Legislative Library

The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No. 49 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915 $1.00 PER YEAR

PRIZE WINNERS AT FALL FAIR

The following is a list of the prize winners at the sixth annual Grand Forks fall fair, held in this city on the 28th and 29th ult. The names are printed in order the prizes were awarded, the first name having been awarded first prize, the second name second prize, and so on. In every instance where only one name is given, the exhibitor was awarded first prize, except where otherwise noted:

Plate Apples

Wealthy—R W Hughes, H W Collins, T R Powers, C A S Atweod.

McIntosh—C A S Atwood, Mrs B F Whiteside, A D Morrison, R W Hughes.

Jonathan—R W Hughes, T R Powers, C C Heaven. E F Laws..

Wagener—Mrs L G Fowler, R W Hughes, C C Heaven, J T Lawrence

Crimes Golden—H W Collins, A D Morrisen, J T Lawrence, R W Hughes.

Delicious—C C Heaven, C A S Atwood.

Stayman Winesap—2nd C A S Atwood, 3rd C C Heaven

Spitzenberg—H W Collins.

Ontario—T R Powers, H W Collins.

Gravenstein—2nd E E W Lawrence.

Rome Beauty—C C Heaven, C A S Atwood.

Jeffries—Mrs E C Heuniger, R W Hughes.

Yellow Newtown—H W Collins.

Baldwin—James Little.

King of Tompkins—H W Collins, Rev J D Hobden.

Red Cheek Pippin—2nd H W Collins.

Cox's Orange—H W Collins, C A S Atwood.

Winesap—H W Collins, C A S Atwood.

Ben Davis—R W Hughes, H W Collins.

Yellow Transparent—Mrs C Mudge

Duchess—E F Laws, H W Collins.

Alexander—Chas Hesse, R W Hughes.

Twenty Ounce Pippin—2nd Mrs F Miller.

Snow—R W Hughes, H W Collins.

Golden Russet—E F Laws, R W Hughes.

Hubbardson Nonsuch—Jas Little.

Ribstone Pippin—H W Collins.

Stark—Mrs F Miller, H W Collins

Baxter—J T Lawrence, F J Painton.

Mann—H W Collins.

Winter Banana—A D Morrison, R W Hughes.

Blue Permain—Mrs F M Kerby, R W Hughes.

Tolman Sweet—R W Hughes.

Wolf River—R W Hughes.

Pewankee—T R Powers, Mrs C Mudge

Bellflower—H W Collins, Mrs E C Henniger.

Arkansas Black—H W Collins.

Northwest Greening—R W Hughes A S McKim.

Rhode Island Greening—H W Collins, T R Powers.

Northern Spy—H W Collins, R W Hughes.

King David—C A S Atwood, C C Heaven.

Any other variety—C C Heaven, T R Powers, H W Collins,

BOX APPLE COLLECTIONS

Best five boxes:

Early fall variety, Wealthy, Jeffries, Gravenstein—H W Collins, E F Laws.

Winter variety, Jonathan, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Northern Spy, Ontario, Balwin, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg—E F Laws, H W Collins.

Best one box:

Late fall variety, McIntosh Red, Snow, King David—E F Laws, H W Collins, T R Powers.

Winter variety, Jonathan, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Northern Spy, Ontario, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg—A D Morrison, E F Laws, H W Collins.

Pears

Bartlett—H W Collins, C C Heaven, E F Laws.

Buerre de Anjou—H W Collins.

Flemish Beauty—H W Collins, C C Heaven, R W Hughes.

Clapp's Favorite—H W Collins, Mrs B F Whiteside.

Sockel—A D Morrison.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—H W Collins.

Buerre Clairgeau—H W Collins

Best one box pears, early—H W Collins.

Best one box pears, late—E F Laws, H W Collins, C C Heaven.

Plums and Prunes

Italian prune—A D Morrison, Doris Kerman.

Pond's Seedling—Chas Hesse, H W Collins.

Bradshaw—C C Heaven.

Lombard—C C Heaven, Doris Kerman.

Washington—Mrs E C Henniger, H W Collins.

Yellow Egg—H W Collins, R W Hughes.

Burbanks—Mrs J H Ryley, C C Heaven.

Imperial Gage—C C Heaven, H W Collins.

Green Gage—H W Collins.

Any other variety—H W Collins.

Two best commercial packed and commercial variety boxes plums or prunes, different varieties—H W Collins, R W Hughes.

Peaches

Late Crawford—Mrs L G Fowler.

Elberta—G A Evans.

Any other variety—H W Averill.

Grapes

Campbell's Early—A D Morrison.

Moore's Diamond—A D Morrison, A D Morrison.

Concord—A D Morrison.

Niagara—A D Morrison.

Best collection—A D Morrison.

Crab Apples

Transcendent—C C Heaven, Mrs E Barron.

Hyslop—A D Morrison, Chas Hesse.

Whitney—Chas Hesse.

Martha—R W Hughes.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Strawberries, 1 plate—C A S Atwood.

X—J C Warlow.

(*Continued on Page 5.*)

Thanksgiving Services

The Thanksgiving season will be appropriately observed at the Methodist church on Sunday, the 10th, at both services. In the morning the music will be in charge of the junior choir under the leadership of Arnold Carter, and will include the following items: Duet and chorus, "Why Stand Ye Here Idle," Excell; solo and chorus, "Help Somebody Today," Gabriel.

In the evening a special thanksgiving song service will be held, to which all are cordially invited. The following is the order of service: Doxology; invocation; hymn, "Come Ye Thankful People, Come" (910); prayer; anthem, "The Radiant Morn," Woodward; lesson; mixed quartette, "Jesus the Very Thought of Thee"; hymn, "Sing to the Lord of Harvest" (908); lesson; duet, "The Morning Land," Phelps; sermon, "Why a Thanksgiving?" anthem, "There Were Ninety and Nine," Wheeler; hymn, "Swell the Anthem" (907); benediction; vesper.

Special Thanksgiving services will be held at Knox Presbyterian church next Sabbath, both morning and evening. Special music will be furnished by the choir. The Independent Company of Rifles, under Capt. Kirk, will attend the evening service.

GRAND FORKS HOSPITAL OPENED

Dr. Kingston's new Grand Forks hospital was opened for patients this week, and the Cottage hospital has been closed. The new hopital is a a large, substantial building, constructed of concrete blocks, of pleasing architectural design, and is strictly modern in every respect. It is large enough for the requirements of a city two or three times the size of Grand Forks, and is undoubtedly the best and most conveniently arranged hospital building in southern British Columbia. The doctor deserves a great deal of credit for his perseverance in bringing this enterprise to a successful end.

The breaking of plate glass in store windows appears to have become epidemic once more. This week one of the windows in the Boundary Feed & Supply company's store was smashed. It would probably teach some of the degenerates who engage in this vicious pastime a salutary lesson if the police could apprehend them and make an example of them. People in the country also complain of their orchards and gardens being robbed, in some instances on a commercial scale. The provincial police should look after these night raiders. The producers at home, who help to support the armies of the empire, are entitled to protection from marauders, and they should have it.

Peter A. Z. Pare, the rancher, is writing a serial story. The first chapter, which deals with the experiences of a man attempting to learn to operate a bicycle coaster brake, is now ready for the printer. It contains a thrill in every word.

Grand Forks poultrymen won the following prizes at the Greenwood fair: Utility pen, Wm. Liddicoat 1st, J. A. McCallum 2nd; egg and broiler pen, J. A. McCallum 2nd; White Plymouth Rocks, T. Bowen 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st ex. pen; White Wyandottes, W. Liddicoat 2nd cockerel; Silver Laced Wyandottes, W. Liddicoat, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st ex. pen; R. I. Reds, S.C., T. Bowen 1st pullet, 2nd ex. pen; S. C. White Leghorns, T. Bowen 3rd cockerel, 1st pen; White Orpingtons, W. Liddicoat 1st and 2nd pullet; Buff Orpingtons, W. Liddicoat 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; Black Minorcas, J. T. Lawrence 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 3rd hen; Black New Games, T. Bowen 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet; Pyle Bantams, T. Bowen 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen; best pen in show, Black Orpingtons, W. Liddicoat; best White Leghorns, T. Bowen; best Black Minorcas, J. T. Lawrence; best cockerel, Black Orpington, W. Liddicoat.

The annual shoot for prizes of the Kettle Valley Rifle association will be held at their range next Monday, Thanksgiving day.

H. N. Morrison will leave today for Toronto, where he intends to reenter the merchant tailoring business. He has disposed of all his effects and interests in this valley except his ranch, and his brother, A. D. Morrison, will look after that for him. Mrs. Morrison and daughter have been living in Toronto for the past three or four months.

The members of the Independent Company of Rifles say they were royally entertained at the Greenwood fair last Friday.

The Emma mine is being pumped out. This property may soon be shipping 100 tons of ore daily to the Greenwood smelter.

S. P. Dixon and Sam Wickwire, having completed the cement sidewalk at the government building, have returned to Greenwood.

Tom Peck is again handling the punch on the Boundary C. P. R. passenger train. Conductor Mesker is taking a two weeks' vacation.

Six new recruits were added to the Independent Company of Rifles this week.

Between twenty-five and thirty Grand Forks people attended the Greenwood fair last Friday.

Word was received in the city yesterday that J. C. MacDouald had died at Rescue, Cal., on Wednesday. Mr. MacDonald was master mechanic at the Granby smelter in 1901–2. He resignsd from that position to establish the Grand Forks Steel & Structural Iron Works, which he conducted in partnership with his brother, Angus, until the plant was moved to Vanconver. After accumlating a fortune in the iron and contracting business Mr. MacDonald retired from active life, and of late years he has been living in California. He had many warm personal friends in Grand Forks.

E. F Laws tendered the directors of the Grand Forks Agricultural association a banquei at the Yale hotel on Wednesday night in commemoration of the splendid success of the sixth annual fair. Good cheer prevailed during the evening, and nearly every one present contributed toward making the occasion a pleasant one by making a brief speach.

W. J. Meagher received word from the coast on Wednesday that he had lost his case for damages against the Granby company. The case was tried in this city about four months ago, Judge MacDonald presiding. Mr. Meagher was crippled for life while employed in the Granby smelter a year ago. Much sympathy is expressed by the citizens for Mr. Meagher.

Engineer James Blake and Wm Meade, of the Canadian Pacific railway, returned on Saturday from a hunting trip through the Okanagan country. They brought home all the game they could canveniently carry. They obtained excellent photographs of the deer they left behind.

Wanted for Cash—One ton of wheat. Write, stating price, to A. Wilkinson, Christina Lake.

Ald. Bonthron and family returned on Friday from a vacation trip to Ontario.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

R. R. Gilpin, customs officer at this port, makes the following detailed report of the customs receipts at the various sub customs offices, as reported to the chief office in this city, for the month of September, 1913:

Grand Forks	$2,049.89
Phoenix	718.46
Carson	295.85
Cascade	39.25
Total	$3,103.45

ONE MILLION FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Development on an unusually large scale of the British Columbia Copper company's holdings in British Columbia will be made at once, according to statements made by Oscar Lachmund, who has returned to Greenwood from a business trip to Portland, Ore., and points in California. Mr. Lachmund outlines the company's plans as follows:

Eventually we plan to erect a 2000-ton daily capacity concentrator at our Copper mountain properties, which will cost about $500,000. This will be operated by a power plant, either at Princeton or Coalmont, that will require approximately $300,000 to construct and equip, and if the Kettle Valley railway does not extend its line to Copper mountain we will construct an aerial tram from the camp to Princeton, about nine miles.

This feature of our plans is contingent upon the action of the railway company, and no definite decision will be reached until we know if the line from Princeton to the camp is to be built. We have the ore tonnage to assure sufficient revenue to justify building the line, and it probably will be constructed. We have 8,000,000 tons of ore proven at Copper mountain that will run 1.75 per cent copper, with a profitable additional reserve of 2,000,000 tons of the same grade. The properties have been extensively explored by diamond drills and we are ready to begin permanent development at any time. We did 28,000 feet of diamond drilling there last year, besides opening an extensive series of surface trenches, pits and shallow shafts, and we have three diamond drills operating now, each making about 33 feet daily. This has demonstrated the existence of enough ore to justify the construction of the concentrator, power plant and tramway.

At Greenwood we are treating about 860 tons of copper ore daily, principally from the Mother Lode mine and the Lone Star. We are working 100 men at the Mother Lode, 25 at the Lone Star and 55 in the smelter, where we are operating but one furnace on account of ore shortage. We are treating custom shipments from Oroville and Republic and formerly we handled the output of several Coeur d'Alene properties. Eventually we hope to build up a big custom trade in the northwest, on both sides of the line.

The Machine Guns

E. E. L. Dewdney recently wired to the minister of militia at Ottawa, stating that the people of Greenwood had raised money for two machine guns, and wished to present them to the 54th battalion. As the people of Greenwood and district were the first to subscribe for machine guns, it was felt that the money subscribed should be used for that purpose. The factory can deliver the guns in January. Mr. Dewdney received an answer by wire as follows:

"OTTAWA, Sept. 27, 1915.—Lettergram 25th received, and will accept your guns with pleasure. They can be obtained only through mtlitia department. Will be able to supply you by date named. If you send cheque, matter will be attended to.—SAM HUGHES."

The above, printed in the Greenwood Ledge, does not indicate that the government is averse to receiving subscriptions for machine guns, as has been reported.

H. D. Quimby is now field engineer for the British Columbia Copper company.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

Chicks That Are Late Hatched

They Do Not Get the Same Attention the Earlier Ones Get

Time and again do you see and hear the statement that any chicks that are hatched later than say June 1st never amount to anything. Surely where such an idea seems so common it must be so or something must be wrong with the way these birds are handled. In our own opinion the latter is the case for the later chicks nine cases out of ten do not begin to get the same attention or treatment the earlier ones get.

There are several reasons that may be ascribed to this. Human nature seems to enthuse much more over the the accomplishment of anything during the early stages and before many difficulties present themselves. The early spring is usually like the starting point of each and enthusiasm is at its highest, for the production of a fine lot of chicks. All is carefully planned. Correct methods outlined and the first few hatches get the best of attention. Then the birds begin to crowd and the smaller ones get less and less attention in the enthusiasm to keep those showing promise coming along. Instead of giving closer attention to the smaller chicks and letting the bigger ones shift more for themselves which they better can, the opposite is usually the case. When we consider that there are possibilities in many of these late hatched chicks for making the very best of birds with proper treatment, it seems a serious waste to simply let them die off after going to the expense and trouble of hatching them.

The experience as to number hatched and appearance of the chicks would seem to show that summer chicks should have as good or better a chance than chickens hatched at almost any other time. Right from start to finish if they are given the same fair chance as the earlier ones almost better results may be hoped for from them. Of course they will not be matured when it begins to settle into cold weather and unless kept coming right along will become stunted and remain way under size. It is, of course, out of the question to try to keep them where they will be beaten about by birds bigger than themselves. Under these conditions they don't get more than half enough to eat and are so worried and kept at a distance that what they consume could not furnish growth at a profit.

Naturally these late hatched birds will now be well along and those that have not survived the hardships of a poor start have fallen out of the flock leaving birds that may or may not be finished into something worth while. In view of past experience it is well worth while to make the most of any of these that are growing in a fairly satisfactory way and handle them as though everything depended on their getting the greatest consideration. Anyone who experiences the surprise of seeing some of these birds fairly stride into prominence and perhaps overshadowing earlier birds that promished to be exceptional that have been the idols of the place will realize the value of giving these birds every chance.

For the past two years we have made a practice of putting backward males that gave appearance of promise with flocks of females to train them to consider themselves "Cocks-of-the-walk" and the result is almost instantaneous. Many a good bird has been developed in this way that was destined to be a disheartened good-for-nothing. In this respect the birds are much like humans, so long as enthusiasm is high and no discouragements arise we are inclined to make the best of progress but hold us down so that no initiative or freedom can be exercised and all our growth and activities are immensely dwarfed.

Get the later ones by themselves and treat them as though no other fowls were about. Get them housed in winter quarters and kill and bury any weak or sickly ones. This means no more wasted grains on these useless birds. Do not let them overcrowd and keep giving them larger quarters as they increase in size.

As soon as the weather begins to get cool it will be very hard to overfeed these birds. With a good variety of food they will stand real heavy feeding right through the winter and if well supplied will continue to grow until they reach good size and begin to lay. To be stinted at any time will stop their growth and only with the most favorable conditions will they be likely to catch up on what they have lost.

September, October and November will be found to be about the three best growing months of the year and if the birds are brought along to this time they must make rapid progress during those months and can stand feeding better than earlier ones. If they are well feathered before it gets real cold they can be brought along steadily in the coldest weather provided enough are kept together, say at least 25 in a flock and all are about the same size. Fed liberally of a good variety with lots of green food and it is more than probable that some of the best birds raised will show themselves and instead of only stunted little runts just when eggs are high in the later winter they will begin to come into laying and help bring up the quantity of eggs very much.

As a rule it would not be wise to use these birds for breeding the first year, but frequently the second year these birds will be found to be the best that could be secured. Therefore, any who have late hatches should not be discouraged if they seem a little small when fall comes. If they have half a chance and they are given a proper chance to develop as they can, most satisfactory birds may be the result.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada. Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes.

Application of Manure

Profitable Practice to Keep Fertilizer Comparatively Near the Surface

There is always a loss of soil fertility and good farming methods seek to constantly replenish the soil with humus, the larger will be the inevitable loss due to natural farm operations. There is a limit to which we can enrich soils, and that limit is determined probably by climatic conditions, and partly probably by soil conditions; there is a limit beyond which it would not pay to put plant food in the soil. There is greater economy in frequency of application, for thereby we reduce the natural waste of fertility. On most soils, particularly light soils 5 tons per acre every third year will give a better return than 20 tons every sixth year, simply because there will be less loss. Of course, the question of labor has to be considered in a matter of this kind: but inasmuch as we require three meals a day and cannot get the same benefit by taking one meal a day, so we think it would be more economical for our plants to be fed every year than to endeavor to load up the soil, say once in five or in ten years, as the case might be.

The larger number of the feeding roots lie fairly close to the surface; at least, in humid districts. In arid and semi-arid countries there is a tendency for the roots to go down after moisture, and we may have a dry earth mulch of six or eight inches in which there will be no feeding roots, or practically none. The roots of plants take in their food in the form of a solution, and therefore the roots must go down to water to get their food. Speaking of Eastern Canada, where there is an ample precipitation usually and this is fairly well distributed throughout the season, we find the larger number of the feeding roots fairly close to the surface, say within the first six inches of soil. If such is the case, we do not think there is any economy in burying the manure. There will be a larger return from a limited amount of manure by lightly turning it under, or by merely carrying it in to the prepared surface, as by discing, than by burying it by deep ploughing. Of course, there are soils which need deepening, and that should be done gradually; and there is no doubt that the deeper the surface soil is, the better condition the soil is in to conserve moisture. But we have to consider that we have only a limited amount of manure—and unfortunately it is in all too small quantities on the majority of our farms—and we have to make the most of it. Consequently, we think it is going to be a more profitable practice to keep the manure comparatively near the surface.—Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, before committee on agriculture and colonization.

Self-Imposed Income Tax

A novel plan has been devised in a church in Milwaukee, and that is the adoption of a self-imposed income tax for church purposes. The agreement among members of the congregation is that all those having an income of one thousand dollars or less will pay 2 per cent. to the church. Those who have larger salaries pay a larger percentage. On an income of three thousand dollars and over, the rate is 5 per cent. This payment is in full and from those who pay it no other contribution is asked.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at dinner table.

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Binks. "Going motoring?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grapefruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."—New York Times.

Keep the Land Clean

Every Means Should be Used to Keep Land Clean of Weeds

Persons traveling through the country this summer speak with misgivings of the amount of weed growths to be seen scattered through splendid fields of grain. It would be most unfortunate if, through lack of precautions, the spread of wild and pernicious plants should become more general in the province, of which there is grave danger once the pests become rooted in the soil and are allowed to grow and ripen. Every careful farmers fears the spread of the seed of these plants as he fears a plague being aware of the damage they are capable of doing.

To eradicate or prevent the spread of noxious weeds, hard work and care or the utmost vigilance are necessary, for these things do not right themselves without an effort on the part of the farmer. A western exchange, discussing the weed problem, remarks:

"No evil seems ever able to reform itself, and booze has been no exception. Attacked years ago, instead of washing out the spots from its garments and keeping them clean, it organized to fight back. It talks eloquently of compensation for property injured by the enactment of prohibitory laws, but the farmer who, year after year, against law and warning, permits millions of noxious weeds to grow, till finally the whole community becomes infested, may count himself fortunate if he should escape without having to pay for the work of cutting and burning his green crop and for damage done to his neighbor's, and he will not raise the question of damages, lest even-handed justice shall brankrupt him. Likewise the sum invested in all breweries, distilleries and wholesale and retail liquor houses would only be a tithe toward paying for the havoc wrought by drink even in material matters."

The careful farmer does not have to be told of the loss to himself through permitting his land to become "dirty." He uses every means in his power to keep his place clear of weeds, yet the unfortunate thing is that he is largely at the mercy of his neighbors in this respect, and no matter how vigilant the inspectors are, there is bound to be more or less spread of weeds from the farm, the owner of which does not show himself sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the matter to take upon himself the eradication of deleterious growths. The provincial and municipal governments can do much to save the land from weeds, but there is no remedies like those which rest with the owners themselves.—Saskatoon Star.

Iceless Refrigerators

It is not necessary to purchase the commercial type of this very convenient article but housekeepers in rural communities who do not have a supply of ice should copy the very effective device used by a number of women in the western part of the state.

Construct the frame work of a cupboard from four 2x2 posts, and line the inside of the cupboard with wire netting to make it proof against mice and flies. On the outside of the cupboard, so that it will not touch the wire netting, tack burlap. For the top of the cupboard have the tinner make a galvanized iron tank exactly the size of the cupboard, and four to six inches deep. The bottom of the tank forms the top of the cupboard. Keep the tank full of water, wet the burlap thoroughly, and hang woollen clothes around three sides of the tank. These cloths carry water from the tank to the burlap and the evaporation of the water serves to cool the inside of the refrigerator.

Cost of Horse Labor

In order to determine the cost of horse labor on the farm the Missouri Experiment station collected information as to the amount of work done by horses and the cost of keep. Taking the average of the figures from twenty-eight farms it was found that the hours per day for a horse were only a little over three and a half the year round. The cost per hour estimated separately for the months varied from five cents in May to fifteen cents in January and February. It is evident that there is room for economy either by reducing the number of horses or by distributing the work more evenly over the year. The length of the work day for a man was found by the same investigators to be more constant.

Camille Pelletan, French ex-minister of marine, who died suddenly of heart disease the other day, is entitled to the credit of having foreseen the role now being played by the submarine. While at the head of the navy he wanted to equip France with an immense fleet of these terrible little engines of destruction (to the practical exclusion of all sorts of armored leviathans); and he was privileged to live long enough to see a partial vindication of his policy.

Your Rural Club

EVERY COUNTRY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW THE VALUE OF A CLUB AND HOW TO FORM ONE

(By Grace Viall Gray, in the Country Gentleman)

One day a farmer came into his house to find his wife dressed for driving.

"Where are you going?" he asked. "Didn't you go to town yesterday for the groceries?"

"I am going out to form a rural club," she replied and with that she tied the baby's bonnet and asked the husband to carry his daughter to the carriage.

But he, manlike, still persisted in knowing more about this new, unexpected project of his wife's, so he asked: "What's the idea, Mary? Haven't you enough to do without adding more to your work?"

Her answer silenced him for the time at least: "John, look here. We have been married three years. I have told you all I know and you have told me all you know, so I'm going to form a club and learn something new."

Such was the beginning of a rural club in Wisconsin. The husband reports that since his wife formed her little club of women, who, like herself, self "stagnant," has been a much better companion and a better-natured wife and mother.

The West Ashland Country Woman's Club, Nebraska, at an Annual Picnic With Their Families—Prior to the Forming of This Club There Had Been no Sociability in the Neighborhood

Every woman should belong to a club. And this is particularly true of the country woman. Any woman who wants a club hard enough can form one. Nineteen years ago a few country women living near Marshalltown, Iowa, felt the need of a little sociability and met very informally at one another's homes. Gradually the idea of a club with studies grew, until now these women have a thoroughly successful, practical and useful club.

One of the best and most satisfactory ways to go about forming a club is to co-operate with the woman's club in town. There should be greater co-operation between town and country women, and there is no better place to start than in the organization of your club. The town women, with their greater facilities for study and library work and with their past experience, can be a great source of help to you.

One valuable source of information for country women is the state agricultural college. A card dropped to the agricultural college of the state in which you live will bring, free of charge, any pamphlets, leaflets, programme outlines and so on, that it may have. Frequently an extension worker can be obtained to organize or address a club at the state's expense. The club that makes such a request usually pays carfare and incidental expenses, such as entertainment, while the instructor is in town.

Sometimes the teacher, who has charge of your country school will be glad to act as a leader in getting the club under way. The schoolhouse makes an admirable meeting place. Many women prefer it to meeting at one another's homes. Consult the rural teacher before advancing far in your plans, for she may have splendid ideas. Teacher and parents should be in closer touch than they are now, and there is no better way in which to get acquainted than through the club. The teacher can make known her needs and wants and also gain the assistance of mothers in helping in school discipline, entertainments and social affairs.

"But why all this talk about a club?" you are probably asking. "Why is the club so necessary?" You will find our answer in all the little rural clubs that are now scattered over the states—each one making life more interesting for its members and their families.

The women in them seem to feel that one of the greatest things that result from their club meetings is a closer and dearer relationship among neighbors. As one member expresses it: "Perhaps the greatest thing we have accomplished has been the unifying of the members into a sisterhood of very dear friends." Isn't that worth striving for? Isn't that the greatest accomplishment, after all? To feel you are all sisters, with the same problems to work out, with the same daily duties to perform, the same responsibilities and obligations to meet?

A club offers relaxation from the daily routine of work. It satisfies the hunger of many clever women for more mental work. The hands are always busy, while the mind longs for something a little unusual, a little different from the daily work. The club with its varied program answers this desire. The woman who once in two weeks dresses her prettiest and drives to some friend's house to meet ten or fifteen friends has a little variety, a little spice added to her life. As one rural-club pioneer writes me:

"Country women have not the opportunities to attend educational lectures, concerts and entertainments that town women have, and a well-conducted club with a serious, varied course of study fills the need to a great extent. Country women are not distracted by the multitude of activities that assail town women all the time. Hence they are more responsive to club work. The meetings relieve the monotony of a somewhat quiet existence, and for many busy women furnish the only chance to see and visit good neighbors with any frequency and regularity."

Anything that unites neighbors socially and mentally, that offers relaxation from daily work, that breaks the monotony and that satisfies the hunger for broader things of life, is to be commended. The get-together spirit is a fine stimulant.

Further information on home canning can be obtained from Mr. S. T. Newton, Extension Department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, or Mr. S. E. Greenway, the University, Saskatoon.

London's 'Busses

According to the figures issued by the London traffic police, there were at the end of March 2,029 motor omnibuses again in service in Great Britain's capital. It is stated that more and more busses are withdrawn from the continent for regular service in the city, and new trucks are being installed for the military services of the country. The withdrawal of the busses from passenger traffic in the first two weeks of August was caused by the general unpreparedness of the British transportation service. This unpreparedness, it is announced is now overcome.

Beards Barred in French Army

An official circular just issued advises the French troops that while moustaches are desirable additions to a soldier's facial equipment, beards are not. Either of these hirshute ornaments are preferable to the clean shave, it is pointed out, as the latter does not give a martial appearance.

Key to German Hate

The measure of Germany's hate against England is in exact ratio to the power of England and the impotency of Germany, against the empire of the Anglo-Saxons. The more Germany advertises in literature, art, diplomacy and the daily press of her hatred the clearer is the cause and the issue. Were England to realize the dream of Bernhardi and become "the vassal of Germany" the affection of Germany for its vassal would know no bounds. At present the hate of Germany for England is without limit and is the key of very many situations, past, present and future.—Boston News-Bureau.

An Irishman went to London in search of work and got a job carrying the hod on a building. So he wrote to his friend Mike, saying: "Come over here at once, my boy. It's fine. Twenty-five shillings a week for carrying bricks and mortar up a ladder, the chaps on top do the work."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Medieval Meat

Much of the medieval meat—which Cobbett says was plentful and cheap—must have been poor stuff. Until the introduction of root crops in the eighteenth century cattle and sheep did not become even moderately plump till the end of summer, while lack of fodder made it impossible to keep much live stock during the winter. On St. Martin's Day (November 11) arrangements were usually made for slaughtering on a large scale, and for the next six months fresh meat worth eating was practically unobtainable. Until the spring grass was again ready there was a run on salted beef and salted mutton. Salted beef is excellent—for a change. But have you ever tried salted mutton?—London Chronicle.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

He Knew French

The slim elusive Boer General De Wet was once asked how long he and his band of hard-riding and hard-fighting Boers could expect to avoid capture by the British, with their greatly superior resources. He replied that it all depended on which British general was dispatched to run him down. A name was suggested: How long, supposing it were he?"

"Till eternity," declared De Wet confidently.

Another name was mentioned: If it were he, how long could the war be prolonged?

"About two years," was the reply.

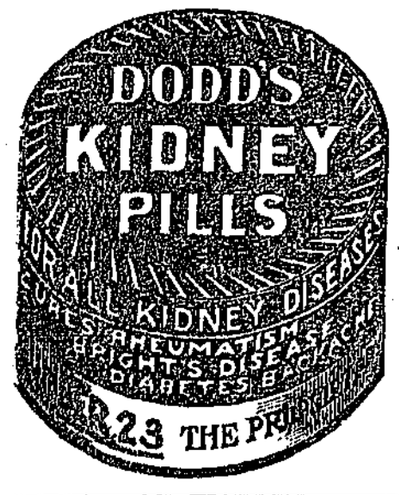
"And General French?" he was asked.

"Two weeks," admitted De Wet candidly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Our small daughter is very fond of her bath," writes a contributor to Harper's Magazine, "but she objects rigorously to the drying process. One day, while we were remonstrating with her, she said:

"Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry! Would I get rusty?"



British Losses

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed to Wounded

The Lancet, discussing the statistics of the casualties announced by the prime minister in the British house of commons, says:

Of the total losses in the army the killed numbered 3,327 officers and 47,015 non-commissioned officers and men. In no previous war of which we have accurate statistical records has there been so great a loss of life in a similar period of time, and the figures dealing with the army can be submitted to certain rough comparisons.

Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2,755 killed and 12,094 wounded, and our allies lost 8,250 killed and had 39,868 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, during the whole period from July to April, the Germans had 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Russians lost 32,730 killed and had 71,286 wounded. In the South African war there were 5,256 killed in action and 26,286 wounded. In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible to compare the relative losses by wounds and by death in the present campaign with previous experiences.

The ratio of killed to wounded and missing is at 1 to 4.25 or 23.5 per cent. In the Crimea the ratio of killed to the number wounded and missing was as 1 to 4.4 or 22.7 per cent.; in the Franco-German war of 1870 it was as 1 to 5.70, or 17.53 per cent.; in the Russo-Turkish war it was as 1 to 2.17, or 45.98 per cent.; in South Africa it was as 1 to 5 or 20 per cent. The proportion of killed to wounded has therefore so far been similar to, but slightly in excess of, the Crimea and South Africa.

Among officers, the proportion of killed to wounded has been in the present war much higher than in the case of the men—namely, as 1 to 2.3, or 43.61 per cent.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Oil-Burning Locomotives

G.T.P. Will Operate Oil-Burning Locomotives in Mountain Section

Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces that the installation of oil-burning locomotives on the mountain section of the line has now been completed. These locomotives are of the most modern type and were placed in service for passenger traffic. They are operating from Jasper to Prince Rupert, over 719 miles of main line.

Especial interest attaches to the installation of this class of motive power, as it marks the first use of oil burners on an extensive scale in Canada. Great oil storage tanks have been erected at various points along the line for supplying locomotives with the necessary fuel. With the operation of these locomotives there is a complete absence of the discomforts which sometimes arise from the use of coal with its tendency to give off dust and grit.

The section of the line on which these locomotives are being used passes through the finest scenic territory in the Canadian Rockies and the absence of coal dust, it is believed, will add to the pleasure of the journey.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert," which operate from the Pacific terminal of the line at Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, are also oil burners, and this gives the Grand Trunk Pacific nearly 1,500 miles of rail and water route on which this form of fuel only is used.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Some Cause to Fight

One day a Scottish-boy and an English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious.

"What garred ye fecht a big laddie like that for?" said his mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."

"What did Rastus git married for?" asked one Boston negro of another, according to the Transcript of that city.

"Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."

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 to-day.

How the German People are Deceived

Public Trained to Have no Opinion of its Own in Military Matters.

Those who wonder that the people of Germany are induced to consider calmly the awful calamities war has brought upon the nation, should not loose sight of the fact that very little of the actual truth regarding them is allowed to be known in that country.

Mr. Asquith stated in the house of commons that the total casualties in all ranks of the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces up to May 31 were 258,608. He gave details showing how many officers and how many men "of other ranks" had been killed, were wounded, and were missing up to that date.

In its evening edition of the following day, namely the 10th ult., the Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, published a telegram from its special correspondent at The Hague in which it was stated that "Asquith has announced in parliament that the total of the English losses in France is 1,585,409, of whom 10,955 are officers!"

The Tagliche Rundschau, which is read chiefly in army and naval circles printed this "news" in prominent type, and rendered it still more conspicuous by placing over it the heading, "A Million and a Half English Losses."

In the first place, the German public is informed that the losses were sustained in France, whereas Mr. Asquith stated clearly that these were the casualties "in the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces." In the second place the Berlin newspaper adds 1,327,340 to the number of the casualties in other ranks mentioned by Mr. Asquith. It gives correctly the number of men missing, namely 52,617; but it increases to a fabulous degree the number of killed and wounded.

This is, of course, one of the expedients adopted by the German authorities to keep up the spirits of the German public, and to convince the people that Germany is gaining brilliant victories on all sides. The public will believe this statement, as it has believed all the statements issued by the authorities in which the repeated capture of hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers and of untold numbers of guns has been announced.

It has been trained to have no opinion of its own in military matters, and to accept blindly every statement made by the military authorities.

About a month ago, when the German armies achieved their first important successes in Galicia, the reports that circulated throughout Germany were no extravagant that an authoritative statement was made in the matter. It transpired that the number of Russian prisoners taken had been multiplied in some cases by ten, in others, and even in Berlin, by twenty!

The authorities acknowledged that practically the same report of prisoners taken had been received from both the German and the Austrian headquarters, and that the two totals had been added together before the report was issued to the newspapers!

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?

He—Well, I was married in a church.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain. (The effects of tea are very similar to those of coffee because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Joffre's Right Hand Man

Something About General Foch Who is Second in Command of the French Army

"Foch! Who is Foch?" people were asking when the name began to appear with regularity in Joffre's reports. No one seemed to know him, although when the war broke out he was commanding the 20th Army Corps at Nancy, and today commands a group of five armies in the north being second in command to Joffre himself.

Foch is one of the revelations of the war. It was at the battles of the Marne and Yser that his qualities as a tactician were revealed. "Find out the weak spot of your enemy and deliver your blow there," he once said to his staff. "But suppose, general," replied an officer, "that the enemy has no weak spot?" If the enemy has no weak spot," returned General Foch, "make one."

There you have the secret of the success of General Ferdinand Foch in the present war. He is a man who makes the enemy do what he wants them to do, and has consequently earned the reputation of being the greatest strategist in Europe. Foch is the hero of the Marne, the man who perceived that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon army, and who gathered enough artillery to force the Prussians and the Saxons, now separated, to retreat. He is also the man who did much to prevent the Germans getting through to Calais, for he was in general control of the successful flight made by the French, British and Belgians, an denabled Joffre to say, on a certain date, "It is now our time to turn."

Foch and Joffre were born within about three months of one another, the former on October 2, 1851, and Joffre on January 12, 1852. In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern against the Germans, as did Joffre, and after the war both of them began to win recognition as soldiers of brains. Foch being given a commission as artillery captain when he was twenty-six. Later he became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of commandant, where he remained for five years, afterwards winning rapid advancement.

Cool, cautious, taciturn, Foch is a man whom Germany fears; but he is loved by every French soldier, for he is credited with knowing all there is to know about the man who fights in the ranks—his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities. Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with his soldiers, as Napoleon used to do.—Tit-Bits.

Asthma Victims.—The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seems to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

The War Prophets

Predictions of Present War That Have Been Partly Fulfilled

Like most events of world-wide interest, the present war has not been without its prophets. In a peculiar sense it is true that "the best of prophets of the future is the past." The war preparations throughout Europe called for none of the gifts of the seer to foretell how the race of armaments would end. Germany, whose cauldron of "hell's broth" was stirred by the Nietzsches and Bernhardis, had no need to invoke the aid of crystal gazers and necromancers. Since the war was declared a number of prophecies have been strikingly fulfilled. The most interesting of these is that of the French priest of Ars, who foretold the two Prussian invasions of France. After the debacle of 1870 the second part of the priest's prophecy was remembered and published in Paris, but no one took it seriously. His prediction of the second invasion has been partly fulfilled: "The enemy will again return and destroy as they come. Effective resistance will not be made. They will be allowed to advance, and after that their communications will be cut, and they will suffer great loss. They will retreat towards their own country. They will be followed, and few will reach their goal."

Another prophecy that has come to light since the outbreak of war was contained in "Moore's Almanac," an annual publication that has a considerable vogue throughout Ireland because of its table of forecasts. In his "Voices of the Stars" for July, 1914, the author foretold that naval affairs would "come to the fore," and that France would be the scene of much unrest. His horoscope for the summer quarter forecasted "serious financial difficulties" and "heavy expenditure in military matters."—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking ma pipe.—Tit-Bits.

"This is a har-rud world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes. Oi do be thinkin' av that ivery time Oi put me pick-ax int it."

EATS DIRT — GILLETT'S LYE — CLEANS DISINFECTS

Scientific Dairying

How a 750 Pound Butter Cow Was Found in Iowa

Co-operation among producers is of great value along all lines of better farming methods, but it is especially beneficial to dairying. Co-operation originated in the dairy countries of Europe, and it has worked wonders in revolutionizing the conditions of the farmers in the formerly impoverished lands of Holland, Denmark and the Channel Islands.

Organization is essential to the welfare of the American farmers. This has been proved by the co-operative elevator, the co-operative creamery, and the co-operative cow-testing associations.

The co-operative cow-testing associations are revealing some wonderful facts to the farmers and dairymen who have become members. In fact, the results are so surprising to the owners of he herds under test that every cow these men see is looked upon with suspicion. They immediately begin to calculate on the cow's ability at the pail and wonder if her real value is hidden beneath the veil of skin and flesh.

If anyone doubts the value of the cow-testing association he needs but have a talk with the members. In one of the Iowa Testing associations a 750-pound butter cow was discovered. This record was made on a renter's farm, where conditions were by no means ideal. The herd of which this cow is a member receives a good ration and is given the best possible care under the conditions. The herd average during the past year has been 9,697 pounds of milk and 341.9 pounds of fat. Accurate records kept on the feed show that the needs of the cows were studied very closely. The average cost of feed per cow during the year was $46.12 and the net profit $72.22.

The herd at the present time consists mainly of grade Holsteins and a few pure breds. A pure bred sire has been used for the past six years and the records mentioned are the result of a consistent system of breeding up. When this work was started the herd consisted of twelve cows of promiscuous breeding. The unprofitable animals were eliminated as soon as they were apprehended and the best cows kept for foundation stock.

In addition to the excellent records made, the herd was gradually increased in number until today it consists of more than forty head of large, strong and productive grade Holsteins.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Banker-Farmer Problem

1. Education—Better rural schools. Better schools everywhere for the most children in school the shortest time. Vocational courses—facing the farm in the country—trades and industries in cities—cultural as well as practical.

2. Farm demonstration.—A competent agent in every country in the nation.

3. Good roads.—For better civilization—markets and prices—commerce—land values—school attendance—pleasure of living.

4. Country towns—To revive their commercial life and population—to foster community and social spirit.

5. Farm financing—Credit, for the farmer with character, energy and knowledge of agriculture, to enable him to buy a farm on long time.

6. Marketing and distribution.—Co-operation between producer and consumer—elimination of disproportionate rewards to middlemen.

7. Soil surveys.—Honest classification by every state of its lands as to productive character.

8. The truth in fertilizers.—Better information on soil needs—the cheapest and most effective methods of applying it.—The Banker-Farmer.

Sergeant O'Leary's Advice

Sergeant O'Leary, who recently was awarded the Victoria Cross, in a brief and soldier-like speech made at a demonstration in his honor in London, said: "I have done nothing more than other men at the front have done, and I don't like a fuss. I don't like being made a fuss of and handshaking. I have only done my duty as a soldier and a man. There are quite as many good fellows as me who have fought and are fighting. I happen to be one of the lucky ones. I am proud to fight for my king and country. All I ask you fellows fit to serve is this: Don't stand looking at me and cheering me. We want more men, so make up your minds to join. That is the only way to put down the German hordes."

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day.

"No, but he can hug."

"Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

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

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.

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The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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

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PHONE R 74

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915

The enquiry into Sir Richard's purchase of the two American submarines has come to end—or rather an adjournment, because Sir Chas. Davidson has intimated that he may return to Victoria if occasion should require. What the report of the commission will be we have no means of knowing. Sir Richard and his friends appeared to be intent on proving that the people of Victoria were in a state of panic at the time of the purchase, and that Canada had to have the boats at any price.

In Vancouver last Friday night the members of the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland smashed Attorney-General Bowser's specious attempt to cloud the political issues in this province. Dominion hall was crowded with people eager to hear an arraignment of the McBride government. An effective answer was made to Mr. Bowser's recent effort to fog questions of vital interest to the people of British Columbia. Every elector should read the speeches made at that memorable meeting.

We are informed that n looking around for a military camp site at Vernon the authorities, quite accidentally, of course, stumbled upon an excellent piece of property owned by Price Ellison. It was not being used at the time and Mr Ellison had no unsurmountable objection to renting it for the purpose. Quite naturally the Vernon News, in which Mr. Ellison is largely interested, thinks that Vernon is geographically and climatically better adapted for a military camp than Vancouver Island is. In this connection let us hope that the fact that friends of the government who have large areas of unused land in the Bulkley valley will not induce the authorities to shift the camp there. There is a limit to every good thing.—Victoria Times.

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
Oct.	1—Friday	44	70
	2—Saturday	41	57
	3—Sunday,	41	61
	4—Monday	35	60
	5—Tuesday	39	60
	6—Wednesday	27	59
	7—Thursday	26	60
			Inches
Rainfall			0 43

MacDougall & MacDonald are showing a swell line of caps for Thanksgiving. See the trappy shapes in all patterns. Prices 65c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

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

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

The Grand Forks Fruit Growers' association is still busily engaged in packing and shipping the fruit crop.

The Kettle Valley railway between Hope and Ladner is now completed. The last spike on this section of the line will be driven at Ladner creek early in December.

Good, mealy potatoes 75 cents a sack at the Boundary Feed & Supply company's.

Senator W. L. Jones and Congressman C. C. Dill, of Washington state, visited the city last Saturday. They had inspected the big irrigation project at Curlew, and were on their return trip to their homes.

Now is the time to get in your winter coal. We handle the Yale-Princeton coal, and sell at right prices. Boundary Feed & Supply Co.

Mrs. T. Cave, wife of Sergt. Cave, moved to the city from Christina lake this week.

Men, call and see the neat line of suits MacDougall & MacDonald are showing for Thanksgiving day, in serges, tweeds, worsteds. All sizes; prices $11.75 up to $21.

Robert McMillan, of Greenwood, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city.

What sets off a man's appearance better than one of MacDougall & MacDonald's soft hats? Colors green, brown, black, navy; all sizes; prices $1.75 and $2.00 each.

Conductor Toats, of the Lardeau division of the C.P.R., visited friends in the city this week.

Mothers, call and see line of boys' underwear, in all sizes. Prices 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10 See the line of boots; all sizes. Prices $2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2 75 a pair.

It is reported that mail will soon be carried on the Kettle Valley railway.

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.

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

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

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

EXPORT MERCHANTS

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

STEAMSHIP LINES

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

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

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

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

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

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C

Granby Shipments

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

	Tons
January	42,211
February	63,091
March	69,948
Agril	85,382
May	100,693
June	103,004
July	101,058
August	103,062
Total	668,449

B. T. Boies, fruit inspector for the Dominion government, was in the city today.

If the millennium doesn't show up until a mother admits that her own children are naughty, and those those next door are angels, it will never arrive.

Occasionally a man loses his job because he doesn't know enough—or else because he knows too much.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

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

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

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

Men, buy your Thanksgiving needs at McDougall & McDonald's. See the beautiful line of neckwear, shirts, undearwear, hosiery, shoes, hats and caps and suits.

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

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

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.

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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

R. C. McCUTCHEON
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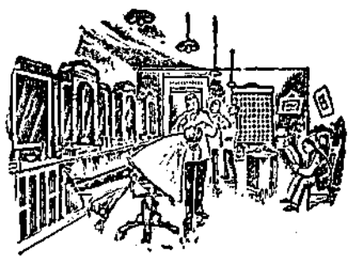
Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.



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

E. C. HENNIGER

WILL SELL YOU

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

The name denotes the goods.

Bridge Street . Grand Forks, B. C.

GRAND FORKS MEAT MARKET

SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.

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

Miners and Prospectors

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

THOMAS FUNKLEY, Prop.

A Clean-Cut Argument

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

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your **Galt Coal** Now

OFFICE!
F. Downey's Cigar Store
First Street

TELEPHONES;
OFFICE, R66
HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

Burns & O'Ray, Props.

Phone 68 Second Street

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

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

PRIZE WINNERS AT FALL FAIR

(Continued from Page 1.)

Vegetables

Potatoes, Highland Lassie—C C Heaven.

Potatoes, Cream Eye—Soe Schnavely.

Potatoes, Early Rose—Chas Hesse.

Potatoes, Gold Coin—James Little, A L Peterson.

Potatoes, Carmen No. 1—C C Heaven, Thomas Symes.

Potatoes, Delaware—C C Heaven, A S McKim.

Potatoes, Moneymaker Chas Hesse, Thomas Symes.

Potatoes, American Wonder—K Morrison, A L Peterson

Potatoes, any other variety, named—James Little, C C Heaven.

Potatoes, any other variety from imported seed—T R Powers.

Potatoes, 3 best commercial varieties—James Little, Chas Hesse.

Turnips, 6, any variety, table—Ed Taylor, Thomas Symes.

Carrots, 6, Shorthorn—Ed Taylor, C C Heaven.

Carrots, 6, intermediate—Ed Taylor, Mrs F Miller.

Parsnips, 6, any variety—Chas Hesse, Ed Taylor.

Artichokes, 5 lbs, any variety—H A Sheads, G E Atwood.

Cabbage, 2 best conical—Thomas Symes.

Cabbrge, 2 best flat—A S McKim

Cabbage, 2 best ball—Ed Taylor, G E Atwood.

Cabbage, 2 best Savoy—Ed Taylor.

Cabbage, 2 best red—A L Peterson, G E Atwood.

Brussels sprouts, 3 stalks—H A Sheads, E F Laws.

Cauliflower, 2 heads—Ed Taylor, F Miller.

Onions, Yellow Globe Denver, 12—James Eittle, A S McKim.

Onions, Red Weathersfield, 12—Tom Bowen, James Little

Onions, Australian Brown, 12—J A Coleman, Ed Taylor.

Onions, pickling, 1 quart—Ed Taylor, Thomas Symes.

Onions, best collection, 12 each variety—J A Coleman, Ed Taylor.

Peas, 5 lbs., unshelled—F Miller.

Beans, 1 quart in pods, Yellow—F Miller.

Beans, 1 quart in pods, Green—G Bruno.

Corn, sweet, 6 ears—J A Coleman, G E Atwood.

Beets, 6 globe—C C Heavens, T R Powers

Celery, 6 heads, white—Ed Taylor, F Miller.

Celery, 6 heads, yellow—Ed Taylow.

Lettuce, 6 heads, open—Ed Taylor, G E Atwood.

Radish; 12, long—G E Atwood.

Radish, 12, turnip—Mrs A E Scott

Squash, 2, Hubbard—R W Hughes, C C Heaven.

Squash, 2, Golden Scalloped—Ed Taylor.

Squash, 2 heaviest—R W Hughes, E F Laws.

Pumpkins, 2, best pie—C C Heaven, Thomas Symes

Pumpkins, 2 largest—E F Laws, Ed Taylor.

Vegetable marrows, 2, yellow—E F Laws, G E Atwood.

Vegetable marrows, 2, green—A D Morrison,

Tomatoes, 12, smooth—R W Hughes, H W Collins.

Tomatoes, 12, ribbed—Ed Taylor.

Tomatees, collection, 6 each variety—H W Collins.

Cucumbers, 6, garden—Ed Taylor, G E Atwood.

Cucumbers, 12, pickling—Ed Taylor, P A Z Pare.

Melons, 2, water—C C Heaven, A S McKim.

Melons, 2, musk—G E Atwood, C C Heaven.

Citrons, 2—C C Heaven, R W Hughes.

Peppers, 6, Green—G Bruno.

Kale, 2 heads—Ed Taylor, A L Peterson.

Best collection of table vegetables—C C Heaven, Ed Taylor, Thomas Symes.

Best individual display from one ranch, including fruit, vegetables, flowers, dairy products, grains, grasses, etc.—E F Laws, C C Heaven, Big Y Ranch, A S McKim, J T Lawrence.

X—G E Atwood.

Field Prodece

Beans, field, 25 lbs—R W Hughes, A S McKim.

Turnips, 5 Swede, for cattle—Tom Bowen.

Mangold wurtzel, 5, long red—A E Hales, Ed Taylor,

Mangold wurtzel, 5, yellow—A E Hales, A S McKim.

Sugar beet, 5—A E Hales, C C Heaven.

Carrots, 6, white—C A S Atwood, A S McKim.

Carrots, 6, red—Ed Taylor, Tom Bowen.

Corn, 12 ears, field—J T Lawrence, C C Heaven.

Wheat, autumn, 1 bushel, 60 lbs. G E Atwood, E F Laws.

Wheat, spring, 1 bnshel, 60 lbs—C A S Atwood, H W Averill.

Barley, 1 bushel, 48 lbs.—G E Atwood.

Oats, white, bushel, 34 lbs.—C A S Atwood, E F Laws.

Popcorn—R C Heaven, H W Averill.

Dairy

Dairy butter, in rolls or prints, 5 lbs.—Mrs K Morrison, E F Laws.

Dairy butter, tubs or crocks, not less than 10 lbs.—Mrs K Morrison, E F Laws.

Honey, in sections, not less than 4 lbs.—C C Heaven.

Honey, extracted, not less than 2 lbs.—C C Heaven.

Devonshire cream—E F Laws, Mrs F Miller.

Cottage or Dutch cheese—Mrs T R Powers, Mrs L G Fowler.

Best gallon of milk exhibited in ½ gallon and 2-quart or in 4-quart bottles—G E Atwood, Mrs K Morrison.

Best half gallon af cream exhibited in one quart and two pint bottles—E F Laws.

Home Baking

Bread, home made white, 2 loaves—Mrs K Morrison, Mrs F Miller.

Bread, home made whole wheat, 2 loaves—Mrs E C Henniger, Mrs A S McKim.

Bread, Scotch short, 2 cakes—Mrs H W Averill, Mrs B F Whiteside.

Bread, Boston brown, 2 loaves—Mrs T Powers, Mrs A S McKim.

Buns, home made, 1 dozen—Mrs LeRoy, Mrs Bryenton.

Oatmeal cookies, 1 dozen—Mrs H W Averill, Mrs A S McKim.

Fruit cake—Mrs Latham.

Doughnuts, 1 dozen—Mrs Sheads, Mrs Bryenton.

Breakfast rolls, 1 dozen—Mrs F J Painton, Mrs W B Cochrane.

Tea biscuits, 1 dozen—Mrs H W Averill, Mrs K Whitmarsh.

Sweet cookies, 1 dozen—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A S McKim

Jelly roll, 1—Mrs F M Kerby, Mrs A S McKim.

Layer cake—Mrs L G Fowler, Mrs Latham.

Best 3 fruit pies, made with local grown fruit—Mrs Powers, Mrs Averill, Mrs A S McKim.

Best assortment of home cooking, using B. C. apples—Mrs A S McKim

Preserved Fruits

Peaches—Miss M McDonald, Mrs F Miller.

Plums—Mrs Miller, Mrs Henniger.

Pears—Mrs J R Brown, Mrs G Armson.

Rhubarb—Mrs A E Scott, Mrs F Miller.

Currants, black—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

Currents, red, 1 qt., not preserved—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

Gooseberries, 1 qt., not preserved—Mrs F Miller.

Strawberries, 1 qt., not preserved—Mrs C A Smith, Mrs J R Brown.

Raspberries, black, 1 qt., not preserved—Mrs A E Scott.

Raspberries, red, 1 qt., not preserved—Miss M McDonald, Mrs A E Scott.

Cultivated fruits, collection of not less than 4 varities, not preserved—Mrs A E Scott. Mrs H W Averill.

Cherries, 1 qt, not preserved—Mrs C A Smith, Mrs F Miller.

Jellies, collection of not less than 4 varieties, named—Mrs E Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

Raspberry vinegar, bottle—Mrs A E Scott, Mrs F Miller

Home made mixed sweet pickles, 1 bottle—Mrs J R Brown, Mrs F Miller

Home made mixed sour pickles, 1 bottle—Mrs F Miller, Mrs J R Brown

Home made catsup, 1 bottle—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs J R Brown.

Pickled white onions, 1 bottle—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

Collection pickles, not less than 4 varieties—Mrs H W Averill.

Chili sauce, 1 bottle—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs K Whitmarsh.

Collection canned vegetables—Mrs H W Averill, Gladys Heaven.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhœa, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

It begins to look as if Jay Pluve had at last squeezed all the water out of his clouds.

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

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

Unless a man has faith in himself, there isn't much hope for him.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

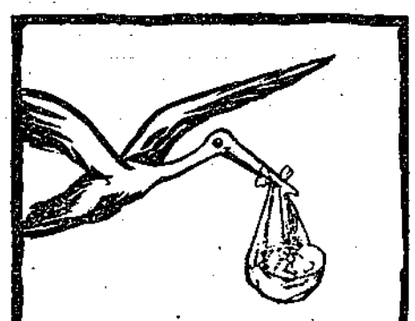
Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

E. W. Barrett

Auctioneer

Sells Anything, Anywhere, Any Time.
Stocks a Specialty

GRAND FORKS, B. C.



It Goes to The Home

Our paper goes to the home and is read and welcomed there. If you wish to reach the housewife, the real arbiter of domestic destinies, you can do so through our paper and our Classified Want Ads. form an interesting and well-read portion of it.

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. Eating 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.

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

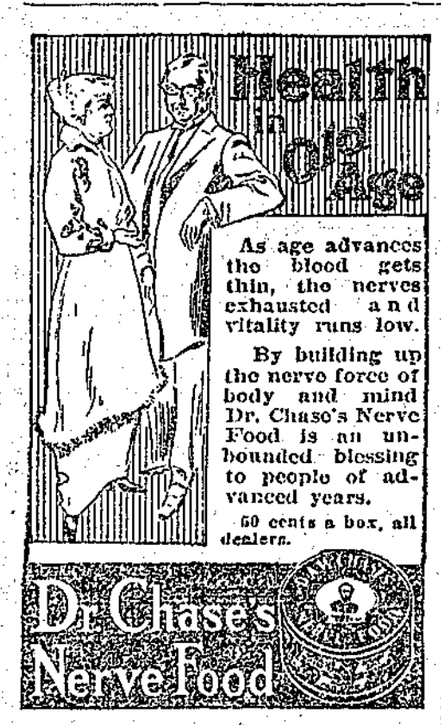
It means that continuous and steady advertising is more resultful than campaigns that come and go, come and go with long intervals in betwaen.

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**



What Conscription Means

Rules of Compulsory Military Service in Several Old World Countries

That a form of conscription was introduced into the United Kingdom by the Ballot Act of 1860, which provides for all males over 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of eighteen and thirty to enlist if called upon for military service, will probably surprise many people. This form of conscription, however, is held in abeyance by an annual act of parliament, with the result that at the present time the United Kingdom and the United States are the only two countries that do not compel military service.

In France liability for service extends from the age of twenty to forty-eight, no exception being allowed except for physical disability, although, at one time, a man with sufficient means could buy himself off or pay for a substitute. In Germany liability for military service commences at the age of seventeen and ends at the age of forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty. The terms of service in the first line or active army is seven years, the next thirteen years being spent in the first and second ranks of the Landwehr, and finally German soldiers pass into the Landsturm, in which they remain until they reach the age of forty-five.

Service in the Italian army or navy is also compulsory an duniversal, the total period being nineteen years, beginning at the age of twenty. The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is two years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on unlimited leave, i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is four years. After completing his term in the mobile militia, he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains seven years, thus finishing his military service at the age of thirty-nine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Antiquity of "a Regular Shindy"

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens!" occurs in Shakespeare, but few still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Popish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note, which refers to the celebration of Maunday Thursday. "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out and a regular shindy follows, men being beaten and wounded."

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Germany's Lost Empire

Of all her colonies Southwest Africa cost Germany most dearly. Blood and treasure have been wasted here for years. It is only in very recent years that peaceful development, railroad and harbor building have begun. And now all is lost. Southwest Africa has gone with Togo, Kiao-Chau, Samoa. Kamarun is in the process of conquest by French and British expeditions. East Africa is open to attack and without adequate garrison. While she has been gaining trenches in Flanders and Artois, Germany has been losing a colonial empire in Africa.—New York Tribune.

He was a member of a regimental band, and he did not forget to brag about it.

"Why, man, we can play the most intricate airs at sight," he was saying.

"Indeed," said the unbelieving listener. "I should like to hear you play the airs the drum-major puts on."—Tit-Bits.

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, HAMPST'D LONDON, ENG
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Extraordinary Salutes

A Guard of Honor For a Stone Tiger in India

Most people know that all soldiers are required to salute "the flag" when they are on regular duty, stand at "attention" during the singing of the National Anthem, to acknowledge the presence of one of higher rank by a salute, but it is not generally known that there are other things which British soldiers in certain parts of the world are required to honor thus.

In India, for instance, a British guard of honor presents arms to a stone tiger every day. The tiger is regarded by the natives as a god who drives away all danger and calamity, and once some soldiers, in a spirit of mischief, overthrew the image from its resting place, and sent it rolling into the valley below. So shocked and scandalized were the natives that a revolt seemed imminent, and Lord Combermere, our general there, quietened the outraged natives by restoring the image to its pedestal and ordering the regiment to salute it in full view of all. Since that time a British troop has kept watch over the tiger-idol day by day.

Another Indian idol which is watched over by British "Tommies" is the god whose name is Kiak Kiak, equivalent to "Lord of Lords," which is supposed to be asleep for 6,000 years, and whose awakening will be the end of all things. Hence the natives of the city of Pegu, in Burma, are terribly afraid that someone will arouse the god; so the British government, to avert trouble, stationed a sentry there to prevent this catastrophe.

Once a year a strange custom is observed in Cairo. A piece of carpet on which, according to tradition, Mohammed once sat, and which is carried through the streets, and the Khedive and his troops all receive it in review order and salute it as they pass. The relic is guarded most carefully at ordinary times, and the officer in charge of it each morning must salute it with his sword raised, whilst the bugler blows three blasts before it.

Another object which is honored with a salute is the secred coffin of the Prophet, which rests at Medina, the sacred town, and which once in his life, at least, every Turkish officer must salute. He is expected to throw himself flat before the coffin, clad in his full regimentals, and is said to receive his commission in this manner straight from the Prophet himself.

In Russia, at Vladimir, there is an image of the Virgin with clothes of pure gold and invaluable gems and precious stones, which must be saluted by every soldier, whenever it is seen. The honor paid to this icon is said to be due to the fact that it was present with the troops when they gained a wondrous victory over a large Tartar army. The Russian authorities evidently sympathize with this act of ceremony, for they actually raised this icon to the rank of major-general in the army, so that it is saluted by all Russian soldiers as an officer today.

It might be mentioned here that in addition to "God Save the King" there are two pieces of music which all Englishmen, soldiers and civilians, specially honor. One is the "Dead March," and the other the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." It is said that when King George IV. first heard this magnificent song of praise he was so impressed by it that he rose to his feet in acknowledgment, and since that time the custom has prevailed.—Tit-Bits.

Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Story of a Remarkable Score

The annual indoor championship revolver and pistol shooting matches of the United States revolver association were held during April in various sections of the United States, all shooting being done on indoor ranges.

Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, entered the competition, and on the morning of April 18th fired 50 shots in Match B, which is also known as the indoor pistol championship match. He began shooting at 10.30 in the morning. The local association governor, Mr. C. W. Linder, and Dr. John E. Milliken, both representing the U.S.A., were on hand to witness the shooting. At exactly 11.26, or 56 minutes later, the last shot was fired. It was then learned that a new record for this match had been made. The total score was 478 out of the possible 500.

Mr. Armstrong shot a 22 calibre S. & W. target pistol with 10-inch barrel and Remington-UMC .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Increase in Cost of Living

The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent. in the larger towns of Great Britain and 30 per cent. in some towns and villages.

In Germany, according to figures the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent. and in Vienna 75 to 80 per cent.

War Coincidences

Brothers Meet at the Front After Many Years of Separation

We recently published an article describing some extraordinary war coincidences. Here are three more remarkable cases.

Twelve years ago Signaller Geoffrey Evans of the 10th Battalion Australians, left London for Australia when he was only thirteen, and gradually worked his way up until he obtained an excellent post as manager of a pearl fishing company in Broome, Western Australia, which position he threw up in order to serve his country. With the Australian forces he went to the Dardanelles, where he took part in that wonderful landing on the shell-swept beach of the Gallipoli peninsula, and was ultimately wounded.

His elder brother, Private Reginald Evans, also threw up a good position in London on the outbreak of war and joined the Westminister Dragoons. A few months after the two brothers, unknown to each other, were in camp side by side at Abassia, in Egypt. One day in front of Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, the younger brother, who in twelve years had grown beyond recognition, slapped his elder brother on the shoulder and exclaimed, "Halloa, Reggie! How are you?" The elder brother looked hard at the Australian and then the brothers gripped hands.

Another extraordinary coincidence comes from Wales. A Welshman and his wife, anxious to adopt a child from among the Belgian refugees, journeyed from Abercynon to Swansea to make their selection. On their arrival they found that there were two young children—brother and sister—who particularly appealed to them and who might be adopted, but that one could not be taken without the other. In the circumstances they decided to take both.

As the children were being undressed to be put to bed after reaching home a locket was discovered hanging round the little girl's neck. Inside the locket was a photograph, which the lady recognized as that of her own sister, who had gone to Belgium as a governess many years before, had married and settled down in that country, and who now turned out to be the mother of the little refugees. She had therefore unknowingly adopted her own motherless nephew and niece.

Captain E. Brice Allnut, R.A.M.C., who is serving in the Persian Gulf, mentions another curious coincidence which occurred recently. To quote his own words: "The enemy started shelling the patch of ground I was on. I made for a little hole in the ground near for shelter, and saw someone else there, but threw myself down with him, as there was just room. When the hail of shells had burst round us and for a moment we could put our heads up, we both said, 'That was a close shave!' and simultaneously recognized each other. He was at Bart's with me, and we hadn't met for five years until that moment, and neither knew that the other was at the front even!"—Tit-Bits.

Away With Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

Telephones at the Front

Headquarters is a telephone exchange, and the telephone operators are as essential as the general. They sit before rows of large switchboards with receivers fastened over their heads, taking down messages from all sections of the fighting line. There is no delay because numbers are "engaged." The operator gets through to Paris as easily as to the nearest trenches. The chief of the telephone service sits in front of a minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army, showing the position of every corps and divisional headquarters, every regiment, battalion and company, even to the individual trenches and batteries.

The "Physically Unfit"

Over 2,000 men have been discharged from the British army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s 6d—about $4.35—a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for twenty years a member of parliament. Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.—Springfield Republican.

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterwards, the father said, angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will, and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Canada Makes Good

Phenomenal Growth of the Dominion in Past Few Years

In 1911 Canada had almost 500,000 more men than women. The war will consume a great part of this surplus. There is evidence, however, that Canada will deal more and more liberally with homesteaders in the future, and this should bring in sturdy workers to help make up the loss. Annually she has allotted to settlers from five to seven million acres of free land, but today the premier of Saskatchewan wants to see immigrants not only assigned to free lands but equipped with seeds, farm implements, and good advice. It will not be surprising if Canada makes, too, a determined essay to keep her sons and daughters at home, to make the most of her great resources, and repair, as rapidly as may be, her share of the loss brought upon civilization by the war of the kaisers. It is hard hoeing for Canada just now. War contracts worth $150,000,000 have already been placed in Canada, however, and these should help to strat again the flow of Canadian prosperity. According to the Kingston (Ont.) British Whig, "Canada has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about $14,000,000. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life." Of late some towns have been obliged to ask for time to meet interest due on their bonds—something unprecedented in the Dominion. But whatever Canada's immediate future may be, the larger future is hers, and it is bright. In no event can Canada prosper too richly for our satisfaction. We, of the United States, must not only appreciate our neighbor's effective patriotism, but must strive also to bring about even more friendly relations, and, in banking and commerce, relations increasingly profitable to both sets of Americans. Neglect of Canadian markets and Canadian sympathies forms one of the least creditable chapters in the history of American protectionism; but the time for us to ignore or to patronize Canada—if there ever was such a time—has now gone by. As the Economist of Chicago observes (after giving reasons):

"Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. * * * In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary occupations or the investment of capital. Canada has made good."—Collier's.

An Oil That is Prized Everywhere.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

Universal Sobriety

One of the most significant results of the war in regard to prohibition of alcoholic beverages is that which has occurred in France, a country never noted for its serious consideration of the benefits of abstinence either during peaceful or warlike times. Certain civil and military authorities having issued orders restricting the sale of spirits in a number of military districts, the legality of their acts were questioned, whereupon the minister of the interior promptly introduced a bill into the chamber of deputies empowering all prefects during the war to restrict or prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in districts wherever it was thought advisable in the interests of national defence. Adding this radical act to the widesperad prohibition of vodka in Russia and the growing feeling in England that intemperance is partly responsible for the low standard of a large part of its manhood, it is not to be controverted that much of the civilized world has begun to awaken to the necessity for soberness both in peace and in war.—Saskatoon Star.

Mistress—Good gracious, Susan, the house is on fire!

Susan (overworked)—Well, mum, it's comfortin' to think that at last there's a fire in the 'ouse I 'aven't 'ad to light!

The Remington Arms Plants Not For Sale

Manager Says That No Amount of Money Would Induce Owners to Dispose of Plants

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel P. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, was seen in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for the purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Ilion and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants, now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.

Famous Prague Bell is to to be Melted

The big bell in the steeple of St. Stephen's church, in Prague, has been offered to the minister of war as a contribution for his collection of copper and other metals for the war. This large church bell, which has been popularly referred to as "Die grosse Bummerin," is more than two hundred years old, being cast in 1711 by the famous maker of church bells, Atchammer, from captured Turkish cannon. St. Stephen's bell is 201 kilograms in weight, three meters high and has a swing of ten meters in circumference. Because of the bell's great weight it has not been rung for a long time, not being considered safe to do so, as its vibrations might damage the steeple of the church. Its formal handing over to the government for war material will mark a big public demonstration.

Montreal, May 28th, '09.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.
Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

"What was all dem gwines-on at yo' residence yisterd'y evenin', Brudder Mooch? Sounded like a fight uh-twixt a camp meeting and a catamount!"

"Dat? Aw, shuck, sah! Dat was ony de gen'leman fum de furniture stallment sto' c'lectin' his easy payments."—Judge.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. Per 25c we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

VALUE OF THE FARMERS' CLUB CAN NEVER BE OVER ESTIMATED

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Every Farming District Should Have Some Kind of an Organization or Club, where Farmers can get Together to Discuss the Many Problems which Confront Them

It is profitable to run a well-organized farm, and still more profitable to run it in a community which is following the same general lines of farming. The farmer must become better acquainted with his fellow-farmer. In order to do this he needs some sort of an orgazination or club in which he can discuss with his brother farmers the problems which confront each of them. He must not consider his time wasted when he spends it in association with those who are in the same line of work as himself. He may not get wages in dollars and cents for the time he puts in at the club, but the understanding of the problems of his fellow-farmer which will come to him through this association will be indirectly very valuable. The form of organization is really immaterial, but it should be one in which the women and children have a place, for farmers and their wives have always worked together more perhaps than men and women have in any other occupation.

There is no question but that the efficiency of the average country school is too low. If the farmers will get together and look upon the school from the standpoint of making the school what it ought to be, they will make changes which will lead to the improvement of the work done in the school, as well as lessen the expense per pupil. It is not the purpose of this article to outline a definite plan for a change in our school system, but the farmer should get ready to listen to plans of this kind. There is not a better place than at a meeting of his club, where there will be free discussion and every effort made to get at the facts.

The farmers' club can be used as a means of entertainment and as a means of makin; country life more agreeable to the young people, and thus keep those on the farm who should stay there. The tendency of farmers to move from place to place can be overcome to a large extent by having a real live farmers' organization in the community to overcome discontent. "Far-away pastures always look green" is an old saying in which there is a good deal of truth. It should be the definite purpose of every farmers' club to make the home pastures look green.

Then there is another subject in which farmers have a real live interest, and that is the subject of roads. Whether they are good, bad or indifferent, he is interested in them because there is no citizen who uses the roads more than he. The farmer should realize that the building of roads is in a transitory state. Even with our latest road laws, it can hardly be said that we have taken up a definite system of road building. Future laws on road making should be discussed by the farmer in his club.

Perhaps the greatest effect of the organization of a farmers' club is the effect on the farmer himself, the individual man. The farmer needs the training in parliamentary law that he will get in a good farmers' club. He needs to rub up against his fellow-farmer. He needs to learn that farming today is not the same as it was thirty years ago. The farmer has always been a good hand at putting on brakes, but the time has come when he should take the initiative and do something to build up his community in place of hindering some one else from doing anything.

There is nothing equal to a regular organization to help a man boost for his community. He can and should join his farmers' club, and then work for the development of his community and make it the best community in the state.—Montreal Family Herald.

Mental Equipment

Technical Knowledge is Essential to the Successful Farmer

If there is any one thing that the average man moving to a new district does really believe, it is that success lies in the country and not in himself. If there is any one thing that he does not believe in, it is in his own mental equipment for the task that lies before him. The great mass of farmers, whether we find them in a new or old country, do not as yet value very much, the making and finishing of the farmer himself. A farm boy and his father would never think of taking hold of a trade or profession without some years of mental and practical preparation.

Any farmer would laugh at us if we advocated the putting of boys into the practice of law or medicine or of a trade, without a course of special training for the work that lies ahead of him. "That's brain work," they will say. But farming isn't brain work? "No, no." Go to any of our agricultural colleges and see the amount of brain work that is required to understand so common a thing as the soil. Note the outlay of chemistry and the study of soil physics that is required. Then remember that no man can rightly understand the soil and its action in growing plants without some knowledge of chemistry, and the more the better.

From chemists, and men who study the soil from that standpoint, has come all the improved knowledge we have as to fertilizers and soil regeneration. That is brain work of a mighty high order.

Wouldn't it help a young farmer greatly if he knew how to analyze his soil? The chemist knows, and he freely tells the farmer what he knows. But the average farmer does not believe him, for he knows too little of chemistry to understand, and no man naturally will believe a thing and accept it when he does not understand it. And so it goes.

But the brightest men among the farmers are catching on. They read and try to familiarize their mind with the meaning of these truths of chemistry. The start the ball a rolling. Then those who cannot learn from papers or books learn a little or better methods, but nothing of principles, from what they see the more intelligent farmer practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

No Humanity Now

The Fremdenblatt of Hamburg in a recent issue says:

"There are no such things as the principles of humanity.

"Poisonous gas is but one instrument of warfare among many others; the outcry against it is due to the fact that it has not yet been universally adopted.

In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be, and all the lucubrations of The Hague conference on this subject are but so much childish prattle.

"Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is not an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them.

"Germans, not being idiots, decline to be sentimentalized."

They also decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

Blind Boy Who Made Good

The Heavy Handicap of Blindness Only Made Him Press on All the Harder

Stick to your dream, boy. Let nothing swerve you from the path that leads upward toward the fulfillment of your life's ambition.

You will meet with difficulties and discouragements, but when you do, just think of the man, Herreshoff, the boat builder, who died the other day in Rhode Island. In his life you ought to find inspiration enough to lift you over any obstacle.

When John B. Herreshoff was a boy his ambition was to design and build the fastest boats in the world. He became blind while yet a boy. That would have discouraged any ordinary boy, for how could a blind man design a model that he could not see? But Herreshoff was no ordinary boy. He stuck to his dream. The heavy handicap of blindness only made him press on all the harder.

The blind boy sat in eternal darkness and whittled out his boat models. Gradually there developed in his fingers a muscle sense that was worth more to him than eyesight would have been. Slipping the model of a boat through his hands he could tell how it should be shaped to slip through the water with the least resistance. Other designers figured out their models by complex mathematical calculations. But the blind boy felt with his sensitive fingers, and his models were the best, for when he was 24 years old he built the fastest yacht the world had ever known, and, while he could not see the boat go, he felt the dash and plunge and swiftness of it, and he wept when they told him his boat had won the race.

He built the yachts Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Reliance, that conquered the series of Shamrocks in the races for the America's cup. He built up a great constructional industry. The government of his own country went to him for torpedo boats. The fame of the blind designer of fast boats spread round the world and England, Russia and Italy gave him contracts for their fastest torpedo boats. He died a few days ago a successful man, for he had stuck to his boyhood's dream and achieved it fully.—Kansas City Star.

Higher Prices for Timothy

Farmers Should Save Good Patches of Timothy For Seed

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas that may be left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usualy imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from $75 to $150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The City and Country Labor

The Man on the Farm is a True Patriot in Doing His Best to Promote Production

The unemployment problem is still existent in the cities and the scarcity of labor is still complained of in rural districts. The question is how can the one be reconciled with the other, and the one brought to supply what the other needs and the other to take what the one possesses in excess. After the war there may be a rush of immigration, but that cannot be for a years at least. We must, therefore, make the best of the situation, and try to get along with what we have. A Toronto paper has been publishing letters from a number of men who have accepted positions on farms. They all, without exception, speak in good terms of their experience. The pay is not lavish, but the food is good and abundant, the bed clean and life in the open brings a keen appetite for meals and a pleasant desire for sound refreshing sleep. One man writes: "I have tramped miles and miles after deer and dropped too exhausted to eat or sleep. Here when I'm hungry I have a good meal to go to and when I'm tired there is a nice clean bed waiting. You know how I hated to break from the city, but now Mary and I are both glad we came. You should see her with her skirt tucked up, bustling to and from the barns. It's the pastoral life for us. Men who wander about cities, idle and hungry, while there are opportunities like this offering, are crazy."

Perhaps readers of this may think the writer of the foregoing has hit upon a soft spot. It is more than likely, however, that he is possessed of that Mark Tapleyism that should accompany all desires for work. That hopefulness that leads to success and, at this period of time, begets some fulfilment of the scriptural injunction to bear one another's burdens. Every man, yes and every woman, who goes to work in this strain of spirit, and to all it is possible, is helping to take the handicap off somebody else's shoulders, and is contributing to the welfare alike of his own country and the empire. He is uplifting his fellow-man, he is assisting in the clothing and feeding of his countrymen, maybe his townsmen at the front, and he is setting an example that cannot be too extensively followed. He is doing his share toward reconciling the wants of the city with the needs of of the country. He is also prabably prolonging his own life as well as making matters easier for others. Above all, he is proving himself a true patriot in earnestly doing his best to promote production.—Toronto Globe.

The Country Banker

With His Intimate Knowledge of Affairs, He Can be Numbered Among the Wise Men

If Diogenes were to return to the world today with his lantern and tub, this time in search of the man who knows most about his fellows, would he spend his time on the city street corners? Would he find the man who knows men and human affairs best in State street, or Wall street, or Fifth avenue, or University avenue?

The bigness of his surroundings has been the city man's undoing. Complexity means departments and departments specialists. The ribbon clerk knows literally everything about ribbons, one vice-president of a metropolitan bank everything about foreign exchange, and the humble president of a railroad knows all about hard-hearted bankers.

The city man does not meet men. He learns the name of his first neighbor above by reading of his suicide or divorce in his newspaper. Henry Grady cut short a New York career and packed up for rural Georgia because no one in his flat was able to tell him about the little girl the undertakers had called for. No one in the block know more than that she was a little girl.

The country doctor, the country parson, the country lawyer perhaps lead those who know their fellow-men, but a place must be made also for the country banker. True, he does not see men and women in the tensest moments of domestic life. That is reserved for the country doctor, and, in a lesser degree, the minister. Like the lawyer, too, he is limited to men for the most part in his dealings. Women seldom borrow and only infrequently require the services of a lawyer.

But modern economics have armed the lender with questions and the entire business life of the community passes in review before him. Business is done on borrowings and the man as well as the transaction passes under the inquisitive eye of the lender in the country bank. If the farmer wants new machinery, the banker learns the cost of farm machinery, the different grades, the different manufactures, the uses, the savings as compared with the less modern methods. The astute lender also discovers how much wheat the borrower has, what the production is per acre, what other assets the borrower has, and why it is that he is out of ready cash. In time the grocer, the lawyer, the doctor, the smith, and the station agent will knock at his door with the story of their lives and ambitions.

Every loan is a symposium of other men's business. Add a dash of imagination, and the country banker can be numbered among the wise men of the world.—Chicago Tribune.

"Darling, I think of you every moment in the day."

"Law sakes, Tom, give some attention to your work or you'll get fired."

HOW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

THE GHOST OF 1870 HAS BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

The Whole French Nation is now Confident of Ultimate Victory Having a Sublime Faith in General Joffre and in the Brave Army that Gallantly Stemmed the German Invasion

The great doubt has been lifted from the heart of France. The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on August 1, the day the general mobilization order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870. The old Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then * * *

They dare not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination, so they sang and quit thinking; they joked with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone to their comrades—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case * * *

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war, and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared. Was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maugeuge was invested, Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux, the Germans were now in Maubeuge, Compiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epernay, Luneville, Verdun and Nancy were seriously menaced. Paris, it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized; it looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation, but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" was firm. But the doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there, galling and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The consorship was strict and they had few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory there, a sort of eighth wonder of the world. Yet this was true.

General Bonnal said of this battle: "This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time, and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through his victory a new France was born. The great doubt aws lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army in itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grins and grits his teeth:

"We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

Successful Woman Farmer

A Clever Missouri Woman Wins Fame as a Farmer

Missouri's first woman to become a professional farmer has blazed the way for hundreds of her sex. Her example has been followed by so many other women they are now organized under the title of the Missouri Women Farmers' club. Miss F. Pearle Mitchell of Rocheport, president, is the first professional woman farmer in the state.

Born on a 320-acre farm in Boone county, she grew up to love the soil and took a keen interest in her father's work. Later the farm became hers by inheritance and for seventeen years she has owned and managed it. First she made a scientific study of soils, grains and animal husbandry. She is frequetnly called the "Hog Woman of Missouri," because of the large number of hogs she marketed.

In addition to her farm interests, Miss Mitchell is interested in every form of woman's activities. She also is secretary of the National Women Farm Managers' association, secretary of the Missouri Home Makers' conference, vice-president of the Missouri Rural Life conference, regent of the Columbia chapter, Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the industrial and social conditions department of the Missouri Federation of Women's clubs, besides holding a number of minor offices.

She is a graduate of Stephens' college, Columbia, and for many years was president of its Alumnae association.—Chicago Tribune.

Granted that mistakes have been made, or granted that the discovery is made that the war is going to be longer and harder than some people imagined a few months ago, it is all the more incumbent on us to make the real mind of the country, the mind which is influexible and undismayed, and determined to make all sacrifices that are needed for victory. We have great Allies and enormous reserves of strength; and, whatever may be the difficulties, we are increasing in naval and military power month by month. Nothing but an inflexible will is necessary to make victory assured.—Westminster Gazette.

Mike and Pat met one day on the street.

"Oh, Pat," says Mike, "I dreamed last night that you died and went to the lower world."

"Well," says Pat, "it might have been worse."

"How's that?" exclaimed Mike, in amazement.

"Well," returned Pat, "it might have been true."

Dairy Test at Brandon

Ayrshires Made the Highest Scores of Any Cows

The dairy competition at the Brandon fair was in charge of Prof. J. W. Mitchell and E. H. Farrell of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Ayrshires made the highest score of any cows, pure bred or grade, in the test which lasted two days.

The scale on which the scoring was done, was:

Twenty-five points for each pound of butter fat.

Three points for each pound of solids (not fat).

One point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days limit, ten points.

Awards in the various classes were as follows:

Open to pure-bred or grade, heifer under three years:

First, Lakeview, Miss Prim, Ayrshire; owner, R. Ness, De Winton, Alta.—119.45 points

Second, Pets Mouriers Beauty, Jersey; owner, Jos. Harper, Kinley, Sask.—89.49 points.

Third, Aggie Teake Posch, Holstein; J. Glennie and sons, Macdonald, Man.

Fourth, Princess of Winterburn, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.—83.49 points.

Cow, five years or over:

First, Barcheskie Lily 12th, Ayrshire; owner, Geo. Bevington, Jr.; owner, R. Ness—142.69 points.

Second, Jacobs Johanna, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Holstein—130.09 points.

Third, Ruby Jean, Holstein—130.09 points.

Fourth, Madeline De Kol, Holstein; owner, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.—125.10 points.

Silver Lily Jewel third, Holstein; owner, J. H. Laycock, 102.12 points.

Alfalfa Good For Horses

Alfalfa is practically as good when fed to horses as when fed to milch cows or to growing stock, but we must be careful to "balance" the ration. Timothy hay is a good filler and that is one of its great values in feeding horses; it affords bulk to the food, so when timothy is fed along with oats we have a very nice combination. The oats furnish the "strength" and the timothy furnishes the bulk. Alfalfa is a feed really "stronger" than oats, and when we use it in place of timothy we are just doubling the strength of our feed. The feed is made so "strong" that the animal is unable to utilize it entirely and the portions not utilized must be worked off by the kidneys in large measure.

PRIZE WINNERS AT FALL FAIR

(*Concluded from Page 5.*)

Floral

Best collection of asters—Mrs H B Chapman, Mrs H W Averill.

Best collection of asters, in space of 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches—Mrs J R Brown, Mrs A E Scott.

Best collection cactus dahlias—Mrs E C Henniger, Mrs C C Heaven.

Best collection dahlias, any other variety—Mrs A E Scott, Mrs C C Heaven.

Best collection of carnatians—Mrs H B Chapman.

Best collection gladiolus, 6 spikes or more—H W Averill, Mrs A E Scott.

Best collection of petunias—Mrs C C Heaven, Mrs Sheads

Best collection of pansies—Mrs A E Scott.

Best collection sweet peas, 10 varieties, 10 of each—Mrs L G Fowler, Miss P Atwood.

Best collection stocks—Mrs J R Brown, Mrs F Latham

Best specimen truss of hydrangea paniculata—Mrs W B Cochrane.

Best basket cut flowers, arranged for decorative effect—Mrs W B Cochrane, Mrs H W Averill.

Best lady's corsage bouquet for decorative effect—Mrs H W Averill, Mrs W B Cochrane.

Best three gent's buttonhole bouquets—Mrs W B Cochrane. Mrs J R Brown.

Best arranged floral decoration for a dinner table—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs F M Kerby.

Pot Plants

Best Begonia, tuberous rooted—Mrs Sheads.

Best Begonia, other than tuberous rooted—Mrs. Sheads.

Best geranium—Miss L Barron, Mrs W B Cochrane

Best collection of house plants—Mrs Sheads. Mrs F J Painton.

Best collection greenhouse plants, space 6 feet by 6 feet—Mrs H W Averill.

Best collection cut flowers, space 3 feet by 3 feet—Mrs A E Scott, Mrs H W Averill.

Painting, Etc.

Oil painting—Mrs F M Kerby.

Water color painting—Miss A Lequime.

Pen and ink drawing—Miss A Lequime, Miss E Larsen.

Pencil drawing—Mrs J Little.

Relief map of British Columbia, made by pupil attending public or high school—Kathleen Kerby, Sarah McCallum.

Collection of amateur photography—Mrs W M Gowans.

Brass work, one piece or more—Mrs C A Smith.

Lace Work

Best collection of fancy work, not less than 10 pieces, each piece of different work—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs F Miller.

Best collection of embroidered pieces, not less than 5 pieces—Mrs S J Mathews, Mrs F Miller.

Best collection of lace work, not less than 10 pieces, each different—Mrs B J Barrett.

Eyelet embreidery—Mrs W B Meagher, Mrs F Peterson.

French embroidery, 3 pieces—Mrs W B Meagner, Mrs A E Hales.

Wallachian embroidery 2 pieces—Mrs A E Scott 2nd.

Hardanger embroidery, 3 pieces—Mrs F Peterson, Mrs K Hales

Mount Mellick embroidery—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

French work embroidery—Mrs S J Mathews, Mrs B J Barrett.

Embroidered shirt waist—Mrs F Miller, Mrs B J Barrett.

Coronation braiding—Mrs W B Meagher, Mrs B F Whiteside.

Drawn work—Mrs W B Meagher, Mrs F Peterson.

Battenburg—Mrs B J Barrett, Mrs F Miller.

Tatting—Mrs S Davis, Mrs K Whitmarsh.

Irish crochet—Mrs B J Barrett, Mrs J Little.

Fillet crochet—Mrs W F Hoffman, Mrs Mrs F Miller.

Netting—2nd, Mrs S Davis

Hand made apron—Mrs F Miller, Mrs A E Scott.

Embroidered jabot—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs A E Scott.

Hand made handkerchief—Mrs S Davis, Mrs K Whitmarsh.

Embroidered collar and cuffs—2nd, Mrs A E Scott

Embroidery, tray cloth—Mrs E C Henniger, Mrs A E Scott

Embroidery, tea cosy—Mrs B J Barrett.

Embroidery, doilies, not less than 6—Miss E Sloan, Mrs B J Barrett

Embroidered sofa cushion—Mrs B F Whiteside' Mrs A E Hales.

Pincusion—Mrs W B Cochrane, Mrs A E Hales.

Best six buttonholes on white linen—2nd, Mrs A D Morrison.

Embroidered monogram or initials on linen—Miss A Lequine, Mrs B F Whiteside.

Knitted slippers—Mrs G H Hull.

Silk patch quilt—Mrs B J Barrett.

Crochet doilies, 6 pieces—Mrs A E Hales.

Colored silk embroidery, on white linen—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs W B Cochrane.

Colored silk embroidery, on colored silk—Mrs S J Mathews, Mrs C A Smith.

Table runner, conventional—Miss E Sloan, Mrs B F Whiteside.

Table runner, white—Mrs A E Hales, Mrs A E Scott.

Embroidered pillow cases—Mrs F Peterson, Mrs H W Averill.

Embroidered towels—Mrs A E Scott

Embroidered night gown—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs A E Scott.

Knitted sox, stockings or mittens—Mrs Tasker.

Fancy sofa cushion—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs A E Scott.

Conventional sofa cushion—Mrs B F Whiteside, Mrs A E Scott

Knitted collection, not less than 5 pieces—Mrs G H Hull.

Roman cut work—Mrs B J Barrett

Knitted work in wool—Mrs G H Hull, Mrs W B Cochrane.

Crochet work in wool—Mrs W B Cochrane, Mrs B J Barrett.

Lace handkerchief—Mrs H W Averill. Mrs B J Barrett

Best 3 hemstitched handkerchiefs—Mrs J R Brown.

Centre piece—Miss A Lequime.

Centre piece—Miss F Spraggett.

Six napkins—Miss A Isaacson.

Leather work—Mrs C A Smith.

Corset cover—Mrs S J Mathews.

Children's Work, Under 17

Darning—Miss Latham.

Best six buttonholes—Miss Latham

Map in colors—Sarah McCallum, Donald Laws.

Drawing, pencil or crayon—Belle Phillips.

Specimen penmanship—Jean Ferguson, Jessie Ferguson.

Drawing, free hand—Miss L Irving, Blair Cochrane.

Best collection of postage stamps—Miss Latham, Donald Laws.

Best collection souvenir post cards—Blair Cochrane, Donald Lews.

Best fret work by boy—Emile Painton.

Water color drawing—Emile Painton, Dorothy Morrison.

Lead soldiers—Willard Shaw.

Product map—Flora McDonald, Tannis Barlee.

Children's Work, Under 14

Embroidery on linen—Miss Latham.

Crochet work done in cotton or linen—Emma Irving, Miss M Cunningham.

Crochet work done in wool—Miss L Irving.

Best dressed doll, exhibitor's own work, hand sewn—Gladys Armson.

Drawing, pencil or cravon—Wm Grenier, Harry Collins.

Specimen penmanship—Miss K O'Connor, Harold King.

Cattle

GRADE BEEF

Best cow, 3 years and over—E F Laws.

GRADE DAIRY

Heifer, 2 years and under 3 years—T R Powers.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2 years—W K Morrison, J T Lawrence, E Barron.

Calf (heifer or steer) under 1 year—W K Morrison.

REGISTERED JERSEY

Bull, over 18 months—G E Atwood, G E Atwood.

Cow, 3 years and over—W K Morrison, G E Atwood, G E Atwood.

Cow, 2 years and under 3 years—G E Atwood, G E Atwood

Calf, under 1 year—W K Morrison, F W Bryenton, G E Atwood.

Best herd, 1 male, 4 females—G E Atwood.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

Bull, under 18 months—E F Laws.

Cow, 3 years and over—E F Laws, E F Laws

Heifer, under 1 year—E F Laws.

Pigs

Boar, over 1 year—E F Laws.

Brood sow, over 1 year—E F Laws

Brood sow, 1 year and under—E F Laws.

Best litter pigs, 8 weeks or under—E F Laws.

AYRSHIRE

X—L G Fowler.

X—L G Fowler.

Men, buy your Thanksgiving needs at McDougall & McDonald's. See the beautiful line of neckwear, shirts, undearwear, hosiery, shoes, hats and caps and suits.

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

MEN
See Our Window Display for Values
MacDougall & MacDonald

When You Meet The Old Folks on Thanksgiving

MEN
We claim we have better values than any other store in town

And all the relatives and old friends, they are going to look you over with care if your clothing is smart and down to date and snappy in appearance. You will note an approving twinkle in their eyes; you will make others happier by wearing new apparel on the Thanksgiving Day. Come tomorrow and choose it from our very large selections of Men's Furnishings. They include such as the following:

Thanksgiving Neckwear

That sets off a well dressed man when he wears one of MacDougall & MacDonald's Neckties, See the pretty lines; all colors and styles.
Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

Thanksgiving Hats and Caps

Men, our line of Hats and Caps is complete. No well dressed man can afford to go around with an old hat when a new one makes such a difference.
Caps—Prices 65c, 85c $1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Hats—Prices $1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

Thanksgiving Gloves

Men, have you seen our assortment of dress gloves, silk lined, also wool; all sizes. Prices 35c, $1.25, 2.25.

Thanksgiving Shirts

Men, call and see the natty line of shirts we are showing in all sizes and oattorns.
Prices 75c, 85c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50

MEN Call and see the swell line of Shoes we are showing in tans and blacks; all widths and styles; all sizes. Prices, $3.25, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50. 6.00 a pair.

See the beautiful line of Underwear we are showing in wool, fleece and cotton All sizes and prices.

MacDougall & MacDonald

Mann's Old Drug Store — Next Telephone Office — Bridge Street

NEW HARNESS SHOP

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

A. A. Frechette

Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The Robin Hood Family

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

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear

Bicycles

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

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

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty

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

Butter Wrappers

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

The SUN PRINT SHOP