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# THE REVIEW

Classified Ads.
Make your little Wants known through a Classified Advertisement in The Review - - - Phone 59

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915 NO. 44

TO RENT

5 Room Furnished House

in Courtenay, $10 per month

HARDY & BISCOE
Real Estate Agents
Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP
COAL
$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

A Hotpoint
Electric Cooking Set

Will turn your Electric Iron into a Stove on which you can Fry, Boil, Steam or Stew

The Set comprises a Stand for inverting the Iron and 2 Seamless Aluminum Dishes

Set Complete, $2.25
Stand Only - .60

For sale by
Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. R68 Office: Mill Street

## Local Lines

Trespass Notice—Any person or persons trespassing on my premises will be prosecuted according to law and any dogs found prowling around my premises will be attended to. John Johnston, Lake Trail.

See the full selection of War Spoons at Hornby's, 25c each.

First consignment of latest styles in Fall Millinery at Miss Dency Smith's, Courtenay.

We have a few new bicycles left over we will sell cheap. E. C. Emde, Ford Garage, Courtenay.

Wanted—A maid for general housework. Apply personally to Mrs. Cokely, the Dyke, Courtenay

For Sale—A strong general purpose horse, by Just, 3 1-2 years old. Very quiet. Apply Capt. Vigors

Wanted—Serviceable draft horse for his keep with option of purchase, Apply box 4, Review Office.

Phone 48, Cook & Matthewson the most up-to-date butchers in the district. All orders promptly attended to.

Strayed—Dark Jersey Bull, about 6 months old, with strap around neck. Finder please notify Lance Berkeley, phone L98 and get reward.

Lost Wednesday night—a cylinder pump between Parkin's store and the scene of the fire, will the finder please return to Parkin's store.

For exchange—One of the best building lots in Courtenay for one or two acres of good garden land. Will pay cash difference. Apply Box A, Review Office.

Lime and Fertilizers—Agricultural Lime $3.00 per ton at Kiln. Write for prices delivered at your station. Also Fertilizers. Malet & Co., 403 Central Building, Victoria.

Drainage for acreage. About ten acres to be drained, in exchange for ten acres next to Mr. Taylor's, about 2 miles from Comox wharf. What offers. Apply Capt. Guthrie Comox.

For Sale—18 ft. boat 3 1-2 horse power, Fairbank-Morse engine in good condition, price $150, or will trade for good milk cow Apply C. Peterson, care of Peterson Bros, Campbell River, B. C.

For Sale—One 6 h. p. Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine, one 3 k. w. Dynamo switch board, etc., also pump and belting, Capacity 12 gallons per minute. Apply at Riverside hotel.

For Sale—Pure bred Jersey bull calf bred from Sophia Fern's Pogis a grandson of Sophia 19th, the champion long distance cow of any breed. Dam is from Eminent 24th, the first of whose heifers to freshen has just finished test with 7386,65 lbs milk and 430 lbs fat in 11 months, calving at 26 months 3 days. Call and see him. R. U. Hurford.

For Sale—Team, wagon, and harness, or exchange for cattle, Also 30 acres 1-2 mile from Grantham school, part cash, or exchange for anything of value. What have you to offer? Apply Box 8, Review Office.

For sale — Cumberland Steam laundry, the only white laundry in the district. This is a good opening for man with family. During the stringent times the present proprietor has been busy all the time. Apply at the Laundry, or at The Review Office.

For Sale or To Rent—5 acres on beach at Point Holmes with house, barn, chicken houses and brooders, green houses and cold frames. Also store and dwelling, lately occupied by W. G Robertson, as a drug store, for terms etc., apply A. H. Peacey, Cumberland.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

For Sale or Exchange—a 5 foot cut Massey-Harris binder new this year, will trade for 6 foot cut or any live stock. George J. Riches, Hornby Island.

Herb and William Bridges arrived home from the prairies on Friday night.

Mr. Spencer Taylor is building an addition to Mrs. Cokeley house on the Dyke.

Another bee will be held at the Grantham school on Saturday, Oct. 2, to finish clearing the site for the old building which is being converted into a public hall.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at St. Mary's church, Grantham, on Sunday evening next at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Laycock, will conduct the services,

Mr. Emde has an electric lighting plant, only used a short time, for sale cheap. He has just installed a new 2 h. p. electric motor which pumps air for filling tires, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of Vancouver, were renewing acquaintances in Courtenay last week. Mrs. Walker lived here with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas about twelve years ago.

Pte. J. Catchpole of Lake Trail who is at Vernon has been congratulated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught for having the most decorations in his company, there being only two other soldiers with any besides him.

J. B. Morgan, president of the People's Prohibition Committee, will address the meeing in the Agricultural hall this (Thursday) evening He will also speak at Cumberland on Friday, at 8 p. m., and at Union Bay on Saturday evening, and possibly at Denman Island on Sunday.

A letter from R. H. Perrott, who is at the convalescent hospital at Monks Horton, Westernhanger. Kent, states that "After 3 months of hospital at Manchester I came down here last week and am a lot better, but it will be some time before I am fit for the trenches again, if ever. Hope to get back to Courtenay sometime in the near future"

It was a happy thought that came to Mrs. J. H. McIntyre, to have a tag day on the second day of the fair. The idea originated with her and she called a meeting of several of her friends to assist in the work to make it a success The efforts of the ladies met with a very hearty response from the public, and the receipts amounted to $102.76. Clifford Lindon was very busy selling articles for the Red Cross, which which were generously donated by Shepherd & Hornby. His receipts amounted to $7.05, making a total of $109.81. The Tag Ladies take this opportunity of thanking the public for their generosity and kind treatment, and assurances are given that the funds will be used to the best advantage.

## Presbyterian Church

St. Andrews' Sandwick
Service 2 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p. m.
Courtenay
Sunday School and Bible Class 10:30 a. m. Service 11:30. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

Robt. Cairns was home from Victoria over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Aikenhead of Ladysmith are visiting with relatives here.

Wallace McPhee left on Monday morning for Victoria where he has joined the 88th regiment.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at Sandwick and Courtenay on Sunday, October 10.

The Courtenay baseball team had no trouble in defeating Cumberland on Saturday afternoon, winning the game and $50 by the score of 12-4.

Guessing the weight of the big steer at the fair created a lot of amusement. There were one hundred and fifty-four guesses. The Editor of the Review coming within 1-2 pound of the actual weight, which was 964 pounds The lowest guess was 625 and the highest 1200. The majority being around 850. Capt. Vigors, who fed the animal got within thirty cents of what he asked the butchers for him live weight. The steer was three years old and was purchased by Cooke & Matthewson. The people of Courtenay and surrounding district are enjoying prime steaks and roasts this week.

## Hotel Arrivals

The following were registered at the Riverside Hotel last week.

Mr. and Mrs, Con Reifel, Nanaimo, A. A, Davis, Nanaimo; C. J. Higgins, Vancouver; A. Bolger, Vancouver, J. R. McGill; Nanaimo J. H. Messervey, Vancouver. N. NcConnon, Vancouver; W. F. May Parksville; R. Layritz, Victoria; S. H. Hopking, Victoria; T. A. Wianche. Victoria; W, M McLean Vancouver; J. LaForest, Hornby Island; Geo. Fletcher, Nanaimo; M. McCoskin, Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon, Headquarters; Miss McNaughton, Headquarters, H C. Hughes, Vancouver; V. D McCormack, Vancouver: M. M. Campbell, Headquarters; Mr. and Mrs. R. Goode, Headquarters, Alex. Wallace, Victoria; Mr and Mrs. R. Lord and wife, Vancouver; A. C. McGormack, Headquarters, R. McQuaid, Headquarters; G. H. Wilson, Vancouver; A. M. Stephen Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. S. Doe, Victoria; Mrs, H. Stanton, Victoria R. Humphery, Nanaimo; H. C. Switzer, City; M Snider, Vancouver: A. Shanahan, Vancouver; A. Grieve, City; F. F. Brown, Victoria; J. C. Henderson, Vancouver; J. Goodfellow, Victoria, W, Lloyd Craig, Vancouver, F. J. MacGougan, Vancouver, F. C. Patterson, Vancouver; C. Armstsong, Vancouver.

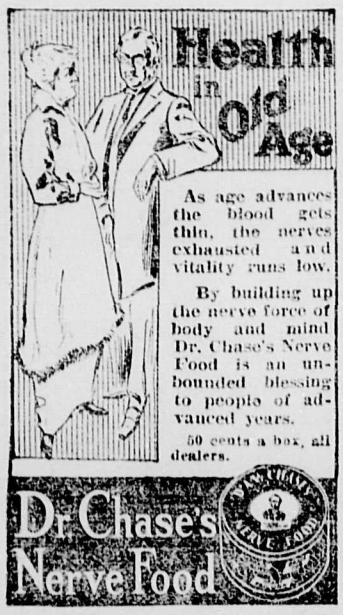
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS VISITING COURTENAY
Telephone 29 for Transfer of Baggage
Harry Hodkinson
Judson St.

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

Where everybody goes for choice Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, Etc.

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay




## What Conscription Means

### Rules of Compulsory Military Service in Several Old World Countries

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

### Antiquity of "a Regular Shindy"

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

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

### Germany's Lost Empire

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

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

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

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

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**
If you feel out of sorts "run down" or the victim of nerve, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weakness, eczema, skin eruptions, piles, write for FREE cloth bound medical book on these diseases and wonderful cures effected by
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
**THERAPION**
and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your own ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up circulars. No obligation. Dr. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.



## Extraordinary Salutes

### A Guard of Honor For a Stone Tiger in India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

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

### The Story of a Remarkable Score

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

Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, entered the competition, and on the morning of April 18th fired 50 shots in Match B, which is also known as the indoor pistol championship match. He began shooting at 10.30 in the morning. The local association governor, Mr. C. W. Linder, and Dr. John E. Milliken, both representing the U.S.A., were on hand to witness the shooting. At exactly 11-26, or 56 minutes later, the last shot was fired. It was then learned that a new record for this match had been made. The total score was 478 out of the possible 500.

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

### Increase in Cost of Living

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

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

## War Coincidences

### Brothers Meet at the Front After Many Years of Separation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Telephones at the Front

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

### The "Physically Unfit"

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

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

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

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

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

## Canada Makes Good

### Phenomenal Growth of the Dominion in Past Few Years

In 1911 Canada had almost 500,000 more men than women. The war will consume a great part of this surplus. There is evidence, however, that Canada will deal more and more liberally with homesteaders in the future, and this should bring in sturdy workers to help make up the loss. Annually she has allotted to settlers from five to seven million acres of free land, but today the premier of Saskatchewan wants to see immigrants not only assigned to free lands but equipped with seeds, farm implements, and good advice. It will not be surprising if Canada makes, too, a determined essay to keep her sons and daughters at home, to make the most of her great resources, and repair, as rapidly as may be, her share of the loss brought upon civilization by the war of the kaisers. It is hard hoeing for Canada *just now*. War contracts worth $156,000,000 have already been placed in Canada, however, and these should help to strat again the flow of Canadian prosperity. According to the Kingston (Ont.) British Whig, "Canada has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about $14,000,000. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life." Of late some towns have been obliged to ask for time to meet interest due on their bonds—something unprecedented in the Dominion. But whatever *Canada's immediate future* may be, the larger future is hers, and it is bright. In no event can Canada prosper too richly for our satisfaction. We, of the United States, must not only appreciate our neighbor's effective patriotism, but must strive also to bring about even more friendly relations, and, in banking and commerce, relations increasingly profitable to both sets of Americans. Neglect of Canadian markets and Canadian sympathies forms one of the least creditable chapters in the history of American protectionism; but the time for us to ignore or to patronize Canada—if there ever was such a time—has *now gone by. As the Economist* of Chicago observes (after giving reasons):

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

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

### Universal Sobriety

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

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

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

## The Remington Arms Plants Not For Sale

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

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

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

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

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

### Famous Prague Bell is to to be Melted

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

Montreal, May 28th, '03.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.
Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

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

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

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

145

# VALUE OF THE FARMERS' CLUB CAN NEVER BE OVER ESTIMATED

## WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Mental Equipment

### Technical Knowledge is Essential to the Successful Farmer

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

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

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

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

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

### No Humanity Now

The Fremdenblatt of Hamburg in a recent issue says:

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

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

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

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

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

They also decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

## Blind Boy Who Made Good

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Higher Prices for Timothy

### Farmers Should Save Good Patches of Timothy For Seed

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

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

## The City and Country Labor

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

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

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

## The Country Banker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# HOW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

## THE GHOST OF 1870 HAS BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

## Successful Woman Farmer

### A Clever Missouri Woman Wins Fame as a Farmer

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

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

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

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

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

Mike and Pat met one day on the street.

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

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

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

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

## Dairy Test at Brandon

### Ayrshires Made the Highest Scores of Any Cows

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

The scale on which the scoring was done, was:

Twenty-five points for each pound of butter fat.

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

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

Awards in the various classes were as follows:

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

First, Lakeview, Miss Prim, Ayrshire; owner, R. Ness, De Winton, Alta.—119.5 points

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

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

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

Cow, five years or over:

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

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

Third, Ruby Jean, Holstein—130.09 points.

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

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

### Alfalfa Good For Horses

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

# The Courtenay Review

And Comox Valley Advocate
A Weeky Newspaper, Pubished at Courtenay, B. C.
N. H. BODEN, Editor and Proprietor
Subscription $1.50 per Year in Advance

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915


## COMOX

The Harvest Thanksgiving services were held at St. Peter's church on Sunday last and were well attended. The church was beautifully decorated with grain, fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Mrs. and Miss Dallas, of Cumberland, visited friends in Comox on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cokely and Mrs. Rippon visited friends in Comox last week.

The Dredge King Edward left on Friday morning, repairs necessary to pump.

The S. S. Malespine has been here for a few days—Admiral Story and McPhilips of Esquimalt Dock Yard landed here on business.

E. H. Davis is erecting a silo on the Robb farm.

Mrs. Anderson of Courtenay is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin at the Elk Hotel.

A business man travelling in B. C. generally expresses himself thusly "The province, which all points I visited, holds for the future business for—, was very gratifying indeed and the only drawback I saw was, as is often the case, that the local man in each community was allowing himself to be persuaded that times are hard and business is bad. This is in itself a difficulty to overcome before the actual problem of the——business can be met and I wish to impress upon you that you are living in a locality (Comox) blessed in many ways.' A true optimist. A few live men of similar calibre would be indeed a boon in these troublesome times. If you cannot "boost" don't "knock."

Mr. Robb is somewhat improved in health since his return.

There will be no services at St. Peter's church on Sunday, owing to Rev Mr. Watson being at Denman Island, where he will conduct Harvest Thanksgiving services.

Do not forget the Red Cross concert in Martin's hall to-morrow (Friday) night. The Nob Hill scholars will contribute the program This is a worthy object and the children will likely be greeted by a full house,

Our samples of Xmas and New Year greeting cards have arrived. Leave your order early.

## The Fool and Forest Dollars

Goodbye to the fool with the empty gun;
Forgotten his bid for fame,
Though he kills his friend, it only counts one,
And that, nowadays, is tame.

The fool who playfully rocks the boat
Is on the front page no more,
He may rank high with the fools afloat
But his glory is gone ashore.

There's the fool with women, the fool with wine,
And the fool who games with strangers,
And the joy-ride fool (he does well in his line
By combining these ancient dangers).

But they're all still down in the primer class,
Mere novices taking a flyer.
Compared with the prize-taking criminal ass,
The fool in the woods with fire.

A few hearts break for the deeds they've done
In their pitiful amateur way,
But fire slays dozens where they slay one
And scourges a state in a day.

For the ruined home and the smokeless stack
And the worker unemployed
Know a hundred years shall never bring back
The things that his match destroyed.

—E. T. Allen

Mr. Ackland returned to Victoria on Monday.

Spain devotes more than 3,500,000 acres of land to olive cultivation

New York leads the states and Michigan ranks recond in salt production.

Some Japanese spiders make webs so strong it reqsires a knife to cut them.

Some miscreant mixed oats in A. Leddingham's exhibit of wheat at the show on Friday last. This sort of thing is very annoying and should be stopped.

The Courtenay Literary and Debating Society recommenced operations for the winter months on Wednesday evening in the old Board of Trade rooms above Robertson's Drug Store. The meetings will be held weekly at 8 p. m.

The suitability of Vancouver Island soil for the growing of wheat and other grain crops is exemplified by the results achieved this season by a well known South Saanich farmer, who has produced a crop of wheat which yielded an average of seventy bushels to the acre, and a crop of oats which gave 110 bushels to the acre. The grain was grown on bottom land in the Keating valley not more than 10 miles from Victoria.

**Advertise In The Review**


Campbell's

13

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND


## The Battered Trench

'Twas a glorious morn in May,
The dew still on the grass;
As we sat in a battered trench
Discusstng the asphyxeating gas.

All the lines were perfectly quiet,
You could not hear a sound;
As we sat in the battered trench
'Mid ruins all araund,

But that canny morn passed slowly on
And broke was the quist spell,
When a hundred guns bvrst forth
With a crash of a very Hell.

The men that held that battered trench,
Each bore his hopeless lot,
'Twas that of a terrible death,
A mass, a near hotel pot.

The shrapnel fell likl hailstones,
With a most terrific row;
Mangling that battered trench
Liee the work of a Devil's plough.

Long, long shall I remember,
Perchance to my dying day;
The sifihts I saw in that battered trench
On the 24th of May.

## Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Collins desire to thank the many people who turned out and helped rescue them and their effects from the fire which totatiy destroyed their home on Wednesday evening.

Burning a lamp of camphor in a room will clear it of insects.

A cardboard mount containing fonr small photographs, belonging to Ald. Robertson, and a Palegonian Geranium belonging to Mrs. McKenzie have gone astray from the Fatr, will the parties having them kindly return them to the secretary.


# MONEY TO LOAN!

We are open to receive applications for the follow-loans on improved farm proyerty in the Comox District, First Mortgage Security

$5,000 for 3 years at 8 p. c. interest
$1,000 for 3 years at 9 p. c. interest
$1,000 for 3 years at 10 p. c. interest

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Phone 57 COURTENAY

# Opening Notice!

The Comox Co-Opreative Society Ltd.

has again opened for business in Courtenay in the

BROWN BUILDING

and hopes to merit a Share of Public Patronage

# THE COURTENAY HOTEL RE-OPENED

Under New Management

Comfortable Rooms — Electric Light Toroughout
First Class Meals — Srtictly Moderate Rates

Only the Best Wines and Liquors Stocked
Your Patronage Is Respectfully Solicited

T. Booth, Prop.

# Xmas. Cards

Our Samples of Xmas. and New Year Greeting Cards have arrived

Leave your order early

# Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

Through Passenger Trains leave Courtenay 11:35 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Victoria and Way Stations

Connecting at Nanaimo with Princess Patricia for Vancouver

RETURNING---Arrives at Courtenay at 16:10, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Steamship tickets on all lines to all parts of the world. For particulars etc., address

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

HERBERT C. SWITZER
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

# C. P. DUNDAS

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# The Courtenay Review

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## Royal Standard
## Bakes Better Bread

When you use ROYAL STANDARD you get better results—always. In all Canada there is no better flour made no more perfect flour no matter what you pay.

ROYAL STANDARD means bigger, whiter, cleaner bread of FULL FOOD VALUE.

Thousands of mothers and grandmothers will testify to the SUPERIORITY of ROYAL STANDARD. Try a sack in your home—now.

AT LEADING DEALERS

**Royal Standard Grain Products**
AGENCY
**Wholesale** Phone 33; End of Bridge; F. Movitz, Mgr. **Retail**

# H. V. Collins Burned Out

About 10:30 last night fire broke out in the old Sandwick Ladies College, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Collins. Willing hands were quickly on the scene as soon as the alarm was sounded. All the furniture etc., in the down stairs portion was saved, but the upper storey, containing five bedrooms fully furnished and six large trunks full of clothing, etc., were destroyed. Mr and Mrs. Collins had retired for the night, when Miss Biggar noticed the smoke and aroused them, they got out in their night rebes. The fire burned furiously for upwards of two hours. The building was one of the oldest in the valley having been built about thirty.five years ago, and was entirely of wood, the enterior being finished in cedar. Mr. and Mrs. Collins, who were married about a year and a half ago, had taken a long lease of the place, and had completely renovated and repainted the building. Their many friends are sorry to see them lose their comfortable home. There was a small insurance on the contents, but it is not known whether there was any insurance on the building.

## NOTICE.

All persons having accounts against the Comox Agricultural Association will please hand them in on or before Tuesday Oct. 5th, to the secretary,

P. L. ANDERTON.

# Dr. McKay Jordan

created somewhat of a sensation in Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Duncan when he announced he had acquired a complete stock of ground and unground lenses and grinding plant, and would as a matter of introduction examine eyes and sell glasses at **$3.50** which, in the ordinary way cost from $7.50 to $10, with like reductions in special cases; the result being the doctor's offices were crowded all day long on his visits during the past few months

Next week he will give the residents of the northern end of the Island and Vancouver an opportunity of obtaining glasses at the same prices as Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Duncan

When one considers the offer, made by such an eminent Eye Specialist, who has had 18 year's practice in the province to substantiate any statements made, it is certainly a guarantee of his reliability

This special offer on the doctor's part is simply to become better acquainted throughout British Columbia, and at the same time, during the present financial stringency, giving those in need of glasses the benefit of the bargain he secured in purchasing a large stock of lenses at less than 5c on the dollar

The itinerary for the week :

**MONDAY and TUESDAY**

**Home Office, 324-5 Birks Bldg., Vancouver**

**WEDNESDAY:**

**Parksville, Rod and Gun Hotel, 9 a. m. till noon**

**Qualicam Beach Inn, 2 p. m. till 4 p. m.**

**Union Bay, Fraser & Bishop, 7 till 10 p. m.**

**FRIDAY, OCT. 1:**

**Cumberland, McLean's Jewellery Store**

**SATURDAY, OCT. 2:**

**Nanaimo branch office, Free Press block**

The writer having accompanied the doctor on his southern Vancouver Island tours, can only say that every patient was exceeding well satisfied and the doctor always received a hearty welcome on return trips

## Letters to The Editor

Editor Review,

Dear Sir,—In the editorial column of last week's Review there is an article incorrectly criticizing certain of the Aldermen and accusing them of ridiculous action in connection with the question of dealing with the bridge planks taken by certain of our citizens for their own private use with the permission of the Mayor and George Leighton, chairman of the Board of Works. This action was not right on the part of the above mentioned officers because all the members of the Board of Works, namely G. Leighton, W. G. Robertson and J. W. McKenzie had previously agreed that the planks were to be hauled to Isabel street until the council would decide where to use them, Therefore it was an undignified action on the part of the Mayor and George Leighton, chairman of the board of works, to ignore W. G. Robertsod and J. W. McKenzie, who are the other two members of the board of works.

After a full discussion of the question in the council a resolution was moved by J. Johnston, seconded by W. G. Robertson, that our city constable serve notice on the parties to return the plank within 48 hours of notice and threatening legal proceedings, but the Mayor refused to allow the resolution to be submitted to a vote of the council. Next morning 5 of the Alderman, J. Johnston, Fred Kerton, W. G. Robertson, A. McNeil and J. W. McKenzie, gave notice and called a special meeting to deal with the question and passed the resolution, the Mayor and George Leighton absenting themselves. At this special meeting at which the resolution was passed it was decided by said resolution that notice be served on the parties who took the planks to retnrn them within 24 hours after receiving notice, Only one of the parties have returned the planks they took away thus far. Such defiant disregard of the majority of the council and the resolution passed by them and the notices served should not be allowed to pass without the public knowing the whole truth of the matterr

Now, Mr. Editor, as the article in your last week's paper makes speaial mention of W, Hodgson in terms which are very misleading and incorrect for the public to pass their opinion upon, the unvarnished truth is published herewith.

Mr. Hodgson stated to George Leighton, chariman of the works committee, that he wanted to use the planks to lay a sidewalk over a mudhole on the street near his premises on the Lake Trail road. George Leighton, chairman of the works committee, had no legal right or authority to give Hogdson permission without the works committee by majority obtaining the approval of the city council first. Hogdson after keeping the planks on his own premises for a few days and in defiance of notice to bring them back where he took them from, commenced, with the assistance of E. Kerton, to lay a sidewalk opposite lot 3. block B. map 1457. Immediately after commencing to lay the sidewalk W. G. Robertson and J. W. McKenzie, being two of the members of the works committee, served a written notice on these men asking them to cease any further work until they got the approval of the council first, but they kept on working at the sidewalk, and to make their defiant offence greater they laid the sidewalk in the wrong place opposite lot 4. block B, where they did not follow the subdiviston street line with sidewalk, but they only kept the proper line of street in front of lot 4, block B, and wnen they reached the corner of lot 4, block B, they departed from the straight line as shown on plan of street. Instead of following the registered street line they laid the sidewalk at an angle protruding out on the street far enough so as to be outside of Hodgson's fence which fence protrudes out into the plan of street as shown on registered plan. By laying this sidewalk in the wrong place Hogdsoa and Kerton have left a V-shaped piece of the registered street lying between the sidewalk and the front line of lot 4, block B, and by doing so a perpetual nuisance is created and an injustice to the residents on lot 4, block B. opposite whose premises the nuisance exists. All the above mentioned unlawful conduct by W. Hodgson and E. Kerton, and in defiance of the city council, should not be permitted without a thorough investigation in the law courts,

Yours truly,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Lake Trail

Courtenay, B. C., September 28, 1915

## Public Notice

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for allowing rebate on the taxes has been extended to the 31st day of October, Any person paying taxes on or before that date will be allowed the rebate of ten per cent. on the general tax.

W. A. W. HAMES.
City Clerk

Dated at Courtenay, Sept. 23, 1915.

## Tenders

SEALED TENDERS to move and reset the Old School Building, Grantham, B. C., will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday October 4, 1915. Also sealed tenders for digging and cribbing a well will be received by the Secretary of the School Board up to the above time.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to
MARKHAM B. BALL,
Sec. Grantham School Board
SANDWICK, B. C.

**First-Class Plumbing**
Hot Water and Steamfitting
**Jackson & Whittle**
Phone 9 Courtenay

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Best Meals North of Nanaimo
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**General Blacksmith**
olicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet
MILL STREET COURTENAY

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Proprietors
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Garments turned out like new
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**Have Goard Tune Your Piano**
Factory Experience
Recommends from Leading Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Copies of same furnished on request
W. J. Goard will be in this city about August 1. Leave orders at this Office, or write direct to
**845, 8th Ave., W. - Vancouver**

# To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction

**W. Aitken - rop.**
Oppositenew Presbyterian Church

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**and**
# Loose Leaf Billheads
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**The Review, Courtenay**
**Telephone 59 Isabel Street**

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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# The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"As I looked at her again and again, I had an odd feeling that I had seen her before. I turned to speak to Ralph here and beheld with distended eyes and dropped jaw that he was regarding the princess.

"'What is it?' I asked. 'Do you know her, too?'

"Ralph whispered a few words in my ear—a few pungent words that turned me cold. And what he saw was this. In the princess we had the woman from Lahore—the woman who had forsaken her tribe to marry an English officer. We had heard before that she was in the habit of going away for long periods, and we knew that her husband must have possessed himself of Buddhist secrets, perhaps sacred Buddhist script, or that woman would never have been allowed to come and go like this.

"Had she married an Englishman in the ordinary way and subsequently returned to Lassa, she would have been torn to pieces. She had been granted absolution on purpose to wrest those secrets from the Englishman who had stolen them. And we two had boasted in the hearing of this woman that we were going to learn those secrets for ourselves.

"Would she recognize us? That was the question. Remember that we were most carefully disguised, we spoke the language without flaw, we had the same tale to tell—a tale that we had rehearsed over and over again. There was no reason why we should not pass muster.

"Hope began to revive. Then I looked up and caught that woman's eye and she smiled. I dream of that smile sometimes at night, and wake up cold and wet and shivering from head to foot. Not that I have more fear than most men, but then I had seen men put to death in Tibet. The torture of the wheel would be a pleasant recreation of death like that.

"We were recognized. No need to tell us that. Doubtless that woman had followed us step by step, giving us all the latitude we required, and now she had come to teach us the pains and penalties attaching to our office. She favored us with no further glance until the feast had concluded and what passes for music had begun, when she honored both of us with a summons to her side.

"Of course, we went. In the circumstances there was nothing else to do. She made room for us; she smiled dazzlingly upon us. And then slowly and deliberately, as a cat with a mouse, she began to play with us.

"'I speak to you thus,' she said 'because their are others who seek for the secrets of the faith. There were two Christian dogs who came up from Lahore. One was called Tchigorsky, the other was called Mayton' (Mayton was your uncle's pseudonym, Geoffrey), 'and they boasted what they were going to do. They knew the language, they said. And, behold, the one called Tchigorsky was very like you, holy man.'

"It was coming. I bowed gravely as if the comparison was not pleasing to me. A wild yell of hysterical laughter came to my lips, but I managed to suppress that. There were no knives on the table, and I had not dared to use my revolver. Had there been a knife on the table I should have stabbed that woman to the heart and taken the consequences.

"But your revolver, Tchigorsky," Geoffrey suggested.

"My dear boy, holy fathers and shining lights of the Buddhist faith do not carry Regulation Army revolvers," Tchigorsky said grimly. "All I could do was to wait."

"'Did you know those English at Lahore?' the princess asked.

"I disclaimed the knowledge, saying that at that time I was in Cawnpore. Then being closely questioned, I proceeded to give a detailed history of the movements of myself and my companion for the last year or so. I was lying glibly and easily, but I had no comfort from the knowledge. It was easy to see that not one word was believed, and that I was walking into the trap.

"'At Dargi you were,' said the princess. 'What are the five points of the temple there?'

"For the life of me I could not tell. As a matter of fact, I had never been near Dargi in my life. And the question was one that any Buddhist who had been there would have answered offhand.

"'I have forgotten,' I answered as calmly as possible. 'I have a bad memory. I forget all kinds of things.'

"Those dark eyes seemed to look me all through.

"'You will forget your own name next,' the princess said.

"'I'll remember that?' I replied. 'I am Rane el Den, at your service.'

"Then came the reply in excellent English. 'Your name is Sergius Tchigorsky, and your companion is Ralph James Mayton. I have found you out. I have only to raise my hand and your fate is sealed.'

"It was all over. I said nothing. I asked no pity. Pity! You might as well strive to soften the heart of the wounded tiger that has you down with a handful of nuts. Then I—"

Tchigorsky paused. His eyes were on the table. He pointed to the silken thread that was slowly moving in the direction of the door.

"Hush!" he said softly. "Blow out the light."

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### The Silk Thread

Intensely interested as he was in the story that Tchigorsky had to tell, Geoffrey nevertheless watched the slowly moving thread on the table. Gradually and very slowly the silken tag began to draw away from the pattern on the tablecloth, Tchigorsky following it with grim eyes.

"You find it strange?" he asked Geoffrey.

"Strange and thrilling," Geoffrey replied. "It appeals to the imagination. Some tragedy may be at the other end of that innocent looking thread."

"There may be; there would be if I were not here. We are dealing with a foe whose cunning and audacity know no bounds. You see I have been among the foe and know something of their dealings."

A passionate anger rose up in Geoffrey as he watched the gliding thread.

"Then why not drop upon them?" he cried. "Why not produce your proofs and hand the miscreants over to the police?"

"What good would that do?" Tchigorsky replied. "Could we prove that the foe had had a direct hand in the tragedies of the past? Could we demonstrate to the satisfaction of a jury that Mrs. May and her confederates were responsible for those poisoned flowers or the bees? And if we get them out of the way there are others behind them. No, no; they must be taught a lesson; they must know that are are all-powerful. And they must feel the weight of our hands. Then the painful family scandal—"

"You are going too far," Ralph interrupted warningly.

Tchigorsky checked himself after a glance at Geoffrey.

"I am not to be told everything," he said. "Why?"

"Because we dare not," Ralph murmured. "It is not that we cannot trust you, but because we dare not."

With this Geoffrey was fain to be content. By this time the thread had left the table, and was lying on the floor.

"The other end is tied to Mrs. May's door," Tchigorsky explained. "When that door was cautiously opened, of course, the thread moved. Geoffrey, you stay here. Ralph, will you go up by the back staircase and get up to the corridor. Wait there."

"Is there danger?" Geoffrey whispered.

"Not now," said Tchigorsky, "but this audacity passes all bounds. That woman had planned to strike a blow at the very moment when she was enjoying the hospitality of this roof. The boldness of it would have averted all suspicion from her. One of the family mysteriously disappears and is never heard of again. In the morning not one lock or bolt or bar is disturbed. And yet the member of the family is gone. England would have been startled by the news tomorrow."

"You heard all this?" Geoffrey cried.

"Yes," Tchigorsky said quietly. "That disguise I showed you was useful to me. It is going to be more useful still."

"But the danger! It must be averted," Geoffrey whispered.

Already Tchigorsky was leaving the room. The lamp had been extinguished, after taking care to place a box of matches close beside it. In the darkness Geoffrey waited, tingling to his finger-tips with suppressed excitement.

Meanwhile, Tchigorsky felt his way along in the darkness. He was counting his steps carefully. He reached a certain spot and then stopped. Ralph strolled down the back staircase, and thence down a flagged passage into the hall, where he climbed the stairs.

Light and darkness, it was all the same to him. There was nobody in the house who could find his way about as well as he.

Then he waited for the best part of half an hour. He could hear queer sounds coming from one of the bedrooms, a half cry in light feminine tones, a smothered protest and then the suggestion of a struggle. Yet Ralph never moved towards it; under cover of the darkness he smiled.

Then he heard a door creak and open; he heard footsteps coming along in his direction. The footsteps were stealthy, yet halting; there was the suggestion of the swish of silken drapery. On and on that mysterious figure came until it walked plump into Ralph's arms.

There was a faint cry—a cry strangled in its birth.

"Mrs. May," Ralph said quietly, "I am afraid I startled you."

The woman was gasping for breath, iron-nerved as she was. She stammered out some halting, stumbling explanation. She was suffering from nervous headache, she was subject to that kind of thing, and there was a remedy she always carried in her jacket pocket. And the jacket was in the hall.

(To be Continued)



## Keep the Land Clean

### Every Means Should be Used to Keep Land Clean of Weeds

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

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

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

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

### Iceless Refrigerators

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

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

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

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

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

### Self-Imposed Income Tax

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

# Your Rural Club

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

(By Grace Viall Gray, in the Country Gentleman)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### London's 'Busses

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

### Beards Barred in French Army

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

### Key to German Hate

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

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

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

# EDDY'S MATCHES

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

**A Sure, Safe Light**



## New and Second Hand Safes

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


### Medieval Meat

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

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

### He Knew French

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

"Till eternity," declared De Wet confidently.

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

"About two years," was the reply.

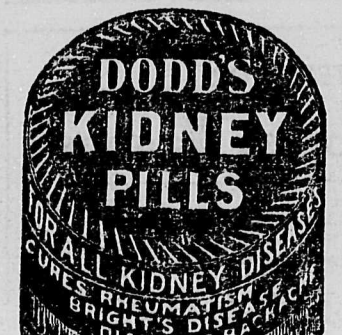
"And General French?" he was asked.

"Two weeks," admitted De Wet candidly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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

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





## British Losses

### Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed to Wounded

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

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

Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2,755 killed and 12,094 wounded, and our allies lost 8,250 killed and had 39,868 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, during the whole period from July to April, the Germans had 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Russians lost 32,780 killed and had 71,286 wounded. In the South African war there were 5,256 killed in action and 26,286 wounded. In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible to compare the relative losses by wounds and by death in the present campaign with previous experiences.

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

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

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

## Oil-Burning Locomotives

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY

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

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

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

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


### Some Cause to Fight

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

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

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

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

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


**Corns Drop Out**

**Instant Relief**

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


## How the German People are Deceived

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?

He—Well, I was married in a church.


## NO IDEA

### What Caused the Trouble

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

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

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

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

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

Postum comes in two forms:

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

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.


## Joffre's Right Hand Man

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The War Prophets

### Predictions of Present War That Have Been Partly Fulfilled

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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

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

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

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

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

## Scientific Dairying

### How a 750 Pound Butter Cow Was Found in Iowa

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### The Banker-Farmer Problem

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Sergeant O'Leary's Advice

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

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

"No, but he can hug"

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


**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than Smallpox, Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

# Courtenay Fair Great Success

The Comox Agricultural Society's exhibition on Friday and Saturday of last week was one of the best in its history, considering the season and the times The ladies' exhibit was decidedly ahead of anything ever attempted by them, and the space allotted to them will have to be doubled next year. The display of flowers, canned fruits, bread and cakes was nicie and very tempting, and prettily arranged. The exhibition of garden vegetables was good, The field roots were also as large as anyone could wish to see. Considering that this is the best dairying district on the island there should in any event have been a much larger number of cattle sheep, swine and poultry on exhibition. There were a nice lot of horses, however, which made up for some other deficiencies. There was a good attendance, but the majority were women and children. The gate receipts were $321.35 and the prize list amounts to $696.35 This will likely give the prize winners fifty cents on the dollar, as the expenses of holding the show this year were somewhat heavier than usual and the receipts smaller.

Following is the prize list :

SPECIAL PRIZES

W. Urquhart won the Bank of Commerce silver medal for best milch cow, also the prize for best colt sired by Dean Swift.

J. Knight won the Bank of Commerce bronze medal for most points in garden vegetables, Mrs, T. Wood getting second, $5 in drain pipes given by Tarbell & Son.

Hugh Beadnell won the Royal Bank's first prize of $10 and Jas. Carthew the 2nd of $5 in the fruit exhibit.

Bridges Bros won the Builders' Supply prize of roll of wire for most points in Poultry, and for the two bags of meat scrap given by the Royal Seandard Milling Co., B. Towler, F. Childs, A. Ibbottson and M. B. Ball were tied.

Mrs. E. Small, Lazo, won the Grain Growers' prize of 1-2 gallon maple syrup for best loaf of bread.

M. B. Ball got the most points in field produce and got the box of stumping powder, given by Canadian Explosives.

Mr. J. Knight won first in the floral department, Mrs. R. McQuillain 2nd, the first was a hand bag given by Mr. Simms, the second a lady's dressing case by Mr. Robertson.

Hilda Bridges won the Aluminum tea kettle given by C. H. Tarbell in the misellaneous class.

Mrs. Hornal won the sack of Royal Standard Flour with best loaf of bread made from that brand of flour.

Mrs. W. J. Miller, Lazo, won the sack of Wild Rose Flour with a loaf of brown bread.

Hilda Bridges won the McPhee & Morrison's prize for most points in Ladies work, a dish value $10.

Ethel Miller, Lazo, won the most points in Div. N, a cut glass dish by J. Hornby

Jerseys

Champion bull W. Urquhart, bull 3 years old Urquhart W. Duncan, bull 1 year old B Broughton Wain & Sons, cow in calf or milk R. U. Hurford 1 and 2, heifer 2 yeaas old Wain & Sons Broughton, heifer 1 year old Hurford, heifer calf Hurford, bull calf Hurford.

Ayrshires

Bull, cow, 2 years old, 1 year old, heifer calf, bull calf, J. A Game 1 and 2.

Grade Jerseys

Bull 3 years old F. Childs, bull 2 years old R. Williamson, cow in calf Urquhart Halliday Bros., heifer 2 years old Halliday Bros., heifer 1 year old C. Jackson, heifer calf Urquhart, bull calf Halliday Bros.

Best dairy cow, any pure breed or graded W. A. Urquhart silver medal by Bank of Commerce. Fat steer Capt. Vigors. Best herd of cattle, any pure breed, R. Hurford

Heavy Draught Horses

Stallion J. Urquhart, mare with foal at foot W. A. Urquhart, mare or gelding 3 years R. McQuillan Urquhart, colt 2 years old S. Ledingham Bridges Bros., colt 1 year P. Whalen, sucking colt Urquhart G. Bigelow, draught team McQuillan.

Agricultural

Mare with foal at foot F. Janes, mare or gelding 3 years J. Carthew colt 1 year Bridges, sucking colt Janes, agricultural team Halliday Bros. R. Hornal.

General Purpose

Mare or gelding 3 years W. Harrigan Bridges, colt 2 years Game Janes, sucking colt Game Jackson, team Halliday Bros. F. Bates, best groomed team Game harnessed by A. Hornal.

Carriage turnout A. Hogg R. Hurford

Roadster

Stallion C. Hummer, mare with foal at foot Bridges, mare or gelding Bridges Cooke & Matthewson, colt 2 years Hornal, colt 1 year W. Urquhart, sucking colt Bridges 1 and 2, roadster horse Hogg Hummer, saddle horse Hogg Jackson, lady's saddle horse McQuillan, championship horse Harnal

Southdown ram aged G. Carwithen.

Oxford ram aged, shearling, ewe shearling, ram lamb, ewe lamb, Capt. Vigors.

Graded Sheep

One ewe Urquhart, shearling ewe Urquhart Carwithen; ewe lamb, fat sheep, pen of sheep Carwithen.

Yorkshire boar 1 year, sow 1 year W. Urquhart.

Graded pig 1 year H. Gurney, bacon hog Gurney, best sow Urquhart.

Poultry

Trio Turkeys Bridges, Pekin ducks F. Court Copp Bros., Toulouse geese Bridges, Plymouth Rock barred cock F. Childs A. Ibbotson, Plymouth Rock barred cockerel Ibbotson Childs, Plymouth Rock buff cock and 2 hens Bridges, white leghorn cock and hens Janes Miller White Leghorn, Game Miller, Houdans, Rev. Laycock, White Wyandottes, Carwithen Mitchell, Pen Rhode Island Reds, B Towler.

Butter

Creamery Butter W. J. Carroll Dairy Butter, Halliday Bros. Plate of 3 lbs. Halliday Bros. W. A. Urquhart.

Garden Vegetables

Two stocks Brussels sprouts Gurney Knight, Two red cabbages Williams, McQuillan, Two Savoys, Shaw, Two cabbages, T Woods Mrs. Kirkwood, Six carrots Knight McQuillan. Long intermediate, M Ball, A Kerton, Six parsnips, F. Kerton, Knight, Six beets Ball J. Knight, Six ears table corn Woods Mrs Kirkwood, Two celery Mrs. Kirkwood, Two vegetable marrows Knight Shaw, Six tomatoes Ferris Halliday, Six Cucumbers Wood, Two cauliflowers Wood Shaw, Six red onions Urquhart Halliday, Six yellow onions F. Kerton McQuillan, Six leeks, Mitchell, One quart Shallots, Shaw, One quart pickling onions, Ball Ferris, One quart string beans Knight A. Kerton, Two citron mellons Miller Halliday, Bunch of rhubarb A. Kerton, Best display of garden vegetables Mitchell Knight.

Field Produce

Sheaf of wheat, Ball Carthew, Sheaf of oats, Bridges Ball, Half bushel spring wheat, Carthew Ledingham, Half bushel white milling oats Carthew, Half bushel Burbank potatoes Ball, Half bushel early Rose, Ball Jackson, Half bushel elephant Woods Ball, Half bushel late rose, Colin, Half bushel carmen Williamson LaForest, One peck of any new variety Carwithen McQuillan, Six sweede turnips, Ball Carwithen, Six mangolds Globe, Knight, Ball, Six mangolds long, Urquhart Gurnev, Six sugar beets Woods Knight, Six carrots white Woods Knight, Six carrots red McQuillan Carthew, Twelve stocks of Ensilage corn, Halliday, Wain & Son.

Fruit

Twelve crab apples, H. Beadnell Shaw, Five twenty-ounce pippins Beadnell Urquhart, Five gravensteins, Carthew Five Duchess of Oldenburg Carthew, Five Ben Davis improved Ledingham, Five golden russets Beadnell, Five Baldwins Mitchell Carthew, Five Northern Spy Davis, Five King of Tompkins Co. Beadnell. Five Greening Beadnell Knight, Five Alexander Beadnell, Grimes golden Beadnell Ball, Wagners, Williamson, Gloria de Mundi, Urquhart Ball, Wealthy Williamson Beadnell, Ben Davis Beadnell Davis, Yellow Bellflower Knight Carthew, Blenheim Orange Carthew, Largest apples, Ledingham Ball, Any other variety, Wain & Son Carthew, Any other variety Mitchell Carthew, Blackberries Mrs. Adey, Filberts Ledingham Mrs. Adey, Wallnuts, Ball, Packed fruit, Carthew 2nd, Beurre D'Anjou pears Carthew. Any other Pears Beadnell 2nd. Flemish beouty Beadnell, Louis Bon de Jersey, Beadnell 2nd.

To be continued next week.

Sand dunes of the Sahara desert move about 50 feet a year.


## Plant Now

Antirrhinum (snapdargon) various
Aquilegia [Columbine] white
Iceland Poppies, yellow
Wallflowers, Sutton's Blood Red
" Fire King Orange
Hollyhocks, Mixed
Coreopsis, Large Yellow
Alyssum, yellow

Plants 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cent of MISS GAME, Comox.
Inspection invited.
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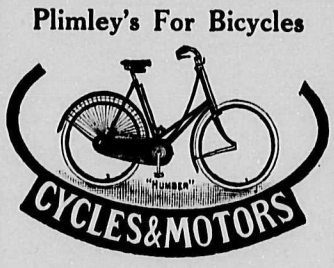

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