of the draughtsmen, are you?" inquired his lordship of the new-comer. "No, sir, I am the office boy," was the reply, given with such an air of self-importance that the habitually stern face of K. of K. relaxed. Turning to the king, the war lord gravely exclaimed, "Your majesty, the office boy."

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every SPORT and RECREATION

Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Progress in the Far North

Pioneer Tells of Development in the Peace River Block

Mr. H. L. Propst of Vanrena, Alberta, who has just made the first shipment of wheat out of the Peace River country, to the Winnipeg market, is one of the pioneers of that great fertile district, which is now being linked up with the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the building the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

"When grain reached the price it was this winter," says Mr. Propst, "I saw where it was possible to haul the grain and just as soon as the steel was laid to end of grade I started my teams. Had we been two days later we would have lost the chance as the snow was practicaly all gone by the time we reached the end of steel. In crossing the Peace River the gorge is some 700 feet deep, and it required doubling on the hill, and as it was getting bare of snow it required seven teams to get the heaviest loads up the hill, which is one and one half miles long. It took seven days for this trip from Vanrena to Peace River Landing. The wheat will realize about 80 cents per bushel all clear, after expenses are paid."

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

The Secret of the Swiss

There is no Swiss race. There is no Swiss language. The people of Switzerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swiss.

Of the twenty-two cantons fifteen are German, five are French and two are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that twelve of the cantons are strongly Protestant and ten strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland stands solidly and harmoniously for Switzerland. The German Swiss of Schaffhausen are not for Germany; the French Swiss of Geneva are not for France; the Italian Swiss of Ticino are not for Italy; and this in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy respectively. Racial ties and ties of language may be strong, but the ties of patriotism are much stronger.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

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.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
One Year (in advance)	1.00
One Year, in United States	1.50

Address all communications to THE GRAND FORKS SUN, GRAND FORKS, B.C

PHONE R 74

FRIDAY, AUUUST 27, 1915

Only a little over a month now remains until the opening of the sixth annual Grand Forks fall fair, and every citizen should devote all the time he can possibly spare between now and that date to make it the best exhibition ever held here. If the people of the city and valley do their duty, this result is assured. The crops in the district are the best ever known, and the exhibits will undoubtedly be of unusual excellence and attract large crowds of visitors. The prizes offered this year are sufficiently tempting to make it an object for exhibitors to bring out the best they have.

Warrants for the arrest of those ex-cabinet ministers of Manitoba mentioned in the report of the Mathers commission as having been implicated in the transactions which robbed the province of approximately a million dollars, as well as for the contractor, Thomas Kelly, will be issued this week by Attorney-General Hudson's department. The commission finds that Sir Rodmond Roblin was a party to defraud the province of this immense sum of money.

Don't expect your friends to stand up for you forever. Even friends may need to sit down.

The war contracts investigated by Sir Charles Davidson in the Maritime provinces is expected to conclude within a week. The commission will then return to Ottawa, and will likely go shortly to the Pacific coast for the investigation there of the purchase of the two submarines through the government of British Columbia. There will also be investigation of some horse and feed purchases in the west. It is intended that a separate finding or judgment will be rendered in each case inquired into, rather than having one bulky report covering all the transactions.

After geting the worst of it in an argument, she says to him, "Now, why can't you be sensible?"

MacDougall & MacDonald's store will be open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday they will remain open till 9 p.m. to accommdate customers.

NEWS OF THE CITY

A cloudburst and hailstorm struck Springdale last Friday evening. Hail stones an inch or more in circumference fell for about twenty minutes. Fruit and apples, also the standing oats and wheat were damaged. About four inches of rain fell. The Great Northern railroad track was floating for about a quarter of a mile, delaying the arrival of the passenger train in this city on Saturday until 7 in the evening.

Oscar Lachmund, of the British Columbia Copper company, last week inspected the Gold Ax and Western Star mines on Copper mountain.

Men, MacDougall & MacDonald have received a shipment of men's outing shirts in cream and stripes, tans with collars attached. All sizes.

George White has taken a lease and bond upon the Elkhorn mine at Greenwood, and work will be started on the property early next month.

Men, call and see the boots MacDougall & MacDonald are showing. The very latest from the factory in dress and working boots. All sizes.

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. 20—Friday	56	86
21—Saturday	53	92
22—Sunday	52	96
23—Monday	58	90
24—Tuesday	53	93
25—Wednesday	51	94
26—Thursday	50	81
		Inches
Rainfall		0.00

Granby Shipmants

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
Agril	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.

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, one black year-old bull, branded ⅄ on left side, and left ear clipped. Unless the same is redeemed within thirty days he will be sold for expenses.

Dated Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 28, 1915.

JAMES A. HARRIS.

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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

R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

Call to Arms Imperative

Be honest with yourself. Be certain that your so called reason is not a selfish excuse. Be sure that hereafter, when you look back on today and its call to duty, you do not have cause to confess to your conscience that you shirked your duty to your country and sheltered yourself under a mere excuse.—Lord Kitchener.

Men, talk about suits! Why pay $18 for a blue serge suit, when MacDougall & MacDonald are selling them for $11.75. All sizes. See the other lines.

An ounce of pluck is better than a pound of luck—when it come to removing feathers from geese.

John Wanamaker says in Judicious Advertising: "Advertising doesn't erk; 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

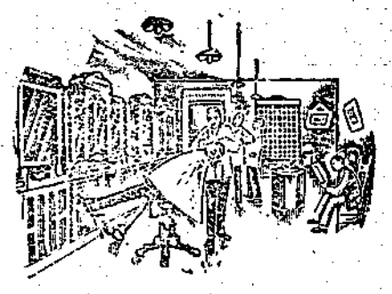
Buy Your **Galt Coal** Now

OFFICE: F. Downey's Cigar Store, First Street

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, R66 HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38

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

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Phone 68 Second Street

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THE **LONDON DIRECTORY**

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

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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;

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

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

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

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 en 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 prouincial credit and reserve being wasted in paralleling existing lines.

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

(f) All francises 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 furisdiction 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 reafforestation.

(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 unorgdnized 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 indusfrial 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 municipalitiec, 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.

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 known our kind of printing, let us show you. It's a certtinty that we can save you money, too.

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

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 betwaen.

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

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Letters About Pensions

How to Direct Correspondence to Get Prompt Attention

The militia department advises that all correspondence with the department in connection with pensions should be sent directly to the president of the pension board, militia headquarters, Ottawa, thus facilitating prompt attention and answers. Hundreds of letters are arriving every day in connection with claims for pensions, and as most of these letters are sent without any specific departmental address, the time of the minister and deputy minister and their clerks is unnecessarily taken up in sorting out the pension correspondence.

It may be noted also that the flood of correspondence in connection with desired information regarding soldiers at the front is also imposing immense burdens on the officials, and the total correspondence of the department has increased by several thousand letters per day.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

C. P. R. Service in Russia

Through Freight Service From the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway

The traffic arrangement by which the C.P.R. will represent the Russian government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The Company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. If it would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C.P.R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway is a chief element. The Canadian Pacific, in its round-the-world tours, uses, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway line which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine—the wood, oil and coal using engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ex-Soldiers Will Settle in Canada

It is said that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been negotiating for a very extensive settlement of time-expired soldiers on Canadian farm lands at the end of the war, settlement to be carried on by the C.P.R. colonization department.

The C.P.R. holds extensive lands, especially in Alberta, which require settlers, and such an arrangement would be an admirable one for Canada, Great Britain and the Empire.

A Newark woman wouldn't come out of a burning building because she couldn't find her stockings. The firemen, though, had plenty of hose, so she was rescued.—Guelph Mercury.

Corns Cured Quick
Applied in 5 Seconds
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today.

Populate Our Farm Lands

Only Eleven Per Cent. of the Land Occupied by Farmers

There are two clearly defined and contrary forecasts of the after effect of the war on Canada. The pessimists declare that our immigration will suffer because all able-bodied men will be needed in Europe; that capital will not be loaned to us because it will be required to rebuild the shattered cities and public works; and that all the conflicting nations will be compelled to patronize their own farms and factories to save them from ruin.

The optimists contend that our immigration will be swelled by thousands who will be tired of perpetual conflicts; that capital, regardless of sentiment, seeks the most profitable fields; and that if we cannot get it in Europe we can get it in the United States; and that the assistance of Canadian factories and farms must be called upon to help rehabilitate Europe.

Men of high standing and sound judgment are ranged on both sides of this controversy, but there are indications that the optimists are prevailing. At any rate, economic history is fairly consistent on one point—the trade of a victorious nation thrives when the period of readjustment, immediately following the termination of a successful war, is over.

There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. Volume Number 4 of the Census, dealing with agriculture, which has just been issued in bound form, states that the total land area of the Dominion is 2,306,502,153 acres, of which, at the date of the Census, the nine provinces occupied 977,585,513 acres. Eleven per cent. of the land in the provinces, or 109,948,988 acres, was occupied by farmers, while the land considered suitable for farming was 36 per cent. of the total.

How to secure from these vast areas the production of which they are capable is our chief national problem. If we could solve it we would be assured of corresponding industrial development, and the necessary capital to finance both agriculture and industry. Canada needs an immigration policy which can succeed in settling experienced farmers from Europe and the United States on our vacant, fertile lands.—Industrial Canada.

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered: I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lime in Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and upbuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is the demonstration of the vital part played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms' regular series, by the Experimental Chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

The nature of lime and limestone.

The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.

Comparative values of lime compounds.

The application of lime compounds.

The use and misuse of lime.

Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

What to Expect

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother.

"I'll tell you, answered the young father, confidently. "He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any kid I ever saw."

Medicinal Plants

Large List of Plants, Which Can be Grown in Canada, and Command a Good Price

To describe, or even to give a list of the five hundred varieties of plants that come under the head of medicinal as given in a more than ordinarily interesting bulletin by Assistant Dominion Botanist, J. Adams, M.A., would take up an exceptional amount of space. Mr. Adams entitles his publication, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." It is Bulletin No. 23, second series, of the Experimental Farms, and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Director Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farms, makes a correct estimate when he says, "Such information as is contained in this publication should be of value to many of our farmers." Dominion Botanist Gussow explains that the bulletin owes its preparation to the numerous inquiries received from time to time relating to the cultivation of plants possessed of certain medicinal or health-restoring properties. Mr. Adams, who was formerly lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica at Dublin, Ireland, suggests that no farmer runs any risk by devoting a small plot of about an acre to drug culture as an experiment for a few years. But for anybody to go headlong into the business as a speculation would be unwise.

After dealing with soil, climate, cultivation, collection, drying, imports and exports, and explaining the terms used, Mr. Adams gives prominence, with faithful illustrations in outline, to the medicinal plants in demand. These briefly are:

American White Hellebore or Indian Poke, flowers May and June, poisonous, occurs in swamps and wet woods from New Brunswick to British Columbia; price 8c to 10c per pound.

Hop, flowers July and August, ripe September and October, occurs in thickets and on river banks from Nova Scotia to Manitoba; cultivated in Ontario and British Columbia; 25c to 55c a pound.

Golden Seal, flowers in April, ripe in July or August, native in woods of Ontario, must be cultivated; $5.45 to $5.75 per pound.

White Mustard, flowers all summer, occurs in fields and waste places; 8c per pound.

Black Mustard, occurs in fields and waste places; 10c per pound.

Senaca Snakeroot or Mountain Flax, flowers May or June, grows in rocky woods from New Brunswick to Alberta; 40c to $1.15 per pound.

Sacred Bark or Bearberry, occurs in moist situations in the mountains of British Columbia; 8c to 10c per pound.

American Ginseng, collected about September, occurs in woods in Quebec and Ontario; $5 per pound.

Caraway, flowers May to July, occurs on waste ground in Eastern Canada; 6c to 9c per pound.

Peppermint, flowers July to September, occurs in wet ground from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 9c to 16c per pound.

Spearmint, grows in wet grounds from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 7c to 20c per pound.

Mr. Adams, in addition to giving description and exact illustrations, in every case quotes the market price. Following the plants in leading demand, he comes to those used in moderate or small quantities, such as Irish Moss, Ergot, Male Fern, White Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, Juniper and so on. These occupy 24 pages, two to five to a page, and then we have foreign medicinal plants which might grow in Canada. A list of 54 publications and a comprehensive index add to the instructiveness and interest of an exceedingly valuable bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Flour Milling Flourishes

While Western Canada is essentially an agricultural country, a number of industries, particularly those that are related to agriculture, are growing up in the country. Industries devoted to the manufacture of raw products from the farm into finished materials are in a flourishing state, as may be judged from the announcement made by one of the leading flour milling companies in the west a few days ago, that the plant at Brandon, Manitoba, is to be doubled in capacity. The present plant of the company at Brandon has a capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of oatmeal daily. A new cement tank elevator with modern cleaning plant is also to be erected.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A clumsy carver once sent a goose into a lady's lap. His apology was better than his carving. "Ah, madam, how potent your charms are; they attract not only the living but also the dead!"

She—Why do you refuse Ethel's hand to Mr. Nocoyne? Don't you want your daughter married off?

He—Yes; what I am trying to avoid is having a son-in-law married on.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

PROF. SMITH.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Soldiers' Plea for Shells

Glasgow Workmen Visit Firing Line and See Need For More Munitions

"We have returned from the front determined to do our best and to persuade our fellow workmen to do their best to turn out munitions at top speed," is the message a party of skilled craftsmen have brought back after a visit to the British forces in Flanders, where every opportunity was afforded them to see the war in all its stages.

The result apparently has justified the unique experiment undertaken by a large firm engaged in the production of ammunition in Glasgow, which found that its output was falling considerably short of the capacity of the plant. The firm, convinced that its employees were not giving their best services, obtained permission from the government to send eight of its men to France to see for themselves the conditions under which the British army is fighting.

According to the men's report, hundreds of soldiers and officers interviewed by them in the trenches and elsewhere pleaded, without exception, for more shells.

"They now return as war missionary workers," said a member of the firm, "and I am satisfied that the result will be a great increase in our output."

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house-surgeon sent out and found a piper whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house-surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

Two Thousand Acres Cleared by Aliens

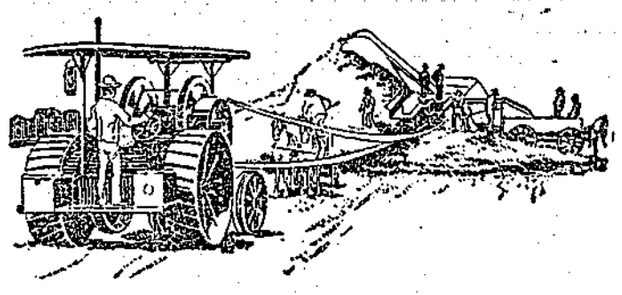
Four Thousand More Set Aside—Part is Being Cropped This Year

The 2,000 odd alien enemies interned in the big concentration camps at Kapuskasing and Spirit Lake, in Northern Ontario and Quebec, have already cleared about 1,000 acres of good arable land at each camp, and the government has now set aside another 2,000 acres at each point for further clearing. Part of the land is being cropped this year. By next year it is expected there will be a considerable settlement in these districts, and as a result of the war two new towns will spring up along the National Transcontinental.

Reports from the camps show that the prisoners of war are, on the whole, well satisfied with their conditions, and many of them have indicated their intention of taking up land in the neighborhood and remaining there as permanent settlers after the war ceases.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

"World power or downfall" was the challenge of Prussianism; and the world is ringing Germany with steel, grimly determined to fight that issue to the end. And there can be but one end, albeit that is far off. We who have stood half a world away and watched this cataclysm know what this end must be. We can feel at last strength that fights in France, in England, in Belgium, in all the foes of "kultur." The Lusitania taught as nothing else could have done.—New York Press.



PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

A most durable oil for binders, separators, disc plows and farm machines of all kinds. It is heavy bodied, yet free running; takes up the play and saves wear. Not affected by weather.

Standard Gas Engine Oil, an absolutely reliable lubricant for all types of internal combustion engines—either gasoline or oil burning.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured especially for the lubrication of steam tractor and stationary steam engines.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

FERTILE LAND IN THE FAR NORTH OFFERS HOMES FOR MILLIONS

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE YET UNSETTLED

In the Peace River District Alone there are 25,600,000 Acres of Splendid Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands, Most of Which are as yet Unoccupied

Back to the land! For a goodly number of years throughout the length and breadth of Canada editorial writer have been devoting veritable rivers of ink to the sending forth of this message. Bankers, business men, money magnates and all those who realize that a nation's welfare depends upon the farmer, have taken up and reiterated this cry.

Yet, though all of varied Europe, Great Britain, the United States, have sent large bodies of immigrants, in numbers ever increasing year by year, Western Canada still offers for the asking, millions of fertile acres. Of this unoccupied territory one of the greatest stretches is the Peace River District. Within its confines every man, woman and child from battered, beleaguered Belgium might find a home and there each man could own a quantity of land that, compared in area with his former holdings, would seem to him stupendous.

In addition to the demand of back to the land a protest has been raised recently by economists against the prevalence of wheat mining which has long marked the three prairie provinces. The fertile acres on both sides of the Peace, which are as yet scarcely more than surveyed, can fulfil the land demand of hundreds of thousands of men and too, offer a soil that is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, which the economists want, and which is the greatest and most lasting form of agriculture.

The district of the Peace comprises a tract of forty millions of arable land through which runs the river of that name, a stream as wide as the Mississippi and navigable for some six hundred miles. It enters the plains through the Pouce Coupee Valley on the west and passes out at Fort Vermilion, and with its tributaries effectually drains the entire area.

The outbreak of the European war causing millions of men to forsake their ordinary callings has terribly depleted the number of agricultural laborers upon that continent. And unreaped, burned or rotting crops and unsown fields mark the lands at war. So that Canada, as never before had open to her a collosal market which will accept the produce from every tilled acre of her soil.

With this fact in view the possibilities of the land of the Peace are worthy of examination. For many years wheat with as high an average as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown in and around Fort Vermilion, some six hundred miles north of the nearest railway. Statistics given to the Alberta government in the year 1908 showed that between forty and forty-five thousand bushels of wheat had been delivered at Fort Vermilion and there ground into flour. At this point the Hudson Bay Company have for the past twenty years operated a flour mill with a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. It is the most northerly milling plant in the American continent and there is only one other in the entire world that even nearly approaches its location in latitude. This yield of wheat from the north has never been figured in the crop statistics of either of the provincial or of the Dominion governments. The reason for this is that it was grown, milled and consumed north of latitude 58, and therefore does not figure in the supply of wheat from Western Canada.

The reports of the department of agriculture for the province of Alberta during 1913 show an amazing array of figures. The following concrete report is quoted from the crop report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province. In the land district of Peace River alone there are 40,163 square miles which reduced to acreage would show 25,600,000 acres and during last season there was under cultivation an aggregate total of only 35,158 acres, less than one-six-hundredth of the area, sown to all kinds of cereal products. The average yield per acre for wheat in this district was 23.86 bushels, for oats, 42.42 bushels, and barley 31.16 bushels.

However, the country is not adapted alone to the growing of grains. Garden vegetables of the finest quality are to be found during the summer months and small fruits, including even strawberries, have been raised less than three hundred miles south of the Arctic circle. At the government experimental station at Fort Vermilion they have grown every kind of vegetable, including asparagus, corn and tomatoes, as well as the hardier kinds. While the corn and tomatoes do not always ripen fully, the superintendent has produced some remarkable specimens and of the other vegetables, whatever have grown and matured, have reached a degree of greater perfection than in countries far to the south.

To one who has never inquired as to the why and wherefore, these statements seem to be a trifle outrageous. That currants and strawberries, those dainty nurtured products of warm climates, should grow in a country where blizzards are supposedly the rule for six months in the year seems to the uniniated, preposterous. If blizzards raged with all the fury of their northern strength, strawberries or even wheat would scarce obtain a chance to grow, but such is not the case. The average mean temperature as compiled by the Dominion government meteorlogical offices at Dunvegan and Fort Chipawyan is 58.4 degrees, which is easily the equal of places situated far to the southward. Then, too, altitude has much to do with plant life and a comparison of altitudes demonstrates some truly astounding facts. Any Dominion government map issued within the last few years places the altitudes of various places in tiny figures beside the name of the town. Lethbridge, Alberta, is 2,982 feet above sea level. Calgary, 3,428 feet. Edmonton 2,188. From thence northward until the height of land is reached the topography of the country has a gradual slope downward until at Peace River Crossing the altitude is only 1,225 and at Fort Vermilion 950. It is a well known botanical fact that altitude has as much influence upon plant life as any other factor in development; and this particularly low altitude, in a measure explains why the farming resources of the Peace River Valley are among the most remarkable in the entire world.

The winters are shorter and while the degrees on the thermometer may register a few lower than in some other places farther to the south, warm Chinook winds from over the Rockies temper the atmosphere wonderfully. Then, too, during the growing season the hours of sunlight are truly remarkable. From two o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. of the same day, there is daylight—bright daylight. Consequently fewer days are needed to ripen growing products and at Fort Vermilion wheat has fully matured in 86 days from the date of planting.

The rainfall during the summer months is also one of the leading factors in vegetation possibilities. The Dominion Meteorlogical records compiled for the last few years show that the annual precipitation at Peace River Crossing averages 17.17 inches. This is remarkably high considering the length of time. From the first of June until the end of July, the two months the growing things require the most rain, the mean precipitation is 3.32 inches, and while the warm bright sun of August shines down to mature the crops old Jupiter Pluvius takes a holiday, working but very little, his average falling away below that of any other month with the exception of April.

Thus with the world at war and the demand to go back to the land being more strenuously repeated every day this fertile tract, larger than the New England States and one-third as large as all of Great Britain and Ireland lies waiting to meet in no small way the demand.—F.J.D., in Family Herald, Montreal.

Humane Methods

Britain Hesitates to Make Use of Deadly Explosives

For some time past British military authorities have been attacked for not making use of gases against the Germans.

Now it is stated that King George as representative of a race which has ever practised chivalry and mercy, opposes the use of turpinite, whereas Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance Germany's methods of warfare.

Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the war office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with the far superior explosive invented by the Frenchman, Turpin, in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and later to the English government.

Turpinite is a brownish liquid readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor.

An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small calibre.

"Why isit that the strawberries at the bottom of your boxes are always so much smaller than those at the top?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"Ah, madam," said the grocer, "you don't put it quite correctly. You should ask why the berries at the top of the boxes are so much larger than those at the bottom."—Judge's Quarterly.

The Increased Wheat Production

Wheat Crop of Western Canada Sufficient to Feed a Population of 34 Millions

It is a notable fact that the wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1640, show that the highest prices prevailed during war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was $3.65 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below $1.76. In order to appreciate what these figures meant it must be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to day.

The nations now engaged in war are among the greatest wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics giving their production for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bus.
Austria	59,636,000 bus.
Belgium	15,042,000 bus.
France	322,731,000 bus.
United Kingdom	56,691,000 bus.
Hungary	166,675,000 bus.
Russia	975,790,000 bus.

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan is omitted for the same reason. Serbia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Neither do these totals include the wheat production of Turkey and Italy.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated, but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent., it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over 40,000,000 bushels.

Throughout Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could in herself easily supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion government report there are 320,173,195 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 73,777,065 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop, the world would face a surplus instead of a shortage.

But although it is not possible in a single season to bring all the fertile land of Canada under cultivation, wonderful things are being accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat-producing provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent. would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three provinces last year was 9,336,400 acres. An increase of 20 per cent. will mean an additional 1,867,000 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. If the present crop is merely an average crop, the increase will result in an increased production of 35,475,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6¼ bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,675,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

Potash Deposits in Utah

Important Discovery in Utah Means Much to the United States

Extensive deposits of alunite, a potash-bearing mineral, have been discovered near Marysvale, in Southern Utah. They are high up in the Tushar range, outcropping on the crest of a ridge that leads from the main divide at an elevation of approximately 11,100 feet above sea level and extends down to about 9,900 feet, the lower end being 4,000 feet above the railroad at Marysvale.

A recent report of the United States geological survey states that outside of Germany there is no known commercial supply of potash salts. The importation of these salts in round numbers for the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, has averaged 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and $11,000,000 in value. These figures, however, represent only a part of the potash salts entering the United States, as they do not include the imports of salts used as fertilizers. The quantity of this class of material imported for consumption in the United States during the same period has averaged about 700,00 tons, valued at $4,300,000 annually. Thus it is apparent that the annual importations of potash salts exceed $15,000,000, all of which has been stopped owing to the British embargo on the German supply of potash. The United States government has sent out men into every state of the Union prospecting for these deposits, and it is reported that potash has been discovered in several other states.

A concert in aid of the fund for something or other had been arranged in the village schoolroom, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear. The favorite soprano, before she appeared to sing, apologized for her cold. Then she started:

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree-e-e—ahum—On a willow tree-e-e-e—oh—"

Her voice broke on the high note each time. Then a voice came from the back of the hall:

"Try hanging it on a lower branch, miss!"

HOW GERMANY WAS OUTWITTED IN DESIGNS ON BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

FORCED TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR TREACHERY

Long Cherished Ambition of the Kaiser to Secure the Mastery of the Seas, and the Futile Means he Adopted to Accomplish His Worthy Object is now Interesting History

A battle was in progress between Britain and Germany, long before the present war was declared, a battle of wits. One victory was scored in London ten years ago, the results of which are now being seen.

When, with the advent of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, Great Britain decided on the construction of her first dreadnought, the news caused great excitement at Berlin. The Kaiser had often declared his determination to secure control of the seas, and how could this be done if Britain kept ahead all the time? Orders were given to the chief German spy to secure plans of these new British ships at all costs.

The German Secret Service or spy system was the self-considered finest in the world. Its cleverest agent was set to work in London, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance with a man employed at the Admiralty.

The smart spy was an adept at the game, and employed all his art to improve on his acquaintance, all the time keeping his ulterior motives well hidden. It seems that he led up to the subject by speaking of the disappearance of some other plans, and suggested that the admiralty secrets were too well guarded to be spirited away. The man from the admiralty admitted that the secrets were well guarded, but thought he could get them if he wanted to. "I know a shipbuilding firm that would give £5,000 for those plans," the German spy said. The other hesitated and shook his head. "No-o," he said; "it isn't worth while." The German offered £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, and finally £12,000, but each time he was refused. "I'll give you £15,000," he said at last. "All right," said the other; "if you bring £15,000 in Bank of England notes round to my rooms I'll let you have the plans."

The German agent paid over his £15,000 and received in return a series of plans of the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible, those battle cruisers of ours which have already made history. The plans were hurried to Steinhauer, the master spy, who himself took them to his royal master. The German designers rubbed their hands. If this was Britain's best, they would have no trouble in beating it. So they designed a vessel which was to be bigger, faster, and much more powerfully armed. It was to have a speed of 25 knots, a displacement of 15,550 tons, and a main armament of twelve 9.2-inch guns. This vessel was laid down. She was presumed to be the mightiest battleship in the world. As a matter of fact, she was out of date before her keel was completed! Still, the Germans did not know that. They went on building, and in due time the ship was launched. She was christened Bluecher, and cost $6,250,000. This was the ship which was caught on a baby-killing raid and was blasted from stern to stern and sent to the bottom of the sea by Sir David Beatty. The German admiralty, while chuckling to itself at having caught Great Britain napping, had a terrible awakening. They found that they had been tricked. Their cleverest spies had been fooled in the simplest manner. The British admiralty had been cognizant of what was going on all the time, and had deliberately engineered the deal. Those plans upon which the Germans had set so much store were false. The Bleucher was doomed to destruction before she was built. She was designed five years behind her time.

Never has a power been outwitted so neatly! When the dreadnought was launched the Germans discovered that they were building a poor 25-knot boat to beat one of 28-knots, the faster ship having also the heavier armament. The ships that Germany is turning out today are only the equals of those we built in 1911. Since then, the British navy has forged ahead in every way, gaining in size and speed of ships, number and range of guns, etc. The Germans looked to their spy system for salvation. Their spies were themselves spied upon, and the net result is that the navy which was to lower the Union Jack wherever it flew over the ocean, is riding at anchor in the Kiel canal behind booms, chains, mines and every safety device ever invented. Should that navy ever come out, the German sailors will find themselves no better a match for the boys of the Bulldog breed than were the spies who were gulled so easily into parting with $75,000 for plans that were obsolete and useless.

Ancient Marine Insurance

The Earliest Known English Policy Dates Back to 1613

"At the time of the Crusades it was no unusual thing for travellers to insure their lives against capture; and the insurers had to pay whatever ransome might be demanded for their release. Those, however, who were too poor to effect insurances of this description were perforce obliged to depend upon the money placed in the boxes for the reception of 'God's pence.'

"By the end of the sixteenth century insurance companies had been instituted all over the country; vessels were insured for five months when their voyages were to Flanders, Portugal and Norway; for twelve months when the ship sailed to the coasts of Italy, the Azores, Peru, Brazil or the Indies, and notification of loss was received for the former until the end of three months, while six and even as much as twelve months were permitted for the latter. When these stipulated times had elapsed no claim could be admitted, under any circumstances.

"It is also interesting to reflect that assurance policies were paid in England despite the fact that the original transaction had at first been settled on the continent, and naturally what was first settled in England could likewise be discharged upon the continent. From this it would appear that progress had been made in the development of marine insurance companies. The earliest English policy extant dates back to 1613, and was unearthed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

The following is the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate of the year's acreage put into grain in the prairie provinces:

Wheat acreage—1914, 10,530,000 acres; 1915, 12,800,000 acres. Increase wheat acreage, 22 per cent.

Oats acreage—1914, 6,237,000 acres; 1915, 6,693,000 acres. Increase oats acreage, 12 per cent.

Barley acreage—1914, 1,967,000 acres; 1915, 2,224,000 acres. Increase barley acreage, 15 per cent.

Flax acreage—1914, 1,005,000 acres; 1915, 864,000 acres. Decrease flax acreage, 14 per cent.

Total—1914 acreage, 19,739,000; 1915 acreage, 22,860000. Net increase acreage, 16 per cent.

A representative of English linen interests, now in Saskatchewan, is quoted as saying that he is ready to buy from the Saskatchewan farmers from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of fibre. It must be pulled and baled into twenty-pound bales. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax growing province or state on the American continent, and many millions of dollars worth of flax fibre have every year been going up in smoke.

Antiseptic Bullets

Carry Narcotics to Deaden Pain and Antiseptics to Heal Wound

A new bullet that carries in its nickel jacket first-aid kits filled with narcotics to deaden pain, and with antiseptics to heal the wound it makes has been invented by Alexander Foster Humphrey of Pittsburg.

The new anaesthetic, antisepetic bullet contains both narcotic and antiseptic drugs. There are enough of the former so that a wound even in a vital part will cause little pain or shock to the nervous system. And while the narcotics are bringing relief to the wounded man the antiseptic preparations are cleasing the torn tissues and checking the flow of blood.

The Humphrey bullet is exceedingly simple in construction. It looks exactly like any bullet at first glance, but a closer inspection will reveal two annular grooves pressed into its nickel jacket.

The grooves are where the first aid drugs are stored. The one nearest the tip is for the narcotics and the other for the antiseptics.

The drugs are encased in layers of gelatine, and when the grooves are filled a thin coating of paraffin is spread over the top.

The paraffin coating is melted by the friction of the bullet in the rifling of the projecting weapon, and in its flight through the air, so that the drugs are ready to begin their work of healing as soon as the missile finds its mark.

The small amount of gelatine which is used to hold the drugs in place is entirely harmless, and is quickly absorbed by the blood. The anaesthetic is also absorbed by the system almost instantly, and in a very short time produces nearly complete insensibility to pain. At the same time the antiseptic is checking the hemorrhage and uniting with the blood to soothe and heal the torn flesh.—Tit-Bits.

Alfalfa in Alberta

Farmers in the Lethbridge district began cutting their first growth of alfalfa during the beginning of June. Cutting at this early date shows how Alberta suits this class of crop.

Again one can see that with fair weather a fourth cutting is more than a possibility and, at any rate, there will be excellent cover crop a few weeks after the mower has gone over the field for the third time.

Farmers in Southern Alberta are beginning to realize more every day the great prospects this crop holds out for them.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest, says Everybody's. "Isn't that fine?" said the first. "We have a man on every base." "Why, yes," said the friend, "and so have they."

NEWS OF THE CITY

A general meeting of the members of the South Yale Copper company will be held in this city on Wednesday, September 8.

Frank Stack, an old timer of Grand Forks, who has been living in Victoria for the past five or six years, returned to the city on Saturday.

The Ledge gives the Grand Forks public schools credit for having only ten teachers. The Sun wishes to remind its contemporary that there are an even dozen instructors in the schools in this city.

The public and high schools opened last Monday with a large enrollment of pupils.

Mining is growing active around Chesaw, and the Gold Ax is shipping to the Granby smelter in this city.

Representatives of the British Columbia Copper company recently inspected the Mountain Lion mine at Redublic.

The farmers around Curlew are expecting the United States government to furnish them irrigation from Curlew lake.

Miss Eva M. Stark will organize her first kindergarten class on Wednesday, September 1, at 9 a.m.

Work was resumed last week in the Argo tunnel at Greenwood.

The Skylark mine commenced shipping ore to the Granby smelter in this city this week.

The deer hunting season opens on September 1. Grouse will be safe until the 15th.

Mrs. M. C. Davidson and daughter returned yesterday from an extended vacation trip to southern California.

"The Story of the Pillar of Clouds" (hymn, "Lead, Kindly Lights") will be the theme of Rev. C. W. King's Sunday evening address. This and other popular hymns with the soldiers at the front, will be included in the selections at the Sunday evening's service at the Baptist church.

It is stated that the Granby company is looking for copper properties around Hazelton.

Men, MacDougall & MacDonald have received a shipment of dancing pumps; all sizes. Only $3.75 a pair.

Men, call and see the line of Toole's underwear MacDougall & MacDonald are showing, in all sizes. The real underwear for now; only 50c a garment. See the combination line at $1.25 a suit.

The Army and Civil Law

An incident occurred at Vernon a few days ago which emphasized a vitally important principle that must not be disregarded even in time of war. A deputy sheriff entered the military camp for the purpose of serving writ on a soldier. An officer, a captain, ordered the deputy to take the papers back, summoning a guard with fixed bayonets to give convincing substance to the order. But in doing this the captain was guilty of a serious offence, a technical assault upon the officers of the courts, and he was baled before the magistrata and fined. The magistrate toook occasion to remind the accused that the civil law was supreme and that an official of the courts had as much authority to serve a writ or summons upon a soldier as upon a civilian.

The magistrate's reminder was timely In all British countries, except in the period covered by the proclamation of martial law, the civil authority is supreme. Nothing else wonld be tolerated by the people whose ancestors fought for centurie for the right to control through their representative institutions, every department of public service for which they were taxed. In times of national danger they will submit willingly to the suspension of the functions of the civil authority, but even this suspension can be brought about only through the procedure established by their parliament.

Men, See Our Window Display for Quality

Underwear and Hosiery
Best Satisfaction at Lowest Prices

Men, We Claim We Have Better Vaiues Than Any Store in Town

If we couldn't offer you better Underwear and Hosiery at the same prices and as good at smaller prices than other stores we wouldn't choose this subject for today's ad.

We specialize in Hosiery and Underwar.

We are proud of the large patronage this store enjoys. We know people look to this as the Hosiery and Underwear store—look to us for the lowest prices. Every good store grows, and our Hosiery and Underwear department is getting more than its share of growth. Our lines show a great variety to select from. Hosiery in fashionable colors and in good fast blacks. Underwear in all the best qualities and newest models. If you consider the present high cotton and wool prices, these prices are remarkably low.

Men's Underwear
Men, see the line of Balbriggan, fine mesh; colors, pink, cream white; all sizes; real underwear for now.
Prices, 50c a garmens; 90c a suit

Penman's Underwear
See the various lines of Pen Angle, Balbriggan, Knitted Unshrinkable; all size.
Prices, 65c, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60 a garment

Cotton and Cashmere Hose
See our range of Cotton and Cashmere Hose. All sizes; blacks and tans.
Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c a pair

Sub-Hose
See the line of Sub-Hose; all sizes. Also the line of artificial Sub-Hose; all sizes.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 60c, 65c pair

Men, Call and See
The nice line of Summer Combinations in light weights; all sizes.
Prices, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.75 a Suit.

MacDougall & MacDonald

Mann's Old Drug Store — Next Telephone Office — 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 tize, and cuts also of the telautograph 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 specially designed by the architect. These articles, which comprtse several pages, made this issue of Telephone Talk even more interesting than usual.

Men, MacDougall & Macdonald have received a shipment of summer underwear in light weights. Colors, pink, cream white; all sizes; 50c and 65c a garment.

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

Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The Robin Hood Family

Robin Hood Flour
" " Oats
" " Porriage Oats
" " Ferina
" " Graham
" " Whole Wheat

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

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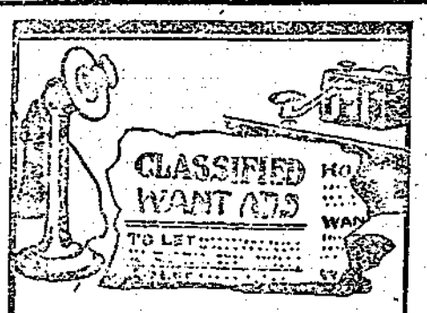
PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear



The telegraph will reach your man quickly. If you are sure just where he is the telephone will do it quicker. But if it is good help you want and do not know just where to find it, our Want Ads. are quicker than either.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

$20 PER ACRE—The old Graham ranch of 312 acres, at Cascade, can be purchased at $20 per acre, if taken at once. W. K. Esling owner, Rossland, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED

RIDERS WANTED as agents for our high grade bicycles. Write for low prices to THOS. PLIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS, VICTORIA, B. C.

BOOT REPAIRING

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

SECOND-HAND GOODS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for old Stoves and Ranges. E. C. Peckham, Second-hand Store.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

GOOD five room house; two blocks from post office. Apply this office.

BOUNDARY FEED & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CEREALS, HAY, GRAIN, FEED AND POTATOES

RECEIVED TODAY:

A CAR OF CANADA PORTLAND CEMENT

Which will be sold at a close price for cash or approved credit.

PHONE 95 — FIRST STREET, GRAND FORKS — P. O. BOX 610

Bicycles

English 3-Speed Gear and the High-Grade Cleveland Wheels

I have opened a bicycles store next the Grand Forks Garage, and keep these celebrated wheels in stock.

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty

J. R. Mooyboer First and Main Sts., Grand Forks, B. C.

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Neatly printed with special Butter Wrapper Ink. Also unprinted wrappers. Our prices are right.

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