LEGISLATURE LIBRARY
SEP 20 1915
VICTORIA, B.C.

136

YOUR PRINTING
Can not be done any better, and not quite so well anywhere else hereabouts. Our type and machinery is complete and The Review prices are right

THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1915 NO. 42

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

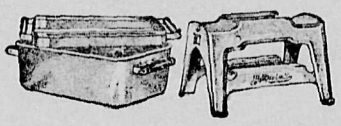
HARDY & BISCOE

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Auctioneers

Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP
COAL
$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention
D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

A Hotpoint
Electric Cooking Set



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

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

Set Complete, $2.25
Stand Only - .60

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

Local Lines

Mr and Mrs. Kenneth Grieve are guests at Harry Loggie's this week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lime and Fertilizers—Agricultural Lime $3 00 per ton at Kiln. Write for prices delivered at your station. Also Fertilizers Malet & Co., 403 Central Building, Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale—At once privately, 240 egg Ppyher Incubator, lady's side saddle, 2 doz. yearling wyandottes, 1 Axminster carpet, 1 Brussels carpet, 3 small rugs, 1 door mat, 15 yds. Axminster stair carpet, white enamelled dresser and washstand, 1 brown dresser, washstand, drawers etc., 1 iron bed sofa, double, with pillows, 1 white bedstead double with Restmore mattress and pillows, 2 single bedsteads, 3 kitchen chairs, quantity knives, forks and spoons, large 5 gal. boiler grey enamel, 1 grey bowel 3 gallons with cover, 2 large stoves, sauce pans, baking tins, etc., 2 large stoves, 2 dozen white Whitney blankets nearly new, grey camp blankets, 1 green extending table sideboard to match 1 well desk, wheelbarrow, crowbar quantity chicken wire, Planet Junior cultivator, Oliver garden plow. On view at any time at Mr. Daniel's place, Sandwick:

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Strayed onto my premises—one Irish setter dog. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the animal away. George Winger, Sandwick, P. O.

Miss Ida Machin, of Seattle, has opened dressing parlors, opposite Hicks-Beach & Field's office, she is prepared to do all kinds of fancy dressmaking, children's dresses and coats a specialty.

Mrs. M, Covert left for Powell River on Sunday's boat.

Miss Alice Beaton returned home from her holiday trip on Thursday last.

Mr W. Denholm, local manager of the B. C. Telephone Company, left on Wednesday morning for Victoria at two weeks holiday.

St. Mary's church, Grantham—Services on Sunday Sept. 19. at 9:30 a m Holy Communion and sermon, and at 7:30 p. m., evensong and sermon. At St. John's church Courtenay, Evensong and Sermon at 7:30 p. m.

The season for shooting grouse came in on Wednesday morning, and the woods were full of hunters all day. Many returned empty handed and disgusted, others had good luck and well filled bags on their shoulders.

St Andrew's church, Sandwick, will be reopened on Sunday next for the usual services at 11 a. m. The roof has been strengthened with additional ties, and various repairs effected The spire has been re-shingled where needed, an eaves gutter fixed around its base.

Mr W. C. Duncan, of Duncan Station, and after whom the place was named, is visiting with Mr. Wm. Duncan of this place, for a few days and is surprised and pleased to find such a fine agricultural district here. This is Mr. Duncan's first visit to Courtenay, although he has lived in Cowichan for about fify years.

On Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock Elmer Stoker fell into the river and was drowned. He and Malcolm Morrison were preparing to fish off D. Kilpatrick's launch, when he fell off. Malcolm ran up town for assistance, and the body was quickly recovered, but life was extinct although Dr. Millard and several others worked with him for some time without avail. Coroner Bickle was notified, and he decided to hold an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning The remains are at Sutton & Kirkwood's undertaking parlors, and the funeral will take place from there to-morrow (Friday) afternoon The deceased who was in his seventh year, was a bright stirring lad and will be greatly missed. His father who is in the Old Country with the troops, is ill in the hospital. To the sorrowing mother the heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended.

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

The Patriotic Service Committee require further donations of old linen, to be left at Hicks-Beach & Field's office.

Word was received here this week that Mr. Pailthorpe, who formerly kept a store at Berwick, had been killed in action.

Alex. Hoff, formerly of Headquarters, but now on the Royal mounted Police, was visiting friends hereabouts last week.

Recent partnerships registered include that of the Carter Bros. Lumber company, of Van Anda, consisting of John carter, Henry carter and Richard carter junior.

On Sunday afternoon at the Athletic Park the Champion Cumberland baseball team defeated Courtenay. This time the score was 6-7 At the conclusion of the game the Stewart Cup was presented to the Cumberland team who will have to defend it successfully for the next two years in order to keep it permanently.

A man named Emel Westman, age 32, was accidentally killed at the logging camp last Friday afternoon. He was hit on the side of the haed by a swinging log The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from Sutton & Kirkwood's undertaking parlors.

The Superior school was opened this week with an attendance of 8 high school pupils, (several not being able to attend just now.) and an entrance class of about a dozen. Miss Dalgard, who has been teaching at Creston has been engaged as teacher. She comes highly recommended, and it is hoped that satisfactory results will be obtained

CRANTHAM

Dr. Sippel of Mount Pleasant Methodist church, Vancouver, preached at Grantham last Sunday afternoon, and at Cumberland in the evening. He and Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of Ladner, were at Campbell River. They have been touring B. C. and the northern part of Washington.

The posponed meeting re the Grantham school building was held on Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Lawson in the chair. The trustees were instructed to purchase a piece or land which will make up an acre for school purposes, and move the old building onto one corner, and retains it for school purposes. In the meantime it will be used as a public hall. The fitting up, etc., will be done by volunteer labor. A bee will be held from 7 a. m to 4 p. m. on Saturday.—Bring tools.

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

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

The Canadian Exhibit At San Francisco

Dominion as a Specialist in the Art of Devising Exhibits

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international expositions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaki; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Entente Cordiale Exposition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London; and, lastly, the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year, at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was "To illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of eight million people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner-General William Hutchinson, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the goverament. Our success at international expositions has done much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable stimulus to immigration.

The Canadan Pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 220 feet long and 20, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The halls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in leaves, grasses and grains. A wide frieze with relief work of grasses, leaves and shrubs, depicting Canadian scenes extends throughout the building.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canadians Must Advertise

The Toronto Globe makes very apt comment on the plea of the recent manufactures' convention for larger patronage of Canadian industries by pointing out that when the convention was sitting in Toronto more newspaper space was carried in that city by a single departmental store advertisement than by all the advertisements of Canadian manufactured goods. If the "made-in-Canada" movement is to be helped along, it is apparent that the manufacturers must get after business in the same way that their foreign competitors do. If large purchases are made from abroad, it is mainly because of the more extensive advertising methods that the outsiders looking for Canadian business adopt. It is not enough to turn out the right kind of goods. There are problems of salesmanship as well as of production. The manufacturers have to learn the same lesson as did local merchants exposed to competition from large centres. A local store that advertises well never has to complain about outsiders cutting into its proper field.—Edmonton Journal.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little bit higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff costs ten dollars a yard.

Husband—I'm—well, never mind.

Life Insurance
Agents Wanted
Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.
J. W. W. Stewart,
Managing Director
The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,
Head Office, Winnipeg

Lord Strathcona

A Seer Who Had Faith in the Great Future of the Dominion

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has produced a very interesting biographical sketch in his recent little volume on Lord Strathcona.

"Sydney Simth said of Macaulay that he was 'like a book in breeches.' One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow-tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him, and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British empire. You talk with him, and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands, that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada.

"The lad," he goes on, "reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snowshoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is today. The sailing vessel that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey, and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England, the Great Western, arrived in New York harbor. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory, afterwards known as the province of Rupertsland—the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan of today—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little fort of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one, as it were, in Kent, another in Lancashire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these oases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few score. Today Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world.

"But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life, and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial king of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee, but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the state, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount-Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, 'hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all others.' There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, 'Craigellachie,' meaning 'Stand fast.' And then finally the victory was won, and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second great ranges which had made construction so difficult, the place was named 'Craigel-lachie,' and it was here that 'Stand Fast' Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Disk Harrow

It nearly always pays to prepare land before plowing.

The disk harrow is the best tool for this preparation.

It mixes the stalks, stubble and other vegetable matter with the surface soil.

It prevents the soil from drying out before the plowing can be done and may be a great protection against drought.

It cuts up and mixes with the furrow slice the green manure crop if one is being turned down.

It makes the furrow slice turn over more smoothly, decreases the number of clods and benefits the seed bed.

By making the land moister and breaking the top of the ground it makes the plowing easier and causes the plow to pulverize the soil more thoroughly.

If every stubble field which is to be fall plowed were disked at once after removing the corn or small grain the yield of grain over the whole nation would be greatly increased.—Farm and Fireside.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

The Homestead Law

Discrimination Against Women Should be Removed

Public interest has been awakened by the circulation of petitions asking for the removal of a serious injustice in the homesteading law. Women, except widows with infant children, are now denied homesteading rights. The discrimination works injuriously in many ways. A settler with a family of sons can obtain a homestead for each as he reaches the age of eighteen. A settler with a family of daughters is denied this right. One result of this is the strong inducement to girls to leave the pioneer farming areas and seek employment in centres of population. The social and other disadvantages of pioneer life are thus augmented and permanent settlement discouraged.

The exclusion of women from homesteading privileges not only weakens the response to the crusade for a return to the land, but makes the homesteader likely to develop into an absentee. The man who performs settlement duties as if in an obstacle race, without the intention of actual settlement, but with an outlook for speculative holding, is an obstruction rather than an aid to development. Were the discrimination against women removed there would be far less of this class of homesteading. The entrance of women into many occupations formerly reserved for men has not caused the social and economic derangements predicted, but has been almost invariably advantageous from the standpoint of progress and development. The change requested in the homesteading law rests on a basis of equity that is unassailable. Neither on grounds of justice nor expediency can it longer be refused.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Biggest Hospital

Accommodation Provided For at Least 1,650 Patients

In ordinary times the opening of London's biggest hospital would have been attended by some flourish of trumpets, says the London Chronicle, but in these days of war the new King George hospital at Waterloo, which has more beds under one roof than any similar institution in the United Kingdom, takes up its work without fuss whatever.

On the opening day it received its first batch of wounded from the front, and by the end of the week 200 men were under treatment there; but in its modesty the hospital shuns any notice, and the Daily Chronicle was told that by war office instructions no information whatever was available for press or public.

But as appeals are being made through the press to the public for gifts for the furnishing of the hospital and the welfare of the inmates, some little interest may be permitted. The hospital occupies the building in Stamford street which was being erected for the government stationery office, and its six floors when fully equipped will accommodate 1,650 patients. At present only the fourth and fifth floors are in use, but the completion of the other is being pushed forward with all speed.

Two operating theatres are to be provided on each floor; there are to be recreation rooms and a roof garden, and some idea of the size of the building can be realized by the fact, which has leaked out, that 305 tons of asbestos sheeting have been used in partitions, together with over 46,000 square feet of glass, and that the 3,360 electric lamps have utilized 55 miles of wire.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. it needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Britain Has Built Many Ships

The annual accounts of the British dockyards expenditures for last year reveal for the first time to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain had confined its aerial activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that sixteen ariships had been built was known only to the initiated.

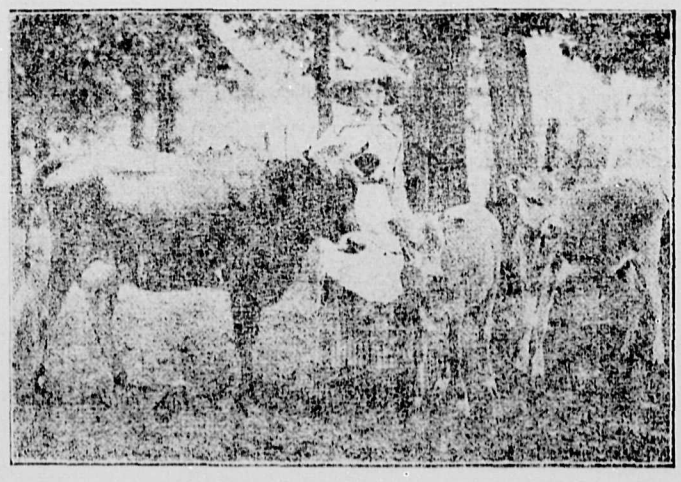
The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upwards of $870,000,000.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

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

The Girl Who Wins

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE



Besides Winning With Livestock She Made a Net Profit of $107.40 From One-tenth of an Acre of Tomatoes

The latest picture of Mertie Hardin, of Benton County, Tennessee, shows her with the nucleus of a Jersey dairy herd which she has acquired solely as a reward for her achievements in girls' club work in her state.

Three years ago she won the pure-bred Jersey mother cow as a prize for the best exhibit of canned and fresh vegetables displayed at the Tennessee State Fair. She raised and canned all the vegetables herself. In addition she has made a net profit of $107.40 from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes.

On her farm is a flock of pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, the first of which she won in an open competition in labeling canned products. Fireless cookers, cut-glass bowls, trips to Washington and to various state conventions and a bank account started with prize money are also included in the list of her winnings.

When Miss Hardin—she is only sixteen years old—went to Washington last winter as an all-star club member from her state, she carried along some choice canned products grown and canned by herself. She presented some of these to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and some to Secretary Houston. The president's letter of acklowledgment of the present is among Mertie's most cherished possessions.

Benton County, in which Miss Hardin lives, is one of the most progressive of Tennessee's boys' and girls' club centres. Miss Hardin has set a pace for the boys and girls as well as for the men ad women of that county. She promises to be one of the real leaders in club and home economics work which the department of agriculture is carrying on co-operatively with her state.—The Country Gentleman.

Farming in Far East

Garden of Eden to Become a Great Grain Growing Land

Sir John Jackson, who is the head of the firm of civil engineers which completed the Hindia barrage across the Euphrates about eighteen months ago, recently addressed the Royal Institute on "Engineering Problems of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley." Mentioning the Bagdad railway, Sir John said one of the first problems to be dealt with would be the removal of the great sand bar at the entrance of the Shat-el-Arab which obstructs the navigation of vessels even of moderate size.

Refering to the construction by the Germans of the Ottoman-Bagdad railway to link the Anatolian railway at Konia with Bagdad and the Persian gulf, he said:

"Once we have peace and the Germans are out of control of Turkey this railway should be completed across the Taurus mountains on to Bagdad and thence to Basra at any rate, if not further on to Koweit. With the railway completed and a direct line of only some 450 miles in length from Bagdad through Damascus to Beyrut, huge trade would be opened for the whole of this Mesopotamia district and through Basra to the Persian Gulf and the East. As regards the proposed irrigation works held up by the war, there is no doubt that any money expended on them would be amply repaid, as in the case of the great works of the Nile valley and the Chenat valley of India, and then the Mesopotamia district should become 'one of the largest and best granaries of the world.'"

Back to the Cradle

Cradling wheat will be a new experience to not a few communities this year, because the water-soaked condition of the grain fields has made the ground too soft to operate ponderous self-binders. Another reason is the lodged condition of the grain. Yet within an ordinary lifetime the American grain growing industry has gone from the primitive hand cradle to the combination of cutting and thrashing in a single process. One man swung the cradle; twenty mules draw the combination reaper. But these elephantine machines, which sprawl over a quarter of an acre almost at a setting, can do nothing in such fields as Southern Kansas now has, after a season of prolonged rains. Lighter farm machinery may again some into vogue, and the machinery companies may well consider whether the limits of big machinery have not been reached, as the big ranches come to be broken up into smaller estates. This year may be a turning point.—Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The other day R. A. Dix wrote to the New York Times stating that almost every letter of importance sent to that paper was sure to be contradicted within a day or two, and that he would make a statement which he did not believe could be contradicted. The statement, reports the Utica Press, was about like this:

"The city of Boston possesses a sacred codfish."

Within two days three people wrote to the Times to tell R. A. Dix that the city of Boston does not possess a sacred codfish, but that the commonwealth of Massachusetts has such property, which can be seen at the State House located in Boston.

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

Russian Sister Saved Flag

Conveyed Sacred Relic of Regiment to Hands of the Emperor

From Petrograd comes this stirring picture of a woman who saved the flag of a Russian regiment.

"Half a dozen Sisters of Mercy arrived at Petrograd after a three weeks' journey from captivity in Germany. They were taken prisoners with all their wounded in a field hospital during the earlier fighting in East Prussia. Among the wounded was a soldier of a certain foot regiment who along with the Sisters was sent back from the front to the neighborhood of Berlin. The Germans made Russian wounded early convalescents, sending them as prisoners of war to a fortress.

"One of the convalescents, before being taken away, contrived to speak secretly with one of the Sisters, and confided to her that he had with him—so well concealed that the Germans had not found it—the standard of his regiment, which he had torn from its staff at a critical moment and hidden away. He conjured the Sister, if ever she had an opportunity, to convey the sacred relic of his regiment into the hands of the emperor, or, failing that, to destroy it.

"The Sister, with others, when her own wounded had recovered, offered to assist in the German hospitals, but her German colleagues demurred, and after much correspondenie among various German authorities, it was decided that these Sisters might return to Russia. The one who saved the standard of the regiment delivered into the emperor's own hands the famous battle relic."

Persistent Asthma.—A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

Miss Angelina (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I suppose, Captain, that in those northern latitudes during a part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark."

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower—Ask her where the dickens she put my summer underwear.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebrations in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision has been reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparations. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. This part of the program, accordingly, has been postponed till a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that yill not only voice Canadian sentiment toward the great republic to the south, but also give full vent to the feelings of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society"—has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good-will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle.

In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The education of public opinion and the cultivation of a reasonable attitude of mind in the conduct of international relations are being emphasized.

The mayor of Cleveland, replying to a message from Toronto, says:

"The preservation of peace for 100 years between two great peoples with an unfortified boundary of 4,000 miles is the greatest achievement in the history of nations. May the next 100 years further strengthen our cordial good-will, and may our example teach men everywhere the possibilities of permanent peace with honor."

Prices Still Higher

Cost of Living Has Gone up Since the War

The annual report of the department of labor on prices of wholesale and other goods during 1914 states that "the factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was tht outbreak in August of the great European war. From January until April the general price level was steady with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the 12 months was a rise. The departmental index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-95, the period adopted by the departments as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely 141.4, was the highest recorded by the department since 1890.

The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups, grains and fodder, which rose 14 per cent.· animals and meats, 6 per cent.; woollens, 8 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw furs declined 33 per cent., fuel and lighting 6 per cent. and cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months.

An appendix to the report gives the average retail prices of some 32 articles of food and of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent of a representative workingman's dwelling in each of the localities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over for each year back to 1910. A statement showing the average weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on these staple commodities gives the cost of a budget of food at $7.73, as compared with $7.33 in 1913 and 1912, and $7.11 in 1911, and $6.95 in 1910.

Canadian Bravery

The Clean Record Men of Canada Made in France

Colonel Currie, M.P., who has returned to Ottawa temporarily from the front, adds his tribute to the Canadian troops in France, whose bravery has rung throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is a tribute from one soldier to other soldiers and none can be of greater value. Our men, says Colonel Currie, "fought like veterans. They were eight to one against us, but our men held out. Today no troops on the whole battlefront have a better reputation for courage, fighting ability and reliability than have the Canadians. The German prisoners wtih whom I have talked tell the same story and the German newspapers echo it."

Canada's sons have covered themselves with glory. They have done all that men can do. And when one remembers in how brief a time they had to train themselves for the tremendous task laid upon them, the marvel is all the greater.

"It was a clean record all through," said Colonel Currie, "that the men of Canada made in France." And a noble and heroic one, too.—Vancouver World.

Seasonable Hints

Advice Given on Agricultural Problems by Experimental Stations

Under the auspices of the Dominion Experimental farms a quarterly publication is being issued entitled "Seasonable Hints," to which the principal authorities at the Central Farm contribute. On the cover a map in outline is given with the location of the farms, stations and substations indicated by signs. Beneath the map in an invitation to all and sundry having agricultural problems they wisn solved to send them to any of the principals at the farms or superintendents of the stations, the post office addresses of whom are given. Director Grisdale, of the Experimental Farms, says that the first number was so flatteringly received that he and his staff are encouraged to hope for even a better reception for this number. Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Husbandman, deals with live stock; Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, advises on the care and disposition of poultry; Mr. W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division, gives timely suggestions regarding the care and harvesting of field crops; Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, talks on forage plants; Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, throws light on the best treatment of potatoes, alfalfa, wheat barley, fruit trees, to preserve their health; Mr. W. T. Macoun speaks of orchard cultivation, of cover crops, of spraying and of care of the potato plant; Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, gives practical counsel on bee culture and preparation for winter; Mr. F. Charlan, Dominion Tobacco Specialist, deals with matters whereof he knows relative to the growth and development of the tobacco plant, and Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, briefly furnishes sage advice regarding the farm water supply. Mr. J. F. Watson, Chief Officer of the Extension and Publicity Division, emphasizes the invitation to the 720,000 occupiers of farm lands in the Dominion to address problems for solution to principals and superintendents. A copy of "Seasonable Hints," it should be added can be had free on addressing the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Beginning to Wake Up

Germany Now Realizes That She is in Wrong With the World

A neutral observer in the London Times writes: A few Germans are beginning to wonder what is the matter with Germany, or rather with her leaders, why everyone is falling on her and endeavoring to stab her to the heart, why she has no friends, and why she cannot keep the peace with those hitherto neutral.

Germany today has so many hatreds to cater for, so many enemies to damn, that she is no longer equal to the task, and there are many signs that would tend to indicate a more sober spirit is taking the place of the "Gott strafe" fever. German public opinion is at the present moment the most inarticulate in Europe, the people have never been permitted to think politically, and international politics are for the great majority a closed book. But each day reveals more outspoken criticisms of Germany's foreign policy, and the man in the street is faintly beginning to realize that there must be a wide gulf between German "right" and that of other people's.

During the month of April, throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec, no fewer than 61 buildings were destroyed or damaged by lightning.

Farmer-Banker Co-Operation

Future Industrial Prosperity Depends on Co-operation, Says American Paper

A farmer-banker conference has no ordinary significance at this time. It is an opportunity to bring a lagging public opinion up to date. Free and easy America, willingly or unwillingly, must pull itself together for future industrial prosperity in much the same way that Europe in waging the war. The enormous advantages of national co-operation will accrue to a country at peace as well as a country at war. is it to be supposed for a second that Great Britain will let Lloyd George go at the end of the war in the face of the trade machine that the German government has perfected?

Co-operation that Americans have so voluminously talked about and so generally neglected has now become a necessity. Business men, legislators, producers, and consumers must organize if the United States is to take a position in proportion to its size, riches, ability and resources. In an age of world co-operation an exaggerated individualism must not confuse democratic progress. When America was sparsely settled with hunters, herders, and farmers individualism was a practical and natural love. Now millions of mouths are to be fed and hands kept busy through industrial activity in domestic and foreign trade. If the German government organizes one of those efficient combinations known as the cartel, to sell pencils in Peru, then the merchants of this country must do the same.

But it does not mean that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop into a state socialism. If the intelligent individual accepts the new co-operative world and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never impose upon him. Co-operation in place of individualism does not run counter to any democratic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

Shortage of Labor

A Famine of Unskilled Labor is Predicted

According to C.P.R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are alrealy over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Farmers and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring About More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the past year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers. In discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large share of the equipment necessary to successfully carry on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer could make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the land.

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Ambrose, the porter, entered the office of the city editor, who enjoyed a chat with the bright, if uneducated, negro.

"Ambrose, do you favor political economy?"

"No, sah; Ah certainly do not. It's only a scheme of de bosses to defeat woman's suffrage so dey won't have to buy so many votes."—Life.

"Our Willie got meritorious commendation at school last week."

"Well, well! Ain't it awful the number of strange diseases that's ketched by school children!"

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved —Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as undeniable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate conditions which precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain actually has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet, somehow the conviction has forced itself home upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that the heaviest share of the tremendous responsibilities of the war rests upon the British people. This thought as expressed by one writer will meet with acquiescence from all sides "in the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's task, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

In casting about for possible reasons why the original order of prominence of the respective allied nations in this struggle, should have been thus reversed, there are several considerations which present themselves.

There is no doubt that German self-complacency received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank, to countenance for a moment the proposed violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in the estimation of Great Britain to constitute a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the national honor. That Great Britain should even go the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upset the nice calculations which the Germans had made, based on an elaborate espionage system, as to the probabilities of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was sufficient to arouse Prussian choler against Great Britain, but does not provide a sufficient explanation of the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hatred or why, having become one of Germany's enemies, Great Britain should step up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very galling to the German pride. The manner in which the British fleet, opportunely mobolized for review purposes, moved quietly across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of egress for the German fleet, thus locking up that fleet upon which the Germans had stayed such fond hopes and the manner in which the British navy in practically unbroken silence, through twelve months, has held that entire Germany navy as helpless as a bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have constituted a most bitter potion for the Kaiser to swallow—and he appears to have been a rather poor hand to take his medicine, even from childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, was of but small proportions, but it performed prodigies of valor, it lent confidence to the situation from the French and Russian viewpoint, it immensely helped to stiffen the resistance with which the German advance was confronted and it played a most prominent part in keeping the Germans on the run in that historic retreat of General von Kluck from the very environs of the French capital. Throughout the entire campaign on the western front, the ever growing British force, gathered from all parts of the empire has constituted the key to the position of the allies. The Kaiser has recognized the fact that a decisive defeat of the British would turn the scales in his favor, he has launched the very flower of the whole Prussian army against the British lines to compass that end—but in vain. Like a very Nemesis on his track, British courage, British perseverance and British fighting spirit will pursue the quarry to the end, the British forces will be in at the death and British standards of honor will impress upon the Prussian autocracy, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that when Germany signs her name to a scrap of paper, she pledges the national honor, from which once pledged, there is no turning aside, whatever the cost. The effectiveness of the assistance which Great Britain has been able to afford her allies, has done much to make the Germans particularly vindictive in their attitude toward the British.

The principles, in defence of which Great Britain entered the war place her upon a different footing from any other nation involved. The influence which drew Russia and France into the conflict were irresistible from the standpoint of national interests, but Great Britain was not immediately involved in those matters. Had Germany observed Belgian neutrality in accordance with her pledged word, the attitude of Great Britain would have been materially changed. In entering the war to redeem her pledged word to protect Belgian neutrality, Great Britain stands for a principle which itself is invincible and a principle which underlies the right of every nation to exist. The German rulers could not have been conscious of the perfidy of their acts and of the fact that the unqualified condemnation of all free peoples rested upon those acts as did universal commendation attend the splendid conduct of Great Britain. To be thus humiliated before the world in the light of the marked contrast between British and German standards of honor, added fuel to the flames of German hatred of Great Britain.

But behind all these incidental or secondary considerations, does there not lie one fundamental fact, namely, that to get at Great Britain under favorable conditions, was the real, the ultimate object of the whole German policy of aggression. No one supposes for a moment that the conquest of Belgium and France and the humiliation of Russia would have compassed the whole plan that Germany had in mind in precipitating this war. These were necessary steps it is true, but they were but the intermediary stages in arriving at the real purpose which lay beyond. The discomfiture of France and Russia would have been followed by an interlude of peace of sufficient length to allow Germany to consolidate her gains, to foster her strength and to complete her preparations, for launching the great purpose of all her Herculean endeavors, namely, the pitting of German strength against that of the British empire in a merciless murderous struggle for supremacy for all time. It is because the participation of Great Britain in the present war forces the hand of Germany that the pent up flood of German hate is let loose upon the British people. The game has got out of hand; the carefully laid plans of Prussian militarism have been thrown out of alignment; the Hell-conceived scheme of world domination by a Prussian Hegemony has proved abortive; Great Britain's fealty to her pledged word, her unhestitatingly commitment of herself to the demands of national honor, has proven itself the invincible champion of national security, and of the liberties of the world.

This it is which accounts for the prominent position which Great Britain occupies in this great struggle. The programme which Germany planned to carry out in two parts, has been precipitated in one great struggle which Germany cannot hope to cope with successfully. Consequently, because of the participation of Great Britain, Germany finds herself face to face with failure after generations of elaborate preparation and the whole brunt of her frothing hatred is hurled upon the one nation above all other nations, which she had planned to humble, but which she is now forever debarred from even assailing separately, namely, Great Britain.

Increased Cost of Living

Cost of Food in Germany 69 Per Cent. Over Last Year

Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 35 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages. The Gazette quotes official German figures for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month were 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 195 per cent. more in April than in April, 1914; bacon, 162 per cent. dearer; eggs, 157 per cent.; bread, 83 per cent., and lard, 161 per cent.

Teacher—Katherine, what do you know about the orchid family?

Katie—Please, mum, mother has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip.—Boston Transcript.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there was a big future for the live stock indutsry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson states, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."

The Courtenay Review

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

Our numerous readers will rejoice at the r port given in another co lumn of the formation of a lumber export association. The lumber industry means far more to our community than many people in Courtenay realize, and it is the premier industry of the province, even in such a year of depession as 1915. By the rise or decline of that industry will th prosperity of the province increase or decrease, or to translate it into local terms, as the number of car of logs passing through Courtenay increases or decreases so will the local prosperity rise and fall. Some credit must be given to the Provincial Government in co-operation with the Dominion authorities working through Sir Geo. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the step which has been taken by the mills, and that it is one of the first of many results of the market expansion policy we do not doubt.

VICTORIA NOTES

Extract from "Week," Victoria, Aug. 28, 1915. That the V. and V. D. I. L might do worse than organize trips between the cities and districts of our own province.

That many people have heard of the heard of the beauties of Alberni Qualicum, and the Courtenay valley but have had no opportunity to see them.

The most of the advertising matter distributed in Port Angeles was carried home again by Victorians.

Above shows influence of "Review," the comments being provoked after the Victoria Notes had dealt with the action of the Development League in organizing an excursion to Port Angeles.

There has been a steady stream of departures for the Old Country from Victoria ever since the outbreak of the war, a large number of men preparing to join the forces, land, air, and sea, in Great Britain, rather than wait for vacancies in the Canadian Expeditionery forces. The number of departures is still considerable, and it must indeed be heartening for those in the Homeland to receive by every boat from Canada and the States, sons who are answering the call of the blood.

Victoria, B. C.—Advices reaching the Minister of Lands concerning the fire situation prevailing in the various forest districts of the province show a great improvement in the coast distrtcts as a result of the recent rains, although there is yet some prospect of a recurrence of fires owing to the drying out of vegetation, that is, unless kept in check by occasional showers. Conditions continue to be safe in the Hazelton district, while all fires are out in the Tete Jaune division. A serious fire broke out at Pemberton Portage on August 29, the fire front being two and a half miles wide, and threatening timber limits. The latest report is to the effect that heavy rain the same night and following day has enabled this outbreak to be got under control. The situation in the Thompson valley is serious, high winds speeding the Blue River fire toward the timber line, an area of nearly one thousand acres being affected. In the Vernon district, rains have improved the situation, but dry vegetation in the open timber still continues a hazard. Small fires are reported in the Nelson and Cranbrook districts, but occasional showers and cool nights are doing much to keep the outbreaks in check. The weather conditions throughout the province are gradually becoming more favorable with respect to forest fires, a low barometer indicating showery and unsettled weather, the forerunner of the usual fall rainy season.

Victoria, B. C.—The Hon. the Minister of Lands is in receipt of avices from the Tete Jaune Cache district, reporting that during the month of August there were seven hundred thousand feet, board measure, cealed, being timber cut by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway during its construction through the timber limits in the North Thompson Valley, and representing the addition of $3 600 to the provincial revenue in stumpage and royalties. While its lumber industry is quiet, it is believed that much development will take place in that district as soon as economic conditions permit. Fifty five fires have been reported this season, some sixty acres in all having burned over, with damage to rather less than three hundred thousand feet of standing timber. Ten of these outbreaks affecting twenty acres and damaging about two thirds of the timber mentioned, were due to lightning. Hot, dry, windy weather for the past few months rendered the position one of great hazard and it is a tribute to the efficiency of the fire-wardens that the losses and fire fighting expenditures have been kept within comparatively small limits. The splendid spirit of co-operation existent throughout this large district has been a valuable asset, several instances having occurred of settlers walking or riding many miles in order to report the outbreak of a fire. Land clearing by settlers has been extensively undertaken this year, and good crops are reported generally, especially in view of the fact that many areas are virgin ground, and have been broken up for the first time this year.

We may take warning from the past. It remained for an alien, although friendly pen to tell us at the end of the nineteenth century the solid truth, that at its very "Nelson's stormtossed ships, on which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the empire of the world." That is the situation which confronts us today; those ships under the White Ensign which we cannot see, but which we know to be hidden under the northern mists; are the supreme guardians of us and our kith and kin; they are also the champions of our allies, giving them an assurance in using the ocean communications of the world which otherwise they could not have. Let that declaration be noted. But for the British fleet Germany would be ruling the seas at this moment, despite the navies of France, Russia and Italy, owing to the sheer weight of her material.—London Daily Telegraph.

Campbell's

13

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

Victoria, B. C.—Under the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, an admirable folder has been issued for distribution at the Toronto exhibition, as well as through other publicity channels, designed to make the woods of British Columbia, and their many uses, known to a larger circle. The folder contains two illustrations a typical stand of B. C. timber contrasting with the market product in the form of interior finish, together with concise information concerning the native woods of the province, and embodies a strong appeal for the recognition of Canadian lumber in place of imported woods.

British Columbia will have a jail scandal of some magnitude if the charges made by the friends of Miss Kimball, recently committed for trial at Vancouver, prove to be true. Miss Kimball, a young woman of refinement, was committed to stand her trial several weeks ago on a charge of infanticide. In the eyes of the law she is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Nevertheless she was thrown into New Westminster jail and it is charged compelled to wear prison stripes. Moreover, she was forced to consort with the worst sort of female criminals. These women like their class passed away the time telling vile stories and Miss Kimball was forced to listen to them. So dreadful were some of those srories that even an opium fiend became disgusted and protested to the jail authorities. Of course, this is only one side of the story, but should it prove true there will be a general feeling that a reform in the prison methods of British Columbia is essentially necessary.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

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

Connecting at Nanaimo with Princess Patricia for Vancouver

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

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

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

HERBERT C. SWITZER
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

MONEY TO LOAN!

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

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

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Phone 57 COURTENAY

Opening Notice!

The
Comox Co-Opreative
Society Ltd.

has again opened for business in Courtenay in the

BROWN BUILDING

and hopes to merit
a Share of Public Patronage

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST

Comox Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition

The Prizes mentioned below were given too late to appear in the Regular Prize List

1. Best Colt sired by Dean Swift, given by J. Urquhart, $10.00
2. Exhibitor winning most points in Division E (Poultry) first Roll of Wire, close nett, value $5.85, given by Builders' Supply Co; 2nd, 2 Sacks Darlings Meat Scrap, value $2.15, given by Royal Standard Milling Co.
3. Exhibitor winning most points in Division H (Field Produce) case of Low Freezing Stumping Powder, given by Canadian Explosives
4. Exhibitor winning most points in Division K (Floral) Ladies Hand Bag, value $4.50, given by Chas. Simms; 2nd, Ladies Dressing Case, value $3.25, given by Robertson's Drug Store
5. Exhibitor winning most points in Division L (Miscellaneous) Aluminum Tea Kettle, value $4.00, given by C. H. Tarbell & Son
6. One Sack, 49 lbs., Royal Standard Flour given by Royal Standard Milling Co., for the Best Loaf of Bread made from Royal Standard Flour
7. One Sack Wild Rose Flour, 24 lbs., for the Best Loaf of Brown Bread, given by the Royal Standard Milling Co.
8. Exhibitor winning most points in Division M (Cut Glass) Dish, value $10, given by McPhee & Morrison
9. Exhibitor winning most points in Division N (Cut Glass) Bon-Bon Dish, given by James Hornby

The Grain Growers Assobiation will give half a barrel of Pure Molasses, value $2, for the best loaf of bread made from "Grain Growers Flour"

All Exhibits in Classes E, Poultry; F, Dairy Butter; G, Garden Vegetables; H, Field Produce; I, Fruits; J, Manufacturers; instead of 50c being charged for each entry; every person purchasing an admission ticket of 50c will be allowed to exhibit in any of the above classes by paying the sum of 10c for each entry

Prize Lists may be had by applying to the Secretary, Courtenay, or to W. W. Willard, Cumberland

P. I. ANDERTON, Secretary, Phone 22

Wild Rose Flour

Do You Know This Tested Pastry Flour ?

It is the choice of every careful housewife who takes pride in her baking. Not alone from the absolute and definite results which it always produces because it is a British Columbia Flour, the only Pastry Flour manufactured in this Province

Tested from every possible baking standpoint before it leaves the mill, it carries this guarantee:
"Your Money Back If You Are In Any Way Dissatisfied With WILD ROSE PASTRY FLOUR"

On Sale by All Dealers

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

Letters to The Editor

Editor Review :

Dear sir—On reading the list of prizes and diplomas of the Comox Agricultural and Industrial Association I was very surprised to see that both diplomas and cash prizes are awarded to grade bulls.

Personally I think that this is a great mistake and will not encourage the farmers to improve their herds by importing or buying locally pure bred bulls, either mature or calves.

It is a well known fact that several of the herds in this district are a long way below the normal in size and production and this in all probability is due to the use of grade bulls.

There are two great rules to remember and they are "Like begets like" and "The bull is half the herd" and one might also add that "Feed" takes up a good part of the remaining half.

By the use of a grade bull, probably from a good cow, there is a larger chance that his offspring will revert to the qualities of his grand-dam or great grand-dam, neither of which may have paid for their keep, than with a pure bred bull whose ancestry and their productive qualities may be traced back for several generations.

I do not intend to say that invariably the pure bred bull will improve the productiveness of the herd but there is a far greater chance that he will than a grade bull will.

For this reason I condemn the practice of awarding diplomas and cash prizes to grade bulls and I consider it the duty of the Board of Directors of an Agricultural institution to encourage the use of pure bred males and discourage to their utmost the use of grade or scrub sires.

I should like to hear the other side of the question.

Yours truly,
G. O. GAME.

Yeeda Ranch, Comox, Sept. 8.

In order to dissipate the impression that the Overseas Areoplane Flotilla fund was of a commercial nature, Mr Porteous has written to the secretary of the Overseas Club and has received the following reply;—

H. Scott Porteous. Esq.,
Hawkshaw,
Courtenay, B. C.

My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., which I have laid before the Central Committee of the Overseas Committee of the Overseas Club They desire me to state:—

1. That the allegation that the Overseas Club is connected with any commercial organization is absolutely untrue.

2. That should your friend who makes these statements care to instruct any firm of auditors in London to come and inspect our records and books, they are at his disposal.

3. We presume that your friend has made this astounding statment because the "Overseas Daily Mail" which, like the "Times Weekly" devotes a page to Overseas Club News, also runs a buying agency. This Buying Agency is controlled by the Associated Newspapers, and has no connection with the Overseas Club.

4 Lord Northcliffe, the chief proprietor of the "Daily Mail" is as you know, the president of the Overseas Club and has been most generous to us He contributes over 600 pounds a year towards the Club's resources. Last year he gave us 1000, and he founded the Overseas Club.

5. If your friend wants credentials concerning the Overseas Club I would suggest that he rites to Lord Grey, one of our Vice-Presidents and one of our most active supporters.

6. I can assure any other of your skeptical friends, that I would not remain Honorary Organizer and Secretary of the Overseas Club if it was not what it claims to be—a purely patriotic society. Should they require my credentials, I am member of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

7. I am further desired to add by the committee, that it is likely His Majesty the King would extend his patronage to a movement which was a commercial undertaking.

Yours faithfully
E. Wrench
Hon. Secretary and Organizer.

A Bulletin on Swine Raising

The second edition of Bulletin No 17 of the Federal live stock has been issued, and may be had on application to the Publications Branch, of the Department 6f Agriculture at Ottawa. The interest in Swine Raising stimulated, no doubt by the high values of pork product made such a demand for information on this subject that the edition first printed last year was quickly exhausted. This edition brings up to date statistics with respect to pedigree registration and the trade in hog products. It is shown that the total exports for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915, amounted to 166,048,519 lb as against 27,561-120 lb the previous year. This bulletin covers the whole field of swine raising giving the results of official experiments as well as the practices of successful farmer swine raisers. An interesting section describes the system of feeding hogs in Denmark where combinations of food are prepared according to their food units in which one pound of grain, wheat, barley, peas, corn, etc. constitues one food unit which is equal to 8 lb. margels, 4 lb. boiled potatoes, 5 lb. alfalfa, 6 lb, skim milk or 12 lb. whey. It is shown that the diet is varied in a definite way for pigs of different ages.

The Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co. Ltd. of waldo; have written to city Relief Officer Ireland, Vancouver, offering employment to a number of men in their camps at $2.25 per day.

Last Thursday was "opening day" at the ourtenay hotel and Mr. Booth was busy all day receiving calls from his numerous friends. He has had the house renovated from cellar to garret, and intends making a bowling green as soon as weather permits, and will cater to the family and tourist trade.

B. C. Lumber Export Association Formed

The lumber industry of the province will benefit by the action recently taken by a number of the largest coast lumber mills, an association having been formed controlling a daily capacity of over one million feet, for handling orders from Great Britain and Europe. The association is represented in London by an important firm of brokers, and by local agents in Vancouver. It will be possible to seek and fill orders up to the maximum capacity named, which will be apportioned amongst the firms in the association according to capacity, and it will be possible to quote a delivered price direct to the buyers instead of having to negotiate, on matters of tonnage required, through San Francisco brokers. All lumber will be branded as B. C. lumber, and can be trusted to hold its own in competition with any other product. This forward move will, it is hoped, render the solution of the labor and tonnage problem less difficult, and it is possible that this winter will see less unfavorable conditions in the industry as a result.

McPhee & Morrison are holding a huge clearance sale, commencing next Thursday and continuing for one week, see large posters for full particulars.

More than 500 American boys under 18 years old, have been discharged from the British army upon requests from the State Department of the United States. Most of these boys went to Canada and misrepresented their ages to the recruiting officers.

Concessions for Sale

Tenders for concessions and booths at the fair to be held on Friday and Saturday Sept, 24 and 25, will be received by the secretary, at his office.

P. L. ANDERTON,
Secretary.

Plant Now

Antirrhonums (snapdargon) various
Aquilegius [Columbine] white
Iceland Poppies, yellow
Wallflowers, Sutton's Blood Red
" Fire King Orange
Hollyhocks, Mixed
Corcopsis, Large Yellow
Plants 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cent
of MISS GAME, Comox.
Inspection invited
Orders may be left with Shepherd & Hornby

NOTCIE TO CONTRACTORS

RYOSTON SCHOOL

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Royston School" will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public works, up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of September, 1915, for the erection and completion of a large one-room school-house at Royston, in the Comox Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 3rd day of September, 1915, at the office of Mr. J. Baird, Government Agent, Cumberland; Mr. J. Kirup, Government Agent, Nanaimo; Mr. J. Mahoney, Government Agent, Vancouver, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

By application to the undersigned, contractors may obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars, ($10,) or a marked cheque for same amount, which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer, Public works Department,
Victoria, B. C., September 1st, 1915.
se2

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property

UNDER and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of Sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday, the Twenty eighth day of September, A. D. 1915, at the hour of 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the office of Mr. George John Hardy, Auctioneer, the following property, namely; That certain parcel or tract of land situate in British Columbia, more particularly described as South Half of East Half of North-east Quarter of Section Nine, Township Nine, Map 552, and contains by admeasurement 40 Acres more or less. Above property is said to have frontage on the Puntledge River. And also Lots 44 and 45 of part of Section 61, Map 311 The Vendor is informed that there is a frame dwelling on each of above lots, which are said to be 40 feet x 120 feet each, and to be centrally located in the City of Courtenay.

TERMS Acreage, 1-4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months; Lots, 1-4 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

C. P. DUNDAS,
Union St., Courtenay,
Solicitor for Mortgagee

Dated at Courtenay, B. C., this 16th day of September, A. D. 1915

WATER NOTICE

USE and STORAGE

TAKE NOTICE that White Brothers Lumber Company, whose address is Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use 7,000 cubic feet per second and to store 400,000 acre feet of water out of Nimpkish River, which flows northeast and drains into Broughton Strait, about 3 miles from Alert Bay. The storage dam will be located at Siwash Rock, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 400,000 acre feet, and it will flood about 300 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 1 mile from the mouth of Nimpkish Lake, and will be used for power purposes upon the lands described as Sections 33 and 34, Township 15. This notice was posted on the ground on the 30th day of June 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., and with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria, B., C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is Thursday, August 26, 1915.

WHITE BROS. LUMBER COMPANY,
Applicant,
By W. H. White, Agent

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION and USE

TAKE NOTICE that White Brothers Lumber Company, whose address si Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 50 cubic feet per second of water out of Kokish River, which flows northward and drains into Beaver Cove, about 4 miles southwest of Alert Bay. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1 1-4 miles from the mouth of the river and will be used for domestic and manufacturing purposes upon the land described as Lot 2, at Beaver Cove, Rupert District, Vancouver Island. This notice was posted on the ground on the 30th day of June 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., and with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or the Comptroller of Water Rights, Paliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspapr, The date of the first publication of this notice is Thursday, August 26, 1915.

WHITE BROS. LUMBER COMPANY,
Applicant.
By W. H. White, Agent

C. P. DUNDAS

Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
P. O. Box 209
Phone 24 Courtenay

Victoria, B. C.—Under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, an attractive pamphlet entitled "British Columbia Timber" has been prepared for distribution among the buyers in overseas markets. It is intended to draw the attention of importers overseas to the forest product of the province, and especially to the facilities for exporting British Columbia lumber Consisting of nearly forty pages, and containing nearly thirty illustrations, the pamphlet treats of the principal exportable woods, their qualities and uses, togother with information concerning their strength values, and suitability for various uses,

Advertise In The Review

ELK HOTEL

Comox B. C.
Best Meals North of Nanaimo
Choicest Liquors and Cigars
C. A. Martin, Prop.

BENJ. MOORING

General Blacksmith
Merit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet
HILL STREET COURTENAY

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.
We also attend to wood hauling
JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors
Courtenay Phone 25

CHARLES CHARLTON

Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing
Garments turned out like new
Alterations and repairs of every description
Old Bank Building
Phone 17 Courtenay

When In Doubt Play Trumps

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

To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction
W. Aitken - rop.
Opposite Dalgleish Grist

NEW PERFUMES

Stationery, School Supplies,
Toilet Articles,
Hair Brushes, bristle, whalebone, etc.
Photographic Supplies and Pure Drugs

Robertson's Drug Store

First-Class Plumbing

Hot Water and Steamfitting
Jackson & Whittle
Phone 9 Courtenay

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"A lady," he cried in affected astonishment. "Ravenspur, here is a lady! Madame, permit me to tender you our assistance. You are in pain."

A white, defiant face looked up—a beautiful face disfigured for the moment by evil passions. There was murder in the eyes. The woman seemed to have no consciousness of any one but Tchigorsky.

"It is you," she hissed. "Toujours Tchigorsky."

"Yes, it is I. But I have unfortunately forgotten your name. Strange that one should do so in the case of one so lovely and distinguished. You are—"

"Mrs. May. Mrs. Mona May."

She had caught sight of Geoffrey now and a smile came, forced to her lips.

"Mrs. Mona May,' said Tchigorsky. He spoke in the same slightly mocking strain. "Mrs. Mona May. How stupid of me to forget. And yet in my muddled brain the name was so different."

Geoffrey bent over the woman anxiously.

"You are in pain," he said. "May I assist you?"

"Indeed, it is very kind of you, Mr. Ravenspur," Mrs. May replied. "I tripped over something. I have hurt my ankle."

"Barbed wire," said Tchigorsky. "Laid down to trap—er—burglars."

"But on no other occasion—"

Mrs. May paused and bit her lips. Tchigorsky smiled. He understood what she was going to say. On no other occasion when she had been here had she encountered a similar obstacle.

Geoffrey was frankly puzzled.

"How did you get here?" he asked. "When the gates are closed—"

"But they were not closed an hour ago when I slipped into the yard," was the reply. "I am ashamed to say that I allowed sheer vulgar curiosity to get the better of me, and now I am properly punished for my error of taste."

"Nothing but curiosity," Tchigorsky murmured. "My dear Ravenspur, you may dismiss any unworthy suspicions from your mind. The glamor of your name and the fatal romance that [illegible] to your race have proved too much for the most charming and most tender-hearted of her sex."

"Of course not," Tchigorsky spoke in the same mocking way. The light yet keen sarcasm was lost on Geoffrey, but the other listener understood. "Mrs. May would not injure a living creature—not a fly or a bee."

The white face flashed again. By this time the woman was on her feet. One foot she found it almost impossible to put to the ground.

"Get a conveyance and take me home," she moaned.

"Perish the thought," Tchigorsky cried. "Would the Ravenspurs outrage the sacred name of hospitality like that? Circumstances compel the life of the cloister and the recluse, but there are limits. Suspicious as the family must be, I am sure they would not fear an unfortunate lady with a sprained ankle."

"Of course not," Geoffrey observed. "I will go and prepare them."

He had read that suggestion in Tchigorsky's eyes. Heedless of Mrs. May's protests, he had vanished towards the house. Tchigorsky had stooped and taken the woman in his arms as if she had been a child.

"What a precious burden!" he said. "Scarred and battered, old Tchigorsky is a fortunate man, madam. There, you need not struggle; your little fluttering heart has no occasion to beat like that. I am not going to throw you over the cliffs."

The last few words were uttered in tones of smothered ferocity.

"You are a devil," the woman muttered.

"Ay, you are right there. Never was the devil stronger in my heart than he is at this moment. Never was I more tempted to pitch you over the terrace into the sea. But there is worse than that waiting for you."

"What are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to carry you into the house; I am going to introduce you formally to the family of Ravenspur. I am doing you a kindness. Think how useful the information afforded you will be later!"

"You are certainly the boldest man in England."

"As you the most utterly abandoned and unscrupulous woman. I can only die once. But I am not going to die before I see you and your hell-spawn all hanged."

"Why don't you denounce me now?"

"Madam, I never did care for unripe fruit. The pear is ripening on the tree, and I will pluck it when the time comes."

Tchigorsky pushed the window of the morning room open and laid his burden down on a couch.

Almost immediately Rupert Ravenspur, followed by Mrs. Gordon and Geoffrey, came into the room. Ralph was already there. Geoffrey proceeded to explain and make the necessary introduction.

"And who is this gentleman?" Rupert Ravenspur demanded, his eye on Tchigorsky.

"A friend of mine, Ralph put in, "Dr. Tchigorsky.

Ravenspur bowed, not that he looked overpleased.

"Permit me to place my hospitality at your disposal," he said. "It is many years since we entertained at Ravenspur, nor do we, in ordinary circumstances, desire them. At present I cannot do less than make you welcome. Madam, I regret that your curiosity should have ended so disastrously."

"I am properly punished," Mrs May groaned. "My poor foot!"

In the presence of pain and suffering even Ravenspur's displeasure disappeared. Mrs. Gordon proceeded to cut away the high French boot and bathe the small foot in warm water. Almost immediately Mrs. May declared the pain to have passed away. There were tears in her eyes—tears *that moved some of the onlookers.*

"I am sure I don't deserve this," she said. "I have behaved so abominably that I really don't know what to say."

"Say nothing," Mrs. Gordon replied simply and gently, "but come in to supper. I understand that you are staying at Jessop's farm. A message shall be sent them that you will not return till morning. Meanwhile, if you will lean on me we will manage to reach the dining room."

The procession started. In the doorway stood Vera. She came forward with a speech of condolence. Tchigorsky was watching the pair. There was a hard gleam in his eyes; the clenching of his hand as over the hilt of a dagger. Beyond, with a face white as her dress, stood Marion.

She staggered against the table as she saw Mrs. May. Her face was full of terror. Geoffrey wondered what it all meant. And was this the wildest comedy or the direct tragedy that was working before his eyes?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

More of the Bees

Of the real palpitating horror of the situation only three people round the table knew the true inwardness. They were Tchigorsky and Ralph and Mrs. May. Geoffrey guessed much, and probably Marion could have said a deal had she cared to. Her face was smiling again but the uneasy, haunted look never left her eyes. And all through the elaborate, daintily served meal Mrs. May never glanced at the girl once.

And yet, here under the Ravenspur roof, partaking of the family hospitality, was the evil itself. Ralph smiled to himself grimly as he wondered what his father would say if he knew the truth.

Once or twice as he spoke Mrs. May glanced at him curiously. She was herself now; she might have been an honored guest at that table for years.

"Your face is oddly familiar to me," she said.

"I regret I cannot say the same," Ralph replied. "I am blind."

"But you have not always been blind."

"No. But my misfortune dates back for a number of years. It is a matter that I do not care to discuss with anybody."

But Mrs. May was not to be baffled. She had an odd feeling that this man and herself had met before. The face was the same, and yet not the same.

"Were you ever in Tibet?" she asked.

"I had a brother who once went there," Ralph replied. "I am accounted like him. It is possible you may have met my brother, madam."

The speech was sullen, delivered *with a stupid air that impressed Mrs.* May that she had nothing to fear from him. And yet the words had a curious effect on her. Her face changed color and for the first time she glanced at Marion. The girl was trembling; she was ashy grey to her lips. Tchigorsky, observing, smiled.

"Tibet is a wonderful country," he said, "and Lassa a marvellous city. I had some of my strangest experiences there. I and another man, since dead, penetrated all the secrets of the Holy City. It was only a miracle that I escaped with my life. But these I will carry to my grave."

He indicated the scars on his face. Vera was profoundly interested.

"Tell me something of your adventures there," she said.

"Some day, perhaps," Tchigorsky replied. "For the most part they were too horrible. I could tell you all about the beasts and birds and insects. I see you have some bees outside, Miss Vera. Did you ever see Tibet bees?"

"Are they different to ours?" Vera asked.

Tchigorsky glanced up. Mrs. May was regarding him with more than a flattering interest. A slight smile, almost a smile of defiance, parted her lips. Marion was looking down at her plate, crumbling a piece of bread absently.

"Some of them," said Tchigorsky. "Some are black, for instance. I have a place in Kent where I dabble in that kind of thing. I have a few of the bees with me."

Tchigorsky took a small box from his pocket and laid it on the table. Vera inspected the black bees for a moment and then handed them back to Tchigorsky.

By accident or design he let the box fall, the lid flew open, and immediately half a dozen sable objects were buzzing in the air.

A yell of terror broke from Mrs. May, a yell that rang to the roof. She jumped to her feet only to sink again with the pain of the injured limb. She seemed to have lost all control of herself; she turned and addressed Tchigorsky in some liquid tongue that conveyed nothing to any one except that she was denouncing the Russian in a fury of passionate anger.

Geoffrey had risen, too, greatly alarmed. From the head of the table, Ralph Ravenspur coolly demanded to know what it was all about.

"The man is mad," Mrs. May screamed. "He is a dangerous lunatic. Those are the black bees of Tibet. They are the most fearsome of insects. Ah!"

One of the droning objects dropped on her hand, and she yelled again. She was a picture of abject and pitiable terror.

"I am doomed, doomed," she moaned. "Killed by a careless madman."

"Is there any danger?" Geoffrey demanded.

Only the life led among so many perils caused the family to wait calmly for the next and more dramatic development. Perhaps the way in which Tchigorsky was behaving gave them confidence. If he was a madman, as Mrs. May asserted, then the madman was wonderfully calm and placid.

"You are alarming yourself unnecessarily," he said. "See here."

He reached over and took the bee from Mrs. May's arm. The insect had become entangled in her sleeve and was buzzing angrily.

"The little creature is furious," he said. "As a matter of fact, they are always more or less furious. If there is any danger there is danger now."

He held the bee lightly in his hand. Then he released it.

"The stings have been removed," he said. "I bred these myself, and I know how to treat them. I am sorry to have caused a disturbance."

He spoke with serious, earnest, politeness, but there was a mocking light in his eyes as he turned upon Mrs. May. Nobody had a thought or a glance for anybody else, and the spectacle of Marion lying back half fainting in her chair passed unnoticed.

"Then they are usually dangerous?" Vera asked.

"My dear young lady, they are dreadful," Tchigorsky explained. "They invade other nests and eat the honey as they might have invaded your hives. By way of experiment I tried one of these on your hives tonight, and your bees seemed to recognize an enemy at once. They all deserted their hives and not one of them has returned. As some amends for what I have done I am going to send you two of the finest swarms in England."

Vera shuddered.

"I shall never want to see a bee again," she said.

Once more the eyes of Tchigorsky and Mrs. May met. She knew well that Tchigorsky was talking at her throught the rest, and that in his own characteristic way he was informing her that the last plot had failed. With a queer smile on her face she proceeded to peel a peach.

"You are so horribly clever," she said, "that I feel half afraid of you. But I don't suppose we shall meet again."

"Not unless you come to Russia," said Tchigorsky, "whither I start tomorrow. But I am leaving my affairs in competent hands."

Again was the suggestion of a threat; again Mrs. May smiled. The smile was on her face long after the three most interested in the tragedy had left the dining hall and gone to the billiard room for a smoke.

"Are you really leaving us?" Geoffrey asked.

"I want Mrs. May to imagine so," said Tchigorsky. "In a day or so her spies will bring her information that I have left England. As a matter of fact, I have succeeded in tapping a vein of information that has baffled me for a long time.

"Still, I am not going away and my disguise will be the one you saw me in. If luck goes well I shall be attached to Mrs. May in the character of a native servant before long. So if you see any suspicious looking Asiatic prowling about, don't put a bullet into him, for you may kill me by mistake."

Geoffrey smiled and promised.

"That was a rare fright you gave Mrs. May over the bees," he said. "How did you manage it?"

"I stole them from the woman's spare supply," he said. "I have been all over her possessions today. I almost suffocated the horrible little things and removed their stings. Of course, they won't live many hours. I did it in a spirit of mischief, intending to release them in my lady's own sitting room. I couldn't resist the temptation to try her nerves tonight."

"You are getting near the truth?" Geoffrey asked.

"Very near it. We want certain evidence to bring the whole gang into the net, and then we shall strike—if they don't murder us first. But—"

The speaker paused as Vera entered the room.

"Where is Mrs. May?" Geoffrey asked.

"She has gone to her room," Vera explained. "Her foot is so painful that she has decided to accept an invitation to spend the night here."

"Good," Tchigorsky muttered. "It could not have been better."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Mrs. May at Ravenspur

The woman known as Mrs. Mona May had lost no time in adapting herself to circumstances. That she had found her way on to the terrace for no *good purpose was known to three people*, although in all probability she imagined that Tchigorsky alone was acquainted with her design.

He had laid a trap for her and to a certain extent he had forced her hand. But she was too brilliant and unscrupulous a woman not to be able to turn misfortune to her own advantage. And was she not here—here a guest among those who for some reason she hated from her soul?

Why, it matters not for the present. From Mrs. May's point of view Tchigorsky alone knew, and Tchigorsky was going away ere long. But whether Tchigorsky remained or not, Mrs. Mona May could defy him to prove that she was in any way connected with the misfortunes of the Ravenspurs.

Once the man she had most reason to dread had withdrawn to the billiard room, the adventuress lost no time in ingratiating herself with her involuntary hosts.

This was the woman with whom Geoffrey had dined. Vera regarded her curiously. She was very beautiful and fascinating. She had a manner that attracted. Her conversation was bright and interesting.

"You must not mind me," she said to Vera. "And you must not grudge me a little of your lover's company."

Vera blushed divinely.

"How did you guess that?" she asked

"Oh, there are signs, my dear. I have had my own romance and I know. But women of my age can never really rival young girls like yourself. We lack the one great charm."

"I should not have thought so," said Vera.

Mrs. May patted the girl playfully on the cheek.

"That is a very pretty compliment," she replied. "But it does not alter facts. A woman of forty may be fascinating. She has the brilliant parts. But, alas! it is only once that she can possess youth."

The speaker turned away with a gentle sigh and began to discuss the art treasures in the drawing room with Mrs. Gordon. All the time Marion had held coldly aloof from the stranger.

"You are not like yourself tonight," Vera murmured.

Marion's dark eyes were lifted. There were purple rings under those eyes and a hunted expression on the white face. It was the face of one who has seen a terror that it is impossible to forget.

"Am I not?" she said indifferently. "Perhaps so."

"Don't you like that woman?" Vera asked.

"Frankly, I don't," Marion admitted. "But there are reasons. Strange that you don't recognize the likeness between us. Geoffrey did at once."

Vera started. Strange, indeed, that she had not noticed it before. And, now that Marion had spoken the likeness was surprising. Making allowance for the disparity of years, the two faces were the same.

"Is there another mystery?" Vera asked.

Marion smiled like her old self.

"Indeed there is," she confessed. "But it is a poor, vulgar little thing beside your family mystery. Mrs. May is a connexion of mine. As a matter of fact, she is closely related to my mother's family. She is not a good woman, and I hope you will see as little of her as possible."

"But I suppose she came to see you?"

"Oh, dear no. She would never have done that. She knows perfectly well that I should strongly oppose her coming here. Beyond question, her taking up her residence for the benefit of her health in this village was simply a coincidence."

Vera looked closely at the visitor.

(To be Continued)

The New Warrior

Science and Organization in the Field of Battle

The modern battle is won not only in the playing-fields, but in the arsenals, the forges, and the factories of the country at war. Up against the old type of manly, clean-fighting, courageous Englishman comes a new type of scientific warrior, who laughs to scorn the old rules of gentlemanly warfare, plays out of bounds without the slightest scruple if he thinks he can get a yard nearer his goal, and comes armed with a hideous panoply of scientific weapons to be used without mercy upon man, woman, or child, so long as they help in the slightest degree to hack the way through or to inspire terror. Such is the German of today, who, in the name of science, efficiency, organization, throws his challenge to the old and chivalrous fighting spirit of his neighbors. It now falls to them to show that, while this good fighting spirit is intact, they can make themselves the equal and the superior of their scientific enemy. It can be done, and, if and when it is done, we believe that the old fighting spirit will still prove itself the superior. But the millions of young men who are going into the firing line must have behind them the concentrated *energy of the whole country*, and whatever science and organization are doing for their opponents must be done for them.—Westminster Gazette.

Vision in the Eyes

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of same.

The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it *does show the spokes, however, and* proves the above fact of persistence. Or if the wheel be viewed by a lightning flash it shows them.—New York World.

Homemade Trousers

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our case is that we are rather inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the chorus of admiring approbation following the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most economical of his fellow clerks or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school teachers, crowding around to *admire and cry*: "What a *splendid* way to spend your time out of business hours! And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it to our fellow women as it would be if men told it to me.—Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

The practice indulged in by German soldiers at the front of sending home the empty shells of spent cartridges, to be made into bracelets and other souvenirs, has been stopped in the Second Bavarian Army Corps. The commander of that corps has issued the following order:

"It has been brought to our attention that the soldiers at the front in France are utilizing empty shells of rifle cartridges for the making of souvenirs, bracelets and other articles of ornament. In doing this they are using the property of the imperial government and this practice is absolutely prohibited. Soldiers having empty cartridge shells will hereafter forward them to the nearest artillery depot of the government."

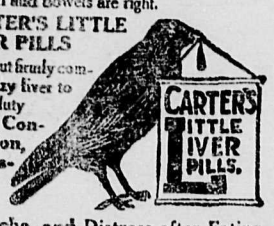
RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

139

Make the Liver Do its Duty

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

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



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

BUY

MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

New and Second Hand Safes

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

British Heroes

The Brave Six Hundred Who Died in Silence

Writing home to his daughter from the Dardanelles, a member of the French Expeditionary Force describes in a letter, reproduced by the Matin, how he saw H.M.S. Majestic go to her doom.

It was about 6.35 a.m., he says, when the battleship was struck. As soon as she was torpedoed by the German submarine she heeled over in an alarming fashion till she had a list of about 45 degrees to port. Everything on deck fell or slid with a tremendous din and whatever was not attached was thrown into the sea. But I owe to the truth to say that there was not a single instant of panic and that many of the seamen who, recognizing the imminence of the danger, had undressed waiting the critical instant with calm.

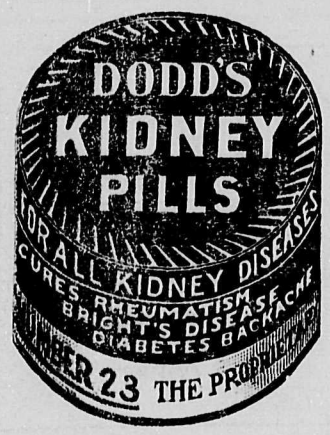
They had not long to wait, for four minutes after the explosion the Majestic abandoned her inclined position and turned completely over and went down, the forward keel alone emerging.

It was a terrible moment, but it was also sublime when six hundred men, facing death mute and strong, were thrown into the sea, covered and caught in the torpedo nets which ensnared them like an immense castnet among the gigantic eddies of their annihilated battleship.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Just a Sidelight

The manner in which the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country has been quickened by the European war is reflected in the demand for varnish for the machines turned out. A big varnish company had been selling one manufacturer of aeroplanes about $100 worth of its product a year. For the last six months the aeroplane man's purchases have averaged $1,200 a month, and $1,200 worth of varnish will go a long way in finishing up aeroplanes.—Wall Street Journal.



Is An Interesting Highway

The Atlantic Sees Strange Vessels During These War Days

The war has brought more than Dreadnoughts into active commission. Any day in the harbor at St. John, New Brunswick, may be seen a number of the old square-rigged Canadian sailing vessels loading up for England. These relics of the nautical past are helping to fill the gap made by "orders of the admiralty." And there is money in the business. British importers of Canadian timber, for instance, have now to pay about £6 10s per standard of 165 cubic feet for freight from St. John to old country ports. One old "tub," to use the irreverent phraseology of the modern gold-laced officer in the merchant service, was sold not long ago for $8,000. In one trip alone this same "tub" is said to have cleared $12,000 profit! An iron sailing vessel that cost $25,000 is said to have made $35,000 on its first trip across the Atlantic. Old "salts" who have been living on shore for many years have again donned their oilskins. A boot and shoe merchant, who had not sailed a ship for twenty years, sold his store, bought an interest in a brig, skippered it himself across the Atlantic, and cleared up $3,000 in a month. No more boot selling for him, he declares. The Atlantic is in interesting highway these war days!—The Canada Gazette.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

British Valor Unsurpassed

British courage was never more gloriously exhibited than it has been by the soldiers and sailors of the empire during the present conflict. The long roll of British victories in the past centuries was never embellished by nobler feats of arms than those performed upon land and sea by British army and navy during the past twelve months. Not Clontarf gave greater glory to Irishmen than has the ceaseless warfare in the trenches of Flanders given the sons of the Emerald Isle. The courage of Bannockburn has carried through the intervening centuries, and the men of Scotland have died at Namur, at Mons and at Ypres even as their fathers died for generations that their land should be kept free. Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, Badajoz or Waterloo gave English soldiers no greener laurels for bravery than have Neuve Chapelle, St. Julien and Givenchy. British valor is unsurpassable by troops of any nation that the sun shines upon. Kitchener and French and other British commanders have accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish.—Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Italy Bitter Against Germans

The bitterness which prevailed against Germany in Italy as far back as last September is graphically told in a letter which the Prager Tageblatt prints in its issue of June 16.

A German business man stopping in Milan, seeking a connection with some business house in Italy, inserted an advertisement to this effect. This man was well known and respected in Milan, where he had been doing business for ten years. He was amazed when he received the following reply in Italian from a commercial concern in Milan:

"Only a German could have the audacity and impudence to think that as a spy of the German General Staff he could find accomplices in Italy. You infamous brigands, destroyers of churches and torturers of the wounded! May the curse of our God annihilate your despicable country!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Manhattan had its first judicial decision under a new and entirely extemporaneous system last Monday, and it resulted in the freeing of a dusky prisoner charged with attempted robbery. The latter was penniless, and Judge Malone in general sessions appointed a lawyer to defend him. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the feeless lawyer, addressing Judge Malone, said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

"I second that motion," shouted the defendant.

Amid general laughter the court acquiesced.

"He just naturally had to do it," commented the negro. "Wasn't it regularly moved and seconded?"

Insure Against Aerial Raids

The British government has completed a plan for state insurance against damage by aircraft and bombardment, in which it will work in connection with fire insurance offices. The rates to be charged in all districts will be identical, and for private dwellings are fixed at two shillings per cent. against aircraft, and three shillings against aircraft and bombardment.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

A German Phalanx

German Cavalry Sent to Certain Death by Heartless Commanders

Half a battalion of German soldiers swung suddenly into a clear space between two woods. They came forward—at the slow trot which is ordained and practised for such adventures. The men in the front rank had actually locked arms, as if these most modern of warriors were part and parcel of a Macedonian phalanx. Their rifles were not even held at the hips, much less put to the shoulder, but were suspended by straps with the muzzles pointing upwards and backwards. The reason was that the men had no arms or hands to spare. The one arm was locked in the neighbor's; the other was held across and in front of the eyes to hide the death that was coming. It is needless to add that none of this sacrificed company dealt death and all of them died.

The incident was told to me by a British officer who has seen as much of the war as anyone and has most deservedly made his name in the war. He gave the story in the course of conversation as an example of the most moving spectacle which had come before his eyes during the war. The slung rifle and the hands before the eyes degraded the soldiers to sheep, a sight to distress another soldier's heart, even though an enemy's. Why the men were forced to this almost passive immolation none could tell; but apparently they represented a deliberate move in a concerted attack. They were meant to die for an unknown end.

The attack failed, and the Germans lost heavily. The obedience, to which the whole nation is attached, was in this case ruin. How very different is the German soldier when his individuality is given play. "In the dodges of trench warfare they beat us every time," said the commander of one section of our trenches. Their snipers have exhibited a remarkable combination of patience, scientific precision, and on occasion daring. The standard plan is to watch for any movement in the opposing trench; either at head or above the trench or a flick of movement behind a loophole. Using a telescope sight and fixing the rifle on a rest and "drawing a bead" on the spot, the sniper will wait for an hour or two till the movement is seen again; and so accurate is he that a hit is almost certain. We have tested this accuracy again and again with dummies and movement of paper or stuff behind loopholes. I do not suggest that the German snipers are better than ours; but I am quite sure that they have an easier quarry. More Germans see British than British see Germans."—London Daily Mail.

New York Drinking More Milk

Following the announcement that the number of saloon licenses has greatly decreased comes the information from the health department that the amount of milk used in New York City has increased fifty per cent. within the last ten years.

The average daily receipts of milk in New York City in 1914 were 2,541,280 quarts, which with a population of five and a half millions gives an average daily per capita allowance of more than three gills. When a man drinks three gills of milk a day the "back to the farm" movement is obviously on the rise. Fully a gill of that is not water.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms, if not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper:

"He stretched his sultry length beneath the ewe-tree's shade."

"Away back as far as the time of Jack Carter, England sent her ships into Hudson Bay to trade beads and muskets with the Indians for ivory off the walrus-tree."—Century.

"We need a young woman to run our filing department," said the big business man. "Have you had any experience in that line?"

"Lots of it," replied the fair applicant. "I worked for over a year in a manicure parlor."

Change the Vibration

It Makes For Health

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Great Britain Getting Inventions

Thousands of Offers Have Been Received Since the War Began

The appointment of an inventions board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first lord of the admiralty, as its head to assist the British navy, was largely the result of the suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and following upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which, in the board's judgment, were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly, and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy, and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to the details, but it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

"I have talked with many scientific men, and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements of this extraordinary war—a war of science had developed in the air, the water, beneath the water, and in every conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," said Lord Bryce, referring to his suggestions. "It is the scientific men who use their brains in thinking out the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution—the pioneer of aviation; and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

The Greek Elections

King Constantine, it need hardly be said, understands the duties and the position of a constitutional monarch, too well not to bow to the considered will of the country. Shortly before his illness he used some significant language on this point in conversation with an American journalist. He said that if M. Venizelos was returned to power they would work together in harmony as before, for the common realization of the national inspirations, "which were merely the desire of national unity." The remarkable activity of the German Press Bureau in Greece, their agents, emmissaries and dependents, in carrying on a bitter press campaign against M. Venizelos shows how greatly his success was dreaded in Berlin.—London Times.

Sign Letters to Soldiers

The post office department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front should be signed by the writers in full. Where letters signed by Christian name only cannot be delivered owing to the address being missing, wounded or dead, it is impossible for the Canadian postal service to return them to the senders. In view of this the public is urged to fully sign all letters addressed to soldiers at the front, and in addition to this to indicate the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the address side of the envelope.

Shronk stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer:

"Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment.

"By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydon."

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Might of Britain

The Grand Reserve of the Allied Cause, Says Churchill

The following peroration of a recent speech by Hon. Winston Churchill is worthy of preservation as a terse but telling picture of the British position in the war.

"The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith and loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilization and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the color and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarisms of Prussia and Turkey! General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King! See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium! Look further and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe! Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite. But the might of Britain, hurled united into the conflict, will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man!"

Two Ways of Measuring

Mr. Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known, but Pearson's Weekly says that the following was one of the neatest retorts he ever made:

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd-George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so Mr. Lloyd George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

After that, the chairman made no more personal remarks.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

This is the Supreme Hour

"There has been said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experiences move and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed to the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now, and at once, or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which will carry to victory the cause of our honor and our freedom."—Lord Kitchener.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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

Mayflower Talcum Powder

The distinctive odor of Mayflower Talcum is entirely new, and of such charm and delicacy as to immediately appeal to every woman of refinement. Antiseptic—exquisitely fine in texture, it is pre-eminent for use on baby.

All Nyal preparations are in a class by themselves. Nyal's Face Cream and toilet requisites are almost indispensable for the complexion. Ask at the Nyal Quality Store for free copy of our booklet, "Your Complexion," which includes directions as to proper methods of Massage. 129

Nyal Quality Store

Robertson's Drug Store **Courtenay, B. C.**

COMOX

Everybody was sorry when H. M. S. Rainbow steamed out of the harbor on Tuesday. We all enjoyed the visit of the sailors very much.

Cheer up girls, the lads in blue are expected back again shortly.

Commander Hose is to be congratulated on the smartness of his company. The citizens of Comox unite in paying tribute to their gentlemanly conduct.

There were seventy-two sailor lads on board the tender when she put off from the wharf on Monday night. Some of the boys remarked that they hated to leave Comox they were treated so fine here.

The Rainbow got one recruit at Comox, George Mitchell, son of E. A. Mitchell of the Cairns ranch. Good luck George, the girls will all be waiting to welcome you on your next visit home.

Rev. Mr. Watson will conduct services at St. Peter's at 11 o'clock on Sunday and Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at Lazo Mission at 3 p. m.

Our local nimrods are having poor success at deer hunting this fall.

All the girls want to know who was the smart young man in shirt sleeves at the dance last Friday night.

Mr. Kenneth Ferguson, of Victoria, representing the Imperial Life Assurance Co., has been canvassing the district.

Ronald Stewart is home on a month's furlough in order to garner in his crops. He succeeded in getting a fine deer one morning lately.

A Comox gentlemen was introduced to a couple of Belgian sailors named Tim O Rielly and Patrick Sullivan, who gallantly acknowledged the introduction with "Here's the top of the mornin' till ye, me bhoy."

The nuclues of a Comox navy has been started by the four little sailor girls, accompanied by the single laddie [illegible] appeared on the stage.

Mr. Overy, the ship's painter, gave the girls a farewell concert at the wharf on Monday evening.

A visitor to Comox on arriving by S.S. Charmer was heard to murmur "Comox, the city of the unburied dead," must have changed his mind upon visiting the city hall last Friday evening.

Mrs. Watson, of Vancouver, is making a long visit with Mrs (Dr.) Montgomery. Mrs. Watson's husband, Lieut Watson was lost when the "Arbecue" went down.

Mr. and Mrs Martin, of the Elk Hotel have proved themselves the most generous people in Comox. They have already given their fine hall and music free many times for patriotic purposes, and staud ready to do so again.

On Friday night, last, the largest crowd that has gathered in Martin's Hall in many years, turned out to the concert and dance in aid of the Red Cross fund. The programme was given principally by the men from H.M.C.S. Rainbow and much of the phenominal success of the event was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. C. C. Piercy and Mr. "Putty" Overy, the jolly ship's painter, who had charge of the decorations, posters and painting, etc.

The proceedings were opened by an orchestral selection and a short address by Rev. Franklin-Watson, who said that he was pleased to do anything at any time in connection with H M.S. Rainbow. In the absence of Mr. Henderson he sang "The Veteran" in very acceptable style.

Early in the evening the lights began giving trouble and finally went out, and lamps from the post office and adjoining houses had to be procured; this was generously overlooked by the audience, who enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The orchestral selections were fine and received hearty applause. The tableaux were splendid and the characters well sustained, especially the scene by 'Red Cross' workers. Mrs, Thompson's stately impersonation of Britannia captivated the audience; her song was also well rendered. As usual, whenever the little ones undertake anything they put their whole soul into the performance, the song and chorus "Ship Ahoy" by Master W. Moore assisted by for little girls dressed in white, was no exception to the rule and brought down the house. Mr. Craig's song "The Bells in the Lighthouse" was well rendered. Mr. Overy's song "I'm Shy Mary Ellen" was also a taking number; while "The Galloping Major" by Mr. Creed was a new song in Comox and brought down the house. After getting started right Mr Chappelle gave a splendid recitation of "The Lads in Navy Blue" in which the sailors in the audience heartily joined in the chorus.

The dance like all the rest of the events was a success from every point of view. The music was good; Martin's Orchestra being assisted by three pieces from the ship's company. At midnight a dainty lunch was served, and every last piece of cake and drop of coffee consumed. The net proceeds were $115.60.

Following was the programme:

"Lads in Navy Blue" ...E. S Chappell
"The Galloping Major".....W. Creed
"Land of Hope and Glory" Mrs Thomson
"The Bells in the Lighthouse".R. Craig
Tableau.....'Britannia'.....
"Britannia Rules the Waves".....Band
Interval
Sketch.....'Professor Bunkum'
"Are We Downhearted".....F. King
"Ship Ahoy"....W. Moore and children
"The Veteran"...Rev. Franklin Watson
"I'm Shy Mary Ellen". ....Mr. Overy
The Hornpipe .By members Ships Co, H. M. C. S. Rainbow
Tableau "Scene by 'Red Cross' Workers'
"Soldiers of the King".....Band
"God Save the King"
Miss C. Wright, Accompanist

The Smoker held in Martin's hall on Saturday night in honour of the visiting sailors was well attended, and a jolly time was spent. The following programme was carried out:

Comic Song.....W. Creed
Song.....W. Weeks
Recitation or Song....E. Rowntree
Song.....R. Craig
Whistling Song.....W. Williams
Song.....F. Parker
Comic Song.....R. Hamilton
Interval
Mouth Organ Solo....P. Dingwall
Comic Song.....C. Mason
Song.....C. Jenkins
Song.....P. Travers
Recitation.....F. Downton
Song.....A. Pope
Mandolin Solo.....E. Overy
Coon Song.....A Teed
Song.....A. Carlisle
Song.....R. Facey
God Save the King

Comox Co-operative Society Re-opens

The Comox Co-operative Society Limited, has again opened for business in Courtenay, and the directors appeal to farmers and the general public for a share of their patronage.

In a district like ours, it should be possible to carry on successfully a business such as the Co-operative Society has been engaged in for the past eight years.

Farmers and others remember that previous to the organization of the Comox Co-operative Society Limited much money was lost by some of those who sold produce to aspiring butchers, and it was as a means of protection that the farmers of the valley formed a business of their own.

Since its formation it has had a somewhat chequered career, and the present financial stringency has been keenly felt. The Bank and other creditors however, have been very lenient, and are willing to give the society every opportunity to make good. It would be a source of great gratification to the directors and others connected with the society to see the concern in such shape that it could pay every dollar it owes, and if the public will give it a share of their business, the directors will undertake to see that it is carried on with due regard to economy.

Cumberland Hotel

Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen

Wm. Merryfield
Proprietor

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.

The Comox Barber Shop

Oldest Shop in Courtenay

Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection

C. E. DALRYMPLE, Prop.

PERCY WINCH

"GRAND DUKE CIGARS"

SIDNEY, B. C.

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

ROBERT GRIEVE

Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

Sutton & Kirkwood

Undertakers and Embalmers

Night or Day Calls Promptly Attended

Phone **Courtenay**

Hunters' Supplies for Wet Weather

—WE KEEP THEM IN—

Men's Rubber Knee Boots, laced,
Men's Rubber Three-quarter Boot,
Men's Rubber Knee Boots, unlaced,
Men's Slicker Suits,
Men's Three-quarter Oil Coat with Double Front Rain Protection,
Men's Oil Coats, full length,
Men's Slicker Hats and Boys' Knee Rubbers

A Full Line of Low Rubbers for Men and Boys, "MALTESE CROSS" Brand

Telephone 34 **Loggie Bros.** **Next the Royal Bank**

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

Dr. Gilbert Hanna Anderson

GO TO VANCOUVER OR VICTORIA FOR PAINLESS DENTISTRY

These are features in our offices. It will pay you to have your dental work done in Vancouver. All work guaranteed for 10 years

DR. GILBERT'S
PAINLESS DENTAL PARLORS
207 HASTINGS ST. W. COR. CAMBIE
VANCOUVER
1304 GOVERNMENT ST. COR. YATES
VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS FREE

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Etc.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A
REAL SNAP

We have some whose values will surprise you

Every Vehicle is of well known make and in first class condition

Don't miss this opportunity. Write today for particulars

THOS. PLIMLEY
727-735 Johnson St., VICTORIA

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Buggies and Express Wagons

All Rigs Guaranteed and Sold at the Lowest Possible Price

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON
Blacksmith and Carriage Builder COURTENAY