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The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FIFTEENTH YEAR—No. 43 47 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916 $1.00 PER YEAR

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Requests for Grants, Petitions, Communications and Committee Reports

Mayor Acres and Ald. Donaldson, McArdle, McCallum, Schnitter and Sheads were present at the adjourned meetiug of the city council on Monday evening.

W. M. DeCew, as a member of a delegation from the board of trade, asked the council to assist the board to entertain the delegates to the Associated Boards of Trade, when that body meets here during fair days next week. A communication was also read from the secretary of the local board of trade asking for a grant of $50 for the above-mentioned purpose. On motion, the council committee appointed to confer with the board of trade committee regarding perfecting arrangements for the entertainment, was authorized to promise a grant not exceeding $50 and not over one half the amount expended by the board of trade for this purpose.

Wm. Dinsmore asked the council to endorse a resolution adopted by the residents of the West ward memorializing the federal government to re establish the Columbia post office, and praying that our member, Hon. Robert Borden and the postmaster general use their best endeavors to accomplish this end. Some discussion ensued as to whether the office should be called Upper Grand Forks or West Grand Forks, but the latter name was finally adopted. On motion of Ald. Donaldson and McCallum, the resolution was endorsed without a dissenting voice, and the council suggested to the department that the name of Columbia be changed to West Grand Forks.

R. J. Gardner, president of the Grand Forks Agricultural association, asked for an additional grant for the fall fair besides the $200 provided for in the estimates. He stated that this request had been made necessary owing to the fact that all the tables and stands belonging to the association, which had been stored under the grandstand at the fair grounds, had disappeared, and the association would have to replace them. The council could not see its way clear to grant the request.

E. Vant, of Vant Bros., asked why his firm had been stopped from erecting a shed near the Kettle Valley station, after being granted permission to do so had been granted at the last council meeting. In answer, the mayor read a petition, signed by a number of property owners in the vicinity of the proposed building, objecting to the erection of the same. After considerable discussion on the subject, the matter was held in abeyance for the present.

A letter from the Union of B. C. Municipalities acknowledged receipt of membership fee and extended an invitation to the council to send delegates to the next convention. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter, which was ordered filed.

Secretary Hull, of the school board, invited the members of the council to attend a lecture on technical education, to be given in the Davis hall on Wednesday evening, September 20, by John Kyle, hon. A.R.C.A., London, of the provincial department of education, organizer of technical education.

A communication from the Niagara Falls city council, enclosing a resolution adopted by that body, memorializing the federal government to treat officers and privates as equals in the matter of pensions after the war, was read. The Niagara Falls council asked the local council to adopt a similar resolution and to forward the same to Ottawa. The mayor appointed Ald. McCallum, Sheads and Schnitter to look into the matter and to report at the next meeting.

A proposal from the Chapman Motor & Machine Shop, Vancouver, to furnish the city with a motor driven hose wagon for $1490, was laid on the table.

The chairman of the finance committee reported that $4100 had been deposited in the sinking fund, and that a $3500 note had been paid off.

The matter of investing a portion of the sinking fund in the new war loan was laid on the table.

The chairman of the board of works reported that slow progress was being made on sidewalk construction on account of lack of material.

The chairman of the water and light committee reported that the committee had left the matter of the location of the fire alarm at the Central school to the firemen and the school trusteed. Accepted. He recommended that the application for city water from E. J. Jones, who aggreed to pay all costs of installation, be accepted. Granted. A recommendation that the wishes of the electrical inspector be complied with, was concurred in by the council.

The chairman of the health and relief committee eeported that the unsightly building in the rear of the old post office had been removed.

The chairman of the cemetery committee reported that the shade trees in the cemetery were dry, and the chairman of the board of works promised to give them a drink as soon as possible.

The pool room bylaw was considered in committee and then read for the third time.

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.
Sept. 15—Friday	36	77
16—Saturday	39	80
17—Sunday	40	81
18—Monday	41	81
19—Tuesday	42	80
20—Wednesday	41	79
21—Thursday	40	81
		Inches
Rainfall		0.00

In Greenwood riding the vote last Thursday was: MacLean, Liberal, 437; Jackson, Conservative, 186; for woman's suffrage, 410; against, 183; for prohibition, 347; against, 252.

IMPORTANCE OF MANUAL TRAINING

John Kyle Delivers a Fine Lecture on An Interesting Subject

The lecture in the Davis hall on Wednesday night on the subject of industrial education by John Kyle, hon. A.R.C.A., London, of the provincial department of education, organizer of technical education, was well attended by interested parents. Mayor Acres occupied the chair, and in introducing the speaker he took occasion to speak of the value of practical work in order to emphasize book work.

Mr. Kyle said that manual training in the schools is valuable from the appealing nature of the work. It provides the interest which is necessary before any effective teaching can be done. It is from interest that energy springs, and energy is always closely connected with great success.

It is through this manual activity that right habits are inculcated in the rising generation. Habits of application, concentration grow from the workshop. Mastery over the material and over technique is of fundamental importance. "To master any trade or profession stiffens the backbone of an individual," says a great master. "And a nation of artist craftmen, workers in the true sense, not only doing their work, but loving it, is a proud nation, a happy nation, and a prosperous nation."

Training by manual occupations suits British Columbia, because it is an industrial province. Our great potential wealth of natural resources can only be made valuable by skilful, intelligent labor.

Our people must be trained to see the value of the soil, the forests and the mines. At present we export our lumber and buy furniture made elsewhere. We export our gold, silver, copper and iron and purchase jewelry, copper, iron and steel goods made by workmen outside of our province. This must not go on forever, and the time seems ripe for introducing manual training in our elementary and high schools. Moreover, work is an excellent means of training the mind. Prominent educators assert that the hand is the natural avenue through which knowledge may be presented to the mind.

The education department pays a handsome grant of 75 per cent to assist in purchasing equipment, while the grant towards the salary of an instructor is also liberal. It is to be hoped that ere long arrangements will be made whereby the cities of Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix may combine to undertake this valuable side of education.

Extent of Deposits Verified

Permanent development, following extensive diamond drill explorations, is verifying the predictions of the engineers regarding the extent and value of the deposits in the Copper mountain holdings of the British Columbia Copper company, according to Oscar Laehmund, general manager, who personally is in charge of operations. "The new main tunnel, now in 1000 feet, has crosscut one end of the ore body, and a drift is now being run on it," says Mr. Lachmund. "The tunnel is being continued to reach other shoots, and is being advanced at the rate of about twenty feet daily, except where we have to timber through soft ground. The bore is 9x10 feet in the clear, and will open the property to what is known as the glory hole level. We now are installing a pumping plant to raise water from the Similkameen river to furnish power for the mine equipment and a 50-ton experimental mill. The pipe line is 6000 feet long, and delivers the water at a dismental mill, is for the purpose of working out a treatment system for our ores, preparatory to the construction of a 2000 ton concentrator, to be erected at a site on the Similkameen river."

NEWS OF THE CITY

A peculiar accident, by the means of which W. K. C. Manly's faithful delivery horse departed this life, occurred a few miles down the river last Sunday. In the morning Glen Manly took the horse and started out on hunting trip. When he arrived at the Manly meadows he tied the animal to a tree near the river and left for the hills. On returning to the spot after his day's shooting he found that the horse had broken the halter and was lying in the river, dead. Later investigation showed that he had been shot in the head, between the eyes. It is supposed that some hunters had mistaken him for a deer. Had the horse been a man, the result would probably have been the same. Some men who carry guns should be given toy balloons for playthings.

A bulletin received in the city today stated that Corp. Robert J. Dinsmore had made the supreme sacrifice while fighting in defence of the empire. Deceased was a pioneer of this city. He is survived by an aged father and a brother in this city. In their sad bereavement they have the sympathy of the entire community.

A dispatch was received in the city today saying that Pte. Albert Potentier had been wounded in the left thigh while lighting the Huns somewhere in France.

The name of Ernest Hadden was unintentionally omitted last week from the list of winners of honor rolls. He won the honor roll for attendance.

The motor truck has been taken off the ore hauling service from the Union mine to Lynch creek, and a team was sent up to Franklin this week to perform this work.

Dan O'Ray left for Gloucester camp on Wednesday. He will haul ore from the Maple Leaf mine to Lynch creek.

Collect and store seeds of the different vegetables as they ripen. Exposure to sun and rain after maturity decreases the germinating power of the seed.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR NEXT WEEK

Many Exhibits, Good Races and Sports, Baseball Tournament

The seventh annual Grand Forks fall fair will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, September 26 and 27. The indications now are that the exhibits will be numerous and of a superior quality, and the exhibition, which will be held in the skating rink as usual, gives promise of surpassing the efforts of former years. The usual race meet and athletic sports will be held at the race track grounds, and a baseball tournament is scheduled for both days of the fair.

CORRECTED RETURNS

FOR MEMBER.

	Thompson.	Miller
Grand Forks	204	209
Phoenix	264	38
Cascade	24	24
Carson	10	5
Fife	24	11
Bannock	12	2
Paulson	4	4
Gloucester	5	6
Totals	547	299
Majority	248	.....

PROHIBITION.

	Yes.	No.
Grank Forks	279	116
Phoenix	210	79
Cascade	27	21
Fife	15	15
Carson	10	5
Bannock	8	6
Gloucester	7	4
Paulson	2	6
Totols	558	252
Majority	306	.....

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Grand Forks	289	94
Phoenix	201	84
Cascade	31	17
Fife	17	13
Carson	8	6
Bannock	10	4
Gloucester	9	2
Paulson	6	2
Totals	571	226
Majority	345	.....

Great Steel Monsters

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The reference in the official communication issued by the war office yesterday afternoon to a new type of armored car, is the first official mention of a development that has been much whispered about recently in army circles. Those who have seen the new vehicle refer to them as "Tnks," while the soldiers who have been handling them have given them the nickname of "Wfllies."

Although no details of the cars' construction have been published, the Times says:

"Our inventors have not hesitated to tread boldly upon unbeaten paths. We may imagine the feelings of German infantry in shell battered trenches when, in the uncertain light of the dawn, they saw advancing upon them an array of unearthly monsters cased in steel, spitting fire and crawling laboriously but ceaselessly over trenches, barbed wire and shell craters."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Boy Scout Movement

Valuable Work Done by the Boy Scouts in Connection With the War

It has been no small part that the Boy Scouts have played in this war. From spying out enemy cruisers to digging potatoes, they have a fine record of useful and spirited service. Their efforts to aid the Empire in this time of stress and strain will long be remembered. Boy Scouts in England are loading vans, collecting parcels, wheeling trolleys, and helping to sort the enormous mass of correspondence which Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are sending to the troops. To be custodians of the soldiers' mails is a very thrilling and important matter, and, of course, the Boy Scouts are doing their work well. The cream of the work, from the Scouts' point of view, has been the patrolling of parts of the east coast. Scouts are also playing the role of agriculturist and munition worker to perfection and to their own advantage. They are developing the power of initiative and resourcefulness which is so necessary in every phase of life.

The Boy Scouts of America is a brother organization of the Boy Scouts Association which came into existence in 1913. The aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of American organization are essentially the same as those of the Boy Scouts Association. As an organization it is not military in thought form or spirit, although it does instil in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout Law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

The Boy Scouts of America organization has enjoyed rapid growth since its inception not quite six years ago. At present it has over 150,000 registered Scouts, in addition to more than 200,000 who are practising Scouting but who are not registered. The organization has over 9,000 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. There are about 360 Commissioners and 4,350 members of local councils.

The American public has come to know something of the value of the movement. Such demonstrations as were given during the Gettysburg reunion, the Ohio flood, the Baltimore centennial and the St. Louis pageant and scores of similar events where real service was given by Boy Scouts, have impressed thinking men and women through the country with the fact that Scouting is not merely play, but a very important programme for training and making use of the boyhood of the country for its welfare. Judge Albion C. Blair of Portsmouth, has said: "The Boy Scouts are the one asset of the city above all others that must be encouraged and given a proper chance to develop. As these boys progress so will Portsmouth progress, not only today but in years to come."

Encouraging progress was reported at the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Boy Scouts Council, which was held recently in Regina. The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank C. Irwin, showed that on May 15, 1916, 1,492 men and boys were actively engaged in Scouting in the province and 1,364 boys were under instruction. More than 125 carefully selected, clean men of strong character were given leadership as Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Instructors. This was an increase of 64.13 per cent. over the enrolment of June 30, 1915, when there was a total membership of nine hundred and nine. At present there are 69 Boy Scout troops in the province and this figure does not include two very live packs of Wolf Cubs, (junior Scouts). All these are led by men who are giving their service without compensation because of their belief in Scouting as a programme for the development of character and good citizenship in boys.

Officials high up in the ranks of the Boy Scouts Association are convinced that the organization is so thoroughly established that any temporary set-backs which is might sustain during the war will not serve to do it any great injury. This phase of the matter was dealt with by Sir Robert Baden-Powell is a recent letter to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. Sir Robert's references were in part as follows: "The increase of numbers and the good public service done, and the evidently improved efficiency of the movement are little short of wonderful, considering the difficulties under which the movement is working by the loss of so many of its best officers. But it shows that the foundations which thy have laid were good and strong and that the movement has the necessary foothold for carrying itself along in spite of their temporary absence. I feel also that its success is largely due to the generous encouragement accorded to it by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and we cannot be too grateful to him for what he has done to promote it progress. Its success strengthens one's confidence that it is going to do a very great thing for the Empire after the war."

W. N. U. 1117

Terms of Peace

American Paper Comments on Opinion Expressed by Lord Bryce

No Englishman has a higher place in the esteem of the American public than Lord Bryce, and his statement of the reasons why the allies cannot consent to a permanent peace will have greater weight with many than any official pronouncement would have. Speaking at a luncheon in London in honor of James M. Beck, he said that he had received an address, signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, urging that, since the war must end in a draw, it was best to make peace at once and save further bloodshed. The plea is not novel; it has been put forth, though not in so many words, by the German government. As Lord Bryce pointed out, however, neither the premise nor the conclusion is admissible. The war is not in the least likely to end in a draw. The allies have made too many sacrifices to be contented with that. They are bound to fight on either to victory or defeat. Lord Bryce is confident of the former, not only because of the recent successes on land, but because Great Britain holds the sea and her supremacy there cannot now be shaken. Whether the German government is losing heart or not, it has not yet reached the point of being willing to offer any terms the allies can accept, and a peace that would be only a truce is not to be thought of for a moment.

All this ought to be plain to Americans, though many of us apparently have even yet failed to see it. "We are fighting," says Lord Bryce, "for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated." Any impartial study of the origin of the war makes this clear. The contest is one between two ideals of conduct, two kinds of civilization which cannot possibly exist side by side. It is an irreconcilable conflict if ever there were one. That is why President Wilson's theory that we have no concern with its causes, that it is a madness in which we are happily not involved, that we should seek for peace with no regard to the issues at stake, is rather staggering to the plain wayfaring man. It is not a question of destroying the German nation. "What we do desire," says Lord Bryce, "is to exorcise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war, and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included." The kind of settlement the pacifists urge would defeat this object. It is no true service to humanity to leave the evil conditions which produced the war untouched. It is difficult to see how there can be any intelligent disagreement with Lord Bryce on this point.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Locate a Storm

As soon as you see a flash of lightning, count the seconds before you hear the thunder clap and in this manner you can easily determine how far away the storm is. Since light travels 186,000 miles a second, we may for all practical purposes regard ourselves as seeing the lightning the instant it flashes. But sound travels 1,087 feet a second. Multiply 1,087 by the number of seconds during the interval between the flash and the thunder and the result is the distance between you and the storm. As a rule, from twelve to fifteen miles is the greatest distance thunder can be heard.

Kitchener's Forebodings of the Sea

One remarkable revelation may without impropriety be made about Lord Kitchener. It is that he had a sort of foreboding of an accident at sea. So much was this the case that he never crossed from Dover to Calais without wearing a lifebelt waistcoat, one that he had specially made for him in Egypt before he made his famous advance on Khartoum. Though so often on the sea and an excellent sailor, he detested a sea passage, and never felt comfortable on board any ship. He always complained that the sea affected his otherwise excellent sight—excellent, that is, considering his age and how much he had been exposed to a tropical sun. Another curious point was that, whilst he always acquired curios in any part of the world in which he might be, he took care never to allow his purchases to be on the vessel on which he was a passenger.—Manchester Guardian.

The Kaiser will always be accredited as the author of the greatest slaughter that has yet befallen the human race. It is held that Lord Lister by his discovery of antiseptic surgery, has been the greatest saver of human life.

A New Continent

Settlement of the Interior of Australia to be Soon Realized

The news that the Australians are building two thousand miles of railroad to open up the interior of their country doesn't even interest the average American.

"Well, what of it?" he is apt to say.

Nine in every ten Americans know almost nothing about Australia and care less. But the Australians hope to make us take more interest in them as their export trade develops. It is for the development of this trade as well as for general opening up of the country that they are building two thousand miles of railway through a desert.

Few of us realize what a mighty continent Australia is—that it is bigger than the United States; that it is farther from east to west across the continent than from New York to San Francisco, and farther from north to south than from Duluth to New Orleans.

"But," you say, after looking at a map, "it is only settled around the coasts; across the whole interior is printed "The Great Victoria Desert."

Yes; and there was a time within memory of men not yet very old when across in the interior of America, where Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are now were printed the words, "The Great American Desert." The building of the Union Pacific and other railroads proved the American Desert to be no desert at all, but a productive country.—From the Kansas Evening Star.

A German Prediction

Written Three Days Before the Grand Offensive

We must be quite just to the Germans. And as prophets no one will proclaim them exemplary. Their prediction about Calais did not materialize. Their breakfasting in Paris had also to be postponed. Liege was to have been battered off the map in an hour, and Petrograd, if we mistake not, was to listen to the orchestra of the Krupp guns on the second Christmas after the war. We have a notion that the prediction shared the fate of those that the Yankee indulged in about the end of the world. It didn't come off.

The finest thing, however, in Germanic prophetic art was issued just three days before the grand offensive of the Allies on the western front began. It was published by the organ of the Kaiser, The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which we ought to add, is a pretty well conducted organ in peace times, "The satisfactory result attained through our offensive at Verdun consists in this: General Joffre cannot now dispose of one man nor a single rifle to undertake a general offensive, and without the French neither can the English nor the Russians have either courage or the desire to take the offensive.

"The general offensive that was bragged about by our enemies has now no better prospect of materializing than the advent tomorrow of the Redeemer!"

And three days later it did materialize.

Measuring Rainfall on the Farm

An excellent equipment for measuring the fall of either rain or snow consists of a simple pail or bucket. The location selected for setting out the pail should be in some open lot or field unobstructed by large trees or buildings. If the diameter of the pail is just 10 1-2 inches at the upper edge, each ounce of water collected represent 0.02 in. of rain fall. The pail should hold twelve quarts, in fact, most twelve-quart pails are exactly 10 1-2 inches at their upper edge. The depth of the rainfall, as shown by the water caught, may be found by weighing the contents of the pail. An ordinary small balance which reads in ounces and half ounces is suitable for the purpose. In hot weather, when water evaporates quickly, the record should be made as soon as the rain has stopped, if possible.

Working in the Sun

Most of us are such creatures of habit that we are likely, in digging, cultivating, transplanting and thinning, to begin always at the same end of the garden rows and to work always in the same direction. Try varying the method to suit the season and the time of day. If the day is hot and you want to avoid the effect of the sun as much as possible turn your face to it. If the day is cool and the sun's warmth adds to your comfort, turn your back to it. In garden work you are bound to stoop more or less and with your back to the sun you present the broadest expanse of your person to its rays. On the contrary, when you face the sun, so stooping, the rays strike mostly on your head, which, of course, should be protected by an ample hat with, perhaps, a cabbage leaf in it.

"Jones has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"I have only seen him in one."

"Well, that's it!"

Mecca's Stone of Tears

Tradition Says it Was Once Pure White, But is Now Black From Many Tears

Year by year a great pilgrimage consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 Moslems, make the journey to Mecca, and it is on these occasions that daring men have risked the dangers associated with such an enterprise, and endeavored to gain access to the Holy City. But a wrong genuflexion, a false word in one of the prayers, a little inquisitiveness in looking at some fascinating rite has been their undoing.

The cry has gone up, "A Christian," and the mob has rushed at them and torn them limb from limb.

Mecca is, indeed, the holiest ground of the Mohammedans, and the Mosque is the Holy of Holies. The building stands on ground which Arab tradition declares to be the centre of the world, ground which the Moslem believes to be a part of heaven on earth, and which will return to heaven at the last day.

Inside this building is the sacred black stone towards which all moslems turn in worship. Acording to Mohammedan tradition this stone was given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel, and was originally pure white, its present dark color being due to the tears shed for sins by the many pilgrims who visit the place annually.

In connection with the pilgrimage, it is worthy of note that last year it was the British government who arranged for the safe conduct of the "holy carpet" from Cairo to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, and one of the places captured by the Arabs.

German Valet Was Spy

Servant Employed by a High Government Official Arrested as a Spy

The long-drawn patience of the German Secret Service has just lee illustrated by an incident in London. A German, well connected, came to London twelve years ago and by his industry, urbanity of manner, and linguistic ability succeeded in obtaining an entrance into the confidence of a high government official who recommended him as valet to an official connected with the diplomatic service. For three years the German valet fulfilled with painstaking care, his duties. A few weeks ago, however, a hint was imparted to the civil official that the German was suspected, despite the fact that he had been for some years a naturalized British subject.

One morning while the valet, answering some questions about the war, bewailed the losses that the British were sustaining, a detective from Scotland Yard appeared on the scene and arrested him. At once the German broke out into fury of indignation and cursed in both English and German the "entire tribe of British swine." The valet's rooms were ransacked and the most damaging proof found of his connection with other spies in the country. He is now in the Tower of London.

Germany's Great Idea

In a leading article "The Vossische Zeitung," an influential paper, commends in a lone editorial, the proposal to instruct the interned prisoners in Germany in a knowledge of the language.

It urges: "Teach these English, French, and Russians, the language of their captors, and you remove the main obstacle to the growth of cordiality and sympathy for Germans and their cause." A Britisher at the camp outside Leipsic remarked on hearing of the proposal—submitted to the men at an evening mess—"if you want to encourage sympathy, give us better grub."

A Trifle Dangerous

The scene was a wrecked village a few miles behind the British lines in Northern France. It has been fought through and probably under the impression that troops were billeted among the ruins, the Germans dropped shells on the miserable place at frequent intervals.

The village, however, only contained a score of natives and a Red Cross motor detachment, who found shelter in the cellars and slept indifferent to the work of the Kaiser. The invariable morning question, relates "The Motor," addressed to the old lady who presided over this underground hotel, was "Has there been much doing during the night," "Ah, monsieur," she replied, "the Prussians dropped 200 shells on our town last night. I really think we shall have to move from here; this war is beginning to be dangerous."

No Ignoble Patched-Up Peace

All are resolved to do their utmost, but all, too, are resolved that the great price they pay in toil, in treasure, and in blood shall be paid for no half-results, for no patched-up, no ignoble, no unstable peace. Such a peace, the whole nation and the whole Empire has ever felt, and now feels with a fresh emotion, would make all their deeds and all their sufferings useless and vain.—London Times.

Thunderstorms and Milk

Lowering of Atmospheric Pressure Believed to be One Cause of Milk Turning Sour

It is common knowledge that milk is liable to sour and curdle more quickly during a storm than it does in normal weather.

Various theories have been advanced to explain this. A Frenchman has quite recently suggested that the phenomena is related to the fact that because of the lowering of atmospheric pressure during storms, the barometric reading always being low then, the gases which are in the lower portions of the milk can more easily rise to the top and thus promote the action of the lactic acid bacteria.

Lightning has no direct effect and the only difference between the effect of summer and winter storms is that in the summer the higher temperatures make the milk more susceptible to bacterial action.

This seems to be a rational explanation. The souring of milk, being a fermentation reaction in which bacteria cause the milk sugar to change over into lactic acid, proceeds rapidly or slowly according to conditions. Care in keeping milk clean and as free from bacteria as possible and keeping it cold tends to lengthen the period that it will stay sweet because fermentation is retarded.

On the other hand, carelessness as regards cleanliness and permitting milk to stay warm have the opposite effect because these conditions favor the fermentation process. Similarly the presence of these gases in the milk retards the fermentation or souring. Reaction products always retard a chemical reaction unless removed from the sphere of activity because they usually tend to set up some sort of equilibrium.

Since the gases rise more rapidly to the top and thus escape when the atmospheric pressure is low during storms, this retarding effect which is normally exerted on milk fermentation is at least partially removed and the milk sours more rapidly. This suggests that if it were possible to keep milk containers air-tight during storm periods the storm could have no effect.

One Year of Prohibition

Beneficial Conditions Result From the Prohibition Law in Kansas

An important statement was issued by the Honorable C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Kansas, in the year 1907 concerning the working of the enforcement of the prohibition law of that state in Kansas City, Kansas—with a population of 100,000—which adjoins the even larger and even more widely known railroad centre known as Kansas City, Missouri, where liquor is freely sold.

A year ago there were 256 saloons, 200 gambling houses, and about 60 houses of ill-fame. Now not one of these evils can be found. In that time the population has increased more rapidly than ever before. The merchants and storekeepers have had to hire more help and the deposits in the banks have increased by one million and a half dollars.

The attendance at the public schools has been so increased that 18 more teachers have had to be secured. The increase is mostly in boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16, who, before the closing of the saloon, had to go out to work to help maintain the family because the father spent so much of his money on liquor.

The charitable institutions report that the demands for help have diminished two-thirds. Prior to the closing of saloons, the Juvenile Court had each month from 8 to 88 children before it who needed help. There have been only two such during the past eight months. During the past twelve months, two young men have been sent to the Reformatory as against 15 to 5 for previous years. Expenses for prosecuting criminals have gone down $25,000 a year, and the cost of the police force has been reduced as much more.

A striking paragraph in Mr. Trickett's statement is this: "A year ago the city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly on their hinges.—The Christian.

A Difficult Piece of Consolidation

One of the most uncanny tasks of which a soldier can be put is consolidating a gain. You may expell a foe from a barn, but that is not enough. It has to be kept and placed in defence, writes an officer.

Sergeant R. Jones, of the 70th Ed. Co., R. E., was sent to do some work of this class. A trench had to be put in perfect fighting order. Immediately his commander fell, and Jones was left in charge. Taking the iniative he encountered a bombing attack. But he persisted in defying the enemy for over two hours, the fire getting heavier all the time. Although slightly wounded, he stuck to the trench till the job was finished and the good work has won for him a D. C. M.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Nothing New Under the Sun

Aeroplanes and Submarines Are Said to be Centuries Old

According to researches by a French professor, it would appear that submarines have almost as hoary a past as aeroplanes, which, as is well known involve ideas which are centuries old.

It also appears that submarines were built as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The origin of the invention is older still. Aristotle tells how Alexander the Great made use of submarines during the siege of Tyre more than 300 years before Christ.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van Drebbel astounded London in 1620 with a submarine that held twelve oarsmen and some passengers, among whom was King James I.

Previous to this, in 1534 a monk suggested the idea that a ship be constructed of metal so as to be wattertight and able to resist the pressure of water.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, eighty sailors, and many bags of money on board blew up and sank in the port of Dieppe.

Three years later a Frenchman, Jean Barrie, called Pradine, built, according to the old monk's ideas, a submarine with which he promised to rescue the bags of gold and silver from the wreck, and possibly some pieces of artillery.

The great Pascal, then a little boy, was an eye-witness to the experiments of Pradine, which were carried on till 1650 with ultimate success.

But it is not on record that any of these submarines were murderers of little children.

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.

Wilhelm II. visited Jerusalem and crossed the Jordan in 1898, the first European monarch to do so since the days of the crusade. And it transpires that when in Jerusalem he expressed the hope that the day would come when he would be able to render Turkey a protection that would give to the Holy Land peace from "her racial and Greek enemies."

We need the plain, homely truths driven home to school graduates. Too often they leave college possessed of a self-centred notion that the world is under obligation to them and that their education has made them wise enough to live without manual labor. A man or woman who does not at some time in early life taste the weariness of manual labor has a poor chance to win and is to be pitied.—H. E. Cood in American Agriculturist.

Echo of Waterloo

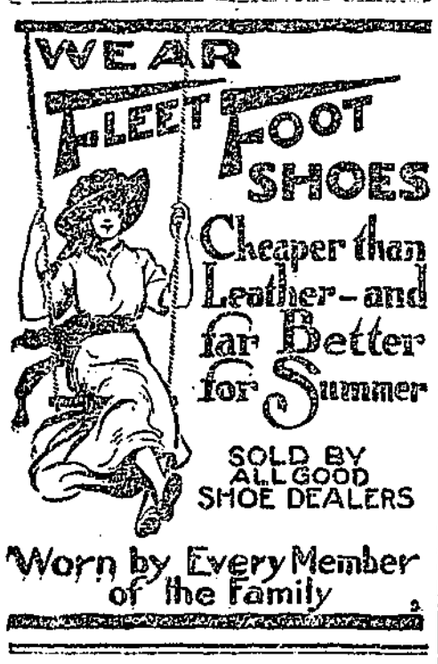
Grandson of "Marshal Forward" Bluecher No Friend of Prussians

Prince Gebhardt Bluecher von Wahlstatt, grandson of the first and famous Prince Bluecher of Waterloo fame, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse near Breslau.

The grandson of old "Marshal Forward" was no friend of the Prussians. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war he lived in England, and in 1899 the Prussian House of Lords declared he had forfeited his seat in that body.

Prince Bluecher carried on a legal warfare with the city of Berlin over taxation and similar matters, for the greater part of his life. He also planned to lease his palace at Brandenburg as a cafe, and the city was compelled to invoke the courts to prevent what it considered a desecration.

Litigation with his ten children also occupied a good deal of the Prince's time. His eldest son held a high salaried position in London, which he lost at the beginning of the war. He sued his father for a yearly allowance of 50,000 marks, and the Prince was ordered by the court to pay half that sum up to last January and 15,000 yearly thereafter.



W. N. U. 1117

Big Munition Contracts

Value of Shell Deliveries in Canada Average Nearly a Million Dollars a Day

The announcement that the Imperial Munitions Board has received from the British government further orders for $35,000,000 worth of heavy shells for delivery early in 1917, brings the total of orders in Canada for shells and high explosives up to over half a billion dollars. The new order includes mainly 6-inch and nine point 2-inch shells.

So far Canada has delivered a little over $200,000,000 worth of shells. At the present time deliveries are averaging nearly $1,000,000 worth per day. By the end of the year, Chairman Flavelle, of the munitions board, says the output will be at least $35,000,000 worth per month. About $300,000,000 worth of orders are now in process of being filled by some four hundred Canadian firms. The new fuse-making plant established near Montreal is now in satisfactory operation and Canada can now produce for Great Britain over a score of thousands of shells every day, all ready for the artillery at the front to fire.

The chief difficulty now is that there is a general scarcity of labor. Thousands of men who might have been available for munitions work have been recruited and sent to the front. New workers are being trained but shell contractors report great difficulty in procuring them.

As one means of meeting the situation, the munitions board is now urging the recruiting of women to work in munitions factories. In Great Britain there are now tens of thousands of girls and women employed and their work has been of inestimable value to the cause of the Allies. They are easily trained to handle machines and have proved competent and reliable workers. Chairman Flavelle says there are thousands of women in Canada who would be similarly available and who would be glad to do essential war work. An illustrated book of instructions on the employment and training of women munition workers, issued by the ministry of munitions, has been sent to every manufacturer in Canada engaged on munitions contracts. There are already hundreds of girls and women employed in the shell factories of Canada. They are reported to be giving good satisfaction. More are needed.

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

The asphyxiating gases used in the war are made from sabadilla, a product of the barley family exported only from Venezuela, says an American Consular report from that country. The substances produced from the seeds are cavadine, or crystallized veratric, an alkaloid, veratric acid, and sabadalline, which is an amorphus, pleasant smelling alkaloid that accelerates the beating of the heart.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone fo $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Bacon for Britain

An Enormous Market Exists For the Canadian Product in the Old Country

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedently high price—$11.65 per cwt., being paid for them on the Toronto market. The fact that even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England, will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt, Canada stands in a better position today to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than has ever been the case before. To do this, however, there must be volume of supply. There is very good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present level, the demand for bacon in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition, both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to £25,441,460. Of this money Canada only obtained £3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at from ten to twelve shillings per hundred weight above the American product and at not more than twelve shillings under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates clearly to what Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English market and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon today, quality being equal, in preference to that from any other country in the world, with possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for ham, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove as constant.

Sunlight a Benefit

Sunlight and Fresh Air Essential to Health and Cleanliness

Sunlight is a great germicide. Our pioneer grandmothers did not know much about germs, but they acted on modern principles when they hung their milk pails and strainers in the sun "to sweeten," as they said.

Sunlight, as well as fresh air, should be used as a part of the general processes of house cleaning. The thrifty habit of shutting out the sun in order to keep carpets and draperies from fading indicates a large degree of ignorance of modern methods of sanitation.

The airing and sunning of bedding every week, all the year round, is a most important part of good housekeeping, but one which is much neglected, especially by women who live in flats, where science is very often sacrificed to esthetics.

Therefore, it becomes imperative that at house cleaning time the under side of rugs, carpets, mattresses and cushions should be exposed to the sun and air for as long a period as possible.

Sunlight is free to all.

Plants will not thrive without it.

Animals love to bask in it.

Only man shuns it, and by doing so he incurs unnecessary danger from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Even one box has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c. per box at all dealers.

A Call to the Towns

When Roads Through Country Points Are Kept in Better Repair Than in the Towns

It is high time that the rural sections of America called to the towns to mend their ways and their streets This is our conclusion after a summer tour of hundreds of miles through a prosperous country. We found highways in rural sections well kept and comfortable, but there was a far different story in the small cities and in the numerous towns and villages through which we passed. The main country roads were smooth boulevards compared with the streets in the average town or city. In some places where the homes were handsome and the factories busy the streets were full of holes.

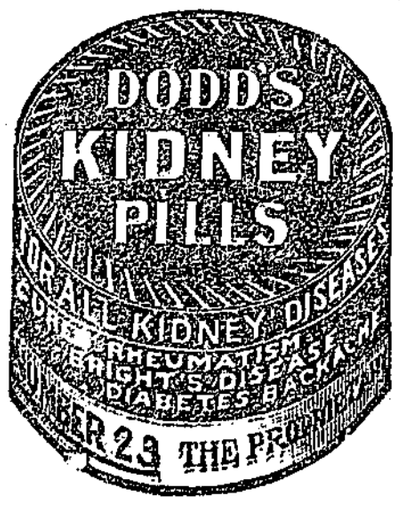
It was a striking illustration of the greatest road failure in America. Small cities and towns have lagged. A roads expert, who has recently travelled over most of the country, says the fault is general. In the past five years the rural situation has vastly improved, but the small city and town showing is sad. When you near a settlement you begin to bump.

For this the explanation is that the town or city has too much local politics. A banker said to us: "We have two factions and each is so busy fighting the other that nothing is done for the town." It is a great pity. The very communities that ought to be ahead on good thoroughfares are behind.

Perhaps farmers might jog them into right action by taking their patronage to towns and cities that provide good streets to travel over.—Country Gentleman.

The Pill That Brings Relief—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered $2,000,000 worth of 2 cent and 1 cent coins in steel and lead. Moreover, about $3,000,000 are to be shortly issued in small bank notes in the respective value of 20 cents and 40 cents each. These small bank notes are being printed in Germany.



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Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862
Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

Use of Drag Harrow

From an Address by the Hon. R. W. Motherwell

The history of the harrow is as old as that of agriculture. We are not told by the sacred writers whether Adam used one in the Garden of Eden or not, but in any case it was invented about that period.

In ancient times only the lighter soils were cultivated and the harrow often consisted of branches of trees, which merely scratched the surface of the ground. At first the work was done by hand, but in the time of Job we know that animals were used for the purpose. He says: "Will the unicorn harrow the valley after thee?"

Even today in the remote districts of Europe the brush harrow is used. But the march of progress does not halt for the remote districts to fall into line. We find that the old "A" harrow which originally consisted of thorn bushes with cross bars attached had developed among the Romans into a system of cross bars in which were inserted numerous teeth.

This remained the standard until the sixteenth century. Since then the evolution has been as follows: wooden frame with wooden teeth, wooden frame with iron teeth and those made wholly of iron. The second type is still used to a considerable extent.

In dry farming practice, probably no other implement plays so important a part in moisture conservation as does the drag harrow. If we did not have the harrow the much talked of "soil mulch" would be very hard to obtain. There are other implements on the farm which we could use to produce this mulch, but the small acreage covered by them in a day makes the cost of production so great that their use is prohibitive. The two outstanding features of the harrow in producing a mulch are the rapidity with which the work can be accomplished and the efficiency of the work done.

Not only is the harrow a splendid implement to use in producing or restoring a mulch but is beneficial also as a packer. In a newly ploughed land especially, the harrow teeth go well into the ground, breaking up the lumps right through the furrow slice, compacting the soil, and thus materially aiding the capillary action of the moisture.

For every pound of dry matter produced in a plant about six hundred pounds of water are absorbed. Experiments have proven that a single stick of the harrow has checked evaporation to the extent of one hundred tons of water per acre. This is equivalent to an additional yield of four bushels of wheat per acre.

As a weed eradicator, the harrow is indispensable, but when it is to be used for weed destruction the weeds should never be allowed to get beyond their second leaves. When the weeds are at this stage, on a warm dry day, the harrow will kill millions of them. In summer-fallowing from the time the land is shallow ploughed, double disced the previous fall until freeze-up the season it is fallowed the harrow can be used at intervals to good advantage for accomplishing the following purposes: Killing weeds; conserving moisture; making a firm seed bed; stirring up the surface of the ground and permitting access of proper amounts of air, thus giving the soil bacteria an opportunity to change the plant food from an unavailable to an available condition.

The method to employ in harrowing a young grain crop will depend on the object of the harrowing. If it is done to restore a mulch and to stimulate growth the time selected should be when the work will injure the young plants as little as possible. This will be when the plant is just showing above the ground and again when the grain is three or four inches high.

If the harrowing is to destroy young weeds we must expect some of the grain to be destroyed also. When this is to be done the sowing should be thicker than usual to allow for injury. High framed long toothed harrows are best adapted for this purpose. Care should be taken that it does not track, for if this occurs the grain will be damaged while little harm will be done to the weeds.

Damage is often done to growing crops by harrowing when the leaves are wet and full of water as they are more crisp and tender at this time than on a warm, dry day. This is especially so in harrowing a corn crop. Also, if the land is wet the harrow teeth will gather soil and rubbish and pull out considerable grain. If harrowing is done when the ground is too wet, a great deal of the grain may be pulled out or covered, with consequent loss to the farmer.

By harrowing the soil when it is very wet, its physical condition is seriously impaired and it is difficult to restore the land to a friable granular state. This is especially so in clay soils where the soil particles are of very minute dimensions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend. "Yes," he sighed, "but she's not declared any dividend yet."

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of
Eddy's Matches
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.
When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

A Real Lever Simulation. GOLD WATCH FREE
NA—L
BO—B—Y
L—N—ON
SY—EY
In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW!
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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
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THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES. BLOOD POISON. PILES. EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA CO 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK OF LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

New Canadian Book

Since arriving in London, Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, has published "A Daughter of New France," being a story of Madeleine de Vercheres. The book is beautifully produced in limited numbers, dedicated to Princess Patricia, and the proceeds go towards the Red Cross work of the Madeleine Vercheres Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

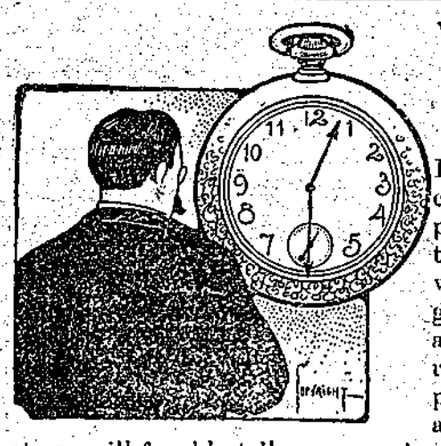
Jones (to his grocer)—You seem angry, Mr. Brown.

Brown—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.

Jones—Ha ha! He caught you giving fifteen ounces to the pound, did he?

Brown—Worse than that. He said I'd been giving seventeen.—Tit-Bits.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.



Watch Faults

Does your watch run correctly? If you experience any difficulty with it, leave it with us. We will give it an expert examination. If it needs repairs we can supply them at a modern ate cost. If it does not, we will frankly tell you so. A watch repaired by us will run correctly.

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The Grand Forks Sun

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GRAND FORKS, B. C.

OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916

We do not believe that the soldiers' vote will change the result in a single constituency in the province, or that it will affect the prohibition act or the woman's suffrage referendum. The soldiers are average citizens, recruited from all parties, and it may be taken for granted that the vote will split on about the same ratio as the civilian's. Some of the Conservatives in this province entertain the mistaken idea that all the patriotism in this country is shielded by the Conservative party. If any of the defeated candidates have hopes of travelling to Victoria by the soldiers' vote route, we fear that they are doomed to disappointment.

Cabinet-making is a pleasant but uncertain occupation if you are not the prime minister-elect.

Every citizen of Grand Forks should give two days of his time to the annual fair next week. This would prove profitable both to himself and to the fair.

Lord Kitchener's name will be perpetuated through the arts of peace by Kitchener wheat, a cross between Tibet and native African wheats, which is proof against the rust that formerly worked mischief in the wheat-growing districts of British South and East Africa. While Kitchener was in command in India he sent some of the Tibet wheat to friends in South Africa, who gave his name to the new variety that their experiments established.

The Nelson News has the following to say of a soldier who is well known here, and who was in our city for a considerable length of time last year:

Lieut. Don. McQuarrie, of Nelson, was the first officer or man of the 4th Canadian division to enter the German lines, according to a letter from another member of that division which has been received in Nelson.

Lieut. McQuarrie is acting scout officer and has led three parties into the enemy lines. Each of the raids was successful and the Canadians inflicted losses on the enemy at small cost to themselves. Gen. Victor W. Odlum personally congratulated Lieut. McQuarrie on his good luck, and the commander of the Canadians and the commander of the scouts also publicly commended him.

"It's great out in no man's land, with the flares going up, the machine guns going, your eyes popping out of your head and expecting to run into a German patrol every minute, and also the chance of your own men taking a pot shot at you," says a letter dealing with these raids.

Hon. Ernest Miller, president of the council in the Bowser government, returned to Victoria on Wednesday.

J. L. Meikle and son left on Sunday for Trail, where they will enter the employ of the Consolidated company.

THE LAST CUP

And if the wine you drink, the Lip you press,
End in what All begins and ends in—Yes;
Think then you are today what yesterday
You were—tomorrow you shall not be less.

So when that Angel of that darker Drink
At last shall find you by the river-brink,
And, offering his Cup, invite your Soul
Forth to your lips to quaff—you shall not shrink.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned milk dealers, give notice that owing to the increased cost of production, we will on October 1st advance the price of milk to 12½c per quart. Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past, we solicit a continuance of same.

W. B. GLANVILLE,
R. FORRESTER,
ST. OUEN'S DAIRY,
L. PETTERSEN.

Under the direction of William Hugh, secretary of the Beekeepers' Assoc ation of British Columbia, the returned soldiers living at the Military Convalescent Home at Esquimalt will take up the interesting study of apiculture. The soldiers are taking up many interesting subjects in the various branches of agriculture, and it is with the idea of giving them elementary training in such subjects as their present condirions and surroundings allow, that this work is being done The British Columbia department of agriculture fias already placed the services of many of the trained agriculturists of the department at the disposal of the men at the home, and fortheir development will be made from time to time.

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

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

A SNAP

27-Acre Ranch

In the Grand Forks Valley

18 acres in alfalfa; 2-acre orchard; good house and barn and other buildings.

$2,000

For further information call at

The Sun Office

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SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.

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

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

THE SUN PRINT SHOP
PHONE R74

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.

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.

Advertise in The Sun. It has the largest local circulation.

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

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

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

143

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Go to
Timberlake, Son & Co.
Newest Styles Choicest Patterns
Lowest Prices
TIMBERLAKE, SON & Co
The Quality Jewellers
Bridge Street, Next Telephone Exchange, Grand Forks

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Has a full stock of Groceries---Fruits and Vegetables in season---at RIGHT PRICES
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None Better
Phone 85 First Street Grand Forks

ODE TO AN ORCHARD

An orchard, through whose mellow shade
Sunbeams the long shade dapple;
A book that can aside be laid;
A large and sudsy apple;
An afternoon of idleness,
A sky of fleece flecked blue—
Omar can keep his "wilderness,"
But I'd like these—and you.

Adown the stream floats the canoe,
The water lilies quiver,
A craft that has but room for two,
Upon a golden river!
No drink can equal the divine
Clear draught of heaven's blue—
Omar can keep his "jug of wine."
If I have these—and you.

They say the Persian maids are sweet
And fair, with shining tresses,
With tiniest of tiny feet,
With words that are caresses,
Red lips that hide twin rows of pearls,
Dark eyes that languish, too—
But what care I for Omar's girls
If I can have—just you?

—Douglas Anderson.

The War of the Home Seekers

Two English workmen were discussing the war. "It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one.

"It will," replied the other. "You see, these Germans are takin' thousand and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back to their 'omes!"

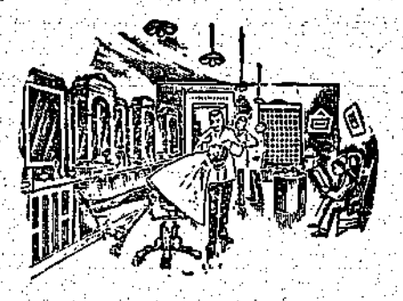
Addressing Mail to Soldiers

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

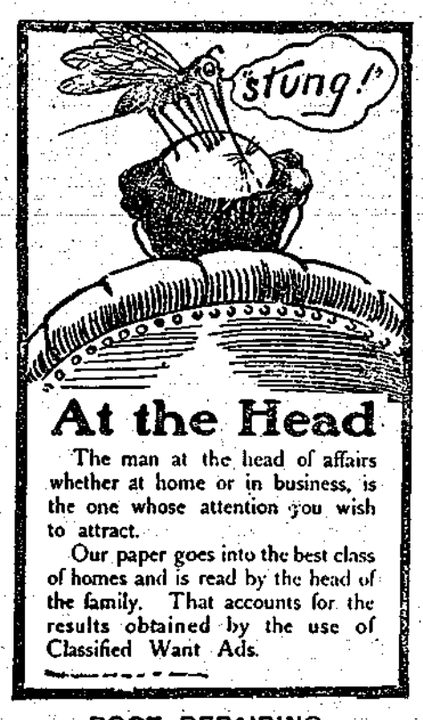
(a) Regimental number.
(b) Rank.
(c) Name.
(d) Squadron, battery or company
(e) Battalion, regiment (or other unit), staff appointment or department.
(f) Canadian Contingent.
(g) British Expeditionary Force.
(h) Army Post, London, England.

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

Yale Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty



P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
Yale Hotel, First Street



At the Head
The man at the head of affairs whether at home or in business, is the one whose attention you wish to attract.
Our paper goes into the best class of homes and is read by the head of the family. That accounts for the results obtained by the use of Classified Want Ads.

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 Stove and Ranges. E. C. Peckham, Second-hand Store.

HANSEN & CO
CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER
Buy Your Galt Coal Now
Office!
F. Downey's Cigar Store
Telephones:
Office, R66
Hansen's Residence R38
First Street

THE LONDON DIRECTORY
(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of
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.

"Built to Last"
Without a doubt, one of the strongest bicycles ever built.
Thousands in use to-day, that have been running ten to twenty years. And still giving the utmost satisfaction.
The 3-piece "C.C.M." Hanger adds the finishing touch of perfection to this famous wheel.
Call and examine the latest "Clevelands" at
Headquarters for High-Grade Sundries
J. R. MOOYBOER
Blacksmith and Bicycle Dealer

P. BURNS & CO.
Dealers in
Fresh and Salt Meats
Fish and Poultry
Our Motto: "Quality and Service"
Markets in Nearly All the Boundary and Kootenay Towns
First Street Grand Forks
H. W. Breen, Manager

Butter Wrappers
Neatly printed with special Butter Wrapper Ink. Also unprinted wrappers. Our prices are right.
The SUN PRINT SHOP

Assuring Your Business

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

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

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

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

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

Not to advertise regularly to the readers of
THE GRAND FORKS SUN
Is to leave your business unprotected.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC:

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

Shop Where You Are Invited to Shop

Safety First

Indigestion, constipation, biliousness and many ailments of the digestive organs are often the source of serious illness. At the first sign of disordered conditions take the reliable family remedy that is always dependable—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

7,000,000 Women Work

Filling the Places Vacated by Britons Called to War

It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs in the British Isles exceeds 7,000,000.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and caps, in the powder shed, working twelve-hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing.

It has been recalled in connection with the melting down of church bells in Germany, that Cromwell had all Cork's church bells taken down and made into artillery, remarking that as gunpowder was invented by a priest, it was fitting the bells should be turned into "cannons."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

New C. P. R. Station at Toronto

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the City for the nominal rate of $1 per annum. The new north end station is now in full operation and, with its modern facilities and accessories, is giving great satisfaction to the public. The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes; not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population, where there is promise of growth and development. What with the north end station in Toronto and the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen city for many years.

"Why did Rev. Binks leave his charge?" "He said his parishioners were guilty of contributory negligence.

Better Authority—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'?"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—Boston Transcript.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy-producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvellous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Alcohol as Fuel

Chemist Suggests Use for Distilleries in Prohibition Towns

In view of the fact that the Western provinces have adopted prohibition the question naturally arises as to what will become of some of the extensive breweries and distilling plants in Canada.

A former principal of Regina College suggests that these plants be equipped for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The project is put forward by one who is by profession an analytical chemist and has given much thought to the possible uses to which these plants might be put after prohibition becomes effective. He has also suggested vinegar production, pickling, canning and cold storage.

In discussing alcohol as a fuel he states that the world's supply of gasolene is limited and unrenewable and, therefore, with the increased use of the automobile and other forms of the gasolene engine, the price must rise. A British chemist's opinion that posterity will have to run to alcohol as fuel is quoted.

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If the bloodlessness is neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says:—"About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the Pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

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

Raising Colts Without Oats

It is possible to produce strong, healthy draft horses without oats. In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, after more than nine months' feeding, the colts that have had no oats are in better condition and have made a little better gain than those which ate this feed. The ration of corn, bran and oilmeal also cost twenty per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment includes twenty colts divided into two lots, with five pure breds and five grades in each lot. The two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, clover, timothy hay, corn fodder and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a ration consisting by weight of seventy per cent corn, twenty-five per cent. bran, and five per cent. oilmeal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale is a foe to the purist and pedant. On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one grey and sultry afternoon, and remarked:

"It looks like rain."

A pedant was seated in a rocking chair nearby.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered, coldly.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Cornfossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words as we all understand."—Washington Star.

Preparedness for Farmers

A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay,—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Railroad Men Enlist

Over Six Thousand Railway Employees in Canada in Volunteer Army

Of the 20 clerks in the C. P. R. offices at Calgary, 16 enlisted when the war broke out. Some of them have got promotion; some have been wounded; but the spirit they displayed has been noticed in the western press. Indeed, the railway men of the country have done nobly in responding to the call. In England over 200,000 railway men are at the front; in Canada, possibly 6,000 in all have gone forward—a splendid record considering our railways and general population. The result of such depletion is found in the greater number of female clerks employed in the Dominion. We do not see, as they see without surprise in the Mother Land, thousands of women doing the outside work on the railways—dressed in overalls, many of them, cleaning engines, cleaning stations, acting as porters and wheeling barrows, acting as ticket agents and telegraph operators. We will hardly come to that; but the value of women in the clerical domain has gone up very appreciably indeed. It is urged in England that the women wear men's attire for greater convenience in many of the avocations they pursue. Many have not waited for the discussion in the press anent the matter, but have voluntarily parted with external feminity. The situation is not so acute with us, but the call, in all clerical departments is for female clerks.

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.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

A Female Military Officer

Tatiana Kaldikhina, who has been promoted to the grade of under-officer in the Russian army, was at the end of 1914 a pupil in a girls' college in Astrakhan. She applied to the military authorities for permission to serve in the army, and after many attempts she was sent to the front. As she was able to speak German her presence was very useful during scouting expeditions. A short time ago she received the Order of St. George of the fourth degree and some time later for her heroism in a reconnaissance under fire she was awarded the cross of the third degree. Recently she was wounded in the leg by shrapnel and is now in a hospital.

Scarcity of feed and low prices for poultry in the fall of 1914 caused a thinning out in flocks in Manitoba, and this reduction was not made good last year. As a result Manitoba's egg production was less last spring than it was two years ago.

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All me friends is away on their vacations!

Tonsilitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can be Cured Over Night

They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful Penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

NERVILINE

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Bayard of the Turks

Turkish Commander Who Has Shown Himself to be a Gentleman

Apart from the courage and persistence with which the defence of Kut was conducted by General Townshend, the most notable feature of the siege has undoubtedly been the chivalrous attitude of the Turkish commander, Nur-ed-Den. The many stories which have been told of him may be apocryphal, but they appear to be founded on some basis of fact. At one time he was said to have proposed a truce while the Turks and English might together attack the marauding Arabs who have played havoc among the forces of either side and have behaved with incredible brutality to those wounded who have fallen into their hands. On another occasion he was reported to have driven a herd of cattle into the beleagured town. These and similar tales may be untrue, but they illustrate the character of a man against whom his enemies have said nothing bitter. Like Nazim Pasha and other Turkish soldiers of the old school, Nur-ed-Din has shown himself a gentleman and a sportsman, and the readiness with which he has handed over all the sick and wounded will ever be remembered to his credit. He has displayed none of the vices of his German allies, but has fought cleanly and honorably, and so far as possible has endeavored to restrain the Arabs, fearlessly punishing those who have been caught disobeying orders.— The Times of India.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among Oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

A Word of Friendly Advice

Canada has a committee in the United States selecting and negotiating for the services of expert in railway investigation who can co-operate in the coming thorough-going study of the Dominion's transportation problems. A word of friendly advice may be permissible, in the light of experience on the southern side of the border. It does not follow, because a man is a university professor and a laicepsm -lwhichku. w(kkcblisMcha specialist in transportation problems, or in corporation securities, that he is incorruptible, or a friend of popular rights. The record of the fight of the present generation against privileged business in the United States shows that technical knowledge has to be supplemented by honesty of character.—Christian Science Monitor.

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mendicant—Sir, I have paralysis, six children to support, my wife is sick and we are about to be dispossessed. Stalled Motorist—Piffle! Did you ever try to run a second-hand automobile?

Manitoba's Fish

The Piscatorial Features of the Lakes and Streams of Manitoba

The waterways, large and small of Manitoba are numerous. Several of such possess eligibility to be enumerated as gigantic areas. As an example, Lake Winnipeg, the ninth largest body of fresh water in the world, may be quoted. Few are Manitoba's lakes and streams in which piscatorial life is not abundant. A summary of the finny tribe contained therein is as follows:

Sturgeon are habitues of the Red River; occasionally this monarch of fish life will be met with in the Assiniboine and major streams. However, the icy waters of Lake Winnipeg form its chief feeding grounds; at Black Bear Island a fishery is under operation, the "catch" being forwarded principally to New York and other centres of the United States. The whitefish abounds in Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The goldeye is of general distribution; the perch frequents waters within northern provincial confines. Few lakes and streams do not contain the sucker, and the black bass is of liberal quantity in various rivers. The rock bass is a tenant of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Within waterways of muddy surface swims the catfish, a species devoid of scales and spoken of in the United States as the northern salmon. It is not possible to catalogue the dog fish as fitting for human consumption; this species is utilized by the Indian as bait for pike of the larger size. Authentic record of the eels' appearance in Manitoba is not obtainable; the claim is made that specimens of this reptilian water inhabitant formerly tenanted the lower reaches of the Pembina. A few streams contain ray or sunfish; the pike or jackfish is indigenous to all waterways.

Under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, lakes and streams of Manitoba are preserved from piscatorial depletion. An open season of stated length is provided for net fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and major waters. In accordance with his Rights of Treaty, the Indian inhabitant is privileged to obtain fish by any process within the waterways of the Reservations.—J. D. A. Evans.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"What is the man charged with?" asked the Magistrate. "Dynamite!" was the unanimous reply of the six policemen who had made the arrest. —Tit-Bits.

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

More than twenty creameries were in operation throughout the past winter in Manitoba, and none of the city dairies found it necessary to import any milk or sweet cream. From the opening of spring to June 10th, seven cars of creamery butter were shipped out of Manitoba.

COWAN'S Milk Chocolate MEDALLIONS

Dainty chocolate pieces, out of the run of ordinary milk chocolate, containing a real flavor of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa beans well blended.

Sold everywhere, Made in Canada.

A-10

GOOD WORK OF DOMINIONS HAS BEEN REVELATION TO THE WORLD

GEN. ROBERTSON ON SOME PHASES OF THE WAR

Expresses High Appreciation of the Splendid Fighting Spirit And Well Organized Canadian Armies, Which Have Demonstrated the Quality of Manhood

"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled as he spoke; nevertheless, his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the war office, within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such spartan simplicity that the table, charts and map rack are the only articles of furniture.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the general continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and, while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the general to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners."

A Hero of France

A Visible Symbol of All That France Has Suffered in the War

But it is General Gouraud who more than anyone else perhaps has touched the sentiment and the imagination of the army. This is due in some measures no doubt to the pathos of his figure. In Gallipoli he lost his right arm and had both legs broken, and as he limps rapidly along the parade, leaning heavily upon a stick, he looks like the visible symbol of all that France has suffered in these tremendous days. But much more than the physical appeal is the spiritual appeal of a personality of extraordinary sweetness and strength that looks out through the bluest eyes I have seen with a candor, a comprehension, and a sympathy that are strangely moving. "I seem to see all Africa in those wonderful eyes," said a French officer to me, referring to the fact that it was in Mauretania and Morocco that Gouraud made his reputatiton. But there is more than Africa there. It is the soul of France that looks out from those eyes—the soul of a nation which is measuring its passion for humanity against the passion of might.—A.G.G., in London News.

The manager of a big department store is having every employee take swimming lessons before the employee is permitted to have a vacation. There's a sensible idea. But excellent as making people learn to swim is, it seems to us to be a more excellent thing not to allow them to learn to swim too well. Mr. Dalton, a "crack" himself, says: "It is the crack swimmer that goes down. He takes too many chances. In the death of that little Miss Hee the other day there are several lessons. Do not play at wanting help. Do not run risks. Do not enter contests.. Swim quietly and always safely."—New York Globe.

The Demand for Livestock

Jewish Trade in New York Takes 10,000 Head Weekly

The demand for pure bred cattle is increasing rather than diminishing, and many were the sales at both Calgary and Edmonton. In fact the demand goes on all the time. In ten days the firm of Yule and Bowes sold nearly $7,000 worth of pure bred shorthorns. Eleven head went to T. B. Ralph, Elnora, Alta., and twelve to George Field, of Hutton. Field is a new beginner and has chosen shorthorns with which to try his luck. Three head went to G. W. Gilles of Gadsbury, Alta. One six months old bull brought $400 and the 2-year-old bull, less fancifully bred, $500. The Glengarnock Aberdeen herd sold several head also at very fancy prices.

Hon. Duncan Marshall has brought into Alberta 74 head of choicely bred Shorthorns, among them, King of Diamonds, a son of Gainsford Marquis. This bull is 3 years old and his dam was Mildred, one of the famous cows of the Watt herd. Mr. Marshall paid the tidy sum of $1,000 for him to George Anderson of Bougour, Ont. Another choicely bred bull is Spicy Sultan, a son of Superb Sultan.

At the experimental farm at Lacombe, some very interesting feed experiments are being carried on. There used to be an old saying that it took 30 acres of range grass to feed a steer, but Supt. Hutton has proved that this is absurd. Last year he fed 106 head of cattle on 620 acres of only prairie sod. Nothing had been done to this section, except to fence it. These cattle gained on grass alone, an average of 358 pounds each. After securing this gain on grass they were finished on grain and marketed the present spring. When it is remembered how many hundreds of thousands of acres of good pasture is yearly left to rot in the summer in the west, it is possible to get at least a glimpse of the economic waste which is constantly going on. Mr. Hutton is pasturing the same section again this year, but with a smaller number of cattle. There had been no cattle on it prior to 1915, but the number on the section ats it pretty closely and he aims to give it time to recuperate.

Speaking of the fattening and marketing of cattle, a recent visitor to the large stockyards in the South reports that 90 per cent. of the cattle going on these markets at the present time are either of Polled breeds or have been de-horned. This adds emphasis to the recent statement in these columns as to the importance of dehorning stock. Also 40 per cent. of the stock offered in this way was finished at 24 months of age. While offerings of what might relatively be termed "baby beef" are large, there is a heavy demand, especially in New York, for big steers. About 10,000 head of cattle are killed on that market weekly for the orthodox Jewish trade. There are a million orthodox Jews in the city of New York. The Jews only eat the forequarter, and the hind quarters, loins and rounds go to the high-class hotel and restaurant trade. As this supplying of the Jewish population of New York is steadily on the increase, there will continue to be a demand for cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds.

An item which western producers of feeder cattle might well ponder is that a bunch of feeder cattle bought on the Winnipeg yards last year at $6.25 per cwt. was taken down to Omaha and fed there, and ultimately shipped to the Chicago market and sold there the first week of July at $11.25 per cwt. This is the highest spread on record between fall and spring prices. Also it might be remarked that it was the American feeder that got this money and not the Canadian shipper.

The Greatest Asset of Democracy

The greatest contribution (it says) that Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men she has put in the field, or the munitions she has turned out, or the ships which have sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, solidarity, a stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. That is a true picture of the English which every one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in technique, and that is unimportant. There are nations that might run the war better, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies if England deserted them, and what England would do if the Allies deserted her. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before. England denouncing herself as inefficient is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.—New York Times.

New Serbian Army

Force of 100,000 Brought From Corfu to Saloniki Without Loss of a Man

The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki writes of the sucessful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki:

"The Allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over 100,000 men have been brought through seas infested wtih submarines, with never a mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance, especially if we take into onsideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed of knowing all about every departure and the zeal with which the Austrian U boats, particularly, must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and uneasingly.

"The vessels have been entirely French transports, and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement would not have been possible without the British navy; that only the constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seaways clear and safe.

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has been a case of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toil and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new-born army and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms; the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered. These soldiers are as confident as though the tragic past were not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine their faith in their great Allies is implicit. They are sad when they think of their homes in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for over six months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies.

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbain camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians are a musical people, and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where I messed the other day several of the men had really first class voices, and one soldier who accompanied himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the good-fellowship between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gika, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult seeing these men in holiday mood, to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officer had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excusably have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as simply and whole-heartedly as children."

Unthreshed Grain For Poultry

One of the best ways we have found to give our hens interesting exercise in the winter time is to supply them with unthreshed grain in the sheaves. Oats, wheat and rye are all excellent for this purpose.

We always store away enough in the autumn so that we can supply one or more bundles to every twenty-five fowls each day that they have to be confined to the house during the winter. The pleasure and exercise they get in scratching for the grains, nad hulling them, stimulates both health and egg-production.—R.B.S., in Successful Farming.

Why Prussia Makes War

The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the voice of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandisement or material advantage, but for an ideal and—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.—From Moltke's "History of the Franco-German War").

HOW ORGANIZED COMMON PEOPLE OF RUSSIA BRIDGED THE DISASTER

MINDS OF MASSES LIFTED TO HIGHER VISIONS

Influence of the War on the People of Russia Has Been Far Reaching, and Never Before Have Russians Shown Such an Eagerness to do Public Service

"War is not at all bad," Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," declared to me in the course of a Paris interview, December, 1914, says a United Press staff correspondent, writing from Petrograd.

And when I asked him to go on and explain, he said:

"Out of this turmoil and slaughter a few blessing are bound to emerge, like lilies from the sand of a pond. For one thing I see a return from a highly material, to a more spiritual form of everyday life. For another I believe the minds of the masses will be lifted by the war in a vision of bigger things.

"No man can go through such an experience and remain the petty creature he was at the beginning. He can not go back to his awl and his last and pick up bristle and thread just where he left off.

"War hardens, but war educates; one must be different afterwards; one must be wiser."

The pastor-philosopher was not speaking of the soldiers of France alone. He included all peoples affected by the war—the English, the French, the Germans, the Austrians and the Russians.

His inference was that France will be a different country after the war. So will Germany and England and Russia and all the others.

Russia is bound to be a new Russia. That is one of the things the war means to this mighty empire. If Western Europe will be changed through this Armgeddon, how much more so will the Europe of the East where the people are comparatively young.

These are the things implied by Pastor Wagner.

Russia, in fact, has already changed, already started on the new road.

The American coming to Russia expects to find things more centralized than in France or England. He expects to see the government working independently, above and apart from the people because in the past the government has played the part of the parent looking after the needs of the child, or the people. To his surprise he observes nothing of the kind. He finds the Russian people working for and with the government.

He discovers two great armies in the land, one in uniform, under arms, fighting. The other in plain clothes, or overalls, at bench and lathe, working. The government's agent, the general staff, commands both and coordinates their efforts.

Through their All-Russian Zemstvo Union, their All-Russian Municipality Union, their Central Committee, their War Industry Committees, their Co-operative societies and kindred organizations, Russian plain people and Russian gentry are working hand in hand, collaborating with the government and army for the good of the country at large and for victory.

Never before have the people shown such an eagerness to do public service and never before have they displayed such an aptitude for it.

No one here makes any secret of these things. I have talked to many people high and low and the facts which I have attempted to set down in this series of articles are recognized as showing the new trend in Russia.

"War hardens, but war educates," said Wagner. And it "lifts the minds of the masses to higher visions."

One can see it working out here in Russia, even with the naked eye. The people have demanded to be put to work for the public good. Jobs have been given them, they have set to work and already they love it.

Soldiers as Good Citizens

How the Ironsides in the Time of Cromwell Returned to Peace

In connetion with the position of soldiers after the war, it is interesting to read Macaulay's tribute to the old soldiers" who fought under Oliver Cromwell: "The troops are now disbanded. Fifty thousand men accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce misery and crime, that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or that they would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the ways of the community. The Royalists themselves confessed that in every department of honest industry the said ex-residents were exemplary beyond other men, that none were charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask for alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted attention by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Brotherly Love of Nations

Why German Antipathy Is Shown More Against Britain Than France or Russia

Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "strafing" England. This does not mean, by any means, that the Germans have come to the conclusion that they will have to be licked, but merely that they will take no chances. That must be the meaning of their operations against the drive of the allies on the western front. Paris as well as London, says that the Germans are making a more desperate resistance to the British offensive than they are to the French offensive, that they are opposing it with more guns and more men, and that they are directing their reinforcements to that part of the front. In both capitals this explanation is given of the greater progress made by the French.

This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwillingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources, and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willing to have God punish England, although the circumstances can hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lissauer's notorious verses.—Hartford Courant.

The Puzzled German People

The people of Germany are beginning to get angry with their rulers because of the privations they are forced to endure.

The rulers are in an awkward position. They have made the people believe that Germany has won victories on land and sea, and the people begin to think it is time the victorious kaiser should stop the war and rest content, having gained Belgium, a large part of France, a good deal of Poland, and the mastery of the sea.

How is Berlin to tell the German people that all these boasted victories amount to nothing—that the British navy is still on the job, and that the kaiser's armies would be destroyed if they tried to jump up and run home?

The people are rioting in 20 cities and they will have to be told the truth very soon. One leading German paper hints at it in saying that the Allies will offer Germany no peace but a shameful one." And such as it is Germany must in the end accept it. The people will have to be told.—Toronto Star.

Our Naval Heroes

These men have died for us and for all who exist, behind the shelter of the Fleet, under the ample folds of the British flag. They have met death as they prepared by years of strenuous training to meet it whenever the hour should strike, and the memory of their courageous end in face of the foe will be revived whenever, in fuller knowledge, the story of this battle is recalled in after years. The ships we could spare, though their disappearance represents a decrease of our strength; they are not a serious, and certainly in no sense a vital, loss. The deaths of officers and men represent a disaster, for they cannot be replaced. They have made the great and final sacrifice, their personal history henceforth to be incorporated in the pages of the glorious record of British seapower, by which the empire was created, and by which it exists today, its strength renewed by the very influence of the war.—London Telegraph.

Let No Mistake Be Made

Viewed from the stand-point not of the immediate present, but of the unknown future, the position is as grave as any which has confronted the world. Every ship that sinks beneath the water raises the price of the necessaries of life in every country on either side of the Atlantic. With every man, woman, or child who is assassinated the security of the whole human family is lessened. That is the situation. If it be evaded today, the terrible penalty must be paid tomorrow. It is not for us to attempt to dictate to neutral peoples how they should think and act in this emergency. Let no mistake be made—seeds are now being sown by the enemy in the oceans whih may spring up in the years to come and choke civilization.—London Telegraph.

NEWS OF THE CITY

W. H. Sewell, of Phoenix, who enlisted in this city, was reported in last Friday's casualty list as wounded.

A cablegram has been received this city stating that Lieut. William Walker has been wounded in France. Mr. Walker was principal of the high school in this city when he enlisted. For over a year he was an instructor at Shorncliffe. He went to the front about two months ago.

Lord Thomas Shaughnessy and a large party of other C.P.R. officials passed through the city last Thursday for the coast.

Rev. R. D. Porter, J. H. Wilcox, Wm. McMillan and several other Greenwood men left for Vernon on Monday to join the army medical corps.

More recruits are wanted for the 225th battalion at Vernon.

Clean up the garden as the crops are harvested. It improves the appearnce and helps prevent the spread of disease or pests.

Sergt. R. Campbell returned to Vernon on Sunday.

R. L. Miles, of Carmi, and Mrs. Barnum, of this city, were married last Thursday at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. J. D. Hobden.

W. S. Cook, C. H. Knight, Geo. Barnes and A. A. White, all of Phoenix, have enlisted.

The Greenwood smelter will be running another furnace next month if the coke situation continues to improve.

Ald. Geo. Rogers and Miss Nellie Ingram, both of Phoenix, were married by Rev. M. D. McKee in this city on Thursday last.

F. W. McLaine, of Greenwood, has sold his business to E. Foyle Smith and enlisted.

More vegetables reach maturity in September than in any other month. The surplus of tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, etc., should be canned.

Ore is being shipped from Butte to the Trail smelter.

Rock Creek will hold a fair next month.

The soldiers now in the city on harvest leave will return to Vernon on the first of next month.

There will be no fair in Greenwood this year.

Three men were sent up to the Pathfinder mine this week to do development work.

J. E. W. Thompson, of Phoenix, M.P.P. for Grand Forks riding, was a visitor in the city on Sunday.

Cecil Andrews, who came back to the city to vote last Thursday, returned to Trail this week.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

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ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Halifax St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

LAND ACT

Similkameen Land District, District of Yale.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert Ritchie, of Cascade, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at or near the S.E. corner of part af Lot 498 (now owned by Andrew Willey); thence east 528 feet; thence north 990 feet; thence west 528 feet; thence south 990 feet to point of commencement

ROBERT RITCHIE,
Applicant.

Dated July 20th, 1916.

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Ready! Men's Smart Suits Suits for men and young men, made of fine worsteds, mohairs, cheviots and summer serges. Latest style and workmanship. It's natural you should want the best.

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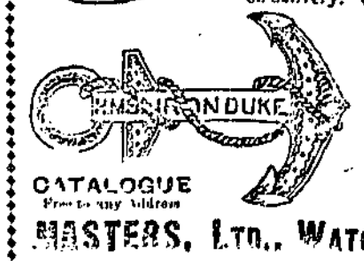

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