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The Grand Forks Sun

and
Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No. 37

GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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

City Health Officer Kingston submitted his report, stating that he had inspected all the dairies and made tests of the milk offered for sale. The dairies were all found to be in sanitary condition, and the milk was above the standard required by law. The report was accepted and ordered filed.

The chairman of the board of works reported that a large number of noxious weeds had been cut during the past week, and more were being amputated daily; work had been started on grading the street from the Great Northern station to the C. P. R. station in the West end; the council should purchase a street grader, as it would prove a good asset to the city; the shade trees had been trimmed, and the crib at the Fourth street bridge would be completed in a day or two. There was no occasion for any great alarm concerning the safety of the opera house building, unless an extraordinarily large crowd assembled in it. The superintendent of roads had informed him the department had decided to rebuild the Fourth street bridge in a couple of years. In the mean time present structure would have to be replanked, and Mr. Huton wished the council to make provision for the city's part of the expense. The matter was discussed, and the members of the council arrived at the conclusion that the entire bridge was the property of the province. On motion of Ald Manly and Donaldson, the council disclaimed any responsibility for the repairing of the bridge. The clerk was instructed to obtain information regarding the cost of a street grader.

The chairman of the cemetery committee reported that the new fence around the cemetery was nearly completed. Fully 25 per cent of the concrete posts, he said, had been damaged in transit. On motion of Ald Bonthron and Manly, a resolution was adopted requesting the manufacturer to replace the broken posts by new ones. The city clerk had prepared a two years' guarantee of the posts, to be furnished to the city by the manufacturer, and this was approved by the council.

A committee from the board of trade visited the council chamber. W. M. DeCew, who acted as spokesman, stated that in response to a communication from the lieutenant-governor, the board had decided to hold a patriotic meeting, and he asked the council to cooperate in the matter. The mayor assured him that the council would gladly comply with the request of the board.

Ald. Manly was granted leave to introduce the mayor's remuneration bylaw. It passed its first two readings, was considered in committee, and then under a suspension of the rules was read for the third time. It provides for a salary to the mayor

of \$350 out of the current year's receipts. The aldermen's indemnity law, also introduced by Ald. Manly, which provides for a salary of \$225 to each of the aldermen, was advanced to the same stage.

Plea for Infertile Eggs

Now that the breeding season is at an end, it is important that all breeding males should be removed from the pens, and either killed, sold or isolated.

It is not true that the hens will not lay so well when there is not a male present. On the contrary, in most instances the presence of male fowls tends to reduce the egg yield.

Last year, it was estimated that over \$3,000,000 were lost in the Dominion through fertile eggs being marketed. It does not take a much higher temperature than 70° to start incubation, and this temperature is often considerably exceeded in the grocery store windows. As is often the case, when fertile eggs are exposed to this heat, it does not take long for incubation to start.

Cut down this loss by removing the male bird. Infertile eggs may become stale and musty when exposed to strong odors, but they can never get into the condition in which fertile eggs are often found when broken by the consumer.

There is another reason why the male birds should be got rid of at the end of the breeding season, and that is because it is expensive to keep them three or four months before disposing of them. If marketed early they should not a few cents a pound more, and save, as well, the fifty or sixty cents' worth of feed which would be needed to keep them till fall.

These remarks apply especially to the city lot poultry breeders, and to farmers who keep fowls as a side line. The commercial poultryman can not afford to keep male birds any longer than is absolutely necessary.

During the hot weather collect the eggs at least twice daily, store them in a cool, sweet place (an egg shell is very porous, and eggs will quickly take up any foul smells or odors), when marketing be sure the cardboard fillers are sweet, dry and clean, and lastly, market clean, good sized eggs as often as possible.

Mrs. (R-v.) C. W. King and the boys, Earl and Harold, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Griffith, Fife. Chipmunks, gophers, etc., etc., are taking their departure from that section just now.

Manager Billings, of the Cascade mill, who has been in the Cottage hospital for a couple of weeks receiving treatment for a broken leg, returned to his home yesterday.

Charles Campbell, superintendent of the Granby mines at Phoenix, has been spending the past week in Gloucester camp inspecting Tom Newby's mining properties.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre and family, of the Revelstoke, are visiting at the home of Mr. McIntyrke's brother, W. J. McIntyre, in the West end.

R. Campbell, formerly engaged in the gent's furnishing business in this city, has enlisted with the Independent Company of Sharpshooters for overseas service.

W. Mark DeCew left today for points east along the prairies.

NEWS BRIEFS OF GRAND FORKS

Last Thursday afternoon Police Magistrate Cochrane disposed of a case of assault upon Leo Mader, local game warden, information being laid by Chief of Police Savage. The defended pleaded ignorance of the laws regarding the powers of game wardens. The police magistrate pointed out that a game warden has the right to enter the premises of any person suspected of being illegally in possession of game, even without arming himself with a search warrant. A severe lecture was given the defendant, and decision was reserved.

"The Greatest Things in the World" is the subject of a suggested series of Sunday evening addresses by Rev. Charles W. King, of the Baptist church. This Sunday's theme will be "The Greatest Life in the World." The questions of the immortality of body and soul, of heaven and hell, etc., will be considered in the light of revelation, old and new. The morning Bible study service will be of special interest to the home department friends. International series theme: "The Young Lad, Solomon's Wise Choice." There will be appropriate flowers.

A case of a citizen refusing to pay his road tax was tried in the police court yesterday. The magistrate ordered the man to pay the tax, but, as it was the first case of this nature that had come before him, he refrained from imposing a fine. In giving his verdict, however, he stated that the next man who came before him on this charge would have to pay both the tax and a fine.

At a meeting of the Grand Forks Fruit Growers' association in this city last Saturday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Rooke; vice-president, E. F. Laws; executive committee, L. G. Fowler, J. B. Markell, E. W. Lawrence, H. W. Collins and W. F. Armstrong.

Lewis Johnson, of the Union mine, has just received the returns for the last car of ore which he shipped to the Granby smelter. The shipment, after paying transportation and treatment charges, netted him \$55 per ton.

The headquarters of the local Red Cross society is the busiest place in the city at present. The rooms are constantly filled with willing lady workers, who are turning out useful articles for the men at the front at a remarkably rapid speed.

Principal S. Everton, B.A., B.Ph., of Okanagan college, Summerland, will visit Grand Forks next Monday and address the members of the Baptist congregation on the recent provincial convention at Vancouver?

Mr. and Mrs. John McKie and family left yesterday for a visit to Vancouver and other coast cities.

Ald. John Donaldson returned Thursday with his family from a cottage sojourn at Christina lake.

COMMENT

"At a meeting in the Hamilton hall, Vancouver, a month ago I made a prophecy. Not that I am a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I find that the prophecy I made then has been thoroughly fulfilled. I said, if we ministers dared to lift our voices on behalf of righteousness and speak out on the conditions of affairs in this province, the cry would be raised the preachers should mind their own business, and stick to the gospel. Now if you have read the papers and considered these things, you will know that this prophecy has been fully verified, and I want to say that if those who are raising the cry knew half as much about the Bible as they do about partisan politics they would be mighty quiet on that score. Not one prophet from Moses to Malachi refused to lift his voice on questions of political righteousness. Were these men only political partisans, who strayed away from their gospel? Had Christ forgotten His mission when He set out to destroy the works of the devil and denounced the corruption of the national leaders of His day—was He entirely mistaken when He told us to work and pray for the kingdom of God?"—Rev. A. E. Cooke, at Merritt.

Those who were interested enough in the welfare of the province to take in the meeting at Menzie's hall on Friday last were well rewarded. Rev. Cooke's meeting was the last one of a series that he has been addressing throughout the southern part of the province, and he everywhere met with a good reception, the public at all times being anxious to hear his side of the case. His meeting here was a great success. Mr. Cooke is the secretary of the Ministerial Union and, for its campaign, its spokesman. His every word breathed sincerity and a perfect confidence in every statement he made, and it was one of the most conclusive, logical and most powerful addresses ever heard in Merritt. Frequent bursts of applause or cries of "shame, shame," broke out when the speaker spoke of some particular sin of the McBride government. Naturally the audience was deeply interested when he spoke of the part our own representative, Mr. Alex Lucas, played, to put it mildly, in those questionable proceedings Mr. Cooke is a forceful speaker—hits straight from the shoulder—gives no quarter and asks for none. The evidence brought before the audience showed the alienation of millions of dollars worth of the resources of the province; how the land grabbers have operated with the support and connivance of government officials; how the coal barons have acquired title to great areas of the most valuable coal fields; the extravagance of the administration; the reckless over-capitalization of companies, and generally, a record of things that have been merely hinted at in print before, but these were compiled from official and private records and documentary evidence which can not be denied, unless a man will deny his own signature. Beside all this, we think we can overlook as trivial Price Ellison and his cow deal. Is it any wonder that all but the most hide-bound are reconsidering their position with the party, and are determined to correct these things at the first opportunity?—Merritt Herald.

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIAN SOLDIER

The pride that Canada justly feels in the response of its sons to the call of the empire is in things deeper and more vital than the mere numbers of those who have responded. It is not simply that some seventy-five thousand young Canadians have crossed three thousand miles of ocean to the fighting line, or that twice as many more are drilling and training to follow them. The bare numbers are impressive, but far more significant are the unvarying reports that the cables and the mails bring to America of the splendid valor and high efficiency of the Canadian troops.

Recently all Canada has thrilled with the story of its soldiers at Ypres—the soldiers who, in the words of Sir John French, "saved the situation," in the face of overwhelming numbers. For a day and a night, and then through another terrible day and night, the Canadian division, by dogged resistance and brilliant counter charge, held in check the determined advance of four German divisions that had the support of heavy and continuous artillery fire. Poisonous gases forced the French from the trenches at the left of the Canadians and exposed their flank, but they re-formed their lines and held their positions in spite of the terrible odds until fresh British troops reinforced and relieved them.

And what a price they paid! Under the artillery fire that whipped their lines like a tropical storm, and in the desperate hand-to-hand struggles, whole organizations melted out of existence or merged, unofficered, into each other; but the remnant never wavered. A hundred stories of individual heroism and noble sacrifice light the grim narrative. Before Ypres the Canadian troops had won special mention on numerous occasions, but that particular battle was a demonstration of Canadian valor and devotion to the cause of the empire that fills the whole Dominion with a solemn pride. Long after the years have lightened the burden of sorrow that lies on thousands of Canadian homes, that pride will endure.

How little cause the British empire has to fear for the future of the English race when "the lion's whelps" show mettle like this! And what the Canadians were at Ypres the Australians have been on the Gallipoli peninsula. Yet a short year ago these heroes were in school and office and shop, on the farm or in the woods, all following the paths of peace!

Does not all this hold something reassuring for our own country? Does not the showing of the Canadian troops—in whose ranks, by the way, are hundreds of young Americans—give the world an inkling how our own young men would behave, should unforeseen necessity force us to fight in defense of our honor and homes?—Youth's Companion.

A couple of men were put to work on the Yankee Girl property on Hardy mountain this week.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

What's the Matter With Farming

Too Much Advisory and Not Enough Material Assistance

(From the Nor-West Farmer)

Subscriber, Aveybury, Sask., writes: "In your editorial of recent date under the heading of 'What is the Matter With Farming,' I read the statement that for the average farmer who has attended strictly to business and who has been wise and conservative in his investments, who has had a decent working capital and who has enjoyed reasonably good fortune, the past three or four years have been satisfactory ones."

"Not many care to tell of their failures and accumulation of debt, but it is my opinion that there is a fairly large proportion of such 'average farmers' who have not prospered, and of those who have prospered, many have done so only by living on an income small compared with the work performed and money invested in their farms."

"There are four conditions that I think are largely the cause of this unsatisfactory situation. First the low price paid for farm produce (prior to this last season) compared with the cost of living and rate of wages paid; second, the unreasonably large profits of the middlemen, these being out of all proportion to the services rendered. It is a well known fact that there is far more money in buying wheat than growing it, and more made buying stock than raising it; third, the price of machinery is unreasonably high under the present system of selling it; fourth, the rate of interest charged is too high, making it almost impossible for the farmer to make a profit on any money invested upon which he is paying interest."

"The only remedies that I can suggest are co-operation under government control and backing in buying, selling and borrowing, and forcing the machinery companies to change their system of selling. If these companies were forced to do their selling and collecting through their local agents, and dispense with the travelling agents and the travelling collectors they would soon see their way to cut prices."

Outlook, Sask., writes: "I have been waiting to see published in your interesting columns some replies to your editorial, 'What is the matter with Farming?' Up to the present none have come before my eyes, so must conclude that your explanations were too convincing to be challenged. I don't pretend to be able to fully answer that question, but can from my experience suggest some of the causes."

"To be brief, 'Too much advisory and not enough material assistance.' To the question, 'What is it that causes the migration to the cities, and from what class do their chiefly come?' it is said, 'uncongenial surroundings and from the moneyless homesteaders' families.' Everybody acquainted with western homesteading knows that the girls as soon as they are old enough are sent out to service to the cities to help to make things go at home, and they rarely return only on visits. Then the boys start bucking because the chores are just endless work to do, first in one little hole and then into another called barns, and, finally, they like it for better conditions. Do you blame them? Now I myself have been up against this same sort of thing, and from my experience the truth of it cannot be gainsaid by anyone, and after nine years of this servitude, I find I have done as well as those farmers who came in with outfit and horses. So far so good, but when I come to figure up all that this building and that addition which I have bought as I could at the lumberman's prices have cost me I find I could have bought a good substantial modern barn, and have had conveniences which I still lack after all my expenditure."

"Now, why all this waste of time and energy which wears a man and his family out in no time? Efficiency is everything in these modern competitive times, and if the greater number of our to-be farmers are to be harassed by conditions as they at present exist, how are they to make farming congenial work for their families? Does this not, Mr. Editor, touch one of the vital spots of the question under discussion. Lectures on this and that are excellent things for dessert, but from present observations it is like holding a straw to a drowning man. Now if our governments are so solicitous as to the welfare of our farmers, why do they not follow the lead of the big land companies. As soon as a homesteader proves up, be ready to advance him enough to build a good standard size barn and house, giving him a long term loan at a low interest to pay for them? How can anyone expect a respectable bachelor homesteader to ask a girl to share his dingy 10x12 shack? Here is a solution to the closest community scheme, as I see it, and the bachelors who are worth their salt will see to the rest. Again, farm journals and agricultural papers are insistent on farmers going into mixed farming. Sure thing, but does this not mean more buildings and fencing? In short, more capital expenditure? People seem to think that farmers don't know what they want. To follow this advice farmers must

have, like the manufacturers, an efficient plant, so as to produce economical and profitable results. The more this is achieved the less you will hear of 'What is wrong with farming?'"

Building Up a Herd

Records Necessary to Systematic Improvement

The average yearly production of every dairy herd can be increased. This can be accomplished either by the purchase of better cows or by the improvement and development of the present herd. To endeavor to improve the herd by the purchase of better grade stock is not generally practicable. It is costly and often uncertain. Good grade cows are not generally for sale. Contagious diseases are many times introduced into the herd by the purchase of new stock. Blemishes may appear after the purchase, and on the whole it is not generally the safest or the most economical way to improve the herd. Most dairymen will find that the safest and most inexpensive method of increasing their average yearly production is to improve and develop the present herd.

There are four factors that enter into the improvement of the herd—the man, the feed, the cow and the bull. Unless the man is interested and likes good stock, is a good caretaker and a good feeder, he cannot expect the greatest improvement in the herd. He should decide which dairy breed he wishes to keep and use bulls of that breed only.

Many dairymen can increase their average yearly production by feeding a more nearly balanced ration and one better adapted to the cow's needs.

For systematic improvement a record should be kept of the milk and butter-fat production of each cow, so that at the end of the year, the dairyman will know the exact production of each cow in his herd. When it becomes necessary to sell some of the animals to make room for young stock the records are invaluable in deciding which ones to sell. The records are easily and satisfactorily obtained in the co-operative cow-testing association.

The bull is probably the most important single factor in the improvement of the dairy herd. He is represented in each offspring. The proper selection of a bull is therefore very important. In selecting a bull the production of his dam, grand-dam and more remote ancestors should be carefully inquired into, as a bull of high-producing ancestors is more likely to be the sire of daughters that will be an improvement over the dams than is a bull which is purchased without any regard to the performances of his ancestors. Although such a bull may cost more than one with no record, yet he will be the cheapest in the end. He should be healthy, have a good constitution and good conformation.

The value of a bull as a sire cannot be fully known until his daughters come in milk. If their records do not indicate an improvement over their dams the bull should be sold for slaughter. If the bull proves to be a valuable sire, he should be preserved for breeding purposes in the herd and in the community as long as possible.

Borax and Flies

Borax has been found valuable in preventing house flies from breeding. For this purpose it should be sprinkled daily on the manure pile, or wherever flies are likely to be found. Borax used in this way on garbage and refuse, in open toilets, on damp floors, and in crevices in stables and cellars prevents the eggs from hatching, although it does not kill the adult flies or prevent them from laying eggs. It is cheap, non-poisonous and non-inflammable, and the manure on which it is used is still good as a fertilizer.

The Young Painter

When you are doing a little bit of painting about the house perhaps you will wipe your paint brush on the side of the pail when there is too much paint on the brush. Then you will find that a little paint runs down the outside of the pail where it sweats your fingers or anything else that happens to touch it. So make something else to wipe the brush on. Cut a stick an eighth of an inch longer than the width across the middle of the pail, and press it in across the top between the ends of the handle. Wipe the brush on that and all the extra paint on it will drop back into the pail.

Recruiting Officer—You want to enlist, eh?

Irish Recruit (enthusiastically)—Yes, sir—for the duration of the war, or longer if it lasts.

He—Why did you choose a single life?

She—I was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one.

Second University Company

Reinforcements For Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The company will be commanded by Captain Geo. C. McDonald, of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., as second in command. Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as D Company to the 38th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the company has already been started, and many names have been received.

The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities or their friends.

Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The headquarters of the company will be at 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieut. Geo. S. Currie, recruiting officer.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean, and as she stood on the beach, gazing at the great expanse of water, a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones, "most of my life has been spent in the middle west, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other.

"How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

\$500 a Day For Stettler Farmers

From the middle of May the creamery at Stettler, Alberta, will be distributing over \$500 a day among the farmers of that district. The production will average a ton of butter daily, to make which about 5,335 pounds of cream will be required. Good cream yields thirty per cent of butter fat, and the Stettler creamery pays 33 cents per pound for butter fat. This means a daily distribution among the patrons of the creamery of practically \$500.

"Why is the blade of a sabre curved?" asked a sergeant who was instructing some new recruits in sword-manship.

"I suppose it is curved to give more force to the blow," replied one of the men.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the learned instructor. "The sabre is curved so as to make it fit the scabbard. If it were straight, how on earth would you get it into the crooked scabbard, eh?"

The Empress of Germany practices the most rigid economy, while her famous husband, the kaiser, spends money like water.

Boss—No, we have all the men we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.

"Did you put the stamps on those letters?"

"No. I slipped them through the slot when the fellow wasn't looking."

Sore Eyes

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

Short Courses For Farmers' Wives

The Agricultural college recently decided to put on a short course entirely for women, and as a number of home economics societies in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie were interested in dressmaking a short course was arranged for.

It was thought that possibly 20 or 25 women would attend. Consequently much surprise was occasioned when over 90 were present on the second day, and it was found necessary to hold morning, afternoon and evening classes. The course is being continued this week and seems to indicate a line of extension work that will prove very popular in the rural districts.—Free Press.

Vegetables on the Farm

Importance of Farmers' Gardens Should Not be Overlooked

Fresh vegetables make up a very small part of the diet of many families on farms. It is impossible to estimate the value of the vegetables which may be grown in the home garden, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return many times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to general farm crops. There is great satisfaction in having an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, where they can be secured at short notice. Vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the salts required by the human system, so that they are valuable medicinally as well as for food. If more succulent food were available, less money would be spent in doctors' fees and for medicines.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden are not subjected to exposure in marketing, are not liable to infection and are of a much better flavor than vegetables that have been gathered for some time. The home vegetable garden deserves greater attention from the average farmer.

Horse cultivation of the garden is recommended wherever possible, and where the work is to be done by means of horse tools, the garden should be so arranged that the rows will run lengthwise. It is often a good plan to grow vegetables for the table in the same field with corn or root crops. Two or three rows in this field, on the side close to the house, can be planted to tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, cabbage, beans, peas, etc., and will supply fresh vegetables for the table during the growing season.

They can be easily cultivated and kept clean when the corn and root crops are being attended to with the horse implements. One lady in Prince Edward Island, on one of the farms where illustration work was being done for the commission of conservation, who desired to go into the poultry business, moved the garden out to the field and had it attended to as above suggested. This plan worked so well that it has been continued and gives excellent satisfaction. There is no reason why the same thing can not be done on many farms; it will mean that a better and more abundant supply of vegetables will be obtained, and, also, that the woman's work on the farm will be considerably lightened. Every pound of food supplied from the garden means that there will be more of the other products of the farm for sale.—F.C.N., in Conservation.

Oats Should be Fed to Stock

More Profitable to Feed Stock on Oats in the Sheaf

I believe the modern method of handling and feeding is undoubtedly wrong so far as the entire oat crop is concerned, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer. That is to say, the modern method requires the oats to be threshed. Then the grain is fed, and the straw so far as getting any good results is stock food is largely a loss. Horses, cattle and sheep are all very fond of oats. When either in sheaves or cut down and cured like meadow grasses and then put through a straw cutter, stock eat up cleanly both the grain and the straw, and grow and then nicely with but little other grain or hay. Animals are compelled to eat the straw while getting the grain. This straw gives bulk to the feed.

Oats Should be Fed to Stock

More Profitable to Feed Stock on Oats in the Sheaf

The time was when every farmer grew large fields of oats and outside of what was required for seed, the remainder of the crop was cut and fed to stock. In the spring time the work horses were fed liberally on the cut oats, but during the heavy work season "chop" was made. That is, after the oats were cut, they were dampened and mixed with fine corn meal, wheat bran and middlings. A good ration of oats so prepared, and three to five ears of corn, with some good hay at night, kept the teams in good flesh and strong for this hard labor.

Such a vast quantity of food is produced to the acre, and the stock do so well, that if farmers will quit threshing their oats, and feed the entire crop oats growing will find a better place, and be more profitable than the present method. For the milk cows, the "chop" feed as recommended for the work horses is fine, and but little other grain or hay is found necessary. All know that threshed oats, and then the straw baled and sold, both together, fail to make oats growing very profitable.

"Would you do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired the seedy wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the lady at work over the washtub.

"Yessum, I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the worker as she resumed her labors, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

A Profitable Crop

For First Year

Flax Does Well on New Breaking—Still Time to Sow

The high price at which flaxseed is selling this season makes it a tempting crop to the farmer who understands its advantages. Perhaps the greatest of these is the fact that it invigorates newly broken prairie, and by its vigorous root growth disintegrates the soil and leaves it in splendid shape for wheat.

This means that instead of letting the ground broken this spring lie idle till fall, you can put in flax and get a round crop that, with October flax selling at \$1.35, promises to be more profitable than the average.

As flax can be sown as late as June first, there is still time to put in a good acreage, even if the land has first to be broken.

The Lure of the Land

Farming a Business Which Requires the Highest Talent

Dr. Henry W. Wiley, formerly chief chemist of the U.S. department of agriculture, who has himself joined the "back-to-the-land" movement, has given voice to some very sound logic on this subject, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Lure of the Land."

"The lure of the land is a natural faculty of man, characteristic of his ancestry and heritage," writes Dr. Wiley. "Farming is a business which requires the highest talent, it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming."

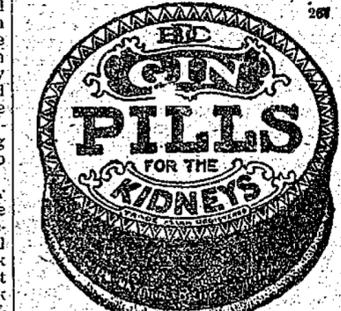
"To succeed today on the farm requires courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiasm, and brains."

"I look upon the attempts to classify American citizens, by reason of occupation or pursuits, with different strata of social efficiency and honor, as extremely perilous, unwise and threatening to the fundamental principles of democracy."

"Personally I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny."

WE'LL SEND THE FIRST

few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto.



The BOB LONG

GLOVES AND MITTS

Union Made

FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP

OUR LOTTO

Samples sent your dealer on request R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—it is a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear that you and your family play ze music.

Saton—Me? Why, I don't know anything about music!

Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife!

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DON'T WEAR A TRUSS.
RUPTURE
 Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plaster. No ties. Durable. cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet FREE. E. E. BROOKS, 2063 State St., Marshall, Mich.

MOTHERS!
 Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
 For Your Children's Writhe 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

CANCER
 Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. For Free Book, DR. WILLIAMS' Specialty on Cancer, 2205 University Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights Up" for his after-dinner smoke, be sure he has a match which will give him a steady light, first-stroke—Ask your Grocer for **EDDY'S "GOLDEN TIP" MATCHES** One of their many Brands

The New France
 There is not the smallest doubt that the Kaiser hoped in 1914 to repeat the feat of 1870. He boasted at the outset, "In a fortnight, yes, in a fortnight my troops will be in Paris." He little understood the antagonist with whom he had to deal. It was not the France of 1870. At first, indeed, the French army, taken by surprise, outnumbered, ill-supplied with material and without heavy artillery, suffered, as the French general staff has frankly admitted, a series of severe defeats. But, if the French line bent under the terrific German blows, it never broke. If the army recoiled, it never uncovered the vital of France. And in the dark hours when it seemed as though God's justice had vanished from earth and as if nothing could stem the murderous march of the Huns, the courage of the French people never quailed; their unity never was shaken.—London Daily Mail.

The Real Liver Pill—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.
 A good story is being told of a gentleman not unknown in musical circles. He is rather proud of his vocal abilities. Recently he attempted in public to render "The Owl." A friend afterwards remarked that the music was not suitable to his compass, and that he should get it in the key C. Our friend immediately marched off to a music shop and announced, "I want 'The Owl' in C."
 "Very sorry," replied the salesman, "we have not got 'The Howling Sea,' but we can do you 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend!

Treatment of Prisoners
 In regard to its treatment of prisoners, as in some other matters, the German government has been establishing a record which will have to be looked into judicially when the war is over. Navy prisoners, captured at sea, it has none; for on occasions when it officers could have saved our sailors' lives they have preferred to let them drown. British prisoners captured in the fighting by land and British civilians interned in Germany have in some cases (as our government have stated) that they know from first-hand evidence) been treated with horrible brutality; and in more numerous instances have been underfed, insufficiently clothed and overcrowded in cold, dark, ill-ventilated buildings.—London Chronicle.

"What is a sense of humor?"
 "A sense of humor," replied Mr. Growcher, "is what makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you mad if it happened to you."

Attracting Settlers

Huge Colonization Plan of the C.P.R. Attended by Gratifying Results
 An idea of the magnitude of the work done by the C.P.R. department of natural resources may be gained from the fact that, though it has only been in existence for two years, it has 4,000 employees on its books. The chief work in which it is engaged is the sale and colonization of the vast holdings of the company in the west, some 8,000,000 acres in amount, to be exact. A fundamental change was made two years ago by the company in the manner of the disposal of the lands belonging to the company. Heretofore, land was sold by the company without any restriction as to the use to which it was to be put. That is to say, the company sold large parcels to speculators, who held the lands for large profits to the thwarting of the very purpose the company had in view—namely, the settlement of the country—an object it has set itself from the beginning. The Canadian Pacific determined that no more land should be sold to speculators. All the unsold lands were withdrawn from sale for speculative purposes and the work of colonization. No land is sold by the company without an assurance of the intention of the purchaser to reside on and develop the land so purchased. This principle was so framed in order to attract to Western Canada the best kind of agricultural worker, whether from North America, Great Britain, or Northern Europe. The terms of payment were spread over 20 years. This is a generous provision, which has not been equalled in any other country in the world. It has attracted an admirable class—families not perhaps well off, but sturdy, ambitious to get on, and determined to own their own homes. The new department has been a great success; and is being prosecuted with vigor under the direction of Mr. J. S. Dennis, the head of it.

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS AND HEALTH PERILS

Anaemia Comes so Gradually That the Victim Scarcely Realizes the Hold Until the Trouble Has Upon Her Almost in a Decline

Woman's work is more wearing than man's because it lasts almost every waking hour. There is no eight or nine hour day for the breadwinner's wife and often she toils under the greatest difficulty because her strength is below what it should be. The woman who is indoors all day is very often careless about what she eats and does not keep her blood up to the mark. It becomes thin and poor, which makes her weak, head-achy, tired, breathless and liable to pains in the back and sides, the scourge of her sex. New blood will do wonders for the woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning and feels unaccountably depressed. She can gain new blood now, and drive away the pains and aches and tiredness if she will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have worked marvels for other women and will do the same for you if you are weak, tired, depressed or suffering from backaches or side-aches. Mrs. Elmer C. Taylor, Calgary, Alta., says: "I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk without aid. I was not able to leave the house. I had no color, no appetite, and was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and a general disinclination to move about or do anything. My friends did not think I would get better, and even the doctor was apprehensive. I was constantly taking medicine, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so almost as a forlorn hope. After I had used a few boxes there was a decided change for the better, and people began to ask what I was taking, the change was so noticeable. As I continued the Pills my color came back, I could eat my meals regularly, the headaches and dizzy spells ceased, I gained in weight and took a new interest in life, my cure being complete. I have told many sickly women and girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and urged them to take them and shall continue to do so, knowing what a splendid medicine they are."
 Every weak and ailing woman who will follow Mrs. Taylor's example and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will find new health and strength through their use. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There was a small party in the commercial room of the Red Lion discussing the merits of several public men. "I tell ye," said Mr. Sandy McNab, "all great men are Scots. It has always been so, and ever will be—there!" A little man in the corner suggested that Shakespeare wasn't a Scotsman. Mr. McNab glowered at him. "It's all very well, my man, saying that Shakespeare was no Scot, but judging from his great abilities, I should say there is a strong suspicion he came from Scottish ancestors."

Many a man charges his misdeeds up to his ancestors.

GILLETTS LYE
 CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
 THIS LYE IS ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE TOTALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE IMPURE AND HIGHLY ADULTERATED LYES NOW SOLD.

About Gasoline

The Mistaken Opinion, Generally Prevalent, That High Gravity Gasoline is the Most Efficient
 The following are some extracts from a series of articles entitled "Gasoline: Some Aspects of It," which was published in "Motor Age," during November, 1911.
 "It is difficult to approach the subject of gasoline without having to deal with gravity. The first question a motorist asks after he has his tank filled is, 'What gravity?'"

"Car owners have, time without end, asked for 70 or 76 gravity and yet did not know what they were asking about. Ignorance in this matter has been exhibited time and time again in track and road races. One concern would not use anything but 85 gravity gasoline because they claimed it was quicker and more powerful—hence the car would make better speed. In the same meet, another concern would not use anything but 66 gravity on the ground that it gave more power and was faster. Here were the two opposites. In the race, it happened that the car with the 56 beat the car with the 85. The race proved one thing—that the 56 had more power in it, gallon for gallon, than the 85."

"Gravity simply means weight. There are two scales in common use: Specific and Beaume. These scales simply tell us the relative weight of a liquid compared with water. In the Beaume scale, water is taken at an arbitrary point, being 10. A liquid weighing less than water is expressed by figures higher than 10. It will be seen that a liquid that is 50 degrees Beaume is lighter than water, but heavier than a liquid that is 70 degrees Beaume. In other words, the higher the numerals, the lighter the liquid; the lower the numerals, the heavier the liquid. When we buy a gallon of 70 gravity gasoline, we know we get fewer pounds than when we buy 60 gravity, and as we always buy by the gallon and not by the pound, it would seem we get more for our money by buying the lower gravity gasoline."

"The thing that puzzled us most about gravity was the fact that it never seemed to stay put. When we tested it in one section of the country, we obtained a different result from that secured in another section. For instance—working with gasoline in the Atlantic coast states, we reached the conclusion that we must have a gasoline of about 66 gravity. When we got lower than this, we found difficulty in starting a car, and when we got a higher test gasoline we did not get the power, and so if we had stopped here, we would have unhesitatingly said 'Use gasoline as near 66 gravity as you can get.' But to our surprise when we got into Ohio and experimented with gasoline made from Lima crude, we found that 62 gravity gave the best results. Working farther west, with gasoline made from Kansas and Oklahoma crude, another surprise met us. Fifty-eight to 60 gravity gasoline showed up best in every test. Texas and California crude proved most satisfactory at about 56 gravity. But we must confess we were surprised when we tested a gasoline that was purported to be made from Borneo crude which had a gravity of 42 degrees. This gave excellent results."

"What did this all mean? It seemed to tell us plainly and unmistakably that gravity was not a true standard. It established the fact that the gravity of gasoline is always heavier or lighter corresponding to the crude from which it is produced.
 "If gravity is not a true test, what is? We found ourselves asking the question long before we had progressed this far in our investigation. It seemed to us that the refiners must have some method of ascertaining whether or not a gasoline will meet certain requirements. There must be some reason why 58 gravity Kansas gasoline performs the same as the 66 gravity Pennsylvania."

"As a matter of fact, gasoline is known to the refiner simply as a member of the naphtha family. The refiner knows and distinguishes each member of this family, not by gravity, but by boiling points. He knows it would be impossible to make his goods uniform by using the fleeting standard of gravity, but knowing the boiling points, he can depend upon the quality of the goods. It is not dif-

icult to understand what boiling point means. It is the point on a Fahrenheit thermometer at which a liquid will begin to boil.

"The refiner distills a given quantity of gasoline and while it is in the process of distillation, ascertains at what point each 10% will boil, until the entire quantity is evaporated or distilled. In this manner, he determines what is known as the initial boiling point, as well as the maximum boiling point and all intervening boiling points.
 "Our interest centres more particularly in gasoline best adapted to motor use. What have boiling points to do with this? Everything. We want an engine to start quickly. Low initial boiling points tell the story. It evaporates or volatilizes quickly in cold weather and starts quickly. It is possible to produce from some crude oil, gasoline having as low boiling points and much lower gravity than is produced from other crudes. High gravity does not necessarily mean low initial boiling points, and unless we have low initial boiling points, there will be trouble in starting a car no matter how high the gravity is. So that for easy starting, a certain percentage of low boiling points is absolutely essential. Given this percentage, it is just as essential that the other fractions show gradually rising and higher boiling points."

These statements in "Motor Age" show conclusively that gravity is not a true test of quality in motor fuel. Heat units determine the power in a gallon of gasoline. The higher the gravity, the less heat units contained therein per gallon.
 Hence high gravity gasoline means fewer miles per gallon. If motorists generally appreciated this elementary fact of physics, there would be less demand for high gravity and more emphasis on low initial boiling point, which is what the man who drives a car is really concerned about. High gravity gasoline has been demanded because high gravity has erroneously become associated with rapid vaporization and freedom from starting troubles. As a matter of fact, what really determines quick starting is the boiling point of the gasoline, not its gravity.

One consequence of the fallacious insistence on high gravity gasoline has been the marketing of mixtures and blends which are anything but desirable from the motorist's point of view. A very high gravity gasoline, generally produced by condensing gas under pressure is mixed with a heavier product in order that the average gravity may conform to the public demand for high gravity gasoline. The difficulty with this is that the two gravities separate out in the tank. The lighter fraction passes on first, leaving a heavy residue which makes trouble in starting and is responsible for a great deal of the carbonization so often complained of.
 The first requisite of a motor fuel is that it be a homogeneous, straight distilled product. By straight distilled is meant the gasoline which is obtained by a straight cut of one fraction of the crude during the refining process.

Say They are The Very Best

MR. J. A. HILL TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM

He Suffered For Four Months From Kidney Trouble, But Found Quick Relief When He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont.—(Special).—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the very best of medicines." Such is the statement made by Mr. J. A. Hill, a well known resident of this place.
 "I was sick for six months," Mr. Hill continues. "My troubles started from a cold that seemed to settle in my back. My joints were stiff and I had cramps in my muscles, my appetite was fitful and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth and I was always tired and nervous."
 "I used four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and the great benefit they did me is what makes me say, 'They are the best of medicines.'"
 Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, and Mr. Hill's symptoms are the symptoms of kidney disease, consequently he found quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure kidney disease.

Magistrate—Everybody says the man drowned himself, but you insist it was an accident. What are your reasons?
 Pat—Sure and they found a bottle of whiskey in his pocket, and if he'd drowned himself on purpose he'd have drunk that first.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Elsie—When Betty married old Moneybags she gave her age as 25. She's older than that.
 Flo—Oh, I suppose she allowed one-third off for cash.

Patrice—Is there anything as bad as being all dressed up and nowhere to go?
 Penelope—Yes: fixing for company and having nobody call.

When A Woman Wants

her summer Dresses—her "frilly things"—her fine linens—to look their whitest and daintiest—she is very particular to use

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

It gives that delightfully satin finish. : :
YOUR GROCER HAS IT
 The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Corns Instant Relief Drop Out

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
 If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GET THE BLUES" SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASE, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, WRITE FOR FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON THESE DISEASES AND WONDERFUL CURES EFFECTED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. N. N. 3 THERAPION. It is a decided and powerful remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow up circulars. No obligation. DR. L. C. LEON, 3121 CO. HAYSTACK RD. HAWTHORN, LONDON, ENGL. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Good Roads

Road Improvement Should be Considered a Business Proposition
 When it takes four horses to pull an empty wagon to town and wheat is going off in price each day; when the mail carrier gives up in despair, and the children cannot get to school, the farmer cannot help wondering how much this condition is costing him each day.
 Figure as he may, he cannot get away from the fact that good roads are indispensable to agricultural prosperity.

The city dweller is alike concerned. The farm on a good road has scores of possibilities for the development of its resources to every one open to the farm on a poor road. Increased profits mean increased expenditures—greater buying powers.
 In the early days of poverty many a county bonded itself for hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure railroads to promote agricultural development. Three-fourths of all the freight the railroads haul must sooner or later move over the public highways, and every ton so moved is costing at an average rate of 23 cents per mile.
 Verily, road improvement is a business proposition—a matter of dollars and cents.—Dry Farming.

Rub it in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.
 "Where's old Four-Fingered Pete?" asked Aikali Ike, in the wild and woolly west. "I ain't seen him around since I got back."
 "Pete?" said the bartender. "Oh, he went up to One Tree Gulch and got shot. He saw smoke comin' out of a hotel door, so he put his head in at the window and hollered 'Fire!' and everybody fired."

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.
 PROSPER FERGUSON.

The Self-Deluded
 Young Doctor—What kind of patients do you find it hardest to cure?
 Old Doctor—Those who have nothing the matter with them.

Teddy—He's a man possessed of great repose.
 Molly—Then I don't see why he can't afford to give me a little rest.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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

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THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915

To argue, as our Conservative contemporaries are doing, that a participation in public affairs by the ministers of the province degrades the church, is a virtual confession that the McBride government has brought politics in British Columbia to such a low level that an honest man can not engage in the service of his country without becoming contaminated by corruption. This would be a deplorable state of affairs, were it true. But it is not necessary for a reformer to lower his own morals to the standard of the people whom he seeks to reform. It is the business of preachers to reform sinners, and it is pretty generally conceded that the government of the day in this province has sinned not only against the present generation but against many generations yet unborn. Therefore they are within their legitimate sphere of action. Candidly, we can not see why the government and its hired newspapers should raise such a loud cry against the Ministerial Union. All that body asks for is for an investigation into the past actions of the government. If the investigation is granted, and the government can clear itself of the charges preferred against it, it will retain the confidence of followers.

Discussion at the coast as to the probabilities of a provincial election has started once more, following the arrival at Victoria of Premier McBride, after three months in England. From a Conservative source, considered reliable, it is learned that the government party is strongly considering naming election day early in September.

The fame of the Canadian soldier was immortalized at Ypres. As a result, London and Paris are reported to be overrun with imposters, who strut around the streets in the uniforms of Canadian colonels. These uniforms, it is said, are obtainable at any tailor's shop, which accounts for the large numbers of pseudo-heroes. There is nothing strange about this vanity and deception. Even at home every man who ever owned a military title has carefully repolished it for present day use. And many persons who have no legal right to them are now using them.

As long as only members of the provincial government and subsidized Tory newspapers denounce "The Crisis in B. C." as a tissue of falsehoods, it is safe to assume that the pamphlet contains no libelous statements.

An Ottawa correspondent to a coast paper says: "The general opinion seems to be that Sir Richard has gone as far as a head of hair will carry him and that from now on his progress will be backwards."

You can buy a thing cheap if there are no other bidders.

Must Assume Charges True

Declared that the charges contained in "The Crisis in B. C." must be assumed to be true until they had been proved to be otherwise, and that the men who have made the charges are men of the highest standing in the community, sane and sensible and prepared to substantiate all the statements made, Rev. Dr. Fraser in the First Presbyterian church, Vancouver, last Sunday night replied to those critics who had declared that the pulpit had been degraded by the ministers who had taken up the affairs of the province as revealed in the now famous pamphlet issued by the Ministerial Union. The statements had remained unanswered and the refusal to disprove the statements was an indication of guilt.

The speaker declared that the behavior of head men in the Conservative party in British Columbia had been disgraceful and politics in the province had sunk to a low grade indeed. One member of the government, he had been told, had to be supported when he got up to speak at a semi religious meeting, and he could not understand how men in high places can roll around drunk. The appeal of the pulpit was to conscience, irrespective of party. If the province was to be saved from economic and social ruin and from further political degradation, and if the heritage of the people was to be restored to them, it could only be done by all right-thinking men facing the present situation and calling to strict account all those who have brought about these conditions.

Greenwood will give a machine gun to the Boundary-Kootenay company of the 54th battalion.

J. P. Griffith, rancher of Pipe, was in Grand Forks on a business visit Tuesday.

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.
July 9—Friday.....	56	75
10—Saturday.....	44	73
11—Sunday.....	43	75
12—Monday.....	49	77
13—Tuesday.....	56	68
14—Wednesday.....	46	70
15—Thursday.....	54	68
Rainfall.....	Inches 1.34	

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

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

Granby Shipments

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

	Tons
January.....	42,211
February.....	63,091
March.....	69,948
April.....	85,382
May.....	100,693
June.....	103,004
Total.....	464,329

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.



MUZZLED!

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.

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

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

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CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your Galt Coal Now

OFFICE:
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HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38 First Street

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.



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

White Wyandottes That Lay and Win

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

White Orpingtons

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

E. E. W. MILLS GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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

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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.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) No public lands for the speculator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) We are pledged as a party to

provide for the equal suffrage of women with men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The payment of wages at least fortnightly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The adoption of a local option law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fame never blows her trumpet for the man who is too lazy to raise the wind.

Were it not for wine and passion some men would never speak the truth.

When a man borrows trouble he doesn't have to have to pay it back, but he pays a lot of interest.

The pessimist has an ingrowing grudge against humanity in general and himself in particular.

The New York World opines that Thomas Hardy's poem on the wa will serve to confirm his reputation as a great prose writer.

You will never know what you can do unless you try.

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

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

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

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

Win and Hold Your Position in Business by Steadfastness in Attack

The Grand Forks Sun

A Clean-Cut Argument

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

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's
Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world-wide circulation, or his family medicines became known to the ends of the earth.

Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, Mich., writes:—"About fifty years ago, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for



pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in this house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed, and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 78 years old, superintend work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

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

Not One Saved by Germans

The admiralty have reminded Germany that since August we have saved the lives of more than a thousand German officers and men of the German navy. We have rescued them, often in circumstances of difficulty and danger, and often when the rescue was to the prejudice of our military operations. They have at no time shown treatment of the kind to our sailors in similar distress. Not one officer or man of our navy has been rescued by Germans. We have made no difference in this respect between honorable and dishonorable opponents. The officers and men of these very submarines would now be at the bottom of the sea had not our sailors rescued them.—London Times.

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as is Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A well known judge often relieves his judicial wisdom with a touch of humor. One day during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, and, as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him: "Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire." After the examination had closed the Bar was convulsed by the judge adding: "Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Does your daughter play the piano by ear?"
"No," replied Mr. Cumrox, "she uses both hands and both feet. But I don't think she has learned to use her ears."

British Needs

Great Britain in 1913 imported 2,393,363 bushels of wheat and flour from Germany, Austria and Turkey; 6,663,300 bushels of barley from the same countries, and 11,273,459 bushels of oats from Germany alone. Great Britain's total import of wheat on the average each year during the past decade has been 216,843,300 bushels, of which Canada supplied less than a fourth. Of barley in 1913 Canada supplied about one-ninth of 52,358,245 bushels, and of oats, an eight of 59,829,950 bushels. Will she do better this year?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Forest Fires

Forest fires are unnecessary, are nearly always the result of carelessness, and may wipe out in an hour what nature has taken hundreds of years to create.

They destroy existing forests.

They destroy the possibility of future forests.

They destroy a great market for labor.

They destroy the beauty of a region.

They destroy homes.

They destroy lives.

They destroy prosperity.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Are you going to the fancy dress ball?"
"Oh, yes."
"In what garb?"
"I shall wear one of the quaint old costumes of 1905."

Thoroughbreds in Demand

Improvements in Live Stock in the West is Expected.

The spring stock show and sale of thoroughbred stock held at Calgary gave ample proof that the farmers of Western Canada are not forgetting their stock interests on account of high prices in prospect for wheat. On the contrary, farmers are prepared to pay higher prices for thoroughbred breeding stock than ever before in the history of the country—and they have the cash to pay, too. The sale was the largest event of the kind in the history of Calgary. Three hundred and thirty-three purebred animals were sold for a sum exceeding \$53,000. The highest individual price was paid for a Hereford bull which commanded \$625. The highest price paid for any one animal a year ago was \$365. Several other bulls brought over \$500. As evidence of the breadth of interests of the stockman of the country it may be mentioned that one rancher donated a thoroughbred bull, winner of two championships, as a first prize to the Belgian relief fund. The auctioneer made no charge for selling this animal and the entire proceeds were turned over to the Belgian fund. There is no doubt that the distribution of these thoroughbred animals among the ranchers and farmers of Western Canada will result in still further improvement of the live stock in the country, the quality of which is already favorably commented on by every visitor.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—
—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bilio-sness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Beutwood

A Rogue

The other day a little newsboy was running along shouting, "Extra, nine lives lost!"

"What's that you're yelling?" asked a man.

"Nine lives lost," replied the boy.

"The man bought the paper," "Show me the account of the loss of so many lives," he said.

The boy opened and pointed to an item about an inch and a half long. "There it is," he said. It was headed, "Arrested for killing a cat."

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Knicker—It's wonderful, but I had a deaf uncle who was arrested, and the judge gave him his hearing the next morning.

Bocker—That's nothing. I once had a blind aunt who walked in a lumber yard and saw dust.

ECZEMA SPREAD ON CHILD'S FACE

In Mass of Water Blisters. Could not Sleep Night or Day. Cross and Fretful. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Child Was Healed.

Islay St., Markdale, Ont.—"When my child was but two months old there came a rash on her left cheek which kept getting worse and worse and spreading until it covered all one side of her face. They said it was eczema. It was just all in a mass of little water blisters the size of a pin-head and they would no sooner fill until they would all break. Her face came out into a watery sore and it itched and got so hot the water ran out of the sores until my child would nearly go mad trying to scratch.

The more she rubbed the sorer it got. She could not sleep night or day. That continued from one month old until she was nearly one year old. Cross and fretful I must say she was. She just worked and fussed all the time.

One day I saw in a paper what Cuticura Soap and Ointment would do so I sent for some and before three days the itching had gone and then it began to dry and each day I saw it get better. Inside of one month people did not know which side of her face was the sore one. She was cured." (Signed) Mrs. John Shea, Jr., Jan. 16, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. Book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Banish the "Blues!"

If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task or up to any pleasure.

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over forty years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send 50c for trial box by mail.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Proper Bill of Fare

C.P.R. Has a Dining Car Expert Who Serves Blended Meals to the Benefit of Travellers

"Show me a man of forty," says Will Irwin, "and you show me a victim of careless meals. A man called Oster won a knighthood by calling the man of forty 'too old.' It should have been 'too dyspeptic.' From drug store he richochets to the doctor, blaming the weather, the money market, the trusts or Teddy for what is really due to Little Mary. Your middle-aged man is at his worst when on his travels—his only exercise a sad procession to and from the dining car."

Another William is of the same opinion. Mr. W. A. Cooper, who claims that among other things he provides three million meals a year to travellers on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Cooper is not a philosopher, but a practical man, and in his own way set out to investigate and solve this problem. He wrote to, or consulted personally, the leading stomach specialists in Europe, the United States and Canada. What he wanted was the happy traveller on his dining cars, who would really enjoy the three million meals on which his chefs spent so much trouble. Was the man of forty hopeless?

The specialists pocketed their fees and gave Mr. Cooper not quite three million, but still a great many opinions to digest. The Wiesbaden man said this, the Paris man said that, the London man said something else, the New York man had another cure, while the Battle Creek man was in a class by himself. Yet when their opinions came to be analyzed they all had one common point of view, namely, that the foods consumed in any meal must be properly blended. Everyone who has survived the ordeal knows that it is a mistake to wash down oysters with brandy. Quite a number feel unhappy after a mixture of lemonade and ice cream. Table beer may be good in itself, but not if followed by a cup of cocoa. In a word, the foods must blend if the meal is to serve its purpose, and more particularly so in the case of train travellers who have little opportunity for exercise.

With the aid, therefore, of expert food chemists and professors, Mr. Cooper has prepared arrangements of courses which can be recommended by the faculty as perfect blending of food and liquids. These will be printed as suggested menus on the regular cards and placed as suggestions for breakfast, lunch and supper at the disposal of the travellers on the Canadian Pacific this summer. In some ways the railway may lose revenue, for the blended meals do not encourage the rich and sometimes costly entremets which gourmets ask for, but the average man will be contented, and will be left in a better mood to enjoy the beautiful scenery through which the railway passes. In that way he will be a booster for Canada, and what is better still, will be a more frequent patron of the dining car than of the hospital for dyspeptics.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

The average time of steamships from Pacific coast ports to England is about one-half what it was before the opening of the Panama canal. Grain ships arriving at British ports from San Francisco and Portland since the opening of the canal have averaged 48 days for the voyage. The best record made was 34 days. Last season (1913-1914) most of the grain went by sailing vessels around the Horn. Their voyages averaged 136 days.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Nothing Comparable

It is easy to forget the magnitude of that influence because its greatest achievements are as silent as they are crushing. But in all history there has been nothing comparable with the ascendancy which the British fleet has established on the high seas today.—London News and Leader.

He—Why did you choose a single life?
She—I was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one.

War Orders a Boon

Government Officials Make Observations Regarding Industrial Conditions

Officials in touch with factory conditions in Ontario are of the opinion that but for the war and the orders which have sprung therefrom industrial conditions would have been in a more parlous state than they now are. In order to adapt themselves to the type of orders arising from the exigencies of the time, manufacturers, it is stated, where this could be done without too much disorganization, have switched on to a new line and kept their factories busily running. The demand for skilled mechanics has in consequence been pressing, and overtime in many cases, it is said, has had to be resorted to. Openings have not been so favorable for the unskilled, the rush nature of the orders militating against a "breaking in" policy.—Toronto Globe.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

The Hand of Providence

It seems that the hand of Providence must have shaped the course of events in the present world crisis. Imagine, if you can, what would have been the condition of the world if the present combination of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany had not been possible at this time. The world has been living on the lid of hell. Some unseen, all-powerful Wisdom has guided the destinies of the world, that this awful fury of hatred should not prevail in a world of freedom and Christian civilization.—Winnipeg Telegram.

No Change in Menu

The rain fell suddenly. Truck horses plodded along the sodden street, patiently, heavily.

Gloyds De Vere stood at the window of her house on Dudley avenue looking out on a sloppy and dismal world. The loneliness of the day weighed on her very soul.

"I am heart hungry," she sighed to herself, "aye, heart hungry."

"But what was the use? There would be liver for breakfast just the same."

Wombat's wife speaks seven languages.

"Oh, well, that's all right. He only has to listen to one."

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, If Not Remedied

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Western woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in plgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you have a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove to help you with the Cooking.

It lights at the touch of a match—like gas, adjusts instantly, high or low, by merely raising or lowering the wick. It means "gas stove comfort with kerosene oil."

NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstoves are made in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes; if your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,600,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

AGRICULTURE IS STIMULATED BY TAKING COLLEGE WORK TO FARM

OLD ONTARIO SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO THE WEST

By Introducing a System of District Representatives, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has shown some Remarkable Results in the Increase of Land Values

The wisdom of the Ontario government in introducing the system of district representatives of the department of agriculture has been shown by the results that already have followed them. In 1907 six graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College were given local offices in six counties. Their work met with so much favor that the people themselves demanded increases in these appointments, until today they number 41, covering practically the whole province from Glengarry to Rainy River.

By this means the benefits of the colleges and the results of the experimental farms, are carried and applied to the farms in such a way as to favorably influence production and improve social conditions. Each county has its local offices, with a graduate agricultural student in charge. He has an assistant who is generally an undergraduate as well as a stenographer. Local conditions are the first study of this office, while the initiative of the department is able to emphasize any special work in the county that might make for increased production and thrift. Classes are held to teach those subjects especially needful in agricultural occupations and while these at first were attended by a very few, there are now about 1,000 young farmers between 18 and 30 years, attending and enjoying the instruction.

And their works have justified their faith. Drainage surveys are made free. Any farmer can get a special drainage plan with the best expert advice as how best to handle his fields. The results have enormously stimulated rural enterprise. In Prince Edward county five carloads of drain tiles were put in in 1911, while over 20 miles of tile draining has been done each year since. In one instance a field that cost \$15 per acre to drain, yielded \$600 in canning factory supplies last year.

Essex county, one of the first to get a representative, has made Canadian-grown corn famous and has raised land prices fully 25 to 40 per cent. Lennox and Addington prior to 1911 sold about \$15,000 worth of poultry in the "Napanee market." Last year the same market returned \$53,000 to the local farmers. This was directly due to the efforts of the egg circle work of the local representatives.

Perhaps no finer instance of farm enterprise exists than in the east of Lambton. In 1910 this county imported vegetables and fruit to feed its people, as it produced only 25 per cent of its needs. Last year it shipped out 30,000 bushels of potatoes and 1,122 tons of vegetables, besides harvesting a crop of peaches and tender fruits. These tender fruits were only a dream formerly and now Lambton farm lands are looked upon as one of the best tender fruit sections of Canada. Land values have risen from \$25 to \$100 per acre, while peach lands easily demand \$300 per acre, these being directly due to the work of the department.

The school fairs and local young farmers' clubs that have grown out of the movement are marks of the healthy rural awakening.

The same rejuvenation that has come to the old lands of Ontario

would be quite possible to the prairie farms of Manitoba. That province has wonderful possibilities. Production could be increased fully fifty per cent, and many forms of farm enterprise, encouraged by the Manitoba government would follow Ontario's example in carrying the college work to the farm.

Prof. Bedford as deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has proved by his series of experimental plots at local points that the people of his province will respond to the work, and that the land will produce much that is now regarded as impossible. To this work would come the increased social inspiration that always marks agricultural development.

The agricultural portfolio should be the strong feature of Sir Rodmond's ministry. He would be well advised if he insisted upon a sympathetic organization of the department so as to put it more in touch with progressive agriculture.

His government should lead in the development of ideas and in the encouragement of greater farm production. He could not do better than follow Ontario's example where such substantial results have been made.

This is a matter in which financiers and all business men are interested quite as much as farmers. When the farmers have more money they buy more from their local merchants, who in turn increase their purchases of manufactures. When orders are plentiful the manufacturer can give more employment, pay better wages, fair and regular dividends, to investors. Some of this comes back again to the farmer for many of those in Ontario have put their savings into bonds and shares of Canadian industries. Friends of the Manitoba government should present these facts to them. It is evident they have not the proper grasp of the situation.

The provincial government though urged by business men—who offered to share part of the expense—refuses to take the most necessary steps to promote better production on the farms in that province, by employing agricultural experts. This neglect, following their action on the moratorium, makes us fear the government is in need of some reorganization. They are in a rut. Next week (space prevents us from doing so at present) we will draw Mr. Roblin's attention to some actual money-making experiences from Ontario's policy of employing district agricultural directors. If the farming industry of Manitoba was properly organized and directed there would be no cry of bad times or moratorium. —Financial Post, Toronto.

Not only might Manitoba profit by the wisdom shown by the Ontario department of agriculture, as pointed out by the Financial Post, but the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as British Columbia, might well follow the example. Local conditions call for special study, and the benefit of district representatives in the western provinces, would prove of inestimable value in stimulating interest in improved farming methods.

Potatoes For Stock Feeding

The Value of the Potato as a Stock Food Is Summed Up

Potatoes are an inferior feed for dairy cows, writes Prof. A. A. Borkind of the Vermont experiment station. In trials at the Vermont experiment station in 1896, to determine the relative value of corn silage and potatoes, 100 pounds, both of dry matter and digestible dry matter, in silage proved superior to similar amounts in potatoes. The latter were eaten even more freely than was the silage, yet produced neither more nor better milk. At 15 cents a bushel they were more costly food for stock than was silage. The butter made from the ration containing large amounts of potatoes was a poor quality, tended to be salty and did not keep well.

Potatoes are best adapted to hog feeding. In order to secure the best results, the potatoes should be cooked so as to be mealy, and be mixed with cornmeal or other ground grains to form a rather heavy mush. In this form they are relished by the swine. Swine milk makes a valuable adjunct to feed with this mixture of cooked potatoes and meal. Potatoes alone cannot be used to advantage as food nor can they be eaten by the hogs in any great quantity. Experiments at Wisconsin and elsewhere show that 450 pounds of cooked potatoes are worth approximately 100 pounds of cornmeal for swine feeding.

Potatoes have not been used for stock feed in this country to a great extent so that the experiment stations have made a study of their use, writes J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station, in the same paper. We have very little data regarding the feeding of potatoes to livestock. In Germany, where the situation is considerably different, the question has been studied much more. The general conclusion arrived at is that they may be successfully used in feeding dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs. In the case of horses and pigs the German practice has been to steam the potatoes. In America it is probable that surplus potatoes can best be used for dairy cows. The total digestive nutrients in a ton of potatoes will be slightly more than one-fifth as much as would be contained in a ton of cornmeal. The potatoes are even more highly carbonaceous than the cornmeal and naturally would be best fed in conjunction with those feeds that supply an abundance of protein.

There is another factor, however, involved that is of considerable importance. Raw potatoes are a succulent food, and used in connection with a ration that is deficient in succulence (usually one that does not include corn silage), they would have a value about that indicated by the total digestive nutrients. Some succulent food is desirable in all rations, and a moderate amount of such food, when added as above, produces an effect above that which would be indicated by the nutrients present. The writer's personal experience is that as small an amount as half a peck a day fed all dairy cows (lacking other succulence) produces quite a marked effect in the milk flow, and two or three times this amount may be fed to advantage, if the potatoes are available. But they should be introduced into the ration gradually. To avoid danger from choking it is well to run the potatoes through a root cutter. It is impossible to give a cash valuation to a foodstuff of this kind, except as a result of careful experiment. It is probable that under ordinary circumstances and the present condition of the grain market, potatoes might be figured at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel for feeding purposes, and if succulence were sadly needed they might reach an effect equivalent to a valuation of 25 cents a bushel.

IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH WITH NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE

THE VICTORS WILL LAY DOWN THE CONDITIONS

Unlike Many of the Past Great Struggles, the Principles that are Being Contended for now do not Admit of a Compromise as it is Victory or Annihilation

In the past fifty years there has been really only one "fight to a finish" among the nations. That fight was the war between France and Prussia. Only then was the victor able to dictate his own terms of peace. It was a case of two bargainers meeting, and after long discussion arriving at a compromise satisfactory to both or equally unsatisfactory. The loser had nothing to do in 1870 but to agree to what the victor demanded. The present war will end in the same way. The victor will lay down his conditions. If they are not accepted the armistice which precedes any formal discussion of terms will be brought to an end and the fight will continue. It is safe to say that among the allies there is not more than one man in a hundred who looks forward to a compromise. The principles that are being contended for do not admit of compromise. For the Germans it is destruction or world-empire. For the Allies it is absolute victory or annihilation.

The last great war, that in the Balkans, and we include both the war of the allies against Turkey and the subsequent war of Serbia and Greece against dominant and arrogant Bulgaria, was not decided by the victor. In both cases the great powers intervened, once to save Turkey as a European state, and once again to see that Greece and Serbia did not altogether wipe out Bulgaria. Britain had more to do with dictating terms of peace than the successful belligerents. Those who believe that compromises are wise will find themselves unable to cite the compromises that ended the Balkan struggles as evidence. These compromises merely sowed the seeds for future wars, and this warning would be enough in itself, apart from the other features of the struggle now raging, to convince statesmen of neutral nations that a fight to a finish is the only possible, the only sensible, and the only humane issue of the present war.

Though the Russo-Japanese war is classified as a Japanese triumph, and though Russian victories in it are hard to call to mind, the war really ended in a draw. Russia was brought to a standstill. She was by no means beaten, and without attempting to disparage the remarkable achievements of the Japanese army and navy, it might be said that Russia quit before she had really begun to fight. Russia was like a mastiff that had been punished by a terrier and is ready to quit. But if the wounded mastiff had continued to the limits of his strength, the situation of the terrier might have been vastly different. When the plenipotentiaries met in the United States Japan de-

manded not only the cession of Port Arthur, which had been already captured, a free hand in Manchuria, the recognition of her sovereignty in Korea and in the whole of Saghalien, but an indemnity of \$600,000,000. Russia was willing to cede all but the indemnity. Now \$600,000,000 was a lot of money to Japan as it is to the ordinary reader, but, nevertheless, Russia refused flatly to pay it, and Japan did not insist. Had she done so the war would have continued, and perhaps with different results.

In her war against Turkey Russia won much. She won Bessarabia, and recognition as the natural guardian of the Slavs in the Turkish empire. But she did not impose the terms of peace. They were flatly decided by Germany and Britain and Bismarck and Beaconsfield had in mind rather the necessity of protecting their future than of rewarding her for her successful war against the Turks. In this case again Russia was not strong enough to insist upon retaining what her arms had won. She proposed, but the other powers disposed. She did not dictate. She merely made it impossible for Turkey to dictate, and while this war is a most important one from a Russian point of view, it does not reveal her in the light of a conqueror with her foot upon the neck of a vanquished nation.

The war between Britain and South Africa, like the American Civil war, differs from other great conflicts in the past half century. Lincoln always regarded the soldiers of the South as disobedient citizens. Britain, too, has claims of sovereignty upon the Transvaal. In both cases there was no talk of terms. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In both cases it was yielded. In South Africa the Boers did not know what terms they would be forced to accept for a couple of years after the last shot had been fired. Nor did Lee, when at Appomattox, he yielded to Grant's stern decree of unconditional surrender. In this one case the terms granted by the conqueror were more generous than the vanquished had a right to expect. In the case of the Civil War, the South suffered from a "carpet bag" regime hardly less terrible than war. In the war between the United States and Spain the fight was not continued to a finish. Spain yielded sovereignty in Cuba and the Philippines. She paid no indemnity. On the contrary, the United States paid her \$20,000,000 and other expenses. The war was no "draw," and while it established the United States as a world power, it did not destroy Spain.

Tainted With Stealing

In Midst of Patriotic Efforts, Scandal Follows Scandal—Declares Toronto Pastor

"If a majority of our people are really Christian, it ought to be shown in our government, our state, our callings, and our professions. Yet right at this moment, in the most sacred of patriotic efforts to equip our soldiers, scandal follows scandal. We are struggling in this very church to raise money for soldiers' needs, while big steals are reported from Ottawa."

So spoke Rev. Byron H. Stauffer in Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, speaking on "Pilate's Hands and Ours."

"When can you say you have washed your hands of political scandal? There is scarcely an item of our war supplies that is not tainted with stealing. Are you saying anything about it? Or do you only know one thing about politics and that is to vote, Grit or Tory?"

"A tremendous responsibility rests upon the leaders of the Orange lodges of this city. They can oppose the Tammanyism of Toronto. They can help to crush out corruption in the fire halls. Will they rise to the occasion?"

"It is absolutely idle for our Christian people to call Christ 'Lord, Lord,' in our beautiful churches and not do the things which He says. Our political leaders are nearly all members of the Christian church. For us to go to church and say our prayers and not wax indignant over our political corruptions is to wash our hands prematurely and imitate Pilate in the most terrible way."

The war will return to Canada many crippled and disabled men. Let the industries of Canada, by the exercise of wise precautionary measures, so reduce their toll of injured as to offset, as far as possible, the abnormal increase from war.

Germans in Britain

Of 27,200 Male Germans in United Kingdom Only 8,000 Have Been Interned

Of the 27,000 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,000 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 19,000 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, as free as neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office, and the American ambassador regarding treatment of civilians. The British government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under sixteen, and over forty-four and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part in the war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crime or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty would not give the undertaking referred to."

"An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments, but elderly invalid British officers who were taking courses at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids."

"I'm going south for the rheumatism."

"It's cheaper to get it here."

Experiments with Alfalfa

The Best Rates of Seeding Under Certain Conditions

Only by systematic experimentation on the part of the individual growers living in various sections can be proved the true worth of alfalfa as a soil improver and a forage plant.

This was the opinion which L. F. Graber, secretary of the Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, expressed at the organization meeting of the Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' association. He reported that in Wisconsin many of the growers have been carrying on experiments for several years to determine the best rates of seeding and have found that from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre are generally best under Badger State conditions.

Southern and northern grown seed have also been tried out in competition with each other. The reason has been that southern and southwestern seed, which usually is somewhat cheaper, seems to do as well under Wisconsin conditions as that grown farther north.

The Wisconsin Alfalfa association numbers 1,000 members and is steadily growing in popularity and influence. The policy of the organization is a conservative one, its members not desiring to encourage the growing of alfalfa in places where clover grows more easily and luxuriantly.

Aged peasants of France, assisted by women and children, have gone diligently ahead with the farm work wherever opportunity offered, so that every inch of agricultural country, barring those strips of "no man's land" between the trenches of the opposing armies, is under cultivation. Practically all of the available land has been planted and along the front held by the British army are thousands of acres in wheat. France is duplicating the intensive farming idea of the Germans.

Peary as a Bernhardt

Assertion That U.S. in Time Will Dominate North America is Denounced

As an Arctic explorer it pleases Rear Admiral Peary in his public addresses to predict that in due time the United States will occupy the whole continent from the North Pole to the Isthmus. In a recent speech he gave zest to his prophecy by saying that if we do not grow in this fashion, in a hundred years we will be obliterated as a nation.

When Secretary Bryan denounces this fustian as little less than a crime, he is guilty of no exaggeration. It does not matter much what Robert E. Peary thinks, but it does matter very seriously if Rear Admiral Peary, retired, of the United States navy, sets himself up in imitation of Gen. von Bernhardt. Such views as he expresses, coming from an official source, proclaim a policy of aggression toward all of our neighbors, north and south, which has no popular or governmental support whatever.

The mischief created by bombast of this description is not to be looked for at home. It is to be found abroad, especially in Latin America, where agitators eagerly seize upon every expression in this country that can be construed as a menace. Rear Admiral Peary may have found the North Pole, but he did not extend the boundaries of the United States, and it is not necessary that they should be extended.—New York World.

Some idea of the coal resources of the single province of Alberta is afforded by the following figures, quoted from a recent newspaper statement: Eighty-five per cent of the coal of all Canada is in the province of Alberta. Sixty per cent of the coal in the British empire is in Alberta. One-sixth of the coal in the entire world is in Alberta. Here is another way of considering it. In Alberta we have in the past twenty years mined about 20,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take 1,072,000 years to exhaust our coal areas. At the rate that Canada is using coal now, we could supply the Dominion for 100,000 years. At the rate that the world is using coal, we could keep up a continuous supply for the whole world for the next 100 years, and then have coal on hand.

"A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: 'A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast.'"

Will Revolutionize

Naval Construction

Britain Reported to be Building a New Type of Battleship

According to a report from London received by the New York Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions, which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction programme of the United States.

It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, and will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of 40 knots.

At present the "Queen Elizabeth," stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is, however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned, armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing this, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the trees, thus ensuring that the wire will become overgrown and embedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured, but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying.—Hion. Martin Burrell.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The regular meeting of the Grand Forks board of trade was held on Monday evening, President DaCew presiding. A communication from the lieutenant-governor of the province, suggesting that a patriotic meeting be held in this city on August 4 for the purpose of endorsing a resolution urging the the federal government to continue to put forth all its energies in support of right and justice in the present war, was read, and it was decided to ask the city council to co-operate with the board in making arrangements for the meeting. The secretary was instructed to write to Hon. Thomas Taylor and ask if he had received a report regarding the work done by interned aliens on the Vernon-Edgeware road. If it has proved a success, the secretary will write to Major Ridgway Wilson, officer in charge of internment operations for British Columbia, and ascertain the prospects of obtaining alien labor to work on the road from Gloucester camp to Edgewood.

Mrs. Mary Ann Pearson, aged 55 years, died suddenly at the home of her brother, A. Galloway, of heart failure last Saturday night. Mrs. Pearson's home was in Niagara Falls, N. Y. She had been visiting her relatives in this city for the past three months, and she was in robust health up to the time of her death. Besides her brother and his family in this city, she leaves a family in the east to mourn her loss. The funeral service was held at Mr. Galloway's home on Hardy mountain Tuesday afternoon, and the remains were shipped to Niagara Falls on the 4 o'clock Canadian Pacific railway train.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' association has just issued an interesting 78-page illustrated booklet, containing some 225 tried and tested recipes for preparing apples, peaches, plums, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, information as to varieties of apples and when to use them, how to store apples, how to preserve fruits without

sugar, etc., and much other data of special interest to the housewife. The booklet is got up in very attractive style, and its contents are such as to prove of undoubted interest to a large number of our readers. This is a really meritorious publication of its class. The article, 'Preserve Your Fruits Without Sugar,' possesses special interest for the housewife at the present period of hard times and high cost of sugar. This article was prepared in consultation with domestic science experts, and is absolutely reliable. Free copies of the booklet are to be had on application to R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, Victoria.

Customs Officer James Stewart on Friday last caught James Schnavelly in an attempt to smuggle a carcass of dressed beef across the line at Danville, and confiscated the meat, wagon and team. The team, which was the property of Mr. Burgess, of Danville, has since been redeemed by the owner. On Saturday Schnavelly appeared in the police court on a charge of having violated the customs laws. He was fined \$50, which he paid.

The residents of the North Fork district will build a cable bridge across the river at Mr. Hacking's for the convenience of the school children. R. A. Brown has expressed a willingness to donate the cables, and the other ranchers of the neighborhood will contribute the other material required and the labor.

Miss Elizabeth McCully, of Truro, N.S., who spent six years as a missionary in Korea, and is now on furlough, gave an interesting address to a large gathering in Knox Presbyterian church last Friday night.

A new arrangement has been put into force by the British Columbia Telephone company, whereby the long distance telephone rates between the hours of 7 in the evening and 8 in the morning are considerably reduced.

Rev. J. B. Hobden left for the Stocan on Wednesday to attend the district convention. He will return



Money makes Money

Your money will work while you sleep if loaned at good interest, and you can find safe and satisfactory borrowers by placing a money-to-loan ad. in our Classified Want columns. A first mortgage is as safe as a bank and the interest is twice as big.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

BOOT-REPAIRING

TAKE your repairs to Armon, 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.



PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

in time to occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church next Sunday.

A freight wreck on the Kettle Valley line west of Midway yesterday delayed the arrival of the east-bound Canadian Pacific passenger train until 6:30 last night.

D. McLeod and W. Chasen, of Greenwood, arrived in the city on Wednesday to enlist with the Independent Company of Sharpshooters.

Frank the Barber is again attending to business at the Pacific hotel shop, and wishes to see all his old friends.

Miss Marjorie Mann left on Monday for a visit to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.

The recruits in the Independent Company of Sharpshooters now number over thirty.

The Grand Forks Egg Circle last Monday made its first shipment of eggs to Phoenix.

The grain crop never looked better in this valley than it does at present.

Fire Warden Mix returned last night from a trip west of Midway.

For Sale at a Bargain—Span of horses, set of double harness and a democrat wagon. Apply Wm. Dinsmore, Columbia.

BIG CIRCUS AT CURLEW

Barnes' Wild Animal Show There Wednesday, July 21. Special Train Service From Grand Forks



The A. G. Barnes' big three ring wild animal circus will exhibit in Curlew, Wash. Wednesday, July 21. "The Show That's Different" is a term applied by many prominent critics to the Barnes show. Just why the Barnes show is different from other circuses can be best understood when it is known that the show's entire entertainment is given with a troupe of highly educated wild and domestic animals.

There are over 600 of these animals with the Barnes show, and among them are jugglers, aerial performers, acrobats, bareback riders, high divers, dancers and musicians. Lions, bears, leopards, goats, dogs, monkeys and sea lions ride galloping horses. Sea lions juggle different articles on their noses while so engaged. Dogs and monkeys dive from the top of the big tent into nets. Elephants stand on their heads. A big African lion makes a trip in a

balloon. A troupe of monkeys are trapeze performers, and a troupe of 550 horses and ponies are performed with the show.

The great feature acts are given with ferocious wild animals. 24 full grown African lions being performed in one act. Young women trainers work with large groups of tigers, leopards and bears.

Sixteen of the world's champion dancing horses, give a delightful exhibition of the tango and other popular dances. A hundred beautiful ponies are assembled in military drills and marches.

Clear, clever comedy is provided by fifty clown elephants, goats, monkeys, dogs, ponies, pigs and mules.

The show has a parade of course a mile long, and it's worth going miles to see because of the many educated animals shown therein. Performance will be given at 2 and 8 p. m. and the parade at 10:30.

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

The SUN PRINT SHOP

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

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

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.

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
- " " Porridge Oats
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- " " Graham
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Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

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PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear