The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

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Legislative Library

THE RED CROSS NEEDS FUNDS

The Canadian Red Cross society has issued the following appeal to the public:

The record of the deeds of the sailors and soldiers of the empire during the present war has aroused in us all a just pride and admiration of their courage and endurance, sorrow at their sufferings and hardships, and also heartfelt sympathy for the friends and relations of those who have been wounded or have given their lives for our security and freedom.

We all feel that they have nobly played their part and fully deserve our unstinted gratitude and praise. We who have stayed at home and taken no place in the battle line, have also a part fo play and a duty to perform which may be set forth in a few words. First of all to honor the dead, then to succor the sick and the wounded, and lastly to care for those who are, by reason of wounds or disease, rendered incapable of earning their daily bread. Nor is this all, for those who were dependent on them in times of peace—the mother, the widowed wife and the orphan children—can justly claim their share of our gratitude and help, and not in vain. Much has already been done in these directions by the people of Canada through the Patriotic league and Red Cross society, and we can not fear that the springs of generosity will dry up before we have fulfilled our duty.

The recent list of casualties, more especially of the Canadian expeditionary force, clearly indicate to those who administer the funds and supplies of the Red Cross society, that the available resources at present in hand will speedily disappear, and can only be maintained in the future by the steady flow both of money and supplies; and not by spasmodic appeals made too late to be really effective.

To secure the supply of funds so much needed, there seems to be only one way, namely, that every one should be called upon to practise some self-denial, and set aside a monthly contribution of money or material as may be required.

Where branches of the Red Cross are established such contributions should be forwarded by the executive of such branches at least monthly to the headquarters of the society at 77 King street east, Toronto, and n the absence of such branches they may be sent direct—bearing in mind that no contribution is too small to be gratefully received and recorded.

Any other method than the above causes a loss of power to do good, and this has been clearly established by past experience. Surely, no one who realizes his debt to the men who are defending his liberty, and has a heart and a conscience, will fail in such a duty, a duty in which even children may share.

It is estimated that if each head of a family throughout the Dominion contributed but five cents a month during the duration of the war, sufficient money for all purposes would be obtained, and few are too poor to be unable to do so.

THE MANITOBA SCANDAL

The crisis in the political affairs of Manitoba has been partly eclipsed by the absorbing character of the war news during the past ten days. If the attention of the people of Canada were not directed almost exclusively to the events in Europe, the extremity of the Roblin government and the circumstances which have brought it about would prove the sensation of the day in this country. Most people are doubtless aware that a commission of judges was appointed, on the demand of the lieutenant-governor of the province, to inquire into charges made by the opposition concerning wrong doing in connection with the erection of the provincial porliament buildings. It is alleged that there has been misappropriation of a large sum of money, approximately eight hundred thousand dollars, as a result of manipulation of accounts, in the construction of the foundations of the building During the late session of the legislature an inquiry by the public accounts committee established a prima facie case, and the lieutenant governor, against the advice of his ministers, thought there should be a fuller investigation into the matter. He refused the government prorogation until it promised a commission of ample powers to probe deeper into the facte. The government was forced to agree, but attempted to foist a partizan commission upon the lieutenant governor, who again put his foot down and insisted upon a commission which could be relied upon to render a finding in harmony with the evidence of witnesses. The premier was forced to accede to this demand, and a commission of judges was appointed. From the first day of the sitting of this commission the lawyers for the government. one of whom is Mr. Phippen, magnate and legal adviser of the C N.R., have endeavored by every legal quibble in their power to delay proce dings. Important witnesses have fled to the United States, and finally Mr. Phippen made an application for an injunction to restrain the commissioners from hearing evidence. This course, of course, which in itself was sufficient to condemn the government of Sir Rodmond Roblin, was taken for a twofold purpose: to stave off the inevitable doom of the administration and to enable Hon. "Bob" Rogers to "pull off" a Dominion election with the Roblin government in control of the political machine of Manitoba. Now, although the royal commission only had begun to take evidence, such a case has been established that the Roblin government has gone down in dishonor. But the fact to be remembered is the Roblin government was a creature of Hon. "Bob" Rogers, the man who was chiefly responsible for the scandals in connection with the militia department of the Ottawa government. The effects of the revelations in Manitoba will be far-reaching. If Sir Robert Borden does not remove from his administration the stigma of Rogers, he too will suffer the consequences. The political "machine" of British Columbia is a faithful and true model of the "machine" established by Rogers in the prairie province, and the political conditions here today closely approximate those in Manitoba.

CANADA NEEDS A COPPER REFINERY

Shrapnel making has grown to be one of the great industries of Canada. War orders have set wheels in all parts of the country turning on shell fabrication. Within a short time every step in the process of shell manufacture will be taken in Canada from mining the copper, zinc and iron; the fabrication af the explosives and the shaping and assembling of the parts. Hundreds of workmsn and almost 200 establishments are already executing shrapnel orders. The only operation which Canada does not carry out at present is making brass for the cartridge case. While the zinc and copper are mined in Canada they are not refined here, that being done in the United States. In the past it has been found convenient to sell zinc and copper matte to American refiners and buy back the pure copper and zinc, or the two combined with tin to form brass. There has been no brass making of consequence in Canada.

With the demand for shell brass reaching great proportions there has been an investigation into ihe possibility of having the copper and zinc refining and brass making carried out in this country. It is learned that the thing could be easily done, although there might have to be the actual government assistance at the start. The refining operations are likely to be carried out in British Columbia, where there are great deposits of copper and zinc ores and where coal and water powers are abundant. The brass can be made here or elsewhere.

It is said that a considerable amount of outside capital will come into Canada for investment in both this and the explosive industry.

NEWS OF THE CITY

A telegram was received in the city this week saying that A. Potentier, of the first contingent of the Canadian expeditionary force, now fighting in Flanders, was missing. Mr. Potentier left Grand Forks with the volunteers from this city for mobilization at Valcartier, Que., on August 28, 1914. He is a married man, aud his family reside in this city. The men composing the first contingent from this city were: A. Potentier, F. J. Hicks, M. F Mudge, D. Paterson, Percy Taylor, J. D. Hunter, J. McKay, W. L. Reid, G. K. Ashby, L. Green, Ellis Bickles, J. H. Slater, G. J. Fritz, S. E. Mills and O. Clifford.

On May 31 next, when the Canadian Pacific railway and the Kettle Valley line will inaugurate a through passenger service from Nelson to the coast via Penticton and Spence's Bridge, the running time between Nelson and Midway will be considerably reduced and a dining car will be added to the train. The train leaving Nelson will run through to Penticton, but the crew will only operate it as far as Midway, where it will be turned over to the Kettle Valley line. To mark the arrival of the first trains in Penticton a banquet is being arranged by the municipal council and the board of trade of that place for Monday evening May 31. A reception will be held at 8:15 and the banquet at the Incola hotel will commence at 8:45.

Rev. J. S. Henderson, of Vancouver, representing the Social Service Council of British Columbia, addressed a large audience in the Empress theatre on Monday night on the subject of "Prohibition and the War." Musical numbers were rendered by G. M. Lee, Arnold Carter, W. H. Tasker and H. Burden.

At the court of revision, held in the court house last Monday for the purpose of revising the provincial voters' list, a large number of names of non-residents were struck off and many new voters were added.

Arthur Roberts, road superintendent of Greenwood district, has received official notice from Ottawa that his brother Frank, who has been serving with the 7th battalion in France, is missing.

Ed Stanaway returned on Thursday from the Spokane automobile show with an autoload of Grand Forks, Greenwood and Pheenix people. Don Manly represented the local contingent at the show.

Government Agent W. R. Dewdney, of Greenwood, has been appointed an official member of the board of directors of the Sacred Heart hospital.

Provincial Constable H. C. Williams, of this city, left last Saturday for a vacation trip to California. He is relieved by Constable A. Johnston, of Greenwood.

Sergt.-Major Tennant, of Nelson, formerly of the Mother Lode, is among the list of wounded. He was a clerk and had served with the Coldstream Guards. He left with the first contingent.

At the court of revision for the Greenwood electoral district, held in Greenwood last Monday, fifty-eight names were struck off the voters' list.

All free miners' certificates expire on May 31, and should be renewed on or before date.

Bryant-Simpson

Herbert Bryant, of Greenwood, and Miss Jennie Simpson, of Grand Forks, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. K. Simpson, in this city on Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by a few friends and relatives of the interested parties, was performed by Rev. M. D. McKee. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant will make their future home in Greenwood.

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.
May 14—Friday	48	56
15—Saturday	43	58
16—Sunday,	33	69
17—Monday	49	59
18—Tuesday	51	61
19—Wednesday	50	60
20—Thursday	49	67
		Inches
Rainfall		1.40

PROGRAM FOR VICTORIA DAY

The following is the list of prizes offered in the sporting events at the Victoria day celebration in this city next Monday:

9:00 a.m.—Address by Mayor Gaw.

9;15 a.m.—Children's Events:

Girls' race, under 15, 50 yards—First prize, $1.00; second prize, 50c; third prize, 25c.

Boys' race, under 10, 100 yards—First, $1.00; second, 50c.

Boys' sack race, 50 yards—First, $1.00; second, 50c.

Girls' race, under 10, 50 yards—First, $1.00, second, 50c; third, 25c.

Girls' three-legged race, 50 yards—First, $1.00; seoend, 50c; third, 25c.

Boys' slow bicycle race, 50 yards—First, $1 00; second, 75c.

Young ladies' egg and spoon race, 50 yards—Ensign camera, value $6, donated by Lake studio.

Committee—H. C. Kerman and Charles Mudge

10:15 a.m.—Men's Sports:

100 yards dash—First prize, $2.50; second prize, $1.00.

Relay race, four men to team—First, $4.00.

Three-leged race—First, $2.50; second, $1.00,

Fat men's race, 200 pounds and over—First, box cigars; second, $1.00

Thin men's race, 100 yards, 135 pounds and over 35 years of age—First, $2.50; second, $1.00.

High jump—First, $2.50; second, $1.00.

Broad jump—First, $2.50; second, $1.00.

Hop, step and jump—First, $2.50; second, $1.00,

Tug of war—Prize value $6.00; cigars donated by L. X. Truxler, Boundary cigar factory.

Committee—D. McQuarrie, Frank Miller and George Lee.

At the ball grounds:

2:00 p.m.—Maneuvers by the Grand Forks company of the 54th battalion, Canadian expeditionary force.

2:30 p.m.—Baseball, Nelson vs Grand Forks.

3:45 p.m.—Pony races; suitable prizes

4:00 p.m.—Football, Nelson vs. Grand Forks.

Committee—A. E. Mellin, Frank Haverty and Fred Brereton.

In the opera house.

7:45 p.m.—Basketball, Nelson vs Grand Forks, for championship of Kootenay and Boundary.

9:00 p.m.—Victoria day ball.

Fatal Accident

An automobile occupied by J. F. Moore, his wife and child, while crossing the Great Northern track one mile south of Gray, Wash., was struck by the Spokane Oroville train on Monday evening. The baby was instantly killed, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore were seriously injured. The train brought the injured ones and the body of the baby to Valley, Wash. Mr. Moore and his wife were taken to the Cartwright hospital, where Mrs. Moore died that night. The family lived on a farm seven miles west of Valley, and were on their to LaCrosse, Wash., to visit Mrs. Moore's brother.

When the Great Northern train arrived in this city, the coaches showed every evidence of having been in a wreck, and the pilot of the engine had also been badly damaged.

No promotions have been made in what is now the Grand Forks company of the 54th battalion, and none can be made until the battalion is organized, according to the officer in charge.

Visit the Schools

Setting Forth How Grown-Folk Can Help the Country School

(Douglas Field in the Banker-Farmer)

If all the farm mothers and fathers were stood in a long row—what a row that would be!—and asked how often they visited their nearest rural school, how do you think the answer would show up?

If the men and women in this line who hadn't visited a school last year were asked to sit down, how many do you suppose would remain standing?

These are things to think about.

Education is the most important gift a child can receive. It is the one gift that makes all others valuable. And statistics show that the average country child gets nearly all the education he ever will get in the rural school—the crossroads schoolhouse, not more than three or four miles, at most, from your door, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.

What do you know about the school room, aside from the fact that it is painted red or gray on the outside and that you once attended a meeting there when Professor Somebody spoke on "The Decline of Culture," or drank in its stuffy air one "closing day" 'steen years ago?

What do you know about the teacher who there is instructing your boys and girls, or your neighbor's, in the very elementals of usefulness and right actions and courtesy?

Do you, of your personal knowledge, know that teacher is doing these things?

Are you acquainted with the way the building is heated and ventilated?

Do you know what sort of light falls on the desks,—whether it is calculated to help the children or ruin their eyesight?

Have you ever taken the trouble to go around at recess time to see how and where and what the children play? Or whether they play at all?

To begin with, maybe you are not aware that your ability to answer these questions gauges your good motherhood and fatherhood and your good citizenship. It does, nevertheless. It is one of your first duties to know what is going on in the schoolhouse; how the teacher manages and leads and guides; what provision is made for the health, comfort and safety of the children.

Even the most earnest and enthusiastic teachers will sort of slow down in their efforts to do good work if they see no signs of interest or co-operation on the part of the parents; if none of the fathers and mothers ever come round to see how things are going.

Even the best home regulations for the maintenance of health and strength can be upset by bad conditions in the schoolhouse. As a matter of fact, this health side of the question is so important that no parent can afford to stay away from the school. If you think this is an exaggeration, read the following, which recently was published in the Banker-Farmer:

"Two years ago the American Medical association appointed a committee to co-operate with a similar committee of the National Education association in an investigation of public schools as regards health and hygiene. After a preliminary survey of the field, occupying the first year, it was decided that, contrary to popular belief, the rural school was more in need of attention and assistance than the city school; and a careful survey was immediately started, which included a detailed study of special districts in the east and south, as well as general investigations which gathered statistics from every state in the Union.

"While the work of the committee is only begun, enough has been learned to show that the sanitary condition of rural schools is not nearly so satisfactory as was generally supposed. Dr. T. D. Wood, chairman of the education committee, recently described in detail the results of the investigation to date, and a review of this report in the Journal of the American Medical Association contains some striking facts for the people of rural communities to think about.

Dr. Wood gives a few specific instances in proof of the general proposition that the country school child is from 15 to 20 per cent. more defective than the city child. In Pennsylvania a study of 1,831 rural school districts was made, and the health of the children in these districts was contrasted with the health of the school children in Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Altoona. The percentage of defective children in Altoona was 69 per cent., in Pittsburg 72.2 per cent., while in the rural districts studied the aggregate of defective children amounted to 75 per cent. This means that three-fourths of the 294,427 country school children in Pennsylvania are in need of special care and treatment, while even in New York City only 72 per cent. of the children are at all defective."

Reviewing this situation, the Journal of the American Medical Association recently said:

"The results of this survey of rural schools cannot fail to shatter some of our previously conceived views regarding rural conditions, and at the same time to point out the remedy. Not one state in five today provides for its country school children. In most of the cities some kind of supervision and care of school children is maintained, but rural schools have so far been left very largely to shift for themselves.

"'The welfare of our country,' says Dr. Wood, 'depends on no factor more indispensable, more vital, than the welfare of our rural life. Our finest crops are our children. The farmer does not see this truth. If he did, he would rise up and demand state protection for his youngsters—a more importation matter than tariff regulation.'"

Yes, how is he farmer going to rise up and make these demands unless he has personal knowledge of the conditions that exist and as they exist? How is he to be worked up to the driving point unless he seeks to inform himself in this most important matter?

He and his wife have got to visit the schools once in a while,—not on exhibition days, when everything looks its best and when no proper survey of actual working conditions is possible, but on regular school days when no one expects visitors and when things appear as they are ninety-nine per cent. of the time.

It does not require much of an outlay of time, effort or money to fulfil this duty. Do not let this opportunity pass.

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

Demand for Beef

Prospects Are Bright For the Cattle Raising Industry in Western Canada

Much interesting information was contained in the report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association, at the annual meeting held at Regina recently. The report in part was as follows:

If anything, the situation with regard to the cattle breeding industry has become more serious, and the shortage of beef cattle more marked. This is not only true of the Dominion of Canada, but also of the United States, Great Britain and France. In fact, the shortage is world wide. The figures in proof of this are as follows:

One year's decrease in cattle in: Canada, 9.3 per cent.; United States, 3.3 per cent.; Britain, 2.1 per cent.; France, 9 per cent.

Th : the shortage is acutely felt at the leading markets is shown by the following figures taken for the month of September, 1913 and 1914, at the six leading cattle markets in the United States, namely: Chicago, Kansas City, Ohama, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City. The total number received during September, 1913, was 954,181, and during September, 1914, was 814,985, or a decrease of 139,196.

It might not be fair to take that as an average decrease but cutting these figures exactly in half we have a total decrease in cattle shipments for the year, at the above named markets, 835,176 head, or roughly speaking, 300,000 pounds of beef. This decrease for the entire United States for 1913 has been estimated at nine beef cattle per 100 people. Owing to the abolition of the United States tariff, a large number of Canadian cattle went south. The St. Paul market alone received 38,623 head.

The question may be asked, granting these figures to be correct, why the price of beef is not higher. In this regard it may be stated that the retail price of all meats in Canada today is approximately the same as in Great Britain. The average price of choice beef per pound live weight during 1914 at the leading western markets was: Choice steers, Toronto, 7.67 cents; Chicago, 9.33 cents; Montreal, 6.62 cents; Winnipeg, 6.07 cents; Calgary, 6.94 cents. Whilst the retailers' prices in the following cities were —Sirloin steak, Montreal, 22.7 cents; Winnipeg, 26.8 cents; Regina, 28 cents; Calgary, 22.8 cents. Medium chuck, Montreal, 18 cents; Winnipeg, 18.8 cents; Regina, 18.4 cents; Calgary, 15 cents.

The question deserves consideration.

The farmer who had a dozen good breeding females last fall, and in spite of the scarcity of feed, still has them is the man, who, if he is a stockman, is going to make money within the next three years. The market for good breeding females is not only here, but is here to stay. The motto of the cattle breeder should be: "Retain the good females, finish the steers properly."

A tourist in the mountains of Kentucky had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer, who yawped about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern markets."

"Yes, I orter," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then, why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," sadly replied the cracker, "the old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."

Teacher—Where is the Dead Sea?

Tommie—Don't know, ma'am.

"Don't know where the Dead Sea is?"

"No, ma'am. I didn't even know any of the seas were sick, ma'am."

Support Your Home Town

Pull Together and by so Doing You Will Work For Your Own Best Interest

An article has been appearing in several of the western weekly papers dealing with the question frequently discussed, that of supporting the local merchant in preference to patronizing mail order houses. The article in question originally appeared in the Farm Journal, an American publication, and was widely copied. It purported to be the experience of a farmer who had commenced in a small way and with very limited means. During his early struggles he had been greatly assisted by the local merchants who had extended credit to him when he was unable to pay, and carried his account from year to year until more prosperous times, when the state of his finances enabled him to become clear of indebtedness. And at this time enters the attractive mail order house catalogue. The result was that instead of standing by the local merchants who had been his mainstay in early days, he sent his money out of town. His neighbors also followed his example in patronizing the mail order houses, with varying success in securing value for their money. This state of affairs had the inevitable result of forcing many of the merchants of his home town out of business. Later the farmers of the surrounding district became aware of the fact that value of farm property had materially decreased. No one wanted to buy a farm that was not in the vicinity of a good live town, where there were good schools and churches and other advantages to be had. Most of the business places had been closed through lack of support, and the town had finally dwindled in population until it had almost ceased to exist.

This palpable lack of foresight was now realized by the farmers, who finally came to the conclusion that it was to their own interest to support the local merchant, for by so doing they not only kept the money in circulation in their own district, but also assisted in building up a live business centre adjacent to their farms, with all the advantages it gave them.

This article brought forth comments from some farmers, not all of which were favorable. It was pointed out that in many cases the country merchant charged exorbitant prices for his commodities, frequently was able by so doing to ride around in his automobile, and quite often retired with a competence, after a few years spent in successfully fleecing the guileless farmer. Another point was that the local merchant did not or would not keep a proper range of stock, and it was often necessary to send to the mail order houses in order to receive the articles required.

This is a wide subject, the different phases of which must be viewed impartially to arrive at a proper conclusion. No doubt there are many short sighted merchants, who for a time at least and especially in the newer settlements, make a practice of charging extortionate prices for their wares. These are the men who will tell you that the high freight rates on mosquito netting are responsible for the prices they ask for this article, which is equal to the price of silk in more favored centres closer to the base of supply. There are other merchants who neglect to study the requirements of the trade, and do not keep a properly assorted stock on their shelves. As a general rule, however, competition comes sooner or later, and the enterprising man with the goods and reasonable prices, is the man who usually survives. It is true that the local merchant, the same as the farmer is in business to make a living, and if fortune favors him, perhaps a competence. He sometimes is able to indulge in the luxury of an automobile, and less often succeeds in amassing a modest fortune on which to retire. Likewise it sometimes happens that the successful farmer owns his own car, and before he becomes too old to enjoy life, is able to dispose of his farm and retire to a less strenuous existence in some centre of population, where he can enjoy more of the artificial comforts of life.

No one with experience can honestly deny the fact that real bargains are sometimes picked up through mail order channels. On the other hand, how often are "bargains" woefully disappointing. The small amount saved usually does not recompense one for the feelings of depression when the "bargains" arrive and are inspected.

It follows as a general principle that it is to every one's advantage to patronize the local merchant. It is manifestly unfair to the local dealer to be saddled with the burden of extending credit to the community from one crop season to another, while the cash trade goes to the catalogue house. Apart from the matter of credit, which does not always enter into consideration, the local stores are a real convenience and necessity. They are within easy reach to supply your daily requirements, and are indispensable to the life of a community.

It is to the best interests of each individual to work for the growth and advancement of the town and district in which he lives. Only through loyally supporting by influence and patronage the local institutions, can he hope to contribute to the expansion and activity of the home town with all its attendant advantages.

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband."

"Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."

So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.

EDWARDSBURG

"Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the *most economical "sweetening"* for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not so pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—equally choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

Preparing Poultry

How Can These Thoughtless Farmers be Reached?

We have discussed the question of fitting poultry properly before shipping to market until it would seem that the trouble has become chronic with us. No one can appreciate the need for more education and demonstration along this very line until he sees for himself the boxes of birds that come to city dealers. Apart altogether from the act that feed is scarce, any thrifty farmer or farmer's wife would offer the most severe criticism if he or she could see what we have seen. The Central Farmers' Market of Winnipeg very wisely took a few specimens of poorly dressed birds and presented them before the delegates to the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon. Every farmer and farmer's wife who saw them was astonished to think that any farmer would be foolish enough to ship such stuff to market.

Yet that exhibit was quite typical of hundreds of pounds of dressed poultry that come on our western markets.

There is no possible excuse for shipping birds that are so thin that no city family would take them as a gift. Some geese and turkeys come on the market that are smaller than medium sized ducks, and ducks are shipped that would not make a meal for two. Some cases of all classes of fowl come to market half plucked, dirty, bloody and so thin that they can only be handled by restaurants for making pot pie. For this purpose the price is naturally very low. It is really astonishing to see the miserable condition in which some farmers send their poultry to market.

Now, who sends this poor trash? We know, as well as does the general public, that the thrifty farmer or farmer's wife would not think of shipping poultry to market before it was properly fattened, properly cleaned and dressed and presented in the best possible shape. If they had no grain to fatten them, they would keep them at home, and, if they wanted to know how to dress and pack them, they would find out rather than ship them in "any-old-shape." Such stuff is shipped by the disinterested, uneducated farmer, the man who does not take a farm paper and to whom the education afforded by our agricultural colleges does not appeal. He does not read; he does not know; and, perhaps, he does not care.

This class is always the most difficult to reach. How can they be reached? It will require some co-operative effort to reach them. For instance, one way would be for dealers to keep a list of the names of shippers who send forward this poor stuff and turn these names over to those who have charge of tis educational work, say, our agricultural colleges or departments of agriculture. The shipper could then be reached direct by letters of information, or personally visited by a district representative or agricultural secretary, such as are found in some provinces of Canada.

Clear-Cut Facts

Some Good Advice and Information Regarding Economic Questions in Canada

The first essential for good crops is good seed.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Allies are fighting for peace.

Cattle are down because cereals are up. Cattle were up when cereals were down. Such changes are inevitable in compliance with the laws of supply and demand.

Wheat-stuffs are rising in price in Britain. Before summer comes there will be a marked ascendance in Canada.

Every city, town and district should have a committee or commissioner of employment to help everybody to have work.

Farm labor is scarce all over Europe as well as in Canada. In Britain there is talk of putting boys on farms instead of sending them to school.

In the last three months of 1914 Canada's exports, principally of breadstuffs, to Britain, compared with the same period of 1913, showed an increase in value of $9,500,000.

A German scientist is said to have discovered a method by which straw can be converted into wholesome food for human beings. This is an excellent example of the result of enforced economy.

Good seed on good soil benefits both sower and reaper. It also advantages the country and helps the empire.

All warfare is savage, but civilized men whom the savage has called to arms must be clothed and fed.

All the countries of Europe, excepting only Russia, will this year need to be importers of wheat, of oats and of barley. So, too, will Australia, where the effects of last year's drouth is still disastrously felt.

If the war lasts six months more, it is estimated that between five and six million horses will have been sacrificed.

Great Britain bought thousands of horses from Hungary during the South African war—a market that is completely closed to her now.

Lord Kitchener gives the war two years more to run. By that time, according to present progress, there will be three or four million fewer men, three or four times as many cripples, half a million blind or nearly blind, and a million nervous wrecks.

There are thousands of acres of unoccupied land in and around the cities and towns of Canada. If every acre were cultivated there would be work and food for all the unemployed and something to spare.

The Teacher—If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?"

The Little Boy—One—the dead one."

A man is not necessarily a harsh taskmaster because he pays strict attention to business.

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

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

DR. PIERCE'S

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 31 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth $2. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Ireland Boosts Population

First Time Since Year of Great Famine That This Has Happened

John Redmond, speaking at Manchester, said last year was the first since the great famine that the population of Ireland had actually increased. He had been told, he said, by responsible men in Canada and other overseas dominions, that an enormous proportion of the contingents were composed of Irishmen. The Irish race had now with the colors at least a quarter of a million of her sons, said Mr. Redmond. Sir John French came of good Irish stock, Admiral Beatty came from the county of Wexford and Admiral Carden from Tipperary, concluded Mr. Redmond.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Little Invasion of Men's Work

From the investigation made in the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom concerning the effect of the war upon women wage earners, it is clear that only in the smallest degree is the war throwing into the hands of women work hitherto done by men. Exhaustive inquiries have failed to elicit evidence of any marked tendency to employ girls and women in the place of youths and men. Here and there one comes across instances of such substitution, but too rarely and on too small a scale to be other than exceptions to the general rule.

Women and Asthma.—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

The Heiress—Have you seen papa?
The Duke—Yes. It's all off.
Heiress—You don't mean to say that he refused to give his consent?
The Duke—Oh, no. He said he'd give his consent—but not another cent.

"You must remember Miss Banks—just think a moment."
"Oh, the rich girl—"
"Yes; she's engaged to Jack Cadley."
"Oh, the poor girl!"

RASH ALL OVER HEAD AND FACE

Of Baby. Could Not Sleep. Fretful and Cross. Itched and Burned. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Darnley, P. E. I.—"When my little girl was three days old a fine rash came out all over her head and face. At first I thought it was baby rash but after a week or two I found that it was very itching and she could not sleep. She was getting very fretful and cross and it made her sick. It itched and burned so much that she used to scratch it until it became one solid mass of sore eruption and it made nearly all her hair come out. It was getting worse all the time and it spoiled her looks.

"I was told she had eczema and I got some ointment to use on her but it did no good. By the time she was four months old the eczema was all over her face, head and neck. I then decided to send for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first application relieved her of the itching. I then bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and used it according to directions for eczema. I bathed her face and head with the Cuticura Soap and put the Cuticura Ointment on gently and by the time the box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap were gone there was not a sign of eczema and she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Philip Roach, May 12, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

To prevent falling hair, remove crusts and scales, and allay itching and irritation of the scalp, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A."

No Alcohol, More Work

Marked Increase in the Productivity of the Worker in Russia

In an explanatory note accompanying the Budget Bill, the Russian minister of finance states that the termination of the mobilization has permitted the gradual re-establishment of the circulation of merchandise. Thus the loading of goods trucks during November was only 23 per cent. below that of November, 1913. Except in the inconsiderable portion of the country occupied by the enemy, the industrial life of the country has not shown any sensible diminution. The situation is relatively favorable, and is explained by the increase in the productivity of the worker owing to the suppression of the sale of alcohol. The increase of productivity has reached 30 to 50 per cent. and compensates largely for the diminution in the number of workers due to the call to the colors.

They're Popular In Nova Scotia

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

People Have Learned From Long Experience That By Curing the Kidney Ills They Benefit the the Entire Body

Spry Harbor, Halifax Co., N.S.—(Special).—"I have taken a couple of boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have received great benefit from them. They are certainly a fine pill for anyone suffering from Kidney trouble." So says Mrs. Alex E. Nilchey, and she speaks the sentiments of a large number of the women of Nova Scotia.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have so long been in general use that they are recognized as the standard remedy for Kidney troubles. They have become a family medicine in thousands of homes. People have learned from long experience that if they cure their minor Kidney ills with Dodd's Kidney Pills they need not fear those more terrible developments such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism. They have also learned that when the Kidneys are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills the whole body benefits. For cured Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood is the foundation of all health. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are universally popular.

Och, Sure and Ye Won't

A famous hospital surgeon was imparting some clinical instruction to half a dozen students who accompanied him on his rounds. Pausing beside the bed of an Irishman who was a doubtful case, he said, "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is or is it not a case for operation?" One by one the students made their diagnosis, and all of them came to the conclusion it was not. "Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the surgeon, "and I will operate tomorrow." "Och, sure and ye won't," exclaimed Paddy as he rose from his bed. "Six ter wan is a good majority. Nurse, give me my clothes, I'm going home."

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Loss of Army Horses 15 P.C. Per Year

Since the beginning of the war the loss of horses has been at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, said H. J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, in a discussion of the army administration in the house of commons. He compared these figures with a loss of between 55 and 60 per cent. of the horses in the South Africa war, and said it indicated a great advance for the army veterinary authorities. The loss of army horses is due to pleuro-pneumonia chiefly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"I want to sue Dr. Blank for heavy damages!" said the citizen, entering the lawyer's office. "What has he done?" asked the attorney. "When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?"

"Oh, don't sue him at all," counseled the lawyer. "Just send him a bill for storage."

The people who go out looking for trouble might just as well stay at home.

For Love of the Work

Many Russian Women of the Wealthy Class Study Medicine and Nursing

The Russia of today has no social life, its women have no thought of dress and amusement. All are working for their country, and an exceptional number of the women of education in that country are specially qualified to be of service to the wounded soldiers. Speaking of her country, the wife of a Russian attache in London said: "Perhaps the women of Russia study medicine and nursing more generally than is the case elsewhere, for in Russia the poorer classes look more naturally to those who are blessed with a larger share of this world's goods for care and protection. This feeling is now on the decline in towns, but in country places, where doctors have rounds of a hundred miles' radius, the poor of a district, in the absence of the medical man, are looked after and tended by the daughters of the house on whose estate they live. Thus every young girl goes in for medicine because she loves the work.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for little ones. They are absolutely safe and never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. D. S. Bernhardt, Port Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Has Surplus of Women

Unmarried Females Under 45 Years of Age in England Outnumber Males by Half Million

A volume in two parts containing evidence and papers submitted to the Dominions Royal Commission in London during its sittings in June and July last has been issued. The first section includes the report of the special committee of the Royal Statistical Society on the emigration of women from the United Kingdom to the dominions and a report on the distribution of sexes in various parts of the empire, with special reference to the surplus of women in the British Isles available for emigration, by Dr. E. C. Snow.

Dr. Snow, in the course of a paper on "The Magnitude of the Population of England Available for Emigration," recently read before the Royal Statistical Society, argued that, apart from military considerations, there practically was no male population for emigration from England and Wales, but an appreciable number of unmarried women under forty-five, perhaps as many as half a million, could be spared. In the interests of the future development of the dominions the present deficiency in the number of women emigrants should be rectified.

The second section deals with communications. Among the contents are a memorandum by Mr. Charles Bright, the consulting engineer to the Commonwealth of Australia, and a statement of the views of the Empire Press Union on the subject of a state owned Atlantic cable. The transmission of newspapers between the United Kingdom and the dominions is referred to. The section also contains a memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. L. Drayton, chief commissioner of the Canadian Railway Board, on the subject of ocean freight rates to and from Canada.

Food Question

Settled With Perfect Satisfaction

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time, as every housewife knows.

And when the husband can't eat ordinary food without causing trouble the food question becomes doubly annoying.

A lady writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He suffered severely with stomach trouble, was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks.

"One day, seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and he tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts."

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

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

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average postmortem the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventible, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is certainly too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages, and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing, and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrell, at Room 645, 280 College street, Toronto, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity of learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh on your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural when it is such a simple thing to be well?

Treatment of Indians

The world has been greatly surprised that our handling of the Indian problem has been so singularly inferior to that of the Canadian method, for in Canada, though dealing with many of the same tribes of Indians that dwelt on this side of the border, there has never been any serious trouble, no Indian wars, but, on the contrary, a state of peace and harmony altogether admirable.

The Canadians have from the beginning treated the Indians considerately and with regard for their welfare. Their ways of living and modes of thought were studied sympathetically and understood almost from the beginning of the settlement of the country and the result has been such as to make the Canadian record enviable alike for its success and its justice.—Buffalo News.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Frenchman—You are funny people, you Engleesh. You take strong whiskey; you put water in it to make it weak; you put sugar it in to make it sweet; you put lemon in it to make it sour; then you say 'here's to you,' and drink it yourself."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

When the little son was about two weeks old a friend arrived to see the newcomer. "How is the little youngster?" was the first inquiry. "Oh, fine," replied the proud mother. "He seems to be growing more like his father every day." "Too bad," said the friend sorrowfully. "And have you tried everything?"

Bess—Jack seems perfectly devoted to you. Why don't you marry him?
Betty—Oh, I like to have him devoted to me

Oil Burning Locomotives

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Use Them to Reduce Fire Risk on B.C. Division

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has announced that contracts have been let and other arrangements made for the installation of crude oil as locomotive fuel on their passenger engines to be operated between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Jasper, Alta., a distance of 718 miles. It is expected that this installation will be complete by June. The announcement does not cover the use of oil burners on freight engines; it is understood that these will continue to use coal, at least for the present.

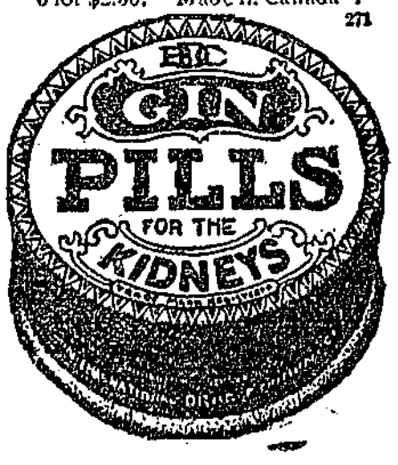
Kitty—Jack told me last night that I was the prettiest girl he'd ever seen.

Ethel—Oh, that's nothing; he said the same to me a year ago.

Kitty—I know that, but as one grows older one's taste improves, you know.

YOUR BACK

is a Barometer. When it hurts, it means that the Kidneys need help. Take Gin Pills—Canada's own remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. "Made in Canada". 271



The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Address all communications to
THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
PHONE R 74 GRAND FORKS, B. C

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915

The agitation for a copper refinery in Canada has assumed a national character. The present war has forcibly brought home to the people of this country the fact that such an enterprise is a necessity. It is generally admitted that British Columbia is entitled to the refinery when it is established, as the bulk of the copper produced in Canada is mined and smelted in this province. Many sections of the province will, of course, advance claims for the location of the works in their respective localities; but no town or district can adduce a stronger argument in support of its claim than Grand Forks. We have here the largest copper smelter in the British empire, and more copper matte is produced here than at any other point in the province, or in Canaday. We have also better shipping facilities than any other town in British Columbia. It is reasonable to suppose that copper matte can be refined more economically at the point where it is produced than to transport it to distant refineries. This supposition is amply borne out by the fact that most of the British Columbia lead is smelted at Trail, and on the strength of this the lead refinery was located at that point. Advancing a similar argument in favor of the proposed copper refinery, it would appear as if Grand Forks' chances of securing it were excellent. Our public organizations should watch this matter very closely, and take appropriate action.

According to the latest bulletins, Italy appears to have entered the war on the side of the allies. It is not reported, however, that there has been a declaration of war.

Vegetables fresh from the garden are a luxury only appreciated by those who cultivate their own back yard or the vacant lot.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Mesdames Sgink, Manly, Niles and Hayman returned today from Nelson, where they attended the annual diocesan meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England. The Grand Forks delegates extended an invitation so the diocesan board to hold its next annual meeting in this city instead of at Nelson. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mrs. Beer; president, Mrs. F. Starkey; hon. vice-president, Mrs. Doull; first vice-president, Mrs. H. M. Bird; treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Bird; recording secretary, Mrs. Astley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Applewhaite; dorsas secretary, Mrs. H. M. Cobbett; junior branches secretary, Mrs Hayman; babies' branches secretary, Mrs Spink; leaflet editor, Mrs. T S. Palmer; secretary-treasurer of the leaflet, Mrs Niles; literature secretary, Miss Poffard; united thanksgiving secretary, Mrs Caesar.

His honor Judge Brown held sittings of the county court in the court house in this city yesterday and today. The docket was not a lengthy one. Yesterday the case of Sheridan vs. Burke et al., Greenwood parties, was argued. Judgment was reserved. Today the case of Wymas vs. Sandner was tried. Judgment was reserved.

The freight business of the Great Northern railway through Marcus is reported ro be improving, and it is keeping the present train forces guessing how much the company will expect from them before adding extra crews. It is said that meanwhile considerable frieght is being sidetracked at Marcus to wait until there is an opportune time to carry it on to its destination.

A slide of an 8x8 foot rock onto the Great Northern track near Charles Ruckle's ranch today delayed the arrival of the passenger train for three hours this evening.

It is reported from Greenwood that the reopening of the British Columbia Copper company's Mother Lode and Lone Star properties is probable, but no date has been given out. The members of the Greenwood Miners' union held another meeting last Friday night, and the whole town is on the tip-toe of speculation.

Wedding Presents

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

Cut Glass, Silverware and Mantle Clocks

At prices that have NOT been advanced since the war.

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

Conversation overheard at the smelter:

Married Man (to single man)—Why don't you enlist and go to the front?

Single Man—I'd hate like h— to give up my job here to an alien enemy, and enable him to send money home to help kill me.

Mrs. William Murray, of Phoenix, visited her husband in this city this. Mr. Murray is receiving treatment here for heart trouble.

An order in council was recently passed prohibiting fishing for bass in Christina lake until June 15 next.

Up to the present time there are no criminal cases for the assizes to be held in Greenwood on June 11.

Many incomes may be augmented by cultivating the back yard. A penny saved is a penny earned.

The Kettle valley has been well irrigated during the past week at a minimum cost to the ranchers.

C. Hood, Canadian Pacific railway trainmaster, visited Phoenix the latter part of last week.

Mrs. George Clerf, of Greenwood, visited friends in this city for a few days this week.

Mrs. James West returned yesterday from a week's visit to Spokane.

James McGregor, of Nelson, mining inspector, visited Grand Forks this week.

Miss Oliver, of this city, is visiting friends in Phoenix.

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

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.

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

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Grand Forks at a special sitting, to be held in the city hall, First street, on May 19th, 1915, for a transfer of the wholesale and bottle liquor licenses now held by me in respect of the Grand Forks Liquor Store, situate on Lot No. 5, in Block 11, Plan 23, in the City of Grand Forks, to Gustavus A. Griflin, of the City of Kamloops, B. C.

Dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1915.

WM. J. PENROSE.

TO ARRIVE In a day or two: A CAR OF SEED GRAIN

ON HAND Seed Potatoes—Early Rose, Early Six Weeks, Carmen No. 1 and American Wonder. Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds on hand at right prices.

TERMS CASH

BOUNDARY FEED & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

How to Address the Soldiers

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

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

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

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

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

White Wyandottes That Lay and Win

I won at fall show 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.

At winter show I made four entries and won 2nd cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pen and silver cups.

Eggs from the above are $2.00 for 15, and special prices given on more than 15.

White Orpingtons

I won at the winter show, making five entries, 2nd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen and silver cup.

I have one pen of these mated up at $1.50 a setting of 15.

I have two crosses mated up, Red pullet with Brown Leghorn cock and White Orpington hens with White Leghorn cockerel. Eggs $1.00 for 12.

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

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

Burns & O'Ray, Props.

Phone 68 Second Street

Grand Forks Transfer

PHONE 129

Sole Agents for

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Teaming of All Kinds. Bus and Baggage at All Trains.

McIntyre & McInnis, Proprietors

Geo. E. Massie

Fashionable Ladies' and Gentlemen's

TAILORING

of Every Description

Bridge Street

Grand Forks, B. C.

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor

YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET.

THE **GRAND FORKS FEED & PRODUCE CO**

Carries a Complete Stock of

Cement, Lime and Plaster

Seed Grain and Garden Seed

Bridge Street Grand Forks, B. C.

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your **Galt Coal** Now

OFFICE!
F. Downey's Cigar Store
TELEPHONES: OFFICE, R66. HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38 First Street

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

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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.

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.

W. F. ROBINSON

GENERAL TRANSFER WORK

WOOD AND ICE

OFFICE AT PETRIE'S STORE

PHONE 64 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Miners and Prospectors

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

THOMAS FUNKLEY, Prop.

Martin Mullen

All Kinds of Draying

DEALER IN

Wood and Coal

OFFICE AT

The Mann Drug Co.'s Store

PHONE 35

RESIDENCE PHONE R 18

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

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

LIBERAL PLATFORM

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

1—Free Lands for Settlers—None for Speculators. (a) We believe that agricultural land should be disposed of only on such conditions as will insure its continuous use and occupation.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) No public lands for the speculator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Improved methods of preventing timber waste, and systematized reafforestation.

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

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

4—Public Protection in Respect to Coal. (a) Coal lands not to be alienated, but leased under conditions to be fixed periodically by the legislature

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) We are pledged as a party to provide for the equal suffrage of women with men.

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

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

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

8—Labor—Workmen's Compensation Without Litigation. (a) The creating of a provincial department of labor and free government labor bureaus.

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

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

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

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

(f) The payment of wages at least fortnightly.

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

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

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

10—Extension of Municipal Powers. (a) Increase of local control in municipal matters.

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

11—Public Ownership of Utilities. We adhere to the principles of public ownership of all public utilities, the limitation of terms of franchises to corporations, renewing the same if in the public interest on equitable terms.

12—Local Control of Liquor Traffic. (a) The complete removal of the liquor question from party politics.

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

(c) The adoption of a local option law.

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

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

14—Fishery Control. (a) Immediate steps to restore the fishing industry to white fishermen.

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

15—Protection of Water Supply. The retention of all timber lands on watersheds tributary to cities, towns and municipalitiec, and the recovering by the government of the present alienated properties

16—Torrens System of Registration of Titles. The present system of land registration is expensive and cumbersome and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of the Torrens system of titles and the reduction of registration fees.

17—Non-Partisan Civil Service. The organization of the civil service commission for both inside and outside service, so that the appointments will be based on fitness and not on partisan service.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A girl may ask all kinds of questions during the courtship, so that he will think she thinks him a second Solomon, and after marriage give him the pitiable look every him he opens his mouth.

What has become of the old-fashioned mother who thought that her small son was destined to become a great musician because he could get a tune out of a mouth organ?

A regular woman never waits until tomorrow to blow in the money her husband handed her yesterday.

People wish a newly married couple happiness, but they don't expect it.

One man's automobile may be another man's juggernaut.

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

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

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

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

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

Win and Hold Your Position in Business by Steadfastness in Attack

The Grand Forks Sun

IT STOPS THE TWINGES OF RHEUMATISM, LIMBERS THE MUSCLES, EASES THE JOINTS

Amazing Relief Comes at Once---Cure Every Time

USE NERVILINE

Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues. You might use a dozen remedies and derive less relief than Nerviline will give you in half an hour.

Nerviline is a pain-subduer that words do not altogether describe.

It is fully five times stronger than most remedies, not that it affects the skin unfavorably—no, its great power is due to its wonderful penetrative quality—it strikes in deeply, but never burns or blisters.

Just rub Nerviline into sore muscles, stiff joints and note the glow of comfort, the ease of pain that follows.

You are astonished, delighted; this is because words do not express the promptness and permanency with which Nerviline cures every ache and pain in the muscles and joints.

Marvellous, you'll say. Natural, we say, because Nerviline is different, stronger, more penetrating, a true pain-subduer. Just try it and see if it doesn't cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains and sprains.

The large 50c family size bottle is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Get it today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Silent Scot True Till Death

Private Archie Bothwell, who is lying wounded at Belfast, says: There was a very odd chap among the last drafts of the Scottish Borderers. He always kept to himself, and would not say more than "Yes" or "No" if he could help it. One night the Borderers were driven out of the trenches and one of the men dropped with a couple of bullet wounds. His neighbor happened to be the odd chap that we had all declared to be the daftest of the daft. Without saying a word he knelt down by the wounded man, and, raising his rifle to his shoulder, waited for the oncoming Germans. By and by we rallied and dashed back to meet the Germans. The odd chap was dead, but the man he had tried to save was still breathing.

Indigestion and Headaches

Arising From Constipation, Cured and Regular Habits Established by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In the western provinces, where so many thousands live far from doctors and drug stores, very many rely on Dr. Chase's medicines to cure disease and maintain health and strength. This letter gives some idea of what perfect control Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills exert over the most common ills of life.

Mrs. H. K. Hewer, farmer's wife, Eastburg, Alta., writes: "For about ten years I suffered from constipation, indigestion, headache and languid feelings. Treatment from two or three doctors afforded only temporary relief, so I turned to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and with most satisfactory results. Headaches have disappeared, regular habits established and general health very much better. Both my husband and I can speak highly of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as we have both been greatly benefitted by them." One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband."

"Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."

"Isn't Morton something of a miser?"

"I should say so. Why, he's too tight to risk a suggestion.

HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull biggerloads if you grease your wagons with

MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Legumes in Dairying

High Value of Alfalfa as a Food For Dairy Cattle

Some interesting facts regarding the use of legumes on the dairy farm have been gleaned in connection with some of the cow testing associations in the United States.

Alfalfa probably stands pre-eminent as a food for dairy cattle. In fact, alfalfa together with good corn silage, supplemented with a ration of grain and meal makes an excellent ration and produces results.

Most farmers have by this time been thoroughly convinced of the value of silage, and in some manner or other try to feed their corn in this form. Various schemes for increasing the value of the protein content of corn silage by the addition of various other fodders, such as cowpeas, soja beans, etc., have been advocated. The results along these lines have been disastrous in many cases. The beans are either too green or too dry to make good silage at the time the silo is filled, or else there is trouble in the cutting and filling operations, with the result that when the middle of winter comes a large amount of silage is wasted by rotting. The beans or peas being of different texture than the corn, do not pack tight, with the result that air pockets are formed around them in process of filling and the beans or peas spoil and in their decomposition spoil the silage next to them.

It is safer to put the pure corn into the silo, and to cure the cow peas, beans, etc., into hay.

Results show that the farmers who devote their attention to the production of a high protein roughage, lead the way in milk production.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Germans Shelled Dummies

The following story is told by Colonel Pearce Serocold, of the King's Royal Rifles, who has been invalided home:

The Royal Rifles found themselves in the open with no means of hiding their trenches from the German aeroplanes. One of the battalions received a tremendous consignment of clothes and this give them a brilliant idea. They put on the new clothes and stuffed the old ones into the empty trencaes."

The Germans shelled the trenches for three or four days before finding out their mistake.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over-indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as the best corrective that can be taken. They are the leading liver pills and they have no superiors among such preparations.

A "horny handed son of toil," who had been married less than a year, was complaining to a friend of his wife's extravagance. "How is a man going to save anything for old age?" he said. "I no sooner get home than it's Tom, give me a dollar, give me fifty cents, give me fifteen cents; five for this, that and the other thing. I just can't stand it." "Why, Tom, what in the world does your wife do with so much money?" "I don't know—I ain't gave her none yet."

Diver—See, here, where are those oysters I ordered on the half shell?

Waiter—Don't get impatient, sah. We're dreffle short on shells, but you're next, sah.

He (sarcastically)—You know some one has said, if you would make a lasting pair of shoes, take for the soles the tongue of a woman.

She—Yes, and for the uppers the cheek of the man who said it.

Little Johnny, on being asked by his school teacher if he knew what was meant by "at par," replied that "Ma was always at pa when he came home late."

Value of Screenings

Feeding Test With Sheep Was Made With Surprsing Results

Screenings are sometimes considered as of no value. This is a mistake. The screenings are made up of seeds, the same as the grain, and these seeds contain the same food elements as the grains. To test the value of screenings an experiment was carried out by two students, Amos Ewen and Ephraim Westlund, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. They fed three pens of sheep. The first one was fed oats and bran; the second, pigeon grass seed, and the third, screenings. The feeding period covered 10 weeks. It was, to some, a little surprising to find that the sheep getting the oats and bran made the smallest gains. The screenings lot made 34 pounds more gain and used up only 12 pounds more screenings than lot one ate of the oats and bran. The lot that were fed the pigeon grass seed made 16 pounds more gain than the oat and bran lot and used up 12 pounds more of the pigeon grass seed than lot one ate of the bran and oats. This experiment brings out the value of the screenings that so often are left in the grain and nothing received for it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Farming in Colorado

In 1880, Colorado had 4,506 farms, valued at 42 million dollars; in 1910, 46,170 farms, valued at nearly one-half billion dollars. The principal crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa, livestock, fruit, flax, vegetables, dairying and poultry. The greatest acre yield in the country, according to returns to the United States department of agriculture, is in Colorado. The average yield of potatoes in 1913 was 110 bushels to the acre; wheat, 24 bushels; oats, 36 bushels; and hay two tons to the acre.

Spring Impurities In The Blood

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity At This Season

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood builder and nerve restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

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

Encouragement

He—I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite.

She (encouragingly)—Well, my friend, there are numbers of bright, intelligent girls in this neighborhood.

A man must be an egotist to boast that he never has the wool pulled over his I's.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND — TRADE MARK

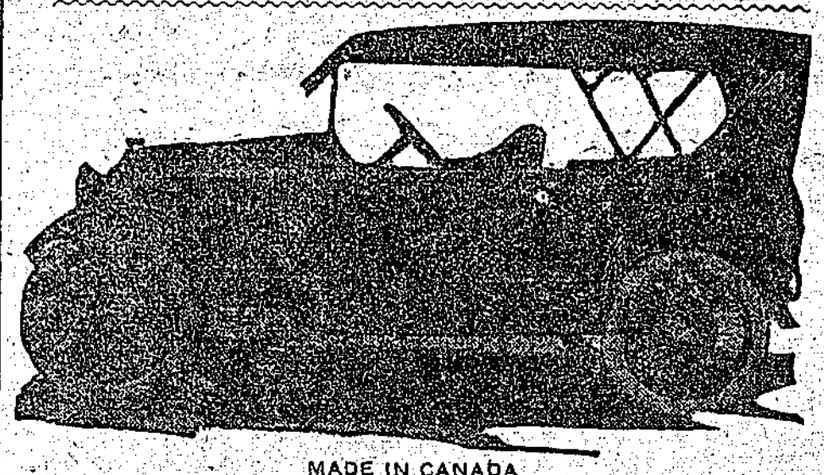
INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

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

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

1915 KEETON



MADE IN CANADA

THE BIGGEST MOTOR CAR BUY of the year. A combination of price, construction and equipment that has never before been brought together in one car.

KEETON cars are built to give day in and day out service. Only the best materials can give you this service.

Keeton construction is of recognized quality. But don't take our word for it, make us prove it.

MODELS

5 Passenger Touring.
3 Passenger Roadster.

PRICES

$1,375.00 and $1,425.00

SOME NEW FEATURES

1. Improved body lines, giving graceful stream line effect.
2. Clear vision, rain vision windshield.
3. Deeper and softer upholstering, in high grade leather.
4. Gasoline tank at rear, giving a better distribution of weight.
5. Vacuum Gravity Gasoline feed—a feature of the higher priced cars.
6. Addition of one-man mohair top, extra tire and tube and dash lamp as standard equipment.

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD, - - - - CANADA.

A Modest Hero

Count Karolyi, on returning to his castle in Hungary, met, according to the Vossische Zeitung, one of his old servants who had just been sent back wounded from the war.

"My good man, I hear you fought valiantly at the front," said the count. "I should like to give you some reward. What shall it be?"

The old servant replied:

"Well, if you insist upon it, sir, just give me enough kronen to reach from one ear to the other."

"That seems to be a very small reward," replied the count, smiling at the odd request.

"It's enough for me, sir," answered the servant, modestly.

As the count was about to comply with the strange request, he noticed that the servant had only one ear, and remarked upon the fact.

"Yes, sir, I left the other ear on the battlefield at Shabatz!" answered the modest man.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

William Dean Howells said of modern American letters:

"In a New England village I entered the main street department store one afternoon and said to the clerk at the book counter:

"Let me have, please, the 'Letters of Charles Lamb.'

"'Post office right across the street, Mr. Lamb,' said the clerk with a polite, brisk smile."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Scottish laird invited an English friend to go salmon fishing with him. The Englishman hooked a salmon, but in his excitement fell into the stream. The keeper, seeing he was no swimmer, went to his aid, when the laird called out: "What are ye about, Donald? Get haud o' the rod and look to the feesh. He will wait, but the feesh winna."

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

McTavish (to convalescent soldier)—I was hearin' ye had a bullet in ye yet. Are ye no gawn ta hae it taen oot?

Soldier—No, the noo. Ye see, I'll be gawn back tae the fr-ront in a wee while, an' when I come back I'll just hae them a' oot thegither.

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge. "Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. Dr. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Book. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an Indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

Mrs. Newlywed Says

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodenware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat. All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.

Aunt—Are you getting along nicely at school, Charlie?

Charlie—Yes, Aunt, I've got the best place in the class.

Aunt—And where is that—at the top?

Charlie—No, near the fire.

It was an Irishman who objected to taking an emetic, as he was sure he couldn't keep it down.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

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

FOR AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

TO INCREASE THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

An Association of Farmers and Business Men Whose Aim will Be to Disseminate Knowledge of the Most Approved Farming Methods, and to Secure Greater Efficiency

A committee of Canadian agriculturists were induced to make a trip to North Dakota to investigate the work of agricultural instruction as carried on by the U.S. government. Mr. Geo. A. Merrick, of Winnipeg, has sent us their report, showing the result of their investigation, which is as follows:

Dear Sir,—The members of the committee selected to visit North Dakota and investigate at first hand the results of the Field Agent System of agricultural instruction, report:

The aim of your committee was to obtain as much information as possible from the farmers themselves in districts where the system is in operation, and through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cooper, director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. F. R. Crane, agricultural commissioner of the Great Northern Railway, we were enabled to spend three whole days motoring and interviewing farmers in the country tributary to Valley City, in the eastern part of the state; Minot in the North Central District; Williston, near the western boundary; and a half day was spent, on the return journey, in the Grand Forks district. We were also afforded an opportunity at each place to discuss with numerous bankers and business men the question of the results being accomplished, and no effort was spared to make the investigation a thorough one.

It is our unanimous opinion that the better farming campaign being conducted in North Dakota is proving successful in a remarkable degree, and is rapidly creating conditions which will ensure an enormous enhancement of the prosperity of the state, as well as contribute to a material improvement of the social conditions of farm life. From an investigation of the cost of the work we conclude that the expenditures thereon will be returned a hundredfold through increase of agricultural products.

We are further of the opinion that the experience of North Dakota, considered in conjunction with the history of agricultural progress in other parts of North America, serves to establish conclusively that the attainment of a thoroughly satisfactory development of the agricultural industry of a new country requires that there shall exist—as auxiliary to the departments of agricultural and experimental farms—an efficiently organized staff of field men to carry information to the farmers on their own farms.

As a natural consequence of the unparalleled rapidity of the settlement of Western Canada in the last few years we have admittedly an unusually large percentage of settlers whose knowledge of farming is slight, and it is therefore an abvious deduction that the results which could be looked for from an efficient organization of field men would be proportionately greater here than in North Dakota.

The necessity for an organized movement to increase largely agricultural production in the prairie provinces by greater efficiency of farming methods is now widely recognized, and we cannot urge too strongly that steps be taken without delay to inaugurate the Field Agent System here, as the most effective means of accomplishing the desired end.

We think it well to add that in our opinion a movement along the lines recommended, in order to be productive of the maximum good, should take the form of a combination of the Farmers' Associations, and the more important business interests to co-operate with the department of agriculture. We are not losing sight of the fact that the department of agriculture in all three of our prairie provinces are already doing excellent extension work. They are, however, somewhat hampered by lack of funds, and it is our conviction that the organization of a Field Agent System should be set on foot on a scale sufficient to demonstrate effectively its value with the least possible loss of time.

We attach a draft covering our suggestions for the organization of an Association of Farming and Business.

Respectfully submitted.

Name: "Association of Farming and Business."

Form of Organization: An association to be incorporated by private act.

Purpose: To promote agricultural development in Western Canada.

Support and Membership: The general funds of the association to be provided by subscriptions to be invited from all business and farming interests, a subscription of $10 or more annually to entitle the subscriber to membership.

Further financial support to be solicited from municipalities in which the association conducts field operations.

General Council: The association to be governed by a board of forty-two councillors chosen as follows:

	Councillors.
By Grain Growers' associations	6
Live Stock Breeders' association	4
Agricultural Societies	3
Railways (one each)	3
Canadian Credit Men's association	4
Bankers' Association (western section)	3
Mortgage Loans association of Western Canada	3
Winnipeg Grain Exchange	2
Manufacturers' Association, (Western Canada)	2
Implement Companies' association	2
Canadian Press association, (Western branches)	2
Dominion Retailers' association (Western branches)	2
	36

And six others to be selected by the foregoing, 42 in all, 10 to form a quorum.

Directorate: The affairs of the association to be administered by a board of nine directors, of which three to be appointed by the minister of agriculture and six by the general council.

The chief aim of the association being to increase agricultural production by disseminating knowledge of the most approved farming methods, it is proposed to adopt the plan now being followed under varying auspices in numerous parts of North America, of employing a staff of field agents to carry information to farmers on their farms and induce them to conduct their operations on lines recommended by the department of agriculture.

Superintendent: The field work to be in charge of a superintendent appointed by the board of directors, and selected with a view to his knowledge of the science of agriculture, as well as his qualifications as an executive. The responsibility for appointments of field agents will rest with him.

Field Agents: The work of each field agent may be more particularly described as follows:

1. Going to the individual farmer on his own farm and actively co-operating with him—taking up the particular problems presented upon each farm, and demonstrating through the farmers' own efforts satisfactory solutions. His activities will be entirely in the field. He will have no regular office, but will arrange to spend an hour or two periodically in different centres to meet all inquirers. Among the matters with which he will have to deal with are the following:—

(a) Increasing yields per acre (i) treatment of soil conditions, (ii) better tillage methods and moisture conservation; (iii) selection of seed; (iv) proper rotation, introducing new crops of value, such as corn and alfalfa.

(b) Planning farmsteads, buildings, silos, etc.

(c) Selection, care and feeding of live stock.

(d) Prevention and eradication of weeds, pests and diseases of stock.

(e) Proper use and care of farm implements.

(f) Planting trees and vegetable gardens, and adding to convenience and attractiveness of farm homes and surroundings.

(g) General business management of farm, including simple system of records.

2. Reaching the family community generally through:

(a) Definite demonstration work, as above, on individual farms;

(b) Co-operation with branches of Grain Growers' associations and with the Live Stock Breeders' association; (i) assisting in their marketing activities; (ii) locating good seed, sound stock, etc; (iii) helping to obtain and distribute labor; (iv) addressing meetings (especially in winter time) and assisting in preparation of programs; (v) stimulating social features and general interest.

(c) Co-operating with those in the charge of agricultural fairs, especially by arranging for contests and prizes which will feature work done by the Association of Farming and Business—boys' and girls' competitions in crop growing, pork production, seed selection, stock judging, poultry, dairying, etc.

(d) Local short courses for farmers and also boys' camps.

(e) Working through rural schools by (i) stimulating interest of inspectors; (ii) addressing teachers at their association gatherings; (iii) popular talks to pupils, and (iv) encouraging various school contests.

(f) Distributing popular bulletins, circulars and posters.

3. Promoting co-operation of farmers and local business with a view to a better mutual understanding.

(a) Joint economic gain will be brought about from increased production and improved marketing methods, and a condition created whereby farmers will be enabled to purchase on a cash basis by reason of the fact that they will have products marketable throughout the year.

(b) From town merchants, bankers, etc., there will be sought practical support in giving farmer customers (whether dealing individually or co-operatively) the best possible treatment.

Anxious Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?"

Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky tub, mum. So I shouldn't wonder if she was going down. But then, again, her b'ilers ain't any too good, so she might go up.

An Aeroplane Gave Warning

Turned German Army From Its Dash on Paris and Changed Whole Line of Battle

An aeroplane scouting flight which made history has come to light, many months after it took place. The report of the two aviators making the flight turned Gen. von Kluck's column toward the south from its dash on Paris in August and changed the whole line of battle in the west.

A striking feature of the flight, moreover, was that its course did not follow orders, but was determined upon the initiative of the flyers. The story of the flight, taken from a German magazine, devoted to aeronautics, follows:

"It happened on the occasion of our dash on Paris. The inhabitants of the "city of light" received a daily visit from German aviators. The latter were accustomed to drop a couple of bombs every day, but their visit here was not the object of their program. The chief thing was to keep watch of the movements of the Paris reserve army. This army had marched up with its front toward the east and one day an aeroplane went up to observe it again.

"The aviators were struck with the uncertain movements of the opponents of a German corps, who appeared to be having a trifling conflict with troops further north. Upon their own responsibility the aviators changed their course and flew off to the north.

"They flew and flew, for what they saw was well worth closer observation. Then they speeded back to headquarters and announced that a hostile army was marching upon von Kluck's flank.

"Nobody would believe it at first. Cavalry patrols had brought no news to indicate such a movement. But nevertheless it was true.

"The report resulted in the known new disposition of the German position in the west, and in the conferring of the Iron Cross of the first class upon the pilot and the officer observer.

The two men referred to are both first lieutenants. They but recently carried out an important flight over Warsaw.

Boy Scouts in England

Have Proven Their Value Since Outbreak of War

The Boy Scouts have proved their value since the outbreak of war.

Four hours after the call came thousands of boys were at the disposal of their country. One morning a telegram reached a British commissioner asking for a thousand Scouts. The same evening he had four thousand standing by waiting for orders.

Many an adult warriors in the British Isles, first knew he was wanted when a Scout brought him a letter telling him where to report himself. The emergency substitution work of the lads was wonderful.

The suddenness of the war meant that many coastguards had to return immediately to the Navy. Yet their work was more necessary than ever.

Hundreds of Scouts took their places, and had the time of their lives staying out all night or watching all day through big telescopes for the enemies' ships.

It was a hardened journalist who confessed that a lump came into his throat when late one night he met a small group of Scouts dragging their trek cart, laden with bivouac gear, and moving quietly through the dark to their vigil on the cliffs."

Naval Code Book

Great Precaution Is Used to Guard the Secret Signals

Every navy has a secret code of signals different from the ordinary code in general use. This code is used only in time of war and in the presence of the enemy. If the enemy could read the signals he could secure a great advantage. So the secret code books are carefully guarded and none is more carefully protected than that of the United States navy. The secret code books are issued only to the executive officers of ships and every precaution is taken to prevent them being stolen by men in the service of foreign governments. The books are bound in heavy metal covers, so that if a vessel is threatened with capture the commander may throw his code book overboard and it will sink, thus avoiding seizure.

"There was a wonderful rain scene in the play last night."

"Realistic, eh?"

"I should say it was. Why, when the rain storm came up my corns began to hurt me."

SERIOUS SITUATION FOR GERMANY IF KRUPP WORKS SHOULD FAIL

THEY SUPPLY NEARLY ALL THE WAR MATERIAL

Persistent Reports that Germany is Running Short of Shot and Shell, and Should the Essen Firm Fail to Keep up with the Demand, it Might Bring about the End of the War

Germany's most vulnerable point may be expressed in a single word—Krupp's.

This great concern at Essen supplies practically the whole of Germany's war materials, and its inability to keep up with the enormous demands of the kaiser's great armies may bring about the end of the war at a much earlier date than has yet entered into any one's calculations.

As a matter of fact, the capacity of the much vaunted Krupp works is not nearly so great as the aggregate capacity of Britain's five most important armament firms. Reports that Germany is running short of shot and shell are persistent, and are likely enough to be true, and it is notorious that Germany is making frantic efforts to secure supplies of metal by any means and at any price.

There is also plenty of evidence that Krupp-manufactured munitions are by no means so superior as many people had been led to believe, and we know, too, that the "colossus of armament firms" has been mixed up in scandals, bribery, and corruption. Germany has been very proud of its Krupp's and has had unbounded confidence in the huge Essen factory. In the supreme test now being applied Krupp's may fail the fatherland.

Founded at Essen 102 years ago as a factory for the production of "English cast steel," and employing only seventy workmen in 1848, this company now employs 70,000, of whom 38,000 are in the Essen steel works alone. The great Mannesmann iron and steel works at Dusseldorf, capitalized at $5,000,000 has been absorbed into the Essen concern, bringing the combined share and loan capital of Krupp's up to $71,500,000.

As an indication of the extent of the Essen works, it may be mentioned that the plant is served by eighty miles of private railway, and that the traffic between the works and the Prussian state system average between fifty and sixty trains daily.

The entire coal supply is furnished by the company's own collieries, which employ 10,000 men and produce nearly 3,000,000 tons a year. The firm's iron ore mines employ 5,000 men. The pig iron for the steel works is mostly supplied by the Friedrich-Alfred Hutte, another important unit of the Krupp organization. These famous iron works cover nearly 700 acres of land, and include seven blast furnaces.

The Annan steel works, another Krupp unit, manufactures open-hearth and crucible steel castings for naval purposes, and employs 1,000 men. The Crusonwerke, at Maedgburg, is another great branch, with 5,000 hands, manufacturing gun mountings, gun carriages and ammunition. The Germania shipyard, at Kiel, is yet another Krupp property, and now ranks among the three best establishments of its kind in the world. It has half a mile of water frontage, and can accommodate about ten of the largest vessels on the stocks at one time, besides torpedoes and other small craft.

A novel branch of the Krupp enterprise is a press bureau. Four thousand newspapers, technical magazines, reviews and books, besides a deluge of cuttings, are received at the Essener Hof monthly. No published report, article, or paragraph dealing with the subjects in which the many branches of the Krupp establishment are interested faills to reach the bureau. They are all indexed and filed.

The particulars—dimensions, age, and location—of every ship of war and practically every big gun in the world are carefully recorded at Krupp's, where the German naval and military authorities have a mine of ready information.

Lately this great firm has come under a cloud of suspicion which appears to be thickening. The case in which judgment was delivered a year ago shook the faith of not a few Germans in Krupp's, if not in the government which fostered and shielded the firm. It may be recalled that the scandal was first brought to public notice in the Reichstag in April, 1913, by the Socialist Liebnecht who had first communicated his charges against Krupp's to the war minister in November, 1912.

Although many documents were suppressed on the ground that they contained state secrets, and certain allegations were ruled out as irrelevant, the evidence which was permitted in open court was damaging.

There is no smoke without fire, and if only half the reports now current on the Continent are true, the limit of Krupp's capacity to supply the gigantic demands made by the kaiser's military staff may be reached at any moment.

Production of Cows

Some Will be Found to be Much More Profitable Than Others—Test Will Tell

The Dominion department of agriculture, dairy division, Ottawa, issues the following bulletin, under the heading of "Economical Machines."

"Has it impressed itself on your mind, as a practical man, selling farm crops in the form of milk through the medium of cows' manufacturing apparatus, that possibly some of this animated machinery needs overhauling and closely examining? A new machine, running more economically, may save a manufacturer its cost several times over in a very short while. So if your cows were regarded in this light, some might be found to be very economical producers, and possibly the less said about the capacity of others the better.

"Some cow testing figures given to the dairy division, Ottawa, by dairy farmers prove that some herds of cows produce milk at a feed cost of $1.45 per 100 pounds, while close by are other herds whose average feed cost of production is only 80 cents per 100 pounds of milk. Again, between two cows in the same herd the cost of feed per pound of butter-fat is frequently found to vary as much as from 23 to 49 cents.

What is of importance to the average dairyman is this fact, that cow testing helps to put each cow in the herd on a good paying basis very quickly. A simple plan of weighing and testing each individual cow's milk soon discovers if any unit machines in the milk making factory are not in good economical running order. Then that makes $20 or $30 or more clear profit above the cost of feed. Does each one of your cows do that? It will pay you to find out."

Most of a college man's education is acquired after he graduates.

Canada's Duty

Should Now Make Good the Boast That She is the Granary of the Empire

All sorts of prophesies are being made of the likely duration of the war. Lord Kitchener originally said three years. So far as newspaper reports are concerned there is no reason to believe he has changed his opinion. All that he is known to have subsequently remarked is that he didn't know when the war could end, but that he did know when it would begin—in May. This, of course, was taken as indicating that the real offensive campaign of the allies would then start. Meantime, beyond sending over contingents, the plain duty remains to Canada of being prepared for any contingency. This country is the nearest of the large overseas Dominions, and to this country Britain will naturally look for a great portion of her supplies. That she is doing so already is abundantly proven by the fact that the trade returns for the five months of the war that elapsed in 1914 show a decidedly marked increase. For the final quarter of the year, compared with the same period in 1913, that increase was no less than nine and a half million dollars, principally in the value of foodstuffs. There is surely groundwork for thought in such a statement. Canada has proudly claimed to be the granary of the empire. It is now up to her to fulfil that boast, and not only in the matter of cereals, but also as regards beef, mutton, pork, bacon and vegetables. In cultivation of the last-mentioned the cities and towns can help by utilizing the present waste land either in their midst or in the surrounding territory. An unoccupied acre at these times implies extravagance both in soil and labor. Nobody can plead ignorance in these matters when he can write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and obtain absolutely free, bulletins and pamphlets giving information on how best to grow peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, onions, parsnips, carrots, Indian corn, wheat, oats and barley. Also on the breeding and rearing of live stock, and on dairy products, bee cultivation, etc. A letter to the department, addressed as stated, will bring a catalogue of upwards of two hundred of publications, all of which can be had gratuitously.

Over 69 per cent. of the working women in Philadelphia are earning less than enough in wages properly to sustain their living.

Cook—The tea is quite exhausted, ma'am.

Mistress—I noticed that it seemed very weak the last time

HOW SUEZ CANAL IS KEPT OPEN

Millions of Feet of Dredging in a Year

Since 1896 something like £2,000,000 has been expended upon the widening and improvement of the Suez Canal. When first opened the channel had a uniform depth of 25 feet. It is now 31 feet deep, 108 feet wide at the bottom, and 420 feet at the water level. It is still being deepened and widened. Quite apart from this work says a writer in the London Magazine, a whole fleet of dredges are continually engaged on merely keeping the channel free from sand. We get some idea of the magnitude of this task when it is stated that last year over 2,000,000 cubic yards of material were taken out of the canal by these dredges.

Despite the heavy cost entailed in running the waterway and keeping it open for traffic, the scheme has almost from the first been a financial success, and Suez Canal shares are always much sought after. By the purchase, in 1875, for £3,976,582 of the 176,602 £20 original shares held by the Khedive, the British government obtained joint control over the canal with France.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Manly, of this city, have an intimate knowledge of some of palatial steamers that have become incorporated in the world's history during the past two or three years. A couple of years ago they toured Europe. On their way over they crossed the Atlantic on the Lusitania, and while in Belfast harbor they saw the Titanic, then nearly completed. Their homeward voyage was made in the Empress of Ireland. The Manlys had planned to again sail for Europe on the Lusitania next August for a stay of three years.

Monday, May 24th, being a statutory holiday, the post-office will be closed all day, with the exception of one hour, from 3 till 4 p.m., when the general delivery will be open for the delivery of letters and papers.

Mesdames Sgink, Manly, Niles and Hayman left for Nelson on Tuesday to attend the annual diocesan meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England.

Military hair-cuts are given the recruits as soon as they enlist, but some of the young men who have volunteered for overseas service are struggling bravely to produce the military mustache.

Charles Mudge on Monday received a card from the king and queen, signed on their behalf by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war, extending the sympathy of their majesties to Mr. and Mrs. Mudge for the great loss they had sustained in the death of their son, who was killed in a recent battle in Flanders. Mr. Mudge has also received a similar card from Premier Borden and the members of the federal cabinet.

G. A. Griffin owner of the Grand Forks Family Liquor store, arrived in the city on Tuesday from Kamloops.

Telephone Talk for May says: "At Rossland, Trail and Grand Forks conditions are very good. Thare the benefits of mining operations are felt. The Trail smelter is very busy and the people are industrious and satisfied. At Grand Forks the Granby smelter is now operating to capacity, and the activity of this company, of course, means the operation of the mineral properties at Phoenix. The southeastern part of the province, with a substantial industry at its back, is in good shape."

The service in memory of the late Privates Montague F. Mudge and Frank J. Hicks, 7th battalion, Canadian expeditionary force, in Holy Trinity church last Sunday afternoon was very solemn and impressive, and the church was crowded with representatives of all denominations from every section of the city. Forty of the members of the 54th battalion marched to the church at 2:45, under command of Capt. Kirk, headed by four buglers. The mayor and members of the city council were also present in seats reserved for them. The service began with the sentence, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by reading the xvi, xxiii and xxx psalms; then came hymn 412, "Brief life is here our portion." Rev. P. C. Hayman, rector, read the lesson, I Cor xv-20, which was followed by hymn 410, "Breathe on me, Breath of God." A short address by the rector was followed by the singing of hymn 592, "On the Resurrection Morning." Then the following sentences beginning, "Man that is born of woman," were read, followed by the national anthem and the blessing. Before the congregation left the church the "Dead March in Saul" was played by the organist. The soldiers, before marching back to the camp, formed two deep outside the church and stood at attention while the buglars sounded "The Last Post" for the two boys who were the first from Grand Forks to fall in defense of the empire.

Copper

Among the non-precious metals copper stands seconds. Iron is, of course, the first, and zinc, lead, tin and aluminum follow copper in the order given. In respect to the quantity produced there is no great difference between copper, zinc and lead. The United States leads all other countries in the production of all these metals except tin

Necessary as every one of the metals is to our modern civilization, copper surely ranks next to iron and steel in usefulness. The fact has been made clear by the experience of the world since the present war began, although proof was not wanting even before that. For a short time at first it seemed as if copper were a useless artiele, which no one wanted. Neither at home nor abroad was there any demand for it. That was because industry in this country was at a standstall; because the nations at war had copper enough for the time being; because Germany wes cut off from its foreign trade; and because the seaborne commerce of the world had come almost to a full stop.

In those circumstances the price of copper declined to an extremely low point. Mines closed, or cut their production to a minimum; but the condition could not last, and presently was reversed. The belligerents now need copper in vast amounts. We read of extraordinary expedients in Germany to get a supply, even to the collection of kitchen utensils by the government. The allies of the triple entente are importing large quantities of copper, besides creating a heavy demand for it in this country by their extensive orders for their war meterials into which it enters.

The result is that, in spite of a steady increase in the monthly production, the price of the metal has advanced rapidly. The change for the better has made many communities happy. Official returns tell us that twenty one states in the Union—to say nothing of Alaska—produce some copper. Alaska and ten of the states produce each more than a million pounds annually, and four—Arizona, Michigan, Montana and Utah—produce more than a hundred million pounds apiece. Active mines increase employment both directly and indirectly, and the new prosperity is already showing itself in additions to miners' wages.—Youths' Companion.

"Three Removes are as Bad as a Fire"

That gem from the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin contains a lot of truth.

Make one move do. Get a good house once for all by a "House Wanted" ad.

Houses may be scarce but our Want Ads will put you in touch with the best in the market.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

BOOT REPAIRING

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

SECOND-HAND GOODS

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

FOR RENT—HOUSES

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

WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE.)

TAKE NOTICE that Mrs. Jennie Morrison, whose address is Grand Forks, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 20 acre-feet of water out of Kettle River, which flows south-easterly and drains into Columbia River near Marcus, Washington, U.S.A. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 950 feet south-easterly from the north-east corner of Lot 1699 and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as part of Lot 1699. This notice was posted on the ground on the 27th day of April, 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant there o and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Grand Forks, B.C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C, within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is April 30th, 1915.

MRS. JENNIE MORRISON, Applicant.

TENTH VICTORIA DAY

CELEBRATION

Nelson Day at Grand Forks

Monday, May 24th, 1915

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NELSON

Military Manoeuvres

By Grand Forks Sharpshooters

Baseball
Football
Basketball

Nelson
Versus
Grand Forks

Open Caledonian Sports—Children's Competitions

CASH PRIZES FOR ALL EVENTS

Dance in Opera House

Music By McLeod's Orchestra

FULL DAY'S SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL

See Small Bills for Programme

W. M. DeCEW, *President*
F. J. LAKE, *Secretary*

GOD SAVE THE KING

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

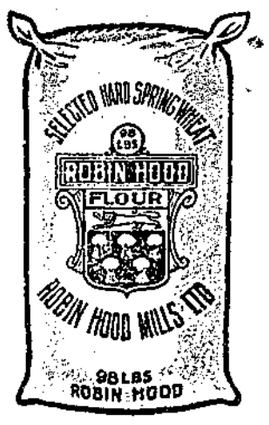
Bicycles

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

I have opened a hicycles 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.



Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The Robin Hood Family

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

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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

R.C. McCUTCHEON

WINNIPEG AVENUE

High-Class Furniture

¶ When in need of an odd piece of Furniture for any room in the house, you can save money by purchasing from us.

¶ We carry the most up-to-date stock of House Furnishings in the Boundary, and you are assured of the same careful consideration at our store if your purchase is small as you would receive if you were buying a large order.

¶ We would like to call your attention especially to our Floor Covering Department. Our stock is new and up-to-date and the range of patterns and designs is second to none.

MILLER & GARDNER

The Home Furnishers