Legislative Library

The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FIFTEENTH YEAR—No 17 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916 $1.00 PER YEAR

ESTIMATES OF CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Acres and Ald Allen, Donaldson, McCallum, Schnitter and Sheads were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening.

A communication from Supt. Fisher, of the Kettle Valley line, regarding a conference with the council, was referred to the special committee having in charge the question of conveying a portion of Third street to the company.

A letter from Supt. W. O. Miller stated that he would be in the city at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning and would be willing to discuss with the council the council's request to trespass on the C.P.R. bridge across the Kettle river. After a short discussion the board of works was instructed to interview Mr. Miller on the subject.

J. R. Mooyboer was granted a permit to build an addition to his blacksmith shop on Main street, provided he complies with the provisions of the fire limits bylaw.

The following tenders were received for lumber in carload lots: Forest Mills, $16.50 per 1000 feet; Western Pine Lumber company, $15; Allen & Norris, $13.50. On motion of Ald. Allen and Donaldson, the tender of Allen & Norris was accepted and the clerk was authorized to execute a contract.

The chairman of the finance committee reported that the estimates from the several departments were discussed at a meeting of the committee. The commitee recommended that the water and light committee be requested to cut out these items: Ten-inch pipe to pump station, $875, and installation of same, $125. With the above alterations the estimates had been passed as recommended to the city council for adoption, as follows:

Finance committee	$29,615.43
Board of works	3,000.00
Fire department	1,400.00
Water	4,200.00
Light	8,450.00
Health and relief	1,150.00
Police and license commissions	2,500 00
Cemetery	300.00
School board	17,060.00
	$67,675.43
Estimated receipts	76,916 84
Estimated surplus	$9,244.41

The committee recommended that the police and license commissioners be requested to have the traders' license bylaw rigidly enforced. A recommendation was also made that the chief of police collect the road and dog tax for 1916, and that he make a report of the collections at each regular meeting of the council; and if he fails to collect the same amount each month as was collected for the corresponding month last year the council should authorize the appointment of a special collector, the salary and commissions of such collector be deducted from the chief's salary. The committee had also adopted a resolution asking the council to recommend to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities that the placing of poles by telephone and telegraph companies within municipalities be subject to permission of the councils of such municipalities.

On motion, the report of the finance committee was accepted.

The chairman of the finance committee reported that if the city band carried out the agreemeht made by Mr. Davidson at the last meeting the committee would accept the proposal. Adopted.

On motion of Ald Sheads, the finance committee's recommendation relative to the chief of police collecting the road and dog taxes was adopted.

The chairman of the board of works reported that the foot bridge at the Granby smelter was being rebuilt, and he recommended that the city assume the expense of putting in the pier on the city side of it. The matter was referred to the chairman of the board of works, with instructions that he make the best arrangements possible for labor and material.

The chairman of the water and light committee reported that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Crane company for the pipe that had already been shipped, and that tenders for poles had been advertised for. He stated that the city would have a great deal of work this spring putting in water mains, and he thought it would be a good plan if workmen who wished to work for the city would register their names at the city office, stating the kind of work they are capable of doing. On motion of Ald. McCallum and Allen, the clerk was instructed to have notices inserted in the local papers drawing the attention of workmen to this matter.

The chairman of the water and light committee asked for authority to purchase a new device, costing $15, for automatically locating shut-offs in water mains Left in the hands of the chairman of the water and light committee.

The matter of purchasing a lightning arrester at a cost $190, was also taken up by the chairman of the water and light committee, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting in order to gain more information regarding the efficiency of this device.

The health and relief committee reported having ganted some assistance to an aged woman in the North addition

On motion of Ald. McCallum and Allen, the estimates were adopted as passed by the finance committee.

The temporary loan bylaw was reconsidered and finally passed.

The clerk was authorized to order a collector's roll book.

Wasn't She Lucky

Wife (returning from a lecture, to her husband, who has stayed at home)—You should have heard that splended speech against dishonesty, my dear I am sorry you missed it. I don't know when anything has made such a profound impression upon me. I think it will make a better woman of me as long as I live.

Husband—Did you walk home?

Wife—No, I took a tram; and, do you know, John, the conductor never asked me for my fare, so I saved twopence. Wasn't I lucky?

There are 76 billions tons of coal in sight in British Columbia, and yet Grand Forks barely escaped a coal famine this winter.

BRIEF HAPPENINGS IN THE CITY

Because of the stress of promotion work in January, the written tests in the principal's class at the public school were not held until February. The following are the pupils' names, in the order of standing, as determined by the tests: Annie Anderson, Kathleen O'Connor, Earl King, Sarah McCallum, Blair Cochrane, Edith Larsen, Laurena Nichols, Anna Beran and Kathleen Kerby equal, Gladys Latham, Holger Peterson, Agnes Stafford, Ruby Smith, Abram Mooyboer, Pearl Bryenton, Fred Barlee, Thomas Reburn, Murrel Galloway, Eddie McIlwaine, Reggie Hull, James Lyden, Violet Walker, Margaret Graham, Uvo Wells, Fritz Schliehe, Frances Sloan, Helen Peterson, Mildred Hutton, Gwennie McIlwaine, Marie Barnum, Lily Ardiel, Viola Pell, Ada Lennon, Hattie Gaw.

The apple packing school, which opened in the old post office building last Monday afternoon, will close tomorrow. Fourteen pupils are taking the course in packing, which comprises twelve lessons The instructor is Fred Neve, of Summerland, who has conducted packing schools at a number of fruit growing centres throughout the interior of the province. He states that the results attained by the pupils here are very satisfactory.

An important business deal was consummated this morning, when E. C. Henniger bought the stock and good will of the Boundary Feed & Supply company, owned by K. Morrison, W. F. Stewart and C. M. Kingston. Mr. Henniger will amalgate the stock with his own and continue the business ot his present premises.

W. O. Miller, divisional superintendent of the C.P.R., was in the city on Tuesday. While here the board of works interviewed Mr. Miller relative to putting in a path way for pedestrians on the C.P.R. bridge over the Kettle river. Mr. Miller refused to grant the request, giving as a reason that the increased foot traffic over the bridge would increase the chances of accidents in future.

Sunday morning's service in the Baptist church will be of special interest to mothers. The address by Rev. C. W King will be illustrated by Holman Hunt's picture of Mary and her carpenter Son. Evening subject, "The Greatest Disclosure in the World." Friday, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Juhior Young People's Union, there will be "An Evening With the Angel Captain," by colored lantern views. Special music by the choir. Collection. Everybody invited.

The Phoenix Liberal association elected the following officers last week: President, Dr. Ritchie; vice president, Wm. Smith; treasurer, N. Carson; secretary, W. Kay; executive, Messrs. Wills, Blundell, J. Evans, Connell, J. Ryan, J. J. Evans, A. Gustafson, J. Hannam, A. Evans, Wm. Campbell, L. Taylor, McGillvray, Porter, D. McDonald, J. Matheson, E. Clayton, J. Ingram, T. Lloyd, Wm. Oxley; district executive, Connell and Campbell.

The Nelson board of trade has adopted the following resolution and forwarded it to R F. Green, M. P., at Ottawa: "The proposed tax on profits of over 7 per centum is causing grave fears that mining investments here will receive a serious setback. We desire to pay a fair share of the war expenses, but mining presents difficulties not found in other industries in deciding where profits really begin, and we urge a most careful consideration and a consultation with practical mining men before a final decision is made"

Timberlake, Son & Co., jewellers, on Monday next will move into the building on Bridge street owned by Wm. Farmer snd lately occupied by H. D. McDougall, clothier

INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF RIFLES NEWS NOTES

The following men have been attested and taken on the strength of the company:

Private Edward Albert Dopson.
Private Robert William Storey.
Private James McClary.
Private Frank Fitzgerald.
Private Carl Anton Fisher
Private John Greenwood.

Orders have been received to recruit for the 225th Kootenay-Boundary battalion, so that all men in the company will be transferred to the 225th battalion as soon as the battalion is organized.

The following men have been transferred to the 131st battalion at New Westminster, and left on Friday:

Private David Johnston Thompson—Age 36, cook, single; born, Glasgow, Scotland; next of kin, James Thompson, Edmonton, Alberta, brother.

Private Harry Pickford Armson—Age 21, farmer, single; born, Leicester, England; next of kin, George Armson, Grand Forks, father.

Cotsworth Files an Appeal

One of the most voluminous and detailed notices of appeal filed with the registrar at Vancouver for some time was entered a few days ago by C. M. Woodworth on behalf of Moses B Cotsworth, who is appealing from the verdict in the Lucas libel case, which was heard before Judge Morrison and a jury and which was decided against Mr. Cotsworth and the members of the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland. Alex Lucas, M L A. for Yale, the plaintiff. was awarded $500 damages for the alleged libel contained in the pamphlet "The Crisis in B. C." The notice of appeal was filed by C. M. Woodworth, who acted as solicitor and counsel in the original action, on advice of counsel in the appeal, among them J. A. Ruessell.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper

"I consider the election today the most important victory for constitutional government ever gained in British Columbia," said Sir Charles Tupper in Vancouver last Saturday night. "It is certainly the forerunner of what will inevitably take place when a general election comes off in British Columbia."

DECISIVE LIBERAL VICTORY AT COAST

With a vote of 9592 M. A. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate in the Vancouver by-election, on Saturday last defeated Hon. C. E. Tisdall, minister of public works and the government candidate, who received 5476. Premier Bowser remained in Vancouver only long enough to hear the result. He left on the night boat for Victoria, where another of his ministers, Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, minister of finance, will go before the electors of his city tomorrow, and will be opposed by H. C. Brewster, the leader of the Liberal party.

The official returns were; M. A. Macdonald, Liberal, 9592; C. E. Tisdall, Conservative, 5476; L. D. Taylor, Independent, 194; Macdonald's majority over Tisdall, 4116; total votes cast, 15,262; total votes registered, 35,417. Taylor lost his deposit.

The result marked the defeat of a powerful organization known as the Bowser machine, which had ruled Vancouver, with the rest of the province, for year. The result was not unexpected and yet it was. The election was unlike other elections and was remarkable for the "silent vote." Little money was wagered and little was offered. The party lines were not drawn by the people. The premier and his supporters tried to make it a party fight, but the avalanche which came down upon his minister of public works was not all Liberal. The rank and file of his own party, wearied by his methods and iron hand, turned upon him as the result showed. His defeat was a rout. The campaign endured a week and was fought with bitterness.

In Rossland Hon. Lorne Campbell, minister of mines, was elected over Mayor Willson, Liberal, at Saturday's by-election, by the narrow margin of nine votes. The close shave he got was very surprising not only to himself but to the supporters of the Bowser government. Had there been but Willson and Campbell in the race, it is generally predicted the government candidate would have met with defeat. W. W. Lefeaux, the Socialist candidate, undoubtedly drew part of the strength which otherwise would have been with Willson. The result of the voting was: Campbell, 331; Willson, 322; Lefeaux, 49.

H. D. McDougall, who has conducted a gent's furnishing store here since last August, has shipped his stock to Grassy Lake, Alta, where he will engage in the same business. Mr. McDougall and family will leave for that place tomorrow.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY • • 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Grading Dairy Products

Grading of Cream in Order to Improve the Standard

Saskatchewan seems to be without doubt taking the lead in dairying, not in the quantity of output but in quality and also in the systematic organization of the industry.

Most of the creameries are worked on a co-operative basis and operated by the government. In order to improve the standard of the output from these, the grading of the cream was started some years ago. This was found to work so effectively in improving the quality that many farmers were sending cream of better quality than required by the standard for the best grade. In order to meet this situation a higher grade was added to the then-existing classification.

The following grading of cream is now in use, and is giving excellent satisfaction:

Extra No. 1—Perfectly sweet and fit for table use.

No. 1—Cream, clean and fresh flavored, showing no sediment and free of lumps and curdy matter.

No. 2—Sour or sweet cream, slightly off or strong in flavor, but of a smooth and even consistency.

No. 3—Cream that does not qualify for grades one or two. This cream will be rejected.

The producer receives monetary compensation for the extra work involved in supplying the highest grade of cream. This is three cents more per pound of butter fat for Extra No. 1 than No. 1, and five cents above No. 2.

In no instance, reports W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, has a farmer supplying "Extra No. 1" cream withdrawn his patronage from a co-operative creamey, while in some cases farmers supplying No. 2 cream have withdrawn their support, and, although the volume of business declined, the quality of the butter, because of the absence of much of the No. 2 cream, showed a decided improvement. Their withdrawal in most cases was only temporary, since the price paid for the better flavored cream proved a powerful magnet and those who yielded to its influence have demonstrated that where dollars and cents are the reward for labor the possibility of the production of sweet flavored, clean cream is seldom questioned. This practice is the forerunner of profitable markets, which everyone knows means profitable returns to the dairy farmer.

Grading has proved so satisfactory in the case of the cream that it has now been extended to the butter.

Each creamery is designated by a letter and each churning by a separate number. Both the creamery letter and the churning number are stamped on every box of butter packed from a particular churning. A daily report is made out at the creamery, which also shows this information, together with the number of boxes of butter from that particular churning. On the arrival of the butter at cold storage each week it is an easy matter to sort out and examine a box of butter from any churning.

Having information on each manager's daily work, it is possible to classify the butter consignments according to the requirements of the respective markets or individual dealers, thus preventing second grade butter being shipped to any point and in this way satisfy the various customers. All consignments are ordered shipped from cold storage by reference to the official grade certificates, the originals of which are subsequently forwarded to the purchaser, the duplicates being retained one file for reference.

No one need argue that it is impossible to send good cream to the creamery during the summer months for the results of some of the co-operative creameries show that as high as eighty-nine per cent. of the cream received during the six summer months graded Extra No. 1 or No. 1.

The Pribilof South Sea Seal Herd at the end of the breeding season of 1915 contained about a third of of a million animals of both sexes and all ages, or about 40,000 more than last year. The pups born this year numbered 103,526. The rapid increase in this herd is due to the international agreement, which has suspended the killing of seals in the Pribilof Islands, except a small number of males killed annually for food by the natives.

"But," said the young mosquito, "is not man much stronger than we?"

"He is," replied the fond parent: "but we may venture to attack him on account of our superior mobility."

Police Charge Peace Rioters

Many Wounded in Berlin by Sabre Thrusts When Demonstration Was Made

According to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian news has reached Switzerland from a trustworthy source suggests that peace currents are certainly flowing in the high governing and directing spheres of Berlin, but that it is impossible to speak of them with any degree of precision.

It seems the financiers are becoming specially restive, not because they are less patriotic than the other classes in Germany, but because they see more clearly than any prolonged continuance of the war means, in the words ascribed to a prominent Berlin banker, "hideous bankruptcy."

All evidence available seems to indicate also that Gen. Von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff, shares this comparative moderation of tone. For the discussion of the peace terms the military element, it is predicted, will adopt a chastened rather than an arrogant attitude. That of the German working classes toward the war seems to have become one of uncompromising hostility.

Hardly a day passes without some example of this new spirit of revolt being quoted in the Swiss Socialist newspapers. The Berne Tagwacht and Zurich Volksrecht, which are not subject to the German censorship, are regarded as reflecting German Socialist opinion more accurate than the Vorwaerts is able to do.

The Tagwacht prints as the latest and most startling instances of popular discontent a description by one of the participants of a peace demonstration which took place in Berlin on the evening of the Reichstag opening. This account supplements the brief reports hitherto telegraphed to England.

The Tagwacht correspondent says: Ten thousand men and women took part in a peace demonstration which marked the opening of the Reichstag November 30. A crowd collected toward eight o'clock in the evening in Unter den Linden. One section of the demonstrators came from the Schloss (the imperial palace). The crowd sang outside the opera house, and as this section passed through the Unter den Linden in the direction of the Brandenburger, a squad of police which had been specially stationed in the neighborhood rushed out and drove it back along the Friederichstrasse and Charlottenstrasse.

"After they had driven one section of the demonstrators into the side streets, the police tried to drive off those who had congregated in the Charlottenstrasse and Friederichstrasse. Mounted police began the attack, using their sabres in many directions and cutting at the demonstrators.

"Look out, or we will polish you off!" cried a mounted policeman.

"Our men are bleeding yonder, so you can slaughter us here," replied a war wife.

"The aim of the police seemed to be to clear the Wilhelmstrasse, where the imperial government buildings and foreign embassies are situated. Finally under pressure of the police, the crowd dispersed north and south. Cries in favor of a speedy termination of the war were everywhere heard, and cheers for Liebknecht were raised. The demonstration lasted several hours and at the close the demonstrators marched through the city in military formation amid cries for peace.

"Soldiers took part in the demonstration, and some were arrested. Many people received sword wounds in the police charges."

Women have proved to be very excellent machinists in England, pressed into the service by the exigencies of warfare. About 800 girls were at the outset employed in the munition factories. Some of these have been at work four months, and were trained by such skilled operatives as were available for the work of instructors. These girls were found to be capable of a good output on many of the operations after only a week's instruction.

An English battalion was recently warned to keep a careful watch for any contrivances which the Germans might use with the object of producing poisonous gases. Shortly afterwards on taking over some trenches an old bagpipe was found. At once the colonel, who possessed a rare sense of humor, sent the following message to brigade headquarters:

"A weird instrument has just been discovered in my trenches; it is believed to have been used for producing asphyxiating noises!"

The Queen's Hotel

TORONTO

American Plan—$3.00 and up; $4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well-known. 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with bath; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

Teuton Reserves Gone

Germany and Austria Forced to Call on Aged and Physically Unfit to Fill Ranks

The British press representative with the French army declares that by the end of August all of the 1916 contingent in Germany had been called up, and every man between 19 and 45 capable of bearing arms, outside of those in the munition and other necessary industries, was under arms. The remaining reserves were the 1917 class and men over 45 years. To meet further losses, Germany must call its men over 45 years, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing authorities to register all men up to 50 years.

In November Austria-Hungary called up all men from 43 to 50 also, half of them being sent immediately to the front. Only the eighteen-year-old youths remain, and the time of putting them into the firing line will necessarily come early in the spring. Germany and Austro-Hungary are therefore about on a par in respect of the drainng of their man-power. In Germany, according to the same army authority, army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even consumptives. The Russians report the presence of deaf mutes on the firing line, and reports from the Anglo-French front indicate a steadily growing admixture of old men in the German regiments. Facts like these, which are far better known in the Teuton countries than to the allies, outside of the iron curtain, have led one German newspaper to insist that Germany must make peace now before it is too late. The chancellor is trying to do that very thing.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Canada's Exports Increase During War Times

Enterprising Drug Company is Reaching Out Into New Territory

In many lines of drugs and chemicals, Germany had the world's market in her hands. With the war, the German and Austrian sources were cut off and the prices of drugs have increased some 50, some 100 and some 1,000 per cent.

The large proprietary medicine firms have, as a consequence, had their profits greatly reduced because they have refused to increase the prices of their preparations to the public.

This has naturally caused them to make an effort to increase business by taking on new territory. As an illustration we may refer to the Dr. Chase Medicine Co., whose representative, Mr. P. R. Cumming, left Toronto on Tuesday last for an extended trip through Cuba, the West Indies, Central America, including Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, Columbia, Venezeula, British, French and Dutch Guiana in South America.

On account of the extensive sales of Dr. Chase's medicines throughout Canada and the United States, there has developed a certain amount of direct trade in all parts of the world. The present undertaking is to consolidate this trade and by appointing agents in all these places, to establish business throughout these countries on a lasting basis.

As Mr. Cumming is well acquainted with the drug trade throughout the West Indies and South America, it is expected that his trip will meet with success, and that these medicines will find a further field of usefulness.—Toronto News.

Ready to Beg Mercy From Captor

A curious instance of what may be called German "thoroughness" in providing for contingencies has been related in one of the Russian papers. A German landowner was recently made prisoner of war in the Riga region. He hastened to present to the Russian officer who interrogated him a letter from his mother addressed to a former Russian ambassador at Constantinople with whom she had been on friendly terms, and asking for protection for her son. With a smile the Russian officer inquired of the German prisoner what would have been the case if he had been made captive by the French instead of the Russians. Without betraying any concern the German answered. "Oh, I had foreseen everything. I have also letters for highly-placed persons in France." And we daresay for persons in England too.

To facilitate the testing of shrapnel there has been devised a thermostatically controlled electric oven and it is now in use in one of the government arsenals in Pennsylvania. In the testing of shrapnel shells it is necessary that a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. be maintained continuously for a period of twenty-four hours. In the new electric furnace the control of a thermostat breaks the heating circuit when the temperature exceeds the limit set and again makes it when the temperature has been lowered to the required degree. Arcing across the contact points has been reduced to a minimum by means of a condenser shunted across them. It is claimed that the temperature of the oven in a continuous test of twenty-four hours did not vary more than one degree.

BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARNS

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

General Purpose Barn

A general purpose barn built on liberal lines, allowing ample space for all stock, yet allowing no waste area. This barn can be styled the maximum accommodation for the least money. The ground floor is well lighted with 24 windows, all of that special type, higher at bottom, which obviates draughts striking the cattle.

The barn on the right-hand side gives accomodation for 14 head of cattle, heads towards the outside wall, and facing the feed passage, which features has decided advantages. There are also four large pens for loose stock, three of which have doorways to the barnyard, the one box stall in corner of the cow stable will prove to great advantage. It may provide accommodation for a bull or else be kept as a hospital stall for sick cattle.

On the left-hand side of the barn, there is accommodation in four double stalls for eight horses, also four single stalls, so that 12 horses can be kept in stalls all the time and in addition there are two large box stalls.

The harness room is a very valuable adjunct, the space occupied will pay for itself, in the saving it will create in the care of the harness.

The loft layout in this barn calls for special study, as with the driveway to the loft, "all the driveways we will show are built with a grade of 1 to 6."

Unloading can be done, either by driving directly into the barn or using the overhead carrier through the end doors, as occasion may demand. This double access to the loft, is not an expensive matter, and will be found very convenient. The loft in addition to providing ample space for the storage of sufficient feed to carry stock over a considerable period, can also be used to some extent for the storage of implements.

The barn door used at the driveway is exceptionally large, being 12x14, and as such a sized door would be unwieldy, built in two pieces, the upper portion is separated and hinged, so as to lift up.

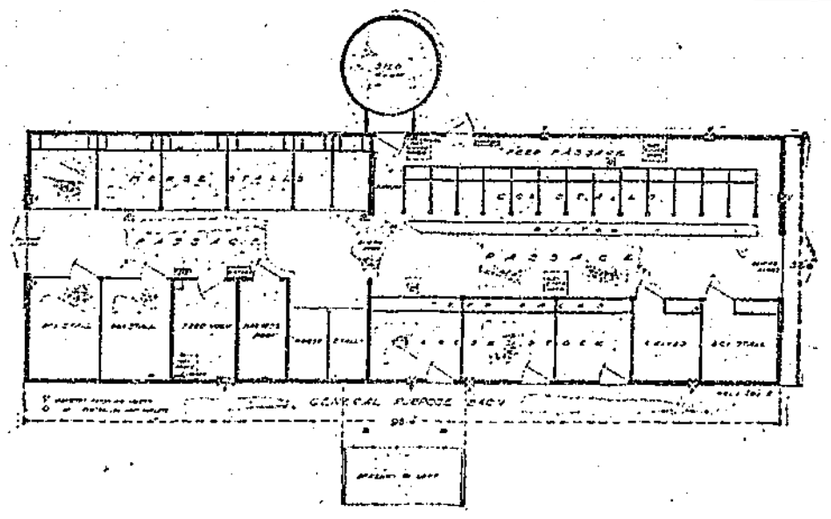
Just a word as to construction. Special attention has been given to the doors in all our barns. In the first place, they are standardized as to size, in the second place, they are built with an air space, which provides warmth, and constructed in such a manner, as under reasonable conditions, will give long life to the door.

The roof is of gambrel type, which is an easy type for anyone to construct, at the same time it gives practically all the storage area that can be ordinarily and conveniently used in the storage of feed.

In this barn 2x6 studs 18 feet long are used, they are spaced 2 feet on centres.

In another article on barns, we will deal with the question of various widths of barns, and endeavor to show the advantages of a narrow barn as compared with a wide one.

We will be very pleased to have a plan book showing numerous designs of "Houses and Barns" furnished on application to the Designers, c/o Toronto Type Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.



Germans Are Wearied of it

A private in the Rhine Brigade, writing to his wife at Portsmouth, Eng., says:

You could never realize the awful state the trenches are in now. Of course, the Germans are in same; in fact, I believe they are worse off than us. Today four of the enemy rushed out of their trenches with white handkerchiefs and gave themselves up to one of our regiments. They said they were absolutely fed up with it. Opposite us they keep shouting all day long that they wanted peace and hoped the war would soon end. It is fairly certain that they don't care what happens. Our trenches have fallen in to such an extent that to move along one has to expose oneself all along the parapet. As we are less than 200 yards from the enemy they could not miss us. But would you believe it, they are absolutely dejected and fed up, and, given a fair chance, the whole lot would come over and surrender to us.

Just Wait

"I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as Knights did in the days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face.

"Your wish may be granted. Wait until you see her mother, my boy."

To Stamp Out Tuberculosis

The opportunity was afforded to every person in the United States on December 8th to set at rest his lurking anxieties as to whether he had any symptoms of tuberculosis.

That day, which was set aside as "medical examination day," occurred on the Wednesday of Tuberculosis Week planned by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to be observed throughout the country between December 6th and 12th.

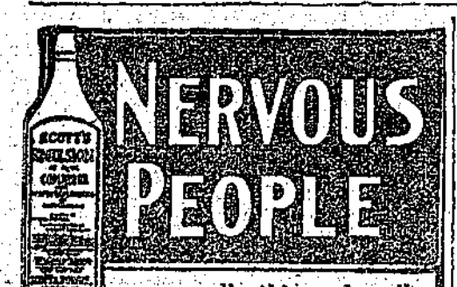
It is hoped that this will inaugurate a regular annual "inspection of the human machine." To this end the co-operation of physicians, employers and workers was secured. Other features of the week were the Children's Health Crusade and Tuberculosis Sunday, the sixth of such yearly interdenominational observances to be celebrated.—The Survey.

"I broke some records this afternoon."

"I didn't know you were an athlete."

"I'm not, but the next time my daughter undertakes to give a dancing party she'll find there isn't any music to dance to."

W. N. U. 1087



are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nerves—nothing equals or compares with it, but insist on the genuine SCOTT'S.

14-52 EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt by most friends of education that the course is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the committee, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school course as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools in particular it is felt that the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest definite means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners recently petitioned the minister of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to confer with the provincial superintendent of education on the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the commitete should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation.

On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the revising committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as the first positive step in the new reform policy which aims at adapting the schools of Saskatchewan to the special local needs and conditions of the province they are to serve.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked.

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list.

Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of Smut Diseases than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss, he, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to $17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of capital invested in these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to the smuts of wheat alone amount to over $14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the losses amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vast as the direct loss from the smuts, the indirect losses are also great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. Important text books even now point out the danger of such practice. It is claimed that smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters and the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

"The results obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments do not confirm this serious arraignment, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gusson.

"The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show frequently, during feeding experiments of any kind, certain indispositions, which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-spore-contaminated food, as it cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Pregnant animals, and those naturally subject to intestinal troubles should receive no such food."

As regards oat smut, the following opinion is given in a Canadian bulletin: "When abundant in a crop which is cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been attributed to this. In Montana, a lot of cows were fed on smutty hay, and within twelve hours after the first feed, one half of them died with symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed, and no more deaths resulted. A post-mortem examination showed the stomach "much distended."

We find these opinions more or less unanimous on the point that food contaminated with smut is at any rate unwholesome, and, although the matter is not definitely cleared up, we advise farmers not to run any risk of losing animals by giving them food of a so decidedly suspicious nature.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be requited to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service.

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations were complete. She was ready "to the last button." Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has retained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever.

Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief I had given up hoping for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.

(Signed) C. PARKS,
Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Germany's Humiliation

Allies Will Cut the Claws of the Wild Beast of Europe

Slowly but surely the horizons of the war are clearing. The strange mixture of sullen defiance and practical admission of defeat by the German chancellor, the reports of food-riots throughout his country, the news that Hungary is determined to seek a separate peace if she cannot obtain it in any other way, and last but not least significant, the postponement of the new British war loan; these are all signs that point in the same direction.

Germany and her allies want peace. Their need is growing more urgent every day, and the Entente Powers know it. The only point that delays the commencement of negotiations is the fact that the Germanic nations are naturally anxious to save their prestige, and they have an uneasy and well founded conviction that the terms likely to be offered by the allies will be humiliating in the extreme.

In the first place the latter will certainly not consent to consider the subject at all until Germany has retired, voluntarily or otherwise, to her own frontiers. It is probable they will insist on dictating their terms in Berlin as Napoleon did a century ago. They will demand the most drastic rectifications of national boundaries, and the payment of indemnities which will cripple the already tottering Germanic empires for generations to come. They will in fact so cut the claws of the wild beast of Europe as to render her impotent for mischief for at least half a century.

Peace will come when the enemy is ready to accept it on that basis. They may elect to continue the hopeless fight, but they will do so with the knowledge that every day of delay will only make matters worse for them. The serious point for Germany is that she is not beaten in a military sense so much as financially and in the absolute exhaustion of her resources. Her only course is to sue for peace. In that connection there is a strong force of public opinion in all the allied nations that in the settlement of this mad war justice must come before mercy. The stakes are altogether too vast to permit of any false sentiment. The safety of the world demands that Germany must drink the cup of her humiliation to the very dregs.—Montreal News.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hail of the machine guns is to enter that select company, the Bravest of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES. Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outsiders know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser.

The ten thousandth page of the officially acknowledged German casualties has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that Germon losses in the field now certainly are not less than 3,600,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 360 names each. Before me lie lists 763 to 778 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 239 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is 86,040, or 9,560 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualities, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reasons to estimate Germany's attrition in the fields of war 10,000 every twenty-four hours.

The sheets are twelve and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation, since the war began, if piled together, would make many columns reaching to the ceiling of an ordinary room.

In all the world's history there never has been such a record of dead and maimed, in anything like the same period. It would indicate that the "nibbling" process on which Gen. Joffre pinned his faith from the outset of the war is being carried on pretty consistently, and that the decimation of the German armies in all the theatres of war is a problem that must seriously concern the German government, as the German male population with military possibilities is not inexhaustible.

The Prussian Guard is never missing from the death roll, whether infantry, uhlans, field artillery, hussars or machine gun section.

The tremendous losses in the flower of the Kaiser's legions is proof of the extent to which reliance now must be placed on the Landstrum and Landwehr brigades, and in substitute infantry regiments, which figure so prominently.

The believers in inevitable triumph by attrition find in these lists much ground for hope and confidence in its efficacy as a determining factor of the war.

Although the German lists are published with more or less regularity, it is a mistake to imagine that they are freely circulated in Germany. In the first place, the military authority arbitrarily prevented the publication of these lists in the newspapers. Newspapers are forbidden to publish anything beyond the bald, uninforming summary of casualty rolls. Newspapers may announce only that certain persons, say twenty-five or thirty persons, well known names in a particular community are among the dead, wounded and massing.

Berlin papers may not, for example, print a list of Hamburg casualties, and Hamburg papers are not permitted to say anything about Berlin casualties. No paper may print anything in the nature of a tabulation or computation of the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that, to Nov. 9, 10,000 pages of lists have been issued.

The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers thought it desirable. The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

This arrangements insures a very limited circulation of the German casualty lists. But the German lists are displayed in popular restaurants and coffee houses, where they find their most numerous readers. In earlier German lists, the time and place where casualties occurred were identified. That practice has been discontinued, so, when one finds, for instance, whole companies, including non-coms., wiped out in Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 18, Prussian list No. 368, or Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 103, Saxon list No. 217, it is impossible to know on what front they were fighting.

A significant feature of the German lists is the completeness with which whole companies, numbering about 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty non-coms., the backbone of Germany's infantry units, are lost.

The absence of commissioned officers' names from the lists, as only at rare intervals is the loss of a lieutenant or staff officer announced, means that German officers either, as a part of the military policy, do not risk their lives, or that their losses are more numerous than Germany cares to acknowledge, which is the more likely explanation.

Lists are made up of losses of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg armies, and the Imperial Navy. Prussian losses are, of course, overwhelmingly preponderant, which naturally follows, from the greater population. Every arm of the united service, and all units of each arm, are constantly represented in the death roll.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Women evidently sleep less than men.

Why so?

Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free 25 cents. Pony Razor Strops 75 cents. O. K. Strops $1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

CROWN TAILORING CO., Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

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

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co. 99. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance:
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance. —The Ledger.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

FINE JEWELLERY

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

Cut Glass, Silverware, Mantle Clocks

At prices that have NOT been advanced since the war.

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

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year (in Canada and Great Britain).....$1.00
One Year (in the United States) 1.50

Address all communications to

THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
PHONE R74 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916

After studying last Saturday's election returns from every possible angle, we can draw but one satisfactory conclusion: The electors were determined to smash the machine, and they smashed it.

Leader H. C. Brewster should prove an easy winner in Victoria tomorrow. Bets have been made in this city that he will have a majority of 1000.

Tomorrow night Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt will know all about the sensation Mr. Tisdall experienced in Vancouver last Saturday night.

A new weekly paper is to be launched in New Westminster. Conditions on the coast must have improved since Vancouver elected a Liberal member.

Parker Williams last evening gave the name, place and circumstances of a vote in the legislature in which the entire forty members of the government, from Sir Richard McBride down, did not know what they voted for. It was a resolution proposed by Mr. Williams and was passed to the speaker without being read by ifs mover. The speaker perused it and declared it out of order. Mr. Williams appealed from the speaker's ruling to the house. The speaker put the question, that is whether his ruling should be sustained, without even reading the resolution on which that ruling had been given. Not a solitary member on the government side knew what it was about, but every one of them voted to sustain the speaker. A more outrageous travesty of representative government has never been heard of in any country where representative institutions exist.—Victoria Times.

The Tory papers have not taken the trouble to explain how and why it happened. They are beginning to realize that the people of the province are determined to smash an unscrupulous machine.

Titles have been bestowed upon political "machinists" in Canada long enough. If in future his majesty has any honors to distribute among this profession, let them go, we humbly pray, to the real machinists—to those at the Granby smelter, for instance. They as much entitled to them as the "machinists" at the federal and provincial capitals.

In Phoenix a few years there was a newspaper man who sent out his paper in his home town filled with Liberal literature, while those mailed to another town advocated the election of the Tory candidates. This man will doubtless have many imitators in the forthcoming general elections, in view of the result of the by-elections last Saturday.

HELPFUL THOUGHTS

If you learn from a loss you have not lost

He does not really believe who does not live according to his belief.

If the way is set with thorns, they are, in part at least, of your own planting.

A barrier at the top of a precipice is better than an ambulance at the bottom.

A good habit is a trusty friend in the Christian life. A bad habit is a treacherous foe, with which no terms can be made.

There are not two sides to any question that really concerns a man, but only one; and this side only a fool can fail to see if he tries.

The world is filled with men who think themselves ill used Some are victims of unfairness; some are unfortunate, but ninety-five per cent are stupid, creatures of routine, or refuse to analyze the reasons for their failure; decline to speed up brain and muscle. They are not producers because they do not strain for results.

The Sun, at $1.00 per year, gives its readers three times more reading matter than any other Boundary paper. This fact accounts for the rapid increase in our circulation.

Besides being read by all the intelligent people of Grand Forks, The Sun goes to every ranch home in the Kettle and North Fork valleys. No other Boundary paper can give advertisers this guarantee.

ATTENDANCE HONOR ROLL

The following pupils of the Grand Forks public school were neither late nor absent during February:

DIVISION I—PRINCIPAL'S CLASS.

Annie Anderson	Sarah McCallum
Lily Ardiel	Owen McIlwain
Fred Barlee	Ed McIlwaine
Anna Beran	Abram Mooyboer
Murrel Galloway	Laurena Nichols
Reggie Hull	Kathleen O'Connor
Kathleen Kerby	Holger Peterson
Earl King	Tommy Reaburn
Edith Larsen	Fritz Schliehe
Gladys Latham	Frances Sloan
Ada Lennon	Agnes Stafford
James Lyden	Violet Walker

DIVISION II

Aurena Barnum	Rosa Peterson
Joseph Beran	Muriel Spraggett
Dorothy Burns	Edith Coryell
Helen Campbell	Maud Cunningham
George Cooper	Helen Massie
Mary Cooper	Ewing McCallum
Bernard Crosby	Ambrose McKinnon
Amy Heaven	Margaret Michener
Donald Laws	Gordon Murray
Cecilia Lyden	Vernon Siddall
Loretta Lyden	Vernon Smith

DIVISION III.

Alfred Eowney	Cecelia Crosby
Corena Harkness	Howard DeCew
Alice Galipeau	Norma Erickson
Aleeta Nichols	Margaret Fowler
Antoinette Schliehe	George Hodgson
Rose Truxler	Harold King
Charles Bishop	Kenneth McArdle
Teddie Cooper	Reid McKie
Lenore Cronant	Jeannette Reburn

DIVISON IV.

Ellen Harkness	Oswald Walker
Fred Trimble	Tannis Barlee
Orville Baker	Charlie Cooper
Lavina Crowder	Margery Keron
Grace Graham	Frances Latham
Lilian Hull	Amy Peckham
Thelma Hutton	Willie Sprinthall
Mary Miller	Helen Simpson
John Meinel	Nellie Mills
William Nelson	Jennie Stanfield
Nick Skrebneff	Boyd Nichols

DIVISION V.

Margaret Bruno	Alberta McLeod
Connie Burdon	Jimmie Needham
Freddy Cooper	John Peterson
Annie Crosby	Harold Quinlivan
Harry Dmytryk	Leonia Reed
Ruth Eureby	Alice Ryan
Chow Fung	Janet Stacy
Alphonse Galipeau	Dorothy Schliehe
Gunnar Halle	Mark Truxler
Clarence Hoover	Iye Waldron
Law. McKinnon	

DIVISION VI.

Nellie Allen	Jack Miller
Lola Baker	Hilda Smith
John Bluekens	Clare O'Ren
Francis Crosby	Nick Verzuh
Dorothy Latham	John Lane
Anna Marovitch	Vera Lyden

DIVISION VII.

Jennie Allen	Ruth Hesse
Fred Bryenton	Olive Irving
Harry Cooper	Ruth Larama
Dorothy DeCew	Kenneth Massie
Louis Gill	Lloyd Quinlivan
Fred Galipeau	

DIVISION VIII

Ernest Hadden	Emerson Reid
Violet Meikle	Henry Reid
Ivan Morrison	Peter Santano
Vera McAllister	James Shannon
Gordon McCalum	Albert Snyder
Hazel Nystrom	Lucy Teabo
Marguerita Pessi	Hazel Waldron
Carl Peterson	

DIVISION IX.

Edith Eureby	Wallace Huffma
Rosina Pessi	Paul Kingston
Bruna Berazowska	Maurice Lane
Lillian Coomber	Marion McKie
Edward Dmytryk	Lawrence O'Connor
Edna Bardy	Louie O'Keefe
Vera Hoover	John Santano

DIVISION X—RECEIVING CLASS.

Tommie Allan	Daniel Wilson
George Francis	Jessie Allan
Jigi Morella	Newton Chapman
Mike Morella	George Johnson
Harry Nucich	Henry Morella
Arthur Wilkerson	Oscar Peterson
Frank Wilkerson	Fay Walker

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.
Feb. 25—Friday.....	28	35
26—Saturday	31	46
27—Sunday.....	25	41
28—Monday.....	30	39
29—Tuesday.....	21	38
Mar. 1—Wednesday ..	26	39
2—Thursday.....	23	29
		Inches
Rainfall.....		0.15

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.

When you get your job printing at The Sun office you can depend on it that the work has been done by men who know their trade. We have no men in this office who pose as experts after walking through a couple of country shops half a dozen times.

Butter Wrappers

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

The SUN PRINT SHOP

GRAND FORKS MEAT MARKET

SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.

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

IT IS EASY TO MAKE PERFECT BREAD WITH

Pantry Queen Flour

SOLD ONLY AND GUARANTEED TO BE EQUAL TO THE BEST FLOUR ON THE MARKET, AND FOR LESS MONEY.
FOR SALE ONLY BY

BOUNDARY FEED & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

P. O. BOX 610 FIRST STREET TELEPHONE 95

Agents for the Yale-Princeton Lump and Nut Coal.
Prices: Nut, $6.50; Lump, $7.50 per ton.

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

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your **Galt Coal** Now

OFFICE!
F. Downey's Cigar Store
First Street

TELEPHONES:
OFFICE, R66
HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

M. H. Burns, Prop.

Phone 68 Second Street

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."

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

Insect Pests in Canada

In the report of the Dominion entomologist for the year ending March 31, 1914, which has just been published, an account is given of the activities of the entomological branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada, and all who are interested in this subject will be repaid by a perusal of this record of a year's work. The department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the insects and pests regulations of the destructive insect and pest act, involving the inspection and fumigation of trees and plants entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the branch is the work carried on against the brown-tail moth in Eastern Canada, particularly the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the gypsey moth. A map is given showing the places in Canada where the parasites of the brown-tail and gypsey moths have been distributed by the department Other branches covered by the report are investigations on insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the notorious army worm outbreak of 1913; insects affecting fruit crops, as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has ensued; insects affecting forest and shade trees in which an account of the investigations of Stanley park, Vancouver, which has been so seriously affected by forest insects, is given; insects affecting domestic animals and man and insects affecting garden and greenhouses. The report is a record of marked progress in a branch of the department of agriculture which not only affects agriculture, but also forestry and public health. Copies of this report may be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the report may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion entomologist, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

The twenty sixth annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association will be held in the Empress hotel, Victoria, on March 6 and 7, when many matters of vital importance to the industry will be discussed by the delegates from all the fruit growing sections of the province.

Spokane mining men are making extensive plans for the annual Northwest Mining convention, which will be held in that city March 20 to 25, under the auspices of the Mining Men's club, Spokane Engineering and Technical association and the chamber of commerce.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Stockbreeders' association will be held in Victoria on March 13 and 14.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Institutes of British Columbia will be beid in Victoria from Wednesday to Friday, March 8 to 10.

What Brought Her Back

A husband was recently very sad because his wife had gone on a visit which she would not shorten in spite of his appeals to come home.

Finally he hit upon a plan to induce her to return. He sent her a copy of each of the local papers with one item clipped out, and when she wrote to find out what it was he had clipped from the papers he refused to tell her.

The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was home to find out what it was that had been going on that her husband did not want her to know about.

What He Is Now

The recruiting sergeant with a shrewd sense of humor has been everywhere. These men have oftentimes needed all their wits. Said one such to a promising recruit: "Why dou't you join the army? You would adorn the king's uniform. It's a fine profession, is the army, and promotion for all who ask for it! Look at the number of lieutenants! And there is Lord Kitchener, a field marshal, and at the head of the war office. Why, Lord Kitchener was only your age once, and see what he is now!"

What He Thought

One dark night three friends were crossing a deep, dry ravine, the banks of which were very precipitous. As the party had been imbibing a little too freely, one of the three had to be assisted up the incline. When, thinking him safe at the top, his friends turned him loose, he feel to the bottom He lay very sull, and the other two, supposing him severely injured, rushed down to him. As they leaned over to discover his condition, the fallen one exclaimed:

"For God's sake, strike a match! I think I'm unconscious!"

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest sures and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

Addressing Mail to Soldiers

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Regimental number.
(b) Rank.
(c) Name.
(d) Squadron, battery or company.
(e) Battalion, regiment (or other unit), staff appointment or department.
(f) Canadian Contingent
(g) British Expeditionary Force.
(h) Army Post, London, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, dvisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

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

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty

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

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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

R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY
(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

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

EXPORT MERCHANTS

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

STEAMSHIP LINES

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

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

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

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

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

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

At the Head

The man at the head of affairs whether at home or in business, is the one whose attention you wish to attract.

Our paper goes into the best class of homes and is read by the head of the family. That accounts for the results obtained by the use of Classified Want Ads.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

BOOT REPAIRING

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

SECOND-HAND GOODS

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

FURS

Get "More Money" for your Foxes

Muskrat, White Weasel, Beaver, Lynx, Wolves, Marten and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 87 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Assuring Your Business

A policy of advertising is a policy of life assurance, and the protection thus secured is well worth its annual cost.

Old customers die or move away—they must be replaced.

Old customers are subject to the influence of temptation—they may be induced to divide their custom—to do some of their shopping at a competitor's.

New comers to this community will shop with you—become regular customers—if they are invited to do so.

Your competitor's advertising is an influence which must be offset if you are to maintain your trade.

Not to advertise regularly to the readers of

THE GRAND FORKS SUN

Is to leave your business unprotected.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC:

It is no sign of weakness to follow the lead of advertising. You owe it to yourself to get the most for your money, the best goods and the best service. And if you find that your inclination is to shop where you are invited to shop rather than continue to be a customer of the shop which never solicits your good-will, you need have no compunction of conscience.

Shop Where You Are Invited to Shop

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap. 111

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at $1,120,253,771, or a total per capita of $137. Basing the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be $61,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be $27,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about $180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least $200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than would be accredited them as their total share of Canada's aggregate external trade.

Placing the grain exports at the above amount, it is likely that the prairie provinces will add $250,000,000 to the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed $400,000,000.

The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufacturies. Last year the manufacturing exports amounted to a little over $57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturers and grains other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufacturing products, etc., will total about $500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

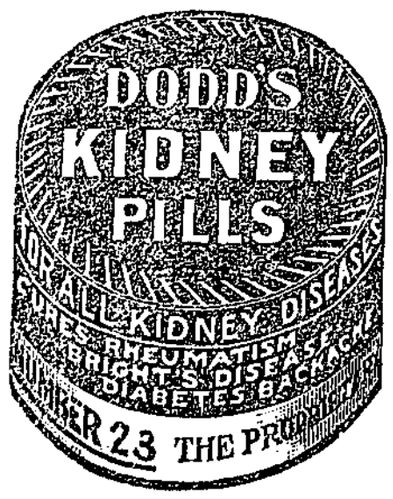
Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the right side of the ledger and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established in China, during the present year, at considerable cost. There are now in operation three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry stations, and three pasturage farms. The government also has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in northern Anhui, under the direction of an American ranchman. A corps of lecturers and demonstrators is being trained for agricultural extension work throughout the country.



Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven under the lash into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

All Mothers Need Constant Strength

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their sufferings and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Japanese Regiment

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, has received from British Columbia a proposal to organize a regiment of Canadian Japanese for service in Europe. One thousand Japanese who have been naturalized in Canada will be enlisted at once under the proposal and sent overseas.

Not only will the ranks be made up entirely by Canadian Japanese, but the officers will be naturalized Japanese. The full strength of the regiment will be maintained by enlistments from time to time.

General Hughes explained that the proposal had come to him only informally, and that, pending the receipt of some official order, the military authorities would make no decision.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canada non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her helped to cheer a comrade who was beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension, the non-com. read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman, and it had the desired effect."

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about five billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries on which the prairie provinces depend.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "kulture" of Germans that so many are be-spectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Germany Atfer the War

After this war German universities will no longer be sought by students of English speech as essential and necessary nurseries of learning. German scholarship will be as good as ever it was, but there will not be the same respect for that Teutonic civilization which the Germans call culture Nor, for a time at least, will the English-speaking people be much disposed to live among the Germans. We shall then have a fairer and more symmetrical adjustment than heretofore of our foreign sources of instruction and cultivation. This pilgrimage to Germany had become conventional. Universities, colleges, seminaries and scientific institutions of this continent had made German training such a fetish that it was almost necessary for a student seeking a position as a teacher to have himself been a worshipper.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enthusiastic Over Raising Regiment

Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused and the Indian department states that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.
THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED
10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Bovril Keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength—less cost.

S.H.B.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum Cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, $2.50—$3.00 per day without bath; $3.00—$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say **"Carls-Rite"** to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—and the Worse of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habit forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practically no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health.

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whiskey on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or a quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirum within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Gouge, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness that the abstainers had."

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Men Specially Fitted Coming Back

The department of militia and defence desires it to be known that the officers and non-commissioned officers being brought back to Canada from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted.

Great Patriotism Throughout India

Subscriptions for Seven Aeroplanes Coming in From Northern Districts

A special report from Simla, India, says:

"Subscriptions for the seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab are swelling excellently. All the districts of northern India are supporting the movement most enthusiastically. The aeroplanes will be used on the battle-fronts where Indian troops are operating, and after the war will be handed over to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army. Two Maharajahs have given an aeroplane each, while the commander of the Kashmir army has given two aeroplanes.

"The manufacture of munitions of war is proceeding briskly throughout the empire, and the people of India continue unceasingly to supply the troops in the field with necessaries and comforts."

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Praising perhaps the "prudence and foresight" which their rulers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

Man (who had been knocked down in Fleet street by a motor car)—Where am I?

Enterprising street seller—'Ere you are, sir; map of London, one penny.

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany—Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategical possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the Britsh empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and he has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the fame of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, leads to the expectations that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the man is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsels.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trussemar, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghaza, and Gen. Von Mackenzen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason alleged—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa, a strong expeditionary force then stationed at Madagascar, but the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win if War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth.

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for some time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverence.

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries.

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec., 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the positions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-five, and red thirty-seven.

The Ripening of Cream

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so definitely fixed that it cannot be altered over night. Few things have become more wearisome to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has for centuries been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to them, certainly all of the littoral and all of the Islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the Eastern Mediterranean basis as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed and a goodish bit has already been seized. Old Serbia, including even Uskub; Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but the Greeks, from Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople to and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople than to place the Moslem city under Greek rule would be the rankest injustice under which Greece would never cease to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed, though strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 40,000 or less, while the Turks ran them a close second with between 30,000 and 40,000. The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixtures so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory served by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and not a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Thracian refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of brick where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most increditable conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city to sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered on the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less was there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to almost a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply an drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department, it is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from them are enormous. It is impossible to give any accurate statement even of direct losses. The indirect losses, which also are great cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately $212,000,000."

The potash situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially during the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant help of the Pacific coast, the alunite deposits mainly in the mountains of Utah, the feldspathic rock of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is $9,873,000,000, an amount greater by $83,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913."

No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian timothy.

Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at $19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and non-fulfilment of army contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering our hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about $20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise.

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product.

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at $15 a ton if it wishes.

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Groose Isle indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremaudan, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petrograd. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bared by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamsche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttemburgian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in canteens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Ernest Miller, M.P.P. for Grand Forks, arrived in the city on Saturday from the Rosaland campaign. The returns from Vancouver and Rossland on Saturday evening did not appear to be cheering news to him He returned to Victoria on Wednesday.

Charles Allen left on Wednesday over the Kettle Valley line for a month's vacation trip to Victoria and other coast cities.

James Rooke left on Monday for Victoria, where he will attend the annual convention af the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Petrie returned home Wednesday evening from their wedding tour

Ernest Lane, local manager of the West Kootenay Power company at Trail, was in the city on Tuesday.

Ald. McArdle visited the North Fork mining camps this week.

E. E. Gibson, local manager of the West Kootenay Power company, returned from Rossland on Tuesday.

Rev. M. D. MeKee attended the regular spring session of the Presbytery of Kootenay in Nelson this week.

GENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Billiousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascarets. They immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet and head clear for months. They work while you sleep.

Mrs. W. P. Tierney died in Vancouver last week.

It is reported that the Granby company has renewed its lease on the Wolf camp property, Republic.

The Gold Axe mine at Chesaw has shipped eleven carloads of ore to the Granby and Greenwood smelters.

Wanted—Good carrots for next two weeks; $15 per ton, delivered at the Evaporator. G. Eccles, Manager.

To Exchange — Will exchange Edison Phonograph, in good condition, for Pullets. W. P. O'Connor, Grand Forks.

Died

Harry Roller Carpenter, aged nine years seven months, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carpenter, who live on a ranch a short distance east of the city, died at the Grand Forks hospital on Wednesday night as the result of a second operation for appendicitis. Deceased had been a sufferer from this disease for some time. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved parents. The funeral was held from the Methodist church at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

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 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.

When you get your job printing at The Sun office you can depend on it that the work has been done by men who know their trade. We have no men in this office who pose as experts after walking through a couple of country shops half a dozen times.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

The provincial department of agriculture has now on the presses bulletin No. 68, entitled "Diseases and Pests for Cultivated Plants in British Columbia and Their Control," which has been prepared by Messrs. J. W. Eastham, B Sc., provincial plant pathologist and entomologist, and Max. H. Ruhmann, assistant entomologist. This bulletin will be a long felt want, because the authors have spent much time on experimental work in British Columbia, and are thoroughly conversant with the problems of the fruit growers and orchardists. There is also a short article on sprays and spraying, by Ben Hoy, the assistant horticulturist for the Okanagan district, which has appeared in print before, but as this is such an important part of the work of the fruit growers, it is reprinted in this bulletin. Requests for this bulletin should be sent to the department now.

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the business, good will and book accounts of the Boundary Feed & Supply Co., Limited. All bills owing to the said Boundary Feed & Supply Company are payable to the undersigned, by whom all accounts against the said company will be paid on presentation.

E C. HENNIGER.

Dated March 3, 1916.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS

Persons desiring work with the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks are requested to leave their names at the City Office.

JOHN A. HUTTON,
City Clerk.

Liberal Meeting

A meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, First Street, on Wednesday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock.

Business: Election of officers and the selection of a representative in the District Association.

All Liberals are requested to attend.

All persons in sympathy with the reform cause will be welcome

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.

Granby Shipments for 1915

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

	Tons
January	42,211
February	63,091
March	69,948
Agril	85,382
May	100,693
June	103,004
July	101,058
August	103.062
September	93,245
October	96,430
November	82,187
December	94,475
Total	1,034,786

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

END STOMACH TROUBLE, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest stomach doctor in the world. It's wonderful.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

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

A. A. Frechette

Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The Robin Hood Family

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

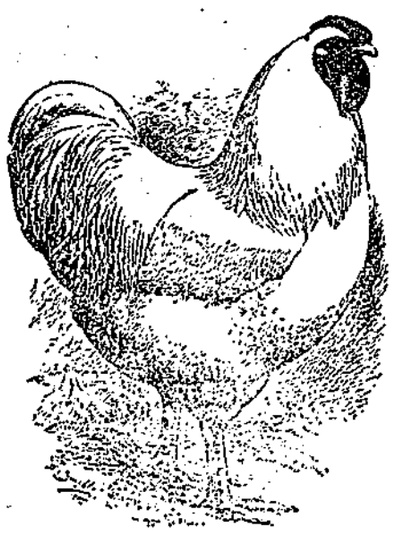
Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear



White Wyandottes

Eggs and Day-old Chicks for Sale

Orders filled in rotation.
Get your orders in early.

25 Setting Hens Wanted

Mills & Barringham

Lady Barber
in
Hotel Province
Billiard Room

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds!

Special Showing of Diamond Rings at
REDUCED PRICES

For One Week Only

SEE WINDOWS FOR BAAGAINS

Timberlake, Son & Co.

The Quality Jewellers — Grand Forks

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

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

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty

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