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THE REVIEW

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VOL. 3 COURTENAY. B. C., THURSDAY MAY 27. 1915 NO. 26

Geo. J. Hardy R. F. R. Biscoe

HARDY & BISCOE

MEMBERS VICTORIA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE EXCHANGES

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Auctioneers

Phone 10 Courtenay

Fresh Arrivals

A Fresh Shipment of the famous

"Fleet Foot"

Tennis and Running Shoes have arrived

We keep them in Men's, Boy's and Ladie's Sizes

See Our Show Windows

LOGGIE BROS.

Telephone 34 Next Royal Bank

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP

COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 Courtenay

Local Lines

Born—At Sandwick, on May 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Merle Halliday, a daughter.

The Liberals of Comox, and Alberni have decided not to hold a nominating convention at Parksville on Friday, May 28,

Mrs. Joyce Union Bay Road, has just received word that two of her brothers were killed at the front in the battle being raged near Ypres.

Lieut. F. C. F. Biscoe, of the 2nd Worcershire Battalion, was killed at the battle near Ypres. Deceased was the youngest brother of Mr. R. F. Biscoe of this place.

Three young men lost their lives at Oyster River on Monday, while fishing from a boat. They were Ernest Renberg, R. Holmes, and another named Swanson, The body of Swanson had not yet been recovered late last night. Re berg was the man who accidently shot his brother while hunting last fall.

Diamond Dust

The Cubs had one gala day at Powell River on the 24th. Robinson put over a line of fade aways, and inshoots that kept the pulpmakers busy, Some errors in their difficult side-line outfield gave the Riverites the lead, but the next meet will no doubt record another tale. In athletics our boys swept the field and prizes clean, White won easily the 100 yard dash, with Grant, of Comox, second, Grant, after a comical tussle won the obstacle race, White, the broad jump. A relay race was most exciting, and was one of the best four entered, Donelly, White, H. Grieve, and Grant. The way Harry filled the air with dust made spectators think it was raining fragments. Bevan won a hard football contest, by two points to one. The Mainlanders have a think coming that the Island produces some athletes as well as the famous Comox butter. A fine ball in the evening with "real moosic" by the D. O. K. K. orchestra brought a delightful days outing to a close. The Powell Riverites are Royal entertainers, everybody being delighted with the reception they gave to visitors, The baseball players saw the Paper Makers Union Secretary and made a strong bid for to have them to come here on their annual outing, promising them a hyu welcome and good cheer. They will let us know the date in a few days, If they come here a local committee should be formed to arrange the days programme and give them the glad hand.

COMOX

St. Joseph's Hospital again has a large number of patients among tne n being two men from the Logging camps, who are very seriously wounded,

The ladies of Comox intend holding a concert and dance on Friday, June 4, The proceeds will be sent to the Red Cross Fund, in aid of the soldiers at the front. This is a most worthy object and it is altogether likely that a good turnout will be on hand. An excellent programme is being prepared, after which a dance will be held,

Mrs. Albert Rippon, who has had several operations at the hospital, was convalescing with Mrs. C. C. Piercy, for a week.

Mrs. Dalzell, of Denman Island, is a guest with Mrs. Robb.

He had been to a "stag" party and his wife wanted to hear about it when he got home. "Well" he said, "one rather odd thing occurred; Jim Blankton got up and left the table because some fellow told a story he didn't approve of." "How noble of Mr. Blankton," exclaimed the wife; "and—what was the story, John?"

Mr. Partington, the popular Lazo storekeeper, has purchased a Ford car.

Services at St. Peter's Anglican church at 11 a. m. on Sunday, and at St Saviours, Denman Island, at 7 p. m.

Mr. Victor Price, of Powell River is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Butcher, of Nob Hill.

Mrs, T. C. Raine has just returned from England and is the guest of Mrs. Ed. Bourne, Point Holmes.

Dr. Beadnell paid his regular visit to Comox wharf last week.

The Comox School teachers and pupils picniced to Hardy beach on Monday, a pleasant time was spent.

About two dozen citizens of Comox went over to Powell River on the excursion on Monday. They report having a splendid time at the paper making city.

Nob Hill Strawberries are already on the market. Mrs. Reynolds was the first to pick and market some.

Mr. Thompson of Nob Hill has secured a contract for land clearing at Kye Bay.

We hear that Percy Smith has secured an order for twenty tons of barberry bark. He will soon have a gang gathering it.

The Mission Ship Columbie came into the Harbor on Thursday and remained for a few days.

James Lawlor, of Royston, paid Comox one of his periodical visits one day last week. The innkeepers and merchants were glad to see a "live one" strike town.

The members of St. Peter's (Church of England) Guild will hold a Strawberry Festival and Dance in Martin's hallt Comox, on Wednesday, June 16th. Tickets, gents 50 cents, Ladies 25 cents.

The sale of Work and Entertainment given by the St. Peter's Guild Comox, on the Vicarage grounds on Thursday last was a great success in every way, everything being sold in the various stalls. The prize tangle which was under the direction of Mrs. Mitchell, caused great amusement, and did a lot of business. The first prize of one dozen pure bred White Wyandotte chickens was won by Miss Flora Piercy. The baby show, judged by Mrs. Tibbits, resulted in 1st prize under 12 months, going to Mrs. Partot's baby, 2nd Mrs. Butcher,s baby. Under 3 years, 1st prize. Grace Smith, 2nd, Alan Ray, The fancy and useful article stall was in charge of Mrs. Franklin-Watson. Stall of Plants, Biscuits. Jams, Eggs, etc, was in charge of Mrs. Wilkinson. Home made Candy stall in charge of Miss Game. The afternoon tea and refreshments were in charge of Mrs. J. B. Holmes, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. T. Beckensell and Miss Bubb, The musical programme which exceptionally good was arranged by Mrs. (Capt.) Vigors and the Vicar, consisting of duets by Mrs. Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Gray, Songs by Mr. Hames, Mrs. Gray, and Mr. Henderson. The entertainment closed with a sketch entitled "Camping," given by the scholars Knob Hill school, under the direction of Miss Wright which was greatly appreciated by all

Victoria day was a very quiet one in Courtenay, A large number went to Powell River to the "doings" there. Some went to Nanaimo to attend the shooting tournament, and take in the fight, while others either stayed quietly at home, or spent the afternoon at Cumberland where the annual sports took place.

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

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

Take Notice!

that on and after June 1st, 1915, our terms for House Wiring will be

STRICTLY CASH

Anyone wishing to take advantage of our special terms as hereto offered must make application before the above date

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd.

Phones: Office 35, Res. R68 Office: Mill Street

WHEN LONG BREATHS HURT YOUR SIDE RUB SORENESS AWAY WITH "NERVILINE"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline. This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that Nervilin has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles and enlarged joints.

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

RENNIE'S FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Sold by leading merchants.
Catalogues FREE.
WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

Mixed Farming

The All-Round Farmer Meets With More Success Than the Strictly Grain Producer

Why can't every Champaign county farmer raise and feed hogs and more live stock? says the Banker-Farmer.

Statistics show that the live stock farms are the most profitable and fertile.

Until a decade ago this county was a great stock raising county, before it went grain crop mad, and when stock prices were not half as good as now.

The farmer-stockman, raising and feeding stock, fattens his farm and his bank balance, gets two prices for his crops, keeps for himself the profits of the grain speculator and the railroad and increases the demand for and the price of grain and becomes a bigger, broader and richer man by being an "all round farmer."

Live stock prices are very high, will long remain so, war or no war, and hog cholera can be prevented.

This bank is working to build up this county as well as the bank—that's why it uses most of its advertising space to talk about "Hogs" and public welfare.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Scribbler—I've a poem here advocating peace.

Editor—I suppose that you honestly and sincerely desire peace.

Scribbler—Yes, sir.

Editor—Then burn the poem.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—MRS. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Old or Young at Forty

Much Depends on Our Every Day Habits of Life

A physical director in the Young Men's Christian Association who has examined more than 2,000 city men in the past year, says that he finds the type physically deteriorating. The average business man, he says, grows old before his time. At forty, he finds, the business man has many of the symptoms of actual old age, and often seems on the verge of a physical breakdown.

That is familiar talk. The difficulty is that so much of it is so nearly true. The encouraging part of it, on the other hand, is that few men need to be old at forty unless they choose.

In a large measure, it is an optional matter. If one keeps his nose to the grindstone of business, eats too much, indulges himself too freely, gets no physical exercise and takes his business cares home and to bed with him every night, he is pretty likely to be what the director says he is.

The suggestion that a man—or woman—is old at forty ought to be absurd. That it is not absurd is something of a reflection upon that portion of us who because we are unwilling to take little trouble, are actually bringing on age at forty.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Separate School Teacher Speaks

TELLS OF THE GOOD DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAVE DONE

She Had No Faith in Them, But the Results and Health Obtained Convinced Her

Grates Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld.—(Special)—Among the thousands in Newfoundland who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills is Miss Mary Bridget Whelan, teacher in the Roman Catholic school here.

"I am exceedingly grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Whelan states in an interview. "I was very much run down in health. Close confinement to my work brought on my trouble.

"Reading of the many cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I began to use them and I must confess with very little faith.

"Before I had taken one box I was not only cured but my strength was growing rapidly, and I felt a great improvement in every way."

Miss Whelan gives the real reason of the popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They do not cure the ailment aimed at at the expense of some other part of the body. They build up health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys mean pure blood.

Two little colored boys were viewing the sights in the Food Exposition, says the National Monthly, and as they passed a cheese stall one of them sniffed and said: "Phew! dat man's done had dat cheese on hand too long." "No such thing," retorted the other little boy, "it's dat 'spensive lumbago cheese."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Great Britain has been paying out an average of a thousand million dollars a year for foodstuffs, excluding tea, coffee and cocoa, and all beverages. Noteworthy importations in 1913 were two million dollars' worth of potatoes and a million dollars' worth of eggs from Germany and nearly two million dollars' worth of hen fruit from Austria-Hungary. Another notable importation in the first six months of last year was fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth of fruit from Turkey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Illustration Farms

Much Interest is Shown and Good Results Follow

In his report on the inspection of the Illustration Farms conducted by the Commission of Conservation, the agriculturist of commission at the annual meeting said:

"This work has been intensely interesting, and the manner in which the farmers have undertaken and so successfully carried on the work outlined is indeed gratifying. Another feature which must not be overlooked has been t rnienteetsiTeft-bo esu has been the interest aroused among the young people in the great possibilities of teh old home farm when scientific and up-to-date methods are adopted. On one of the Illustration Farms, among the French-speaking farmers of Quebec, the farmer and his six grown-up sons would drop all work to accompany the instructor each time he visited the farm, all joining in the discussions and asking questions relating to the farm operations. This farmer himself stated that, since following the advice of the commission's instructors, he had the first successful crop of clover and of corn he had ever grown on his farm. This was in 1911."

What Mothers Say of Baby's Own Tablets

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results. Concerning them Mrs. R. L. Wright, Pennabit, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three babies and think so much of them that I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Billion Wheat Deficit

Canada Should Increase Her Productions as Much as Possible

According to reliable statistics there are tied up at the present time about two billion bushels of wheat, the production of the countries at war. This is in the vicinity of half the world's total production of wheat. A recognized authority argues that granting that the warring nations produce a one-half crop in the coming year, a deficit of one billion bushels will still be shown. The three countries upon which the filling of this deficit of one billion bushels will rest are Canada, the United States and Argentina. The combined output of these three countries is only 1,249,000,000; their exportable surplus would, of course, be much less, so it can easily be seen that the question is not one to be easily solved, and it behooves Canada to increase her productions as much as she possibly can, for when the war is over and trade begins to re-establish itself and the nations undergo a process of rehabilitation, the demand for all breadstuffs must be enormous.

A Remedy For Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

Frozen Meat Trade

The report that the Australian government is buying up the meat supplies to hold them in readiness for imperial needs, is a reminder that the Antipodean frozen meat trade, vast as it now is, dates only from 1882, when the New Zealand graziers tried the experiment of exporting frozen carcasses to England. The Antipodeans, however, were not the first to hit on the idea of supplying frozen meat. In January, 1816, three Esquimaux arrived at Harwich with a large consignment of game, frozen and packed in airtight cases, for which they found a ready sale at extraordinarily high prices.

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

Housing and Roads

Two hundred years hence the great housing and town planning movement, now at its meridian, which has for its objects the planning out with wide roads and open spaces of the land lying round cities and towns and the erection of houses for rich and poor which shall be hygienically constructed and provided with an abundance of unfettered ground space, will be compared in importance and consequences with the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

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

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

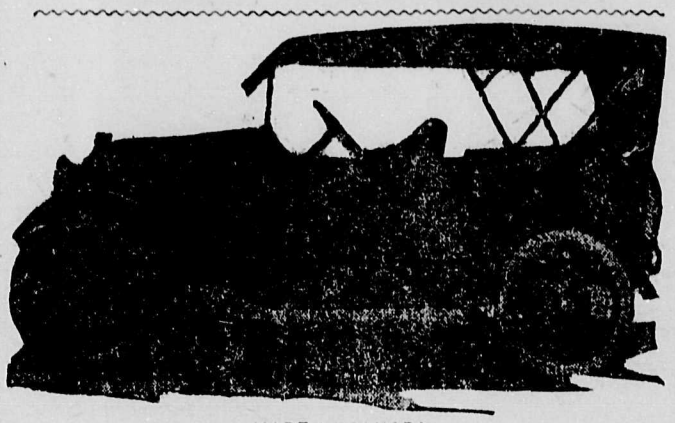
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND — TRADE MARK

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS — ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
Should You Die Suddenly?
Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted

1915 KEETON



MADE IN CANADA

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

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

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

MODELS

5 Passenger Touring.
3 Passenger Roadster.

PRICES

$1,375.00 and $1,425.00

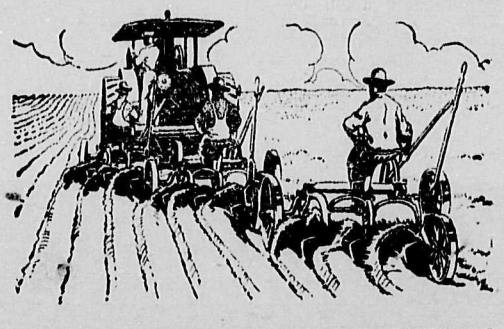
SOME NEW FEATURES

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

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD, - - - - CANADA.



QUALITY LUBRICANTS for FARM MACHINES

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

is adapted to all internal combustion engines, both gasoline and kerosene burning. It retains its body at high working temperatures and is always uniform in quality. Known to farmers throughout the Northwest for years as an absolutely reliable product. An excellent oil for tractors.

Prairie Harvester Oil. A general utility oil for farm machinery.

Capitol Cylinder Oil. Manufactured expressly for steam tractor and stationary steam engine lubrication.

Thresher Hard Oil. A high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil. A heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Arctic Cup Grease, made in seven grades to meet varying conditions.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveller inquired of the tramcar conductor, "Can you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my tramcar."

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Alcohol evaporates, to which respect it resembles the courage that is screwed up by it.

It is stated that it is now impossible to get a Turkish bath in London. Or an Irish stew in Berlin, we suppose. —Detroit Free Press.

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAVE MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE WEST

HAVE FOUND THAT THERE IS MONEY IN FARMING

All of the Progress in Western Canada is not by any Means of the Boom Order, as Fortunes Have Been Made in a Short Space of Time by the Man on the Farm

Guy Cathcart Pelton, writing in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, tells of some information gathered on a trip through the west, as follows:

We hear much these days of the dull west, the dead west, the disillusioned west. All the west that we hear about—that we hear about mostly at least—is the west as it is bottled up in a dozen or less cities. So much has been spoken, written, pictured, of the unemployed men, of the fall of the real estate boom, of the slump in rents and the tightness of money—that we have forgotten about the real west. The real west is in the country—not the dozen or less cities. The real west is in the unboomed.

I have just completed a tour of some two dozen Alberta agricultural districts, and one district in Saskatchewan. I have talked with bank managers, interviewed homesteaders, chatted with country merchants. Let me say here that if this same trip could be taken by some of our financiers, magnates and others who only could tell what they found, the west would have a boom such as it has never had. Rather than give the names of each district in which the stories are connected. I will append at the end of this article the names of the districts visited by me. Then it will not look like a board of trade publicity campaign.

In one district I met a man who had been a street car conductor, first in Toronto, then in Edmonton. Five years ago he took a homestead, and all he had was a lot of ambition and a very little money—less than $500. That was five years ago. Today he owns over 700 acres of land, 50 horses, 200 head of cattle, and his bank account shows a credit of $7,800—the cash being this year's wheat money. His land, his stock and his equipment are all paid for.

In another district, just out of a town which in the boom days was much boomed, there is another man. In professional life he was a scribe—a poorly paid newspaper man (no other kind of a newspaper man being possible). He never farmed in his life before. He has been eight years on the land. He is a modest man and doesn't like to talk about his own success. In those eight years he has accumulated two sections of land, some 300 head of cattle, and Bradstreets rate him as worth $150,000. That's better than the Journal of Commerce editor could do in eight years.

In a third district there is an ex-plumber. He admits that the plumber is usually well paid, but it doesn't compare with farm life in the Canadian west. He started with $600, and he hasn't ended up yet. His hogs bring him $6,000 per year, and wheat last year brought him $6,500. His farm life has lasted six years and he doesn't want to go back to the city.

In a Saskatchewan village I met a bank manager who mildly intimated that he had gone into farming as a side line. The week I met him he notified the elevators at Port Arthur that they could let his 6,000 bushels of wheat go when it reached the $1.30 mark. It reached that mark less than ten days later. That banker got five times for his side line what he got in his regular salary.

There are hundreds of farmers of the west who are making fortunes. They are making them quietly and saying little about it. Men are coming into Alberta and Saskatchewan from the Dakotas, from Iowa, the middle and western states. More would come if they could get rid of their American holdings. The little towns of Alberta are in splendid shape. I can name a dozen towns of 150 population through which the hog shipments run into $300,000 annually, and the wheat and grains from $400,000 to $1,000,000 annually. The country is booming, but their ears are so deafened with the knocking and pessimism that they know it not. They are in the midst of prosperity, but their eyes are so blinded by newspaper stories of unemployed and lower city rents and unsold real estate that they see it not.

One farmer spoke in this wise, "Last week I sold one of my farms and got $9,000 for it. Today I brought in a carload of hogs, which will make a total of some $4,000 worth I have sold since Christmas. I was foolish enough to let my wheat go at $1.25. I had 10,000 bushels—nearly all No. 1." Then, reminded of the hard times and the war by contact with a city man, he spoiled it all by remarking, "But I tell you, boy, this war has hit me hard. I have got considerable unsold property in Edmonton, and a couple of unsold lots in Saskatoon."

It is true that some farmers had their crops burned out. Some need government said to buy this year's seed. But it is also true that the west is filled with prosperous farmers. There are literally thousands of agriculturists who have in five to eight years made themselves financially independent. It is fashionable to talk about hard times, so they do it and the outside world hears the grumbling and knows nothing of the brighter side.

In a five weeks' trip I met continually young men who had left the city life five or six years previously, who had been journalists, plumbers, street car conductors, bookkeepers, mechanics—and if I got their confidence I found that they were wealthy, independent men, men who were making anually from hogs and wheat and mixed farming as much money as is paid our lieutenant-governors, our provincial premiers, our supreme court judges. I dare to predict that the west has only commenced—for each and every one of these successful agriculturists is advising his friends to quit the city and its troubles and get out into the open.

(The above stories, which are all true, were gathered in the following districts visited by me—North Battleford, Provost, Chauvin, Edgerton, Fort Saskatchewan, Vermilion, Vegreville, Wainwright, Camrose, Hardisty, Lougheed, Daysland, Viking and numerous small towns on the C.N.R., G.T.P., and the Edmonton-Winnipeg branch of the C.P.R.)

Cracow, in the Heart of Poland

The Ancient Capital of Poland is a City With a History

Around the ancient capital of Poland, Cracow, which the Russians hope to capture, clusters most of the glorious memories of that last but not forgotten kingdom.

There for more than four hundred years the kings of Poland were crowned and buried, and for more than three hundred years it was their seat of government. There lie buried Jan Sobieski, who delivered Vienna—and thereby all Europe—of the Turks; Pontatowski, the famous general who became one of Napoleon's marshals; Mickiewicz, the poet of Poland, and Kosciusko, the patriot hero of the Poles.

The tombs of all four are in the Stanislas Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic church built in 1359, that crowns the Wavel, a rocky hill that rises on the edge of the town. There are other fine churches in the city, the Rugustinian and Dominican among them; and there is also the great Royal Castle, which was long the residence of the kings of Poland, which fell to the uses of a barracks after the kingdom was divided, and which has within the last fifty years been restored.

The city also contains a very famous old university, which dates from 1364, and in age is second only to Prague among the universities of Europe.

The intellectual and artistic achievements of the Poles and the Bohemians, attained six centuries and more ago, show that the Slav is capable of the highest things. He is weakest perhaps in the organization of government, for Poland, long the bulwark of civilization against the Tartar and the Turk, fell at last because of the endless dissensions among its brave and brilliant nobility.

Cracow itself was founded about 700 A.D. More than once it was destroyed by the Tartars, rebuilt and recolonized by Polish, German and Bohemian settlers.

From 1305 to 1610 it was the capital of Poland; later it was part of the grand duchy of Warsaw, and from 1815 to 1846 it was, with its immediate neighborhood, a free and neutral state, a distinction it lost when internal disorders gave Austria an excuse to step in and take possession of the town.

One of the most interesting things in Cracow is Kosciusko Hill, a mound of earth on the top of the Borislava hill. It is made of handfuls of earth brought by Poles from every corner of the kingdom, and thrown together to form a memorial to the Polish patriot, composed of the soil of the country he loved so well. Across the river Vistula on Krakus Hill there is a similar mound, which is said to be almost twelve hundred years old; it was, so tradition says, raised in the same way to the memory of Krakus, the Slavic prince who founded the city.

If the war results in an autonomous or semi-autonomous kingdom of Poland, Warsaw instead of Cracow may be its capital, since it is more centrally situated and much larger. But to the patriotic Pole, Cracow is always the spiritual centre of his fatherland—the "heart of Poland."

Figures That Carry Lesson

Large Importations From Foreign Countries of Grain by Great Britain

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,360,400 bushels from Russia, 2,050,987 from Germany, 804,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265,843 from Austria-Hungary, and 76,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,759,949 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain of 7,000,000 bushels in 1913, compared with 1912, and of 24,0000,000 compared with 1911. In 1913 the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,13,879 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,580,865 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,208,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,067 from Germany, and 622,533 bushels from Austria-Hungary, a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels, and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,007,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,734,588 bushels, and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,829,950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canadian farmers.

On The Farm

"What do you want with all those hammocks and phonograph records and fancy groceries?" asked the storekeeper. Going to have summer boarders?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornfassel. "I wouldn't waste all them on summer boarders. I'm trying to make the place attractive enough to persuade a few farmhands to linger around an' help me out with the wheat crop."—Kansas City Journal.

HISTORY OF THE MOST CRUCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT WAR

WORDS WILL RING DOWN THROUGH THE AGES

Most Gigantic Crisis in the History of the British Empire was the Climax of the Fighting at Ypres, when General French by his Presence Turned the Tide of Battle

"I was present at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day." These thirteen words will ring down through the ages in British history. They were written by Sir John French, in his official report of the battle of Ypres on October 31. It has taken the British people many months to learn what a gigantic crisis in the history of the empire lies behind this phrase. They were sixty short, terrible minutes that climaxed twenty days of terrific fighting. Each day had seen a battle that was historic in its intensity.

The Germans had taken Antwerp and were swinging down toward the English channel and Calais. Sir John French and his men had been entrusted with the duty of stopping the gap in the allied lines between Armentieres and Ypres.

For twenty days French had been strengthening his line until he had 120,000 men, but during the same space of time the Germans had been piling up their forces until, on the morning of October 31, there were nearly four German army corps facing the centre of the British general's line. This centre was held by Sir Douglas Haig. Four Germans to one Britisher were the odds.

General French realized that after twenty days of sparring, the Germans had decided where to strike. The battle began in the morning, with contests along the whole line. The field of Waterloo was as a child's garden in size, compared with General French's battleground.

Back at Ypres, General French studied the battle by means of maps. Telephones and couriers brought him news almost every moment. As the day advanced towards noon the fighting on the wings grew less; in the centre it grew fiercer and fiercer, the burden of the day was falling on the first army corps. Almost every minute some British regiment was either suffering some catastrophe or achieving some feat that would go down in its history forever.

British histories and all military history will say that no general in the annals of great battles ever had greater cause of giving up hope than Gen. French had at noon on this day.

A little later the automobile of General French whirled into the little town of Hooge. A short distance up the Meny road was the very heart and core of the battle.

To see General French come into the heart of the battle, amid the shells, to know that he had not given up hope, was an inspiration to the officers. New life came into the British. General French was spending that famous little hour "at Hooge between 2 and 3 oclock."

General French and Sir Douglas Haig and their officers hustled from point to point. At their coming majors, colonels, captains, all were fired with the greatness of the moment. They became privates; they seized rifles and fought with their men. There was no longer need for officers; the battle had become a fight to the death.

It was shortly before 2.30 that General French got his first chance to hit the Germans on their flank. The side attack flustered them. With cold steel alone the Worcesters retook Cheluvelt and closed the Meny road. From that moment the tide of battle turned. By 3 o'clock, when the historic visit of Sir John French at Hooge had ended, the British soldiers knew they had held the Germans back and that the issue had been decided. The British lost about 50,000 men on this momentous October 31 and in the 20 days fighting that preceded it. The French and Belgians lost about 75,000 men and the German losses were estimated at about 350,000. In all nearly half a million men were lost. The losses of the north in the entire Civil War were about 500,000.

General French's laconic report merely said:

"I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day, when the first division were retiring. I regarded it as the most critical moment of this great battle. The rally of the first division and the re-capture of the village of Cheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences."

Tetanus in German Shells

Sir William Ramsay Translates French Chemist's Warning

Sir William Ramsay writes to the London Times, enclosing a translation of part of an article which appears in the current number of the Comptes rendus" of the French Academy of Science. It is by M. Victor Henri, a French chemist of the highest reputation; M. Urbain is one of the most distinguished scientific men. The translation is as follows:

"M. Urban, who has had an opportunity of examining a number of German shells which have failed to explode, informs me that explosive shells of 77 calibre and shrapnel shells contain mostly a large quantity of violet brown powder, smeling strongly of white phosphorus, 97 per cent. of which consist of various kinds of phosphorus, the red variety predominating.

"In the explosive shells the phosphorus is contained in a cylindrical box, one inch by two inches. In the shrapnel the balls are contained in a cylindrical box, two and one-half inches in diameter, and the interstices between the balls are filled by the violet brown powder, containing 97 per cent. of phosphorus. The balls are roughened, so as to retain a certain quantity of adhering phosphorus.

"Consequently, fragments of German shells and shrapnel carry into a wound more or less phosphorus. This should be speedily called to the notice of surgeons, for phosphorus produces mortification of the tissues in contact even with a shrapnel ball; microbes, especially anaerobic ones, which produce tetanus and gangrene, find a medium favorable to their development, and the wound may become grave. Wounds produced by German shrapnel and shells should therefore be greatly incised and cleaned out with the greatest care."

Sir William adds that the temperature of explosion would convert the comparatively harmless red phosphorus into the dangerous yellow variety.

Those Subtle Germans

In this crisis (Britain's command of the sea) it occurred to some iron-crossed genius that if America could be persuaded that it was imminently dangerous for her merchant ships to approach British ports, the American government, seeing its trade cut off from all the belligerents, would insist that Great Britain should surrender her sea power and agree to allow neutral vessels to carry cargoes to Germany. The idea was based on the quite erroneous belief that the American people care for nothing but money and profits. The Kaiser forgot the American's exuberant sense of humor.—London Express.

She—Give me a week to think your proposal over?

He—Sure. If I'm not married in that time, I'll let you know.

A Close Call

How a Dog Brought a Soldier of the Royal Navy to Life

Dog lovers will be interested in the following account to the "Scotsman" respecting the recovery of John Cowan, an A.B. of the Royal Fleet Reserve, one of the crew of the "Formidable," when that ship was knocked out in the Channel. When Cowan, who is a Fifeshire boy, was brought to Lyme Regis with some other rescued men, he was carried into the Pilot Boat hotel and placed on the kitchen floor in the belief that he was dead, all efforts to restore him after he had been lifted out of the boat having apparently failed. All he had on was a pair of thin pants and a vest, and in this meagre dress he passed through the fearful experiences of those unforgettable 22 hours. Seeing that 14 of his comrades, some better clad than he, had succumbed to exposure and exhaustion, it is small wonder that it was thought he, too, was dead. As he lay there, unconscious and unattended—all attention being concentrated on those who showed any sign of life—a remarkable incident occurred. A dog of the house, a rough haired cross bred collie, walked to the body and displayed considerable uneasiness. "Lassie"—for that is the dog's name—whined piteously, and lay alongside Cowan and began to lick his face. At the end of half an hour, a faint moan, a movement of the body, and a glad whining from the dog attracted the attention of one of the helpers. The warmth of the dog's body against Cowan's heart and his assiduous licking of his face had induced circulation. Immediately, willing hands completed the work the dog had begun and in a short time Cowan sat up. Since then the dog and Cowan have been inseparable, and as Cowan is not yet allowed out, he and the dog spend most of the time before the kitchen fire cultivating the acquaintance so curiously begun.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Survival of the Unfit

The Haeckel doctrine, in fact, is the survival of the unfit. Like most German scientists in the past forty years, he was a laborious imitator, carrying the discoveries and theories of other men a few obvious steps further. The people he would postulate as survivors would not, in point of usefulness to the world, be the fittest. They might be the strongest or the most brutal or the most successful, in the crudest meaning of the term. But in all that makes man higher than the brute and lifts him nearer to his God, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, thus stated, represents the suicide of the human race through a gradual relapse into barbarism.—Wall Street Journal.

We feel safe in suggesting that the Franco-British fleet put the Hell in the Hellespont.—Southern Lumberman.

Tommy Atkins Is A Puzzle

Soldier and Civilian Alike in France, Regard With Wonder the Men Who Play Football

The thousands of English soldiers now on French soil are to Frenchmen, strange, exotic creatures, the study of which is full of delightful surprises. A French journalist who travelled to the trenches and interviewed several specimens of the genius Tommy Atkins, published the results in a Paris newspaper.

One Tommy was "of the species crane," with thin legs and arms like telegraph wires, by no means as taciturn as the Frenchman had believed Englishmen to be. He told the Frenchman some tall yarns. "In one fight our battalion lost 500 men," he vouchsafed. "One bullet, which just scratched my nose, killed my pal beside me."

Another Tommy dwelt on the awful fact that he had been "twenty-two days on water without any tea in it." He, too, had been in the thick of the fray and had killed several of the enemy with his own hand, which recounts the Frenchman, filled him with a "gentle joy."

"Are the inhabitants of this part of France hospitable?" the journalist inquired of another Tommy.

"Awfully nice," replied the soldier. These words the correspondent, after giving them in English to show how strange they look, translates: "Terriblement aimable"—a combination which must appear perfectly incomprehensible to Frenchmen, who do not see how a thing can be "awful" and "nice" at the same time.

At a village in Northern France the newspaper man found some English soldiers instructing a lot of village boys in the rudiments of football.

"When the French team scored a point," he wrote: "I said to one of the Englishmen: 'But aren't you ashamed to let them beat you at your own game?' to which the Britain replied: 'Ah, but we want to encourage the people of France to take up sports!'"

Football was being played wherever there were Englishmen Often the games were between teams of English and French soldiers. Where a ball was not to be had the players were quite content to kick about a bundle of clothes.

When not thus engaged, the English soldier finds time to enter the lists of Cupid. The French writer tells of one Tommy whom he saw "promenading proudly before the awe-struck glances of the villagers with three girls on his arm!"

"The English? Oh, they're good fellows," remarked a villager in whose house a number of the allies of France were quartered. "They're in bed snoring every night at 8. They get together in my kitchen while I make their tea and sing sentimental songs. They're all musical." The journalist added in corroboration of this statement, that he himself heard Tommies "singing discordantly to the accompaniment of the cannon."

Also he found that Tommy had a sense of humor. On one occasion, he learned a German officer came charging at the head of his men into an English trench. Leaping over the edge of it he fell headlong into a sea of black mud, from which he picked himself up, black and dripping, and exclaimed:

"What a confounded nuisance this old war is, isn't it?"

Whereupon a Tommy, about to run his bayonet through the intruder, burst into roars of laughter and made him a prisoner instead.

"And the Tommies are philosophers too," writes the Frenchman. "I heard one of them say solemnly to a comrade: 'If you have any money, spend it all today. You may be dead tomorrow!'"

Bill had a billboard; Bill also had a boardbill. The boardbill bored Bill so he told the billboard to pay the boardbill. After Bill sold the billboard the boardbill no longer bored Bill.

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
Telephone 59

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915

Mr. Wm. Idiens in last week's Herald pays his respects to the Editor of this paper. Now we do not see that Mr. Idiens' epistle has done us any good, neither has it done us any harm, and has only served to make Mr. Idiens appear ridiculous in the eyes of all fair-minded citizens. If Mr. Idiens thinks for one moment that Mr. Perez is going to give away any claims he or the citizens on Isabel street have to the post office to a bunch of real estate speculators he is much mistaken. He will find that it will take more than a "turkey dinner" to influence Mr. Perez Have we not just as good a right to try and have the post office near to our printing office as Mr. Idiens has to have it built opposite his real estate office? We have the heaviest mail in Courtenay, why should we cart it all over town? The post office site was selected as the best suited to all citizens of Courtenay We believe it is the best yet with but one exception. Mr. Idiens has not fought fairly from the beginning of this controversy. Because Mr. Idiens has sold $35 lots to a lot of "suckers" for $250 is no reason why the rest of us should let them have the post office built away out in the suburbs. In this connection we are quite willing to admit that we were "suckers" enough to buy four lots at $250 each, the productive value of which is practically nil.

The Hon. W. R. Ross has announced that the British Admiralty is placing an order with British Columbia mills for 10,000,000 feet of demension lumber for shipment in June and July. The Provincial Government was informed of its successful efforts on behalf of the export lumber trade by cable from Sir Richard McBride. Hitherto British Columbir firms whether bidding on private or British Government orders have been able to deal only with American brokers through whom it has been the custom to place such European orders. Thus the order now secured is the first instance in which direct dealing between the Old Country and this portion of the Empire has been formally recognized as the only proper method. In future all British Government enquiries for Pacific Coast lumber will be addressed direct to British Columbia as a result of the representations made by the Provincial Government to the Home authorities. British Columbia lumbermen have also been handicapped by the control of available shipping secured by American brokers and American shipping companies which deal in lumber as well as carrying it to foreign markets. This feature was one of the main reasons for the despatch of Mr. H. R. MacMillan as Special Trade Commissioner to the United Kingdom, under instructions from Sir George Foster, whose energetic co-operation in this matter has been invaluable. Furthermore, it was known that shipping engaged by the Admiralty was being used in the Pacific, With this in mind the Hon. W. R. Ross cabled Sir Richard McBride and the Agent General in London, and through their efforts it has been possible to secure the use of a number of British bottoms as lumber carriers from this Province on the return voyage, In the case of the 10,000,000 feet order now obtained, the British Admiralty will itself make all arrangements for the necessary tonnage, thus making shipment a certainty. The Minister of Lands, in an interview, laid much emphasis upon the success of the Province in securing this inital order. The Hon. W. J. Bowser also referred to the action of the Dominion Government through Sir George Foster, whose far-sighted work on behalf of the lumbering industry of British Columbia was very highly appreciated in this Province. At the instance of the Hon. W. R. Ross, the Commissioner of Commerce at Ottawa has written to every sawmill and shingle mill operator in the Province offering to supply free of charge future numbers of the Weekly Report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce upon application. This publication contains the various reports from the Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world, information on overseas markets and a list of openings for Canadian manufacturers. From time to time there will be included the reports received from Mr. H. R. MacMillan, who is now investigating conditions in the principal markets on behalf of the Canadian timber trade in his capacity as Special Trade Commissioner. So keen is the interest shown in the States in such matters that it is necessary to print the publications corresponding to the above daily instead of weekly. It is, therefore, hoped that every British Columbia operator will take advantage of the offer, and so keep in touch with the movement for wider markets.'

CUMBERLAND

(Islander)

George and Miss Tarbell left by auto for Victoria on Wednesday. From there they will cross over to Seattle and take the Shasta, en route for San Francisco, on a visit to the Panama Exposition.

Marion Grey, Nettie Robertson, and Eva Bickle, who have completed their studies at the Vancouver Normal school, returned home on Sunday, Miss Hilda Watson arrived on Wednesday.

Rev. William Elliott, B, A., left on Monday to attend the B. C. Conference at New Westminster. Mr. Willoughby, of Courtenay, occupied the Methodist Church pulpit on Sunday evening.

Notice is given in Thursday's issue of the B. C. Gazette of the appointment of John Baird as a member of the board of directors of St. Joseph's Hospital, Comox, and Union & Comox District Hospital, Cumberland.

At a special meeting of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, held on Tuesday evening, Thos. E. Banks, chief of the Department, on behalf of the Fire Brigade, presented Frank Hurford with a handsome gold wristlet watch as a token of esteem and appreciation on his leaving to join the Canadian Forces We understand that Mr. Hurford has joined the transport service. A farewell dance was held in the Ilo Ilo hall on the eve of his departure.

Pete Dargy had the misfortune to have a small bone in his left wrist broken in the football game at Cumberland on Monday afternoon.

Victoria, May 16,—Advices received by the Minister of Lands indicate that the fire situation is considered dangerous in the Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Fort George, Lillooet and Tete Jaune Districts, the weather for the past week having been hot and dry. Thirty large fires have occurred in the Fort George District alone.

Clearing operations are general throughout the Province, much activity being shown in this direction by pre-emptors, especially in the Fraser Valley, Vancouver Island, Vernon and Tete Jaune areas From Cranbrook heavy rains are reported, which with the heavy growth of green vegetation have greatly reduced the fire hazard. In that district some eighteen hundred acres of logging slash have been disposed of this spring and more will be dealt with.

Fires in the Vancouver and Island Districts were confined to old stands which is a constant source of danger the Forest Service is continually striving to remove. The comparatively light snowfall in the Northern interior last winter and the early thaw that has brought on unusually early the danger period comes during the time between the disappearance of the snow and the growth of the new vegetation. At such a time, a spark, match, or carelessly-left camper's fire may lead to a conflagration likely to run over a large area, travelling by means of fallen needles, dry leaves and dead grass, Numerous fires of this character in the Hazelton District,

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General Merchant

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We guarantee this to be the best Tea sold at 50 cents per pound in this town or district. Let us prove this to you by selling you a trial pound

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Have Goard Tune Your Piano

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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

Cumberland Hotel

Good Accomodation Cusine Excellent

Wm. Merryfield

Proprietor

Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and Amending Acts

NOTICE is hereby given that William George McKean, trading as a general merchant at Courtenay, in the Province of British Columbia, assigned to Jamea Roy, Accountant, 222 Pacific Bailding, Vancouver. B. C. in trust for his creditors, all his real and personal property, credits, and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution, which assignment is dated the 6th day of May, 1915.

And notice is further given that a meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LTD., 225 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving directions for the disposal of the estate.

And notice is further given that creditors are required to send to the assignee on or before the 19th day of May, 1915, particulars, duly verified, of their claims and the security (if any) held by them, and to entitle any creditor to vote his claim must be filed on or before the day of the meeting.

And notice is further given that the assignee will, on, or after the 19th day of May, 1915, proceed to distribute the assets of the said William George McKean, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had notice, and he will not be held responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have been notified.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C,, this 7th day of May, 1915.

JAMES ROY,
ASSIGNEE.

BROWNIE

CAMERAS and all KODAK SUPPLIES

ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.

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First-class Accommodation. Best Quality Wines Liquors and Cigars

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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.

Opposite new Presbyterian Church

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S21

F. C. BROCK, Manager, Courtenay Branch

Letters to The Editor

Editor The Review,

Dear Sir:—In your columns of the 20th inst., you state that "the trustees considered the charges against the public school teacher Mr. A. G. Read, so serious that they decided not to handle them and forwarded them to the department for investigation." As this is not correct I would ask you to be good enough to give equal publicity to the facts which are: That with one exception, there were no charges made which required investigation on our part and as this one exception is to be dealt with in a civil suit we feel it our duty to notify the department as to what was going on in our school.

Yours truly,
H. M. McPHEE,
Sec. School Board

Courtenay, May 24, 1915.

Editor Courtenay Review

Sir,—My attention has drawn to a news item published in a recent issue of your paper in which you offer the views of Messrs. W. H. Wood, R. C. Berteaux and Dr. H. Jamieson, upon the situation of provincial polotics in this northern part of Comox district. The statement offered by Mr. Berteaux that "there are about three men who lead the Stewart cohorts up there"— is so pointed directly at me that I feel compelled to ask your permission to correct some of the chief statements of the interview.

In the first place, I take it that I am meant as one of those three, because as Conservative of eighteen years standing in this district I have declared myself publicly as supporting Mr. Stewart, and shall take an active part during the next election campaign in an effort to relieve the district of the element which is rapidly undermining the foundation of Conservative Party.

Pursuant to Mr. Berteaux's remarks, "Everyone of these three is supporting him (Stewart,) not on principle but because they either can't get a Government position, or have held one and been dismissed for incompetency," I wish to say that I have never applied for a Government position, and have never held a position directly or indirectly pertaining to the Government. I cannot tell who the other two men may be, or what positions they may or may not have held. Two thirds of the Conservative voters are suffering from what Mr. Berteaux calls "defection," obviously it is most difficult to specialize among fifteen hundred defections.

Mr. Manson's friends have been making good use of the press during the late little political flutter, and exaggerated claims are to be expected now in view of the necessity of influencing wavering Conservatives. But the public will not be deceived by such soo and babies milk which is only meant for sick men, men who have not done the right thing, and who no longer hold the confidence of the people.

As one of the defections I deeply regret that the unsanitary condidtions of our Political House are such as to cause the necessity of calling upon the candidate of tha opposition to assist us in the cleaning.

Hoping you will give this letter as much prominence as you did the insertion referred to, I remain

Yours very truly
Wm. Law.

Heriot Bay, May 15, 1915.

UNION BAY

Seventy-five men are employed in repairing and improving the steamer Wellington at Union Bay, an ideal spot for shipbuilding and manufacturing purposes. It is not known into what service the Wellington will enter when completed. It seems as though there was an immediate demand for the steamer, as her repairs are being rushed to completion, and is expected to be finished and ready for sea inside of two weeks.

Production Is Power

Berlin May 24.--Germany is on immense truck garden and farm this spring. Not in the entire history of the Empire has there been such a wholesale reversion of agriculture.

In unprecedented numbers Germans have turned out in the cities as well as the country and have plowed and planted every available acre, almost every square yard of land, in anticipation of a crop that shall put an end to the rumors that the country can be starved out.

Women and boys ranging from 6 to 06 and old men are industriously plowing, planting or sowing. In place of the horses that have been been requisioned for military purposes one sees quantities of oxen and even milch cows attached to plows, harrows and wagons.

And The Fathers Will Declare Unto The Sons

"As long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo Saxons; the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as in the records of the British army the stubborn valor with which Sir James MacConnel and the guards beat back from Hougoumont the division of Foy and the army corps of Reille.

"The Canadians have wrested in the trenches over the bodies of the dead and wounded, the right to stand side by side with the supberb troops, who; in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove them before the flower of the Prussian Guards."—War Office Report.

From advices received from the Hon. W. R. Ross, reporting on fire conditions, it would appear that rain has been general throughout the Province during the past week, checking and extinguishing fires, and stimulating vegetation, which acts as a barrier against forest fires. The Hazelton, Lilloet, and Fort George Districts reports the fires in those areas as being under control, thirteen outbreaks in the first named division having been fought by the G. T. P. It is noteworthy that slash burning in the Cranbrook district continues. the logging operators being alive to the necessity of reducing one of the main fire hazards. For the time being the fire situation is pronounced safe so far as green timber is concerned. Lires may continue to break out on cut over lands or on old burns, but the extremely dangerous conditions which existed a week ago have passed away.

HARVEY CREECH

begs to announce that he has repurchased his old barber business from Mr. Smith and will be pleased to meet all his old customers at the old stand

Next to the Opera House

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us and carried on under the firm name of Holesworth & Partington, in the village of Lazo, Province of British Columbia, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm of Holesworth & Partington must be paid to Walter Partington of Lazo, aforesaid, who will continue to carry on the said business and discharge all the liabilities of the said partnership.

Dated at Lazo this 17th day of May, 1915
Wm. F. Holesworth
Walter Partington

ELK HOTEL
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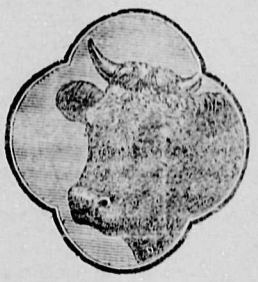

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Corporation of the City of Courtenay

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made for the year 1915, will be held in the Council Chamber, Courtenay B. C., on

Monday, June 7th,

at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person desiring to make complaint against the said assessment must give notice in writing to the assessor, stating the ground of his complaint, at least ten days before the above mentioned date.

W. A. W. HAMES, C. M. C.

Dated at Courtenay, B. C., this 27th day of April, 1915.

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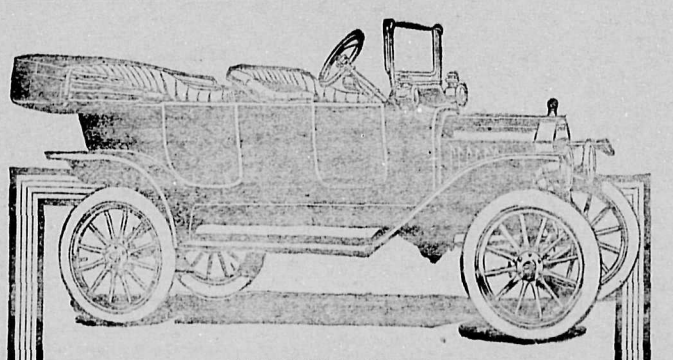

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"What do you propose to do?" she asked.

"A question you will pardon me for not answering," said Tchigorsky. "You have made your move and I have made mine. Whether I am going to do the thing, or whether I have done so, remains to be seen. Whether you dare risk my death now is a matter for you to decide. Check to your king."

Again the Princess smiled. She looked searchingly into Tchigorsky's face, as if she would fain read his very soul. But she saw nothing there but the dull eyes of a man who keeps his feelings behind a mask. Then, with a flirt of her fan and a more or less mocking curtesy, she turned to go.

"You are a fine antagonist," she said; "but I do not admit yet that you are check to my king. I shall find a way. Good-night!"

She turned and plunged into the glittering crowd, and was seen no more. A strange fit of trembling came over Ravenspur as Tchigorsky led him out.

"That woman stifles me," he said. "If she had only guessed who had been seated so near to her! Tchigorsky, you played your cards well."

Tchigorsky smiled.

"I was glad of that opportunity," he said. "She meant to have me murdered; but she will hesitate for a time. We have one great advantage—we know what we have to face and she does not. The men are on the board, the cards are on the table. It is you and I against Princess Zara and the two priests of the temple of Lassa. And we play for the lives of a good and innocent family."

"We do," Ralph said grimly. "But why—why does this fascinating Asiatic come all those miles to destroy one by one a race that she can scarcely have heard of? Why, does she do it, Tchigorsky?"

"You have not guessed who the Princess is, then?"

Tchigorsky bent down and whispered three words in Ralph's ear. And not until Brant street was reached had Ralph come back from his amazement to the land of speech.

CHAPTER IX.

April Days

The terror never lifted now from the old house. There were days and weeks when nothing happened, but the garrison did not permit itself to believe that the unseen enemy had abandoned the unequal contest.

The old people were prepared for the end which they believed to be inevitable. A settled melancholy was upon them, and it was only when they were together that anything like a sense of security prevailed. For the moment they were safe—there was always safety in numbers.

But when they parted for the night they parted as comrades on the eve of a bloody battle. They might meet again, but the chances were strong against it. For themselves they cared nothing; for the younger people, everything.

PREMATURE BALDNESS

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PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

It was fortunate that the fine constitutions and strong nerves of Geoffrey and Vera and Marion kept them going. A really imaginative man or woman would have been driven mad by the awful suspense. But Geoffrey was bright and sunny; he always felt that the truth would come to light some day. And his bouyant, sanguine nature reacted on the others.

Nearly a month had elapsed since the weird attempt on the life of Rupert Ravenspur; four weeks since Geoffrey's strange experience on the cliffs; and nothing had happened. The family had elapsed once more into their ordinary mode of living; blind Ralph was back again, feeling his way about the castle as usual, silent, moody, in the habit of gliding in upon people as a snake comes through the grass.

Ralph came in to breakfast, creeping to his chair without touching anything, dropping into it as if he had fallen from the clouds. Marion, next to him, shuddered. They were quite good friends, these two, but Marion was slightly afraid of her uncle. His secret ways repelled her; he had a way of talking with his sightless eyes upturned; he seemed to understand the unspoken thoughts of others.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

Marion laughed. None of the others had come down yet.

"What should be the matter?" she replied.

"Well, you shuddered. You should be sorry for me, my dear. Some of these days I mean to tell you the story of my life. Oh, yes, it will be a story—what a story! And you will never forget it as long as you live."

There was something uncanny in the words—a veiled threat, the suggestion of one who had waited for a full revenge, with the knowledge that the time would come. Yet the scarred face was without expression; the eyes were vacant.

"Won't you tell me now?" Marion asked softly. "I am so sorry for you!"

The sweet, thrilling sympathy would have moved a stone, but it had no effect upon Ralph. He merely caressed Marion's slim fingers and smiled. It was significant of his extraordinary power that he found Marion's hand without feeling for it. He was given to touch those slim fingers. And yet he never allowed Marion to kiss him.

"All in good time," he said; "but not yet, not yet."

Before Marion could reply, Mrs. Gordon Ravenspur came into the room. Marion seemed to divine more than see that something had happened. She jumped to her feet and crossed the room.

"Dear aunt," she said quickly. "What is it?"

"Vera," Mrs. Gordon replied. "She called me into her room just now saying she was feeling far from well. I had hardly got into her room before she fainted. I have never known Vera do such a thing before."

Ralph was sitting and drumming his fingers on the table as if the subject had not the slightest interest for him. But, with the swiftness of lightning, a strange, hard, cunning expression flashed across his face and was gone. When Marion turned to him he had vanished also. It almost seemed as if he had the gift of fernseed.

"A mere passing weakness," Marion said soothingly.

"I should like to think so," Mrs. Gordon replied. "In normal circumstances I should think so. But not now; not now, Marion."

Marion sighed deeply. There were times when even she was oppressed.

"I'll go and see Vera," she said. "I am sure there is no cause for alarm."

Marion slipped rapidly away up the stone stairs and along the echoing corridor toward's Vera's room. She was smiling now, and she kissed her hand to the dead and gone Ravenspurs frowning upon her from the walls. Then she burst gaily into Vera's room.

"My dear child," she cried, "you really must not alarm us by—"

She paused suddenly. Vera, fully dressed, was seated in a chair, whilst Ralph was by her side. He seemed more alive than usual; he had been saying something to Vera that had brought the color to her face. As Marion entered he grew grave and self-contained; like a snail retreating into its shell, Marion thought. He sat down and tattooed with his fingers on the dressing table.

"I had no idea you had company," Marion smiled.

"I intruded," Ralph said gravely. There was a sardonic inflection in his voice. "Yet I flatter myself that Vera is the better for my attention."

Marion looked swiftly from one to the other. She was puzzled. Almost flawless as she was, she had her minor weaknesses, or she had been less charming than she was, and she hated to be puzzled. Vera was no longer pale and all signs of languor had departed, yet she looked confused and there was the trace of a blush on her cheeks.

"Sometimes I fancy that Uncle Ralph is laughing at us all," she said, ed in a voice that was almost a whis with a laugh that was not altogether natural. "But I am all right now, dear Marion. Save for a racking headache, I am myself again."

Marion, solicitous for others always, flew for her smelling salts. In three strides Ralph was across the floor, and had closed the door behind her. His manner had instantly changed; he was full of energy and action.

"Take this," he whispered. "Take it and the cure will be complete. Crush it up between your teeth and drink a glass of water afterwards."

He forced a small white pellet between Vera's teeth; he heard her teeth crushing it. With his peculiar gift for finding things, he crossed over to the washstand and returned with a glass of water.

"You are better?" he asked, as Vera gulped the water down.

"Oh, yes, uncle; are you a wizard or what? My headache seems to have lifted from me as one takes off a hat. The stuff you gave me—"

"Say no more about it; think no more about it. But whenever the same feeling comes over you again let me know at once. And you are not to mention this to anybody."

"But my mother and Geoffrey and—"

"Ah, you love Geoffrey? But there is no need to ask you the question. You want to rid the house of its nameless terror; you want to be free, to marry Geoffrey and be happy. Dear child, all these things will come if you listen to me. I swear it. And now will you promise me that you will say nothing of this to a soul?"

"Dear uncle, I promise."

Ralph had grown cold and moody again. When Marion returned with her salts he slipped out of the room as callously as if he were not in the least interested. And while many anxious eyes followed Vera at breakfast time, Ralph alone was indifferent, brutally indifferent, Marion thought.

"Are you thinking of the same thing that we are?" she asked.

"No," Ralph said shortly. "I was thinking what poor bacon this is."

CHAPTER X.

A Little Sunshine

After luncheon, Geoffrey was leaning over the stone balustrade of the terrace waiting for Vera. Beyond a slight restlessness and extra brilliancy of the eye she was better. She had proposed a ramble along the cliffs and Geoffrey had assented eagerly.

His anxiety was fading away like the ashes of his cigarette. At first he had been inclined to imagine that Vera's indisposition had been a move on the part of the unseen foe. But he put this idea from him as illogical. The enemy was not in the habit of using the gloved hand like this. He struck down fiercely and remorselessly.

"No," Geoffrey murmured aloud; "Vera could not have been spared!"

A gentle hand was laid upon his arm. Marion stood beside him. They were alone at that angle of the terrace and unseen from the house.

"You are right," said Marion. "Don't worry about that any more."

Geoffrey nodded approvingly. He slipped his arm round Marion's waist and kissed her in a brotherly fashion. Marion inclined towards him with half-closed eyes and a brightened color. Her limbs trembled; the pressure of her lips was warm and sweet.

"Dear little sister," Geoffrey murmured. "What should we do without you?"

Marion drew herself away abruptly. She rested her clasped hands over the stone balcony so that Geoffrey should not see their unsteadiness; her flushed face was half averted. It was a taking, a perfect picture.

"What would Vera say?" she asked.

"As if Vera would mind! Don't we all love you the same? And how many times has Vera seen me kiss you? If there were no Vera, little sister, then you may be sure that I should have kissed you in a different way!"

Marion laughed at the easy impertinence. That Geoffrey had no real love or passion for anybody but Vera she knew perfectly well. She laughed again, but there was nothing spontaneous in it; indeed, anybody but a youthful egotist in love could have detected a certain jarring note of pain.

"Here is Vera," said Geoffrey. "Let us ask her."

They put it to her merrily. They might have been in a world beyond all sorrow or suffering. The music of their fresh young voices floated in the air. Then Marion bent over the balustrade and watched the lovers out of sight. Her face grew hard; a veil of heavy years seemed to have fallen over it.

(To be Continued)

"How did your daughter pass her examination?" asked one mother of another.

"Pass!" was the answer. "She didn't pass at all. Perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but they asked that girl about things that happened long before she was born!"

Willis—What are you worrying about? Didn't the agent who sold you the lot guarantee it was only a gunshot from the station?

Gillis—Yes, but I was reading this morning that the Germans have guns that carry twenty miles.

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Some Hints For Travellers

A Little Etiquette For Sleeping Car Patrons

The following communication was recently addressed to the editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—Many years' experience of the petty annoyances caused by the minority composed of thoughtless, as well as selfish, persons travelling in sleeping cars has caused me to write the following, which may induce a few at least of the offenders to reform:

The necessarily small space in a sleeping car in comparison with an hotel suggests that the greatest comfort to the sleeping car traveller will result from a fair regard for the rights and feelings of others by all sleeping car travellers.

So long as passengers desire to have their clothes brushed with a whisk, the space in the passage way at either end of the car is the only proper place for this practice to occur. The sleeping car company's instructions to the porters require them to ask passengers to go to the aisle at the end of the car if desiring to be brushed. Porters are merely human therefore differ in their obedience to orders. Every traveller can assist in the observance of this rule (which was made for the general good) and prevent annoyance to other passengers. If the public want the brushing practice to cease altogether, the remedy is in their possession.

The combined lavatory and smoking room is necessarily limited in capacity, and at the time in the morning when it has to be used as a lavatory it is not intended to be used at all as fellows a chance of some room.

Don't smoke in this room in the early morning when the other later risers than you are obliged to perform their toilets. You can defer your smoke. You are in the way and merely an annoyance to the majority, and show a selfish disregard for the rights of others. Under present conditions, get up late once in a well filled car and your one experience of the man in the seat smoking will show you what other people think about your case at other times.

Don't bring in your suit case to this room. Use a toilet "hold-all." Many men do. You can. Give the other fellows a cahnce of some room.

Don't whisk your clothes in this room if other persons are present. They don't want to breathe your dust. They merely consider you are wanting in good manners.

Don't get up late and shave, if by so doing you discomfort others. No one objects to a man shaving if he does not interfere unreasonably with other men who want merely to wash their face and hands, etc.

The instant you have finished your toilet, get out of the room. You have no further rights there while the other men require the room as a lavatory. They are anxious to see you go as quickly as you can. Don't stay in this room and crowd the later risers.

Don't whistle anywhere in a sleeping car. Your alleged music pleases only you. No one else wants to hear it. Most men think the whistle a nuisance.

Don't talk loudly in the body of the car when most people have retired to sleep. The others have paid for as quiet a rest as such travelling affords. Their only interest in your conversation is to wish you were elsewhere.

After 9 a.m. usually the smoking room is in use almost entirely for smoking purposes. Those who are not smoking should not occupy the room to the exclusion of those desiring to smoke.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Feeding men is something to blush for—nobody boasts that his ancestor was in the commissary department! Grandfather's sword is a priceless treasure. But for Heaven's sake don't mention Great-grandfather's bread waggon.

"Farm produce cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

Smut in Grains

Simple Treatment Will Prevent the Continuance of This Pest

It is estimated that the field loss in the United States due to smut amounts to over 35 million dollars annually. A proportionate loss in Canada would be from nine to twelve million dollars.

Out of the 500 farmers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces visited by representatives of the Commission of Conservation, only three were found to be treating their seed grain for smut. In Ontario, 23 per cent., and in the Prairie Provinces about 90 per cent. were found to treat their seed grain. The losses from this source are much greater than imagined by the farmer, and, even if only a small amount of smut was present in last year's crop, it will pay to treat the grain before sowing it this spring.

Several methods have been devised to control the various forms of smut, but, as the formalin treatment is the cheapest, simplest and most effective for stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut of barley when properly used, it will be described. The commercial (40 per cent.) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1 lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas, in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is then sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small spray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shovelled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for from eight to ten hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed may become re-infested from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything, therefore, which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

In treating stinking smut of wheat it is best to immerse the grain so that the smut balls can be skimmed off.—E.C.N.

An English school teacher recently gave his pupils a lecture on patriotism. He pointed out the high motives which moved the Territorials to leave their homes and fight for their country. The school teacher noticed that one boy did not pay attention to the instruction, and as a test question he asked him: "What motives took the Territorials to the war?" The boy was puzzled for a moment, then, remembering the public "send off" to the local regiment at the railway station, he replied: "Locomotives, sir."

Drowning No Bother to Them

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors—it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

Good Nights

are enjoyed by those in good health. The perfect digestion, clear system, and pure blood upon which sound health depends, will be given you by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

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

Mrs. Newlywed Says

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

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

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Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance For The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Confederation Company—Incorporated 1909). 4th Year of Writing in the West. For Saskatchewan Agencies, Apply Dominion Finance Limited, Dept. C., Hammond Block, Moose Jaw. For Manitoba Agencies, Apply Frank A. Tesley, Dept. C., Carlton Block, Winnipeg.

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your article?"

"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self portection. In case any body takes offence I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."

Skids—Does your wife take an intelligent interest in the war?

Skittles—Well, not especially so. When I told her of the loss of the U-15 she seemed to be under the impression it was a theatre seat."

A Market to Retain

Immense Importation of Canadian Produce by Great Britain

In 1914 Britain imported Canadian produce in excess of 1913 to the value of $4,652,000, and in excess of 1912, of $22,690,000. For the last quarter of 1914 the excess over the same period in the previous year was nine and a half millions. These figures surely furnish some idea of the necessity there is for further production. To retain the market, Canada must have the goods. To have the goods she must cultivate the best. It is this great and important doctrine that the Patriotism and Production campaign is instilling, and that the publications issued by the department of agriculture are intended to impress and further. Any of this literature can be had by sending a post free application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, saying what is wanted. A list of upwards of two hundred publications from which to choose will be forwarded on request.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national reemdy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

The corporal was much better at his drill than at grammar, says the Manchester Guardian, but the defect did not worry him in the slightest. He had just sharply ordered his men to "mind them spaces, now," when the smiling lieutenant observed:

"Why 'them spaces,' corporal?"

"Well, sir, if I said 'distances' about 'arf of 'em wouldn't understand me," he explained simply

Who will win in this war? An English bishop, after the Yankee fashion and with a marked touch of the Yanee wit, answered this question by asking: "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?"—Providence Journal.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggsts, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fire Losses

Education in Fire Prevention Gradually Showing Results

Canada is making headway in the matter of reduction of fire losses. From reports of fires in Canada for the two months of 1915 a loss is shown of $2,498,884 as against $5,717,061 for the same period of 1914, or a reduction of $3,218,177. This is the lowest fire loss fo rover five years.

Of the 581 fires which occurred in February, 1915, however, 364 took place in dwellings, and the majority of these originated from easily preventable causes. Defective pipes and flues are well established as the causes of the largest number of fires. Flues are defective in numerous ways and even close inspection may not reveal a dangerous condition. Critical examination is, in most cases, impossible, as the construction is in itself faulty, and a cold spell, with forcing of the heating apparatus, finds the weak places.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?"

Young Bill—Please, mum, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

Weed Seeds in Soils

The Importance of Short Rotations Good Cultivation

The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a sod field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,183 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep, 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches and 4,309 at a depth five to seven inches. Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation contained 4,984 weed seeds in the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths. The concentration of seeds in the surface layer the sod field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from years to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of weed seeds at the different depths is not yet complete, but a large number of the surface seeds in the case of the sod field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer ploughing of sod lands followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds thorough cultivation during the growing season of hoed crops and after-harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.

Nervous Diseases In The Spring

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medecine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops

It is estimated that the losses sustained from smuts in Ontario grain crops amount to $2,720,000 annually, about two thirds of which occur in oats, wheat being the next greatest sufferer. To cope with this danger Bulletin 229, entitled "Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops," prepared by J. E. Howitt and R. E. Stone, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for free distribution to those who may apply for it. This very practical bulletin goes fully into the cause and cure of smuts and rusts, and gives a number of ways of treating seed grain in order to avoid or lessen injury to grain crops from these causes. Practical farmers will hail it as a valuable adviser regarding relief from these two common grain troubles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The vicar of a mining village sent a pair of boots to the cobbler's for repairs, but Bill, who had been imbibing rather freely, felt no inclination for work, so the boots were not touched that day, says Tit-Bits. Next morning his nerves were rather shaky, and he longed for a "hair of the dog that bit him." His own boots were rather dirty, so he thought there was no harm in putting on the parson's, which he accordingly did, and turned off into the village pub for a big "receiver." He had not gone very far when whom did he meet but the vicar, who said, "I sent my boots down for repairs, William. Are you finished with them yet?" "Well, mister," answered Bill calmly, "they're not mended yit, but they're on the road."

The mere fact that he likes to camp out is no sign a man enjoys housecleaning.

To Avoid Fire Risk

Some Hints and Suggestions as to Fire Protection

A great many of the disastrous fires which occur are caused by the accumulation of rubbish in and around premises. It is generally deposited in places where it is most likely to cause fire, and where, in the event of a fire occurring, it would be most likely to spread. The cost of guarding against the condition is small, while the neglect of same might prove very serious.

In the basement of some stores are to be found hay, boxes, excelsior and other inflammable materials, having no artificial light, clerks and occupants lighting matches on their visits to the basement, by throwing the lighted matches amongst the hay and other inflammable materials. Frequently one finds the family living on the second floor of such buildings and a fire in the basement at night would jeopardize their lives. A little precaution in guarding against fires in such buildings would be time and labor well spent.

A word about the use of gasoline in the home for cleaning. Soap and water with the aid of common washing soda will do all the household cleaning that gasoline can possibly do, and wearing apparel is better sent to a cleaner, who will get better results with much less risk.

To the farmer: Fire on the farm is greatly attributed to the result of carelessness, faulty chimneys and flues, unsafe stovepipes, smoking and careless handling of matches, and too often allowing an accumulation of trash, grass, weeds and other fire breeders. Our farmers, as well as other citizens, should sit up and take notice, "preventable fires should go." Prevent fires by cleaning up in and around the buildings. Do this early in the spring, before the heavy work begins. It is better to do this than to mourn over a fire loss afterwards which would be the result of carelessness and neglect in a general "clean-up." Do not smoke in your barns or other buildings or allow it done by others. A useful article to have on the farm is buckets of water placed around your barn and in the right place, fire buckets with rounded bottoms which on account of their shape are inconvenient for general use, so that they can be placed in a round hole cut in a shelf or bench; they should be covered and inspected regularly to assure of their being kept full. To prevent freezing two pounds of fused calcium chloride to the pail may be used, buckets should be painted red so that they will be more conspicuous, a constant reminder of the danger of fire.

A little effort of the part of each business man and farmer will result to the advantage of both. Help one another in prevention of fire and you are thus helping the province in the reduction of fire waste by starting a campaign in the education of fire prevention, it will pay you better than any other investment.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Rapid progress is being made on the five mile Selkirk tunnel which the C.P.R. is driving under Rogers Pass—indeed, all records for speed have been broken. The pioneer tunnels have been bored so that they are only 11,903 feet apart—the east end tunnel being 7,402 feet in, while the west end 5,538 feet have been driven. Of the main tunnel over 8,604 feet have been drilled out and timbered to the extent of 745 feet.—Montreal Gazette.

No More Corns Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as **Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.** Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

The Seed Law

Regulations Governing the Sale of Seeds, For Protection of Growers

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The seed control act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-third of the percentage standard vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa, seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under 8 ounces may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to twenty-five in number for each person or firm.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

No matter how deep rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Two of a Kind

A tourist in the Highlands had dinner with a querulous old farmer, who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping corn to the London market."

"Yes," was the sullen reply.

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

"Yes, I think so."

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

"No use, sir," sadly replied the farmer, "the old woman is too lazy to do the ploughin' and plaintin'."

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.

During the recent fighting along the banks of the Aisne a man was badly wounded. The ambulance corps tenderly placed him on a stretcher.

"Take him into the hospital," said the man in charge.

Slowly the wounded man opened his eyes and whispered faintly:

"What's the matter with the canteen?"

Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to womankind? You feel dull—headachey? Backache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets'. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve Liver Ills!

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

MRS. ALLAN.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

LAW UNION & ROCK

Insurance Company Limited, of London, England

Fire and Accident

Assets Exceed $46,500,000

Funds Invested in Canada Exceed $11,000,000

Are You Insured Against Fire?

Now that the warm dry weather is coming on, when the slighest spark on the roof of a store or dwelling may result in a disastrous fire. A fire insurance policy in a good company is the best of all assets. We are agents for the Law Union and Rock, a company with a record second to none. See us for rates

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Phone 57 COURTENAY

Correspondence for Prisoners Of War In Germany

1. Letters (letters should be left open) post cards, and postal parcels should be addressed as follows:—
   1. Rank; initials, name.
   2. Regiment, or other unit.
   3. British (or Canadian, French Belgian, or Russian) prisoner of war,
   4. Place of internment.
   5. Germany.

Place of internment should be stated always if possible, and parcels cannot be accepted unless place of internment is stated. All addresses must be in ink.

2. Communications should be limited to private and family news and to necessary business communications, and should not be sent too frequently.

No references to the Naval, Military, or Political situation or to the military movements and organizations are allowed. Letters or postcards containing such references will not be delivered.

3. Friends of prisoners of warare advised to send post cards in preference to letters, as post cards are less likely to be delayed. If letters are sent, they should not exceed in length two sides of a sheet of note paper. On no account should the writing be crossed.

4. Letters cannot for the present be accepted for registration.

5. Postage need not be paid either on letters or parcels addressed to prisoners of war.

6. No letters should be enclosed in parcels, and newspapers on any account must not be sent. So far as is known there is no restriction on the contents of parcels; tobacco may be sent and will be admitted duty free, but foodstuffs of a peirshable character should not be sent Parcels should not exceed 11 lbs. in weight.

7. Remittances can be made by money order to prisoners of war. Instructions as to how to proceed can be obtained from Postmasters of Accounting Post Offices. The transmission of coin, either in letters or parcels, is expressly prohibited. Postal notes and bank notes should not be sent,

8. It must be understood that no guarantee of the delivery of parcels or letters can be given and that the Post Office accepts no responsibility. In any case, considerable delay may take place and failure to receive an acknowledgment should not necessarily be taken as an indication that letters and parcels sent have not been delivered.

9. So far as is known, prisoners of war in Germany are allowed to write letters or post cards from time to time; but they may not always have facilities for doing so and that the fact that no communication is received from them need not give rise to anxiety.

From reports received by the Hon. W. R. Ross it would appear that there is more activity in the lumbering industry at the present time than many people realize, particularly along the Coast.

An interesting feature is the shipping of yellow pine from Vernon district to New York and Eastern States, where it sells in competiton with Eastern white pine box manufacture is also active in that district. Twenty-two out of twenty-nine sawmills will operate this season in the Okanagan, of which eighteen have already started up.

At Tete Jaune Cache a considerable quantity of special piling for Port Arthur has been shipped by the G. T. P., while at McBride work has been done on a provisional contract for 40,000 ties, of which only 5000 were delivered owing to the short winter.

The Upper Fraser Lumber Company at Dome Creek has received some machinery for the new mill. The advent of mills in this district will provide the settlers along the river with a market for much timber that would otherwise be burned in land clearing operations.

From Prince Rupert it is learned that increased activity in the fishing industry is providing a good market for boxes the local mills supplying 6000 a month. During the winter and spring there were operating four sawmills with a daily capacity of 80 000 feet; and one shingle mill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet. It is interesting to know that 120 landloggers are working in the Prince Rupert District at the present time. Considerable shipments of cedar posts to the prairie are being made from Fernie,

In the Cranbrook district nearly 500 men are engaged in the woods and mills.

Clearing operations throughout the Province appear to have been far in advance of recent years, and have been helped by the early spring and favorable weather. In the Vernon district the clearing this spring is reported to be greater than during the whole of the past five years. The heavy clearing of slash and other debris by settlers has certainly diminished the fire hazard, as well as aiding agricultural production. In this connection observers have been struck with the extra acreage being placed under cultivation this year and the great amount of settlement ha has taken place along the P. G. E

Practically no fires have escaped from settlers' clearing operations Large areas of logging slash have been burned successfully this spring under the supervisison, or at the suggestion of the Forest Service, the Cranbrook, Tete Jaune, and Nelson districts being especially noticeable for this excellent work. The C. P. R and G N, R. have been preparing for the coming season by burning off grass along their rights-of-way, while the G. T. P. has done similar work in this direction.

VICTORIA NOTES

Victoria, May 26.--The Hon. W. R. Ross states that weather conditions throughout the province have still further reduced the fire hazard heavy rains having fallen over the southern half of British Columbia while showers have been the rule in the Northern Interior. From the Nelson District news comes that the Edgewood Lumber Co, at Castlegar, is about to start sawing 3,000,000 feet, and in the Lillooet division the resumption of work on the P. G. E is expected to cause much activity. Slash burning is progressing along the right-of-way. The optimism felt with regard to the crop prospects is leading the prairie farmers to place orders with the mills already according to advices from the Kamloops district. Much satisfaction is expressed at the large areas of slash which have been dealt with on Vancouver Island. It is estimated that considerably over 1000 acres of farmers' slash have been cloaned up between Victoria and Nanaimo, while great progress in the same direction is reported from the north end of the E. & N, grant. Large areas of logging slash have disappeared, notably 300 acres near Cowichan Lake, the presence of which constituted a great fire danger, also 100 acres near Stone's Mill at Duncan. Other areas dealt with include 200 acres by the New Ladysmith Lumber Company; 500 acres by the Anderson Logging Company near Union Bay; and 200 acres by D. Kilpatrick near Comox: also 300 acres of farmers' land after being logged off by the Canadian Panama Company in the Sooke and other districts. Roadside slash has been cleared throughout the Island District; while the E. & N. and Victoria & Sidney railways have shown their customory attention to the safeguaring of their rights-of-way. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of slash disposal, first of all, as removing a fire hazard, and, secondly as preparing land for production, or if unsuitable for agricultural purposes, then for timber reproduction; and general credit is due to the logging operators for their active co-operation in this direction.

SUBSCRIBE for The Review

$1.50 Per Year

Local Lines

Horse for Sale--Apply Olof Henning, Cairns Livery Stable.

For Sale—Young pigs, $3.50 each. Hugh Beadnell, Knob Hill Orchard, Comox.

Wanted— Good bulls, fit for killing. Also fat cows and calves, any quantity, for cash. Apply Review Office.

For Sale—8 newly freshened milch cows, mostly Jersey's. Apply to A. McNeil, Craigs Crossing, Nanoose District.

Strayed onto the Indian. Reservation---6 yearling calves. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses tf

Wanted —By young woman, work by day or month. Apply Miss A Burns, Courtenay P. O., or phone M 87 Happy Valley.

For Sale—Horse, harness, buggy saddle and bridle $75, Apply W. H Reckitt, Courtenay Oil Supply Co., Comox Road, Courtenay.

For Sale—Fish boat, about 22 feet long, 8 1-2 h. p. heavy duty engine. $100 cash for quick sale A. Rippon, the Dyke, Comox. 20

Sewing—J. Anderson, Denman Island, would like work by day or week. Suits and dressmaking in all its branches. Work guaranteed

Winning White Wyandottes, My pen of 6 birds that won the last contest averaged 221 eggs each in 12 months. For Price list of hatching eggs, etc. write E. D. Read. Duncan.

For Sale— One 6 h. p. Fairkanks 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—Franklin 5 passenger touring car, first class running order. Owner leaving for England Will sacrifice for $200 cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser, Apply Courtenay Garage.

Lost—On Easter Sunday, in St Peter's church, or between the chruch and the wharf, a small memorial brooch with inscription at back, and date 1804. Finder taking it to Comox P. O. will get a reward.

Bicycle Bargains—Scores of shop soiled and second hand bicycles and motorcycles are offered at snap prices during our great clearance sale, Write for particulars. Plimley's Cycle Works. Victoria. 10.

Colonial Englishman, middle aged, tetotaler, many years practical experience, including dairying, agrichlture, poultry, wants management small farm. Salary not required. Prefers to work on share profits. Apply "Practical" Review office.

I have again improved my flock of Rhode Island Reds by the introduction of new blood, Excellent winter layers, well adapted to this climate. Price of eggs per setting reduced to $1. per setting of 13. $6 per 100. Cash with order. Bruce Towler, one mile south of Courtenay. P, O. Box.

For Sale—One horse, 4 years old, agricultural class, quiet to handle, and a good worker, 1 filly, 2 years old, Hackney sire, general purpose mare, will make a fine strong driver, or for light work. 3 mature brood sows and 1 boar. The above is the property of W. J. Andrews. I am instructed to sell, and will refuse no reasonable offer, R. U. Hurford.

ROBERT GRIEVE

Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

J. E. ASTON

Logger's Shoes made to order.

In North and South, in East and West,

Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

GRAND DISPLAY

at

Willard's Harness Emporium

Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.

Harness Repaired Neatly

W. W. WILLARD

Cumberland and Courtenay

Notice of Intention to Apply For Retail Liquor Licence

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned intends to apply to the Board of License Commissioners at their next regulsr sitting to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of June next, for a license to sell intoxicating liquor by retail under Subsection 3 of Section 290, of the "Municipal Act" in that certain store or shop situate on the grouud floor, corner, of those certain premises, situate on Lot 28, in Block , at the corner of Isabel and Union Streets. in the City of Courtenay.

J. W. COOK
Applicant.

Dated this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1915.

In the Matter of the "Municipal Act," and

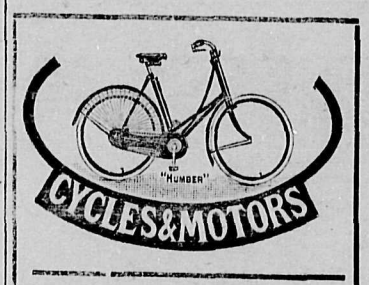
In the Matter of the Application of Silvio Marocchi for a license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail under Subsction 3 of Section 290 of the "Municipal Act"

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned intends to apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners of the City of Courtenay to be held on the Second Wednesday in June 1915, for a licence to shll intoxicating liquors by retail under Subsection 3 of Section 290 of the above mentioned act in those certain shop or store premises situate in the "Marocchi Building" situate on Lot 30, Map 311, Union Street, in the City of Courtenay.

SILVIO MAROCCHI, APPLICANT

Dated the 24th day of March, A.D. 1915



SOME STARTLING BICYCLE BARGAINS

We have a number of High-grade Bicycles, both Ladies' and Gents' models, some are second hand machine, others are new but have become slightly shop soiled, but in every case the price has been cut to the limit

Write for further particulars, to

THOS. PLIMLEY

727-735 Johnson St., VICTORIA

Try an Ad. in The Review

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Undertakers and Embalmers

Night or Day Calls Promptly Attended

Phone 27 Courtenay

Counter Check Books

and

Loose Leaf Billheads

AT EASTERN PRICES

We are now able to supply the needs of every merchant in the district with the above goods at exactly the same prices as quoted by eastern houses. Holders supplied free. Ring us up and we will call with samples, etc.

The Review, Courtenay

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