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JUL 17 1915
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# THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY JULY 15, 1915 NO. 33

FOR RENT!

2 5 Room Houses
1 4 Room House
Rent $7 per month each
Good water supply

Apply to
HARDY & BISCOE
Phone 10 Real Estate Agents Courtenay

IF YOU NEED
Infants,
Childs,
Youths,
Boys or
Mens Shoes
WE HAVE THEM
A FRESH SUPPLY HAVE ARRIVED
LOGGIE BROS.
Telephone 34 Next Royal Bank

SHEPHERD & HORNBY
Where everybody goes for choice Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, Etc.
ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED
Phone 40 Courtenay

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

## Local Lines

The Board of Trade held a short session on Thursday evening last.

The Misses Bridges are holidaying at Victoria.

The Glee Club are giving a farewell at home to Dr. and Mrs. Crompton at the K. of P. hall tonight.

Chas. G. Callin left on Saturday morning for the Old Country, where he intends to remain until the close of the war.

Robt. Cairns and Frank Everett left yesterday morning for the Old Country where they expect to join the Medical Corps.

Mr. T. E. Glanville has purchased McKean's stock and will commence a slaughter sale to morrow morning. If you want bargains get in on the ground floor See announcement on another page.

The local Orange Lodge celebrated the glorious 12th by going to Cumberland on Sunday morning with the brethern of that city, and in the evening they attended Divine Service at Courtenay, where Rev. T. Menzies preached an excellent sermon. The church was well filled. The choir had special music for the occasion. This was the largest Orange parade ever held in Ccurtenay. A number of the Cumberland brethern were also present. On Monday afternoon a picnic was held across the river, at which there was a good attendance and at which Rev. Mr. Laycock delivered an address.

Mayor Kilpatrick, Ald. Crompton and Wm. Duncan, the committee who went to Victoria to interview the Minister of Public Works on the matter of a new bridge across the Courtenay River, returned last Thursday night. They were told that the Government Engineer had recommended that if two bents were placed under the bridge he was of the opinion that it would last for a number of years. The deputation also pointed out that when the river was in flood and a number of logs came floating down these bents would cause a jam, and the bridge might not stand the strain.

Mr. Taylor informed the deputation that the Government only built bridges in Rural Municipalities and not in City Municipalities it was impossible for him to do anything in the matter as the bridge appropriations for this year amounted only $300,000, whereas, last year $1,000,000 was granted, however, he would place the question before the Executive Council for their consideration. On the matter being placed before them, the Council decided to adopt the engineer's report and have two bents placed under the bridge at the expense of the Government. and rext year when the estimates are brought down, a new bridge for Courtenay River will be considered.

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

Early and late Savoy Cabbage Plants, also cauliflower plants for sale at R. Ferris' Greenhouse, Lake Trail road.

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.

Cooke & Matthewson have put on an extra man to deliver meat in Comox on Tuesday's and Friday's. Phone your orders early to insure prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

For sale — Cumberland Steam laundry, the only white laundry in the district. This is a good opening for man with family or one who an increase the plant. For particulars apply at Laundry or Review office.

Douglas Carr-Hilton, of the Bank of Commerce left on Wednesday morning for Duncan on a holiday.

Misses. Auton and Jackson, who have been visiting Lila Boden for some weeks left for Vancouver this morning.

On Monday morning next 320 acres of land will be open for pre-emption on the Salmon River, two miles from Port Kumsen, and one from Sayward. There will be two lucky men as each applicant can take up 160 acres.

Capt. Vigors sold to Cooke & Matthewson this week a three-year old steer for which he got $100. He bought it last year for $35 and fed it nothing but grass. This should prove conclusively that there's money in raising beef in the Comox valley.

## W. A. Garden Party

On Thursday, the 8th inst,, a Garden Party was held at the Vicarage by the members of the local branch of the Womens Auxiliary. A good number were present during the afternoon and evening. Refreshments of various kinds, ice cream, fruit, tea, candies. etc. were engaged in, and during the afternoon an address was given by the Rev, John Antle, the founder of the well known Columbia Coast Mission. The mission hospital ship "Columbia" reached Comox Bay on the 7th, and was open for visitors on the 8th. The ship contains accommodation for sick men, and is fitted up with an operating table, X Ray apparatus, dispensary etc. There is also a small chapel where services are held, and into which a congregation of from 30 to 40 can gather. In connection with the mission there are three fine hospitals to which patients from the logging camps are taken. The sphere of the missions' activities extend from Powell River to the extreme north of Vancouver Island He employs the services of three Anglican priests, three doctors and a number of lay helpers and nurses.

## Courtenay Ladies' Aid

The Courtenay Ladies' Aid held their regular meeting in the church on Friday, July 9. Though the attendance was small on account of so many ladies being away from home, those present enjoyed the meeting and arranged for the carrying on of considerable work for the future. During the past month the ladies have supplied the materials and arranged for the work of painting the church, and we feel well repaid in the improved appearance of the building. On the 21st of July a garden party will be held at the home of Mrs. W McPhee Union Bay road, to which all are invited to come. Also the annual picnic will be held at Kye Bay on July 28th. Any friends who care to come with us and enjoy the days' outing can do so by applying to Mrs. Wm. Kirkwood for transportation any time before July 28.

## CRANTHAM

A service will be held in St' Mary's Church hall on Sunday July 18th, at 9 a. m., when the Vicar will celebrate the Holy Communion, and preach. The evening services will be held at 7.30 p. m. as usual.

Stewart Saunders, of Victoria, is spending his holidays at F. H. Janes', Grantham.

## Presbyterian Church

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

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

"See, The Bill is Only 90 cts Higher"

"My! That Range is a blessing!
"Just think, it saves me 30 hours of work every month, at a cost of *3 cts. an hour.*
"Why, I have lots of time now. I just snap the switch and the cooking is done. The kitchen is *never* hot or dirty and it's real fun to cook now.
"The other day Florence came over when I was baking and I went right out calling v 'thout changing a dud."

Hughes Electric Ranges

Mr. Master-of-the-House—be serious about this. It's not "play" you are buying so much as it is very important *health* and *happiness.*
Old-fashioned cooking methods cost nearly two hours a day of stupid work in preparing and cleaning up a dirty fire. That's five years in a lifetime.
Think it over and talk to us about it. Surely you can spare 3 cents a day for such a purpose.

For sale by
Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. F68 Office: Mill Street

# Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

## Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world - wide circulation or his family medicines became known to the ends of the earth.

MR. O. D. BARNES.

Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, Mich., writes:—"About fifty years ago, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 78 years old, superintend work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

### Not One Saved by Germans

The admiralty have reminded Germany that since August we have saved the lives of more than a thousand German officers and men of the German navy. We have rescued them, often in circumstances of difficulty and danger, and often when the rescue was to the prejudice of our military operations. They have at no time shown treatment of the kind to our sailors in similar distress. Not one officer or man of our navy has been rescued by Germans. We have made no difference in this respect between *honorable* and *dishonorable* opponents. The officers and men of these very submarines would now be at the bottom of the sea had not our sailors rescued them.—London Times.


## KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively *no injury can result from their use*. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as is Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


A well known judge often relieves his judicial wisdom with a touch of humor. One day during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, and, as he *hesitated a good deal* and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him:

"Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire."

After the examination had closed the Bar was convulsed by the judge adding:

"Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Does your daughter play the piano by ear?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox, "she uses both hands and both feet. But I don't think she has learned to use her ears."

### British Needs

Great Britain in 1913 imported 2,393,363 bushels of wheat and flour from Germany, Austria and Turkey; 6,663,300 bushels of barley from the same countries, and 11,273,459 bushels of oats from Germany alone. Great Britain's total import of wheat on the average each year during the past decade has been 216,843,300 bushels, of which Canada supplied less than a fourth. Of barley in 1913 Canada supplied about one-ninth of 52,358,245 bushels, and of oats, an eight of 59,829,950 bushels. Will she do better this year?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

### Forest Fires

Forest fires are unnecessary, are nearly always the result of carelessness, and may wipe out in an hour what nature has taken hundreds of years to create.

They destroy existing forests.

They destroy the possibility of future forests.

They destroy a great market for labor.

They destroy the beauty of a region.

They destroy homes.

They destroy lives.

They destroy prosperity.


**$100 REWARD, $100**

**The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.**

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


"Are you going to the fancy dress ball?"

"Oh, yes."

"In what garb?"

"I shall wear one of the quaint old costumes of 1905.

MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you have a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove to help you with the Cooking.

It lights at the touch of a match—like gas, adjusts instantly, high or low, by merely raising or lowering the wick. It means "gas stove comfort with *kerosene oil.*"

NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstoves are made in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes; if your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

*BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES*

Made in Canada


## Thoroughbreds in Demand

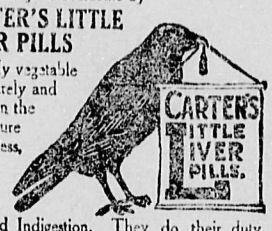
### Improvements in Live Stock in the West is Expected

The spring stock show and sale of thoroughbred stock held at Calgary gave ample proof that the farmers of Western Canada are not forgetting their stock interests on account of high prices in prospect for wheat. On the contrary, farmers are prepared to pay higher prices for thoroughbred breeding stock than ever before in the history of the country—and they have the cash to pay, too. The sale was the largest event of the kind in the history of Calgary. Three hundred and thirty-three purebred animals were sold for a sum exceeding $53,000. The highest individual price was paid for a Hereford bull which commanded $625. The highest price paid for any one animal a year ago was $565. Several other bulls brought over $500. As evidence of the breadth of interests of the stockmen of the country it may be mentioned that one rancher donated a thoroughbred bull, winner of two championships as a first prize to the Belgian relief fund. The auctioneer made no charge for selling this animal and the entire proceeds were turned over to the Belgium fund. There is no doubt that the distribution of these thoroughbred animals among the ranchers and farmers of Western Canada will result in still further improvement of the live stock in the country, the quality of which is already favorably commented on by every visitor.


## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**




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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

**Genuine** must bear Signature

Brent Good


### A Rogue

The other day a little newsboy was running along shouting "Extra; nine lives lost!"

"What's that you're yelling?" asked a man.

"Nine lives lost," replied the boy.

The man bought the paper. "Show me the account of the loss of so many lives," he said.

The boy opened and pointed to an *item about an inch and a half long.* "There it is," he said. It was headed, "Arrested for killing a cat."

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Knicker—it's wonderful, but I had a deaf uncle who was arrested, and the judge gave him his hearing the next morning.

Bocker—That's nothing. I once had a blind aunt who walked in a lumber yard and saw dust.


## ECZEMA SPREAD ON CHILD'S FACE

### In Mass of Water Blisters. Could not Sleep Night or Day. Cross and Fretful. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Child Was Healed.

Islay St., Markdale, Ont.—"When my child was but two months old there came a rash on her left cheek which kept getting worse and worse and spreading until it covered all one side of her face. They said it was eczema. It was just all in a mass of little water blisters the size of a pinhead and they would no sooner fill until they would all break. Her face came out into a watery sore and it itched and got so hot the water ran out of the sores until my child would nearly go mad trying to scratch. *The more she rubbed the sorer it got.* She could not sleep night or day. That continued from one month old until she was nearly one year old. Cross and fretful I must say she was. She just worked and fussed all the time.

One day I saw in a paper what Cuticura Soap and Ointment would do so I sent for some and before three days the itching had gone and then it began to dry and each day I saw it get better. Inside of one month people did not know which side of her face was the sore one. She was cured." (Signed) Mrs. John Shea, Jr., Jan. 16, 1914.

**Samples Free by Mail**

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. Book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."





## Banish the "Blues!"

If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your *digestion* is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

**Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task or up to any pleasure.

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over *forty* years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send 50c for trial box by mail.

**Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo.**


## Proper Bill of Fare

### C.P.R. Has a Dining Car Expert Who Serves Blended Meals to the Benefit of Travellers

"Show me a man of forty," says Will Irwin, "and you show me a victim of careless meals. A man called Osler won a knighthood by calling the man of forty 'too old.' It should have been 'too dyspeptic.' From drug store he richochets to the doctor, blaming the weather, the money market, the trusts or Teddy for what is really due to Little Mary. Your middle-aged man is at his worst when on his travels—his only exercise a sad procession to and from the dining car."

Another William is of the same opinion, Mr. W. A. Cooper, who claims that among other things he provides three million meals a year to travellers on the Canadain Pacific Railway. Mr. Cooper is not a philosopher, but a practical man, and in his own way set out to investigate and solve this problem. He wrote to, or consulted personally, the leading stomach specialists in Europe, the United States and Canada. What he wanted was the *happy traveller on his dining cars,* who would really enjoy the three million meals on which his chefs spent so much trouble. Was the man of forty hopeless?

The specialists pocketed their fees and gave Mr. Cooper not quite three million, but still a great many opinions to digest. The Wiesbaden man said this, the Paris man said that, the London man said something else, the New York man had another cure, while the Battle Creek man was in a class by himself. Yet when their opinions came to be analyzed they all *had one common point of view, namely,* that the foods consumed in any meal must be properly blended. Everyone who has survived the ordeal knows that it is a mistake to wash down oysters with brandy. Quite a number feel unhappy after a mixture of lemonade and ice cream. Table beer may be good in itself, but not if followed by a cup of cocoa. In a word, the foods must blend if the meal is to serve its purpose, and more particularly so in the case of train travellers who have little opportunity for exercise.

*With the aid, therefore, of expert* food chemists and professors, Mr. Cooper has prepared arrangements of courses which can be recommended by the faculty as perfect blending of food and liquids. These will be printed as suggested menus on the regular cards and placed as suggestions for breakfast, lunch and supper at the disposal of the travellers on the Canadian Pacific this summer. In some ways the railway may lose revenue, for the blended meals do not encourage the rich and sometimes costly entremets which gourmets ask for, but the average man will be contented, and will be left in a better mood to enjoy the beautiful scenery through which the railway passes. In that way he will be a booster for Canada, and, what is better still, will be a more frequent patron of the dining car than of the hospital for dyspeptics.

**The Last Asthma Attack** may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

The average time of steamships from Pacific coast ports to England is about one-half what it was before the opening of the Panama canal. Grain ships arriving at British ports from San Francisco and Portland since the opening of the canal have averaged 48 days for the voyage. The best record made was 34 days. Last season (1913-1914) most of the grain went by sailing vessels around the Horn. Their voyages averaged 136 days.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

### Nothing Comparable

It is easy to forget the magnitude of that influence because its greatest achievements are as silent as they are crushing. But in all history there has been nothing comparable with the ascendancy which the British fleet has established on the high seas today.—London News and Leader.

He—Why did you choose a single life?

She—I was *afraid of getting* a husband who would lead a double one.

## War Orders a Boon

### Government Officials Make Observations Regarding Industrial Conditions

Officials in touch with factory conditions in Ontario are of the opinion that but for the war and the orders which have sprung therefrom industrial conditions would have been in a more parlous state than they now are. In order to adapt themselves to the type of orders arising from the exigencies of the time, manufacturers, it is stated, where this could be done without too much disorganization, have switched on to a new line and kept their factories busily running. The demand for skilled mechanics has in consequence been pressing, and overtime in many cases, it is said, has had to be resorted to. Openings have not been so favorable for the unskilled, the rush nature of the orders militating against a "breaking in" policy.—Toronto Globe.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

### The Hand of Providence

It seems that the hand of Providence must have shaped the course of events in the present world crisis. Imagine, if you can, what would have been the condition of the world if the present combination of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany had not been possible at this time. The world has been living on the lid of hell. Some unseen, all-powerful Wisdom has guided the destinies of the world, that this awful fury of hatred should not prevail in a world of freedom and Christian civilization.—Winnipeg Telegram.

### No Change in Menu

The rain fell suddenly. Truck horses plodded along the sodden street, patiently, heavily.

*Gloyds De Vere stood at the window* of her house on Dudley avenue looking out on a sloppy and dismal world. The loneliness of the day weighed on her very soul.

"I am heart hungry," she sighed to herself, "aye, heart hungry."

"But what was the use? There would be liver for breakfast just the same."

"Wombat's wife speaks seven languages."

"Oh, well, that's all right. He only has to listen to one."


## INSOMNIA

### Leads to Madness, if Not Remedied

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Western woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine).

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began *to drink it I ceased to use medicines.*"

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms::

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

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

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

*"There's a Reason" for Postum.*

—sold by Grocers.

# AGRICULTURE IS STIMULATED BY TAKING COLLEGE WORK TO FARM

## OLD ONTARIO SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO THE WEST

### By Introducing a System of District Representatives, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has shown some Remarkable Results in the Increase of Land Values

The wisdom of the Ontario government in introducing the system of district representatives of the department of agriculture has been shown by the results that already have followed them. In 1907 six graduates of the Ontario Agricultural college were given local offices in six counties. Their work met with so much favor that the people themselves demanded increases in these appointments, until today they number 41, covering practically the whole province from Glengarry to Rainy River.

By this means the benefits of the colleges and the results of the experimental farms, are carried and applied to the farms in such a way as to favorably influence production and improve social conditions. Each county has its local offices, with a graduate agricultural student in charge. He has an assistant who is generally an undergraduate as well as a stenographer. Local conditions are the first study of this office, while the initiative of the department is able to emphasize any special work in the county that might make for increased production and thrift. Classes are held to teach those subjects especially needful in agricultural occupations and while these at first were attended by a very few, there are now about 1,000 young farmers between 18 and 30 years, attending and enjoying th instruction.

And their works have justified their faith. Drainage surveys are made free. Any farmer can get a special drainage plan with the best expert advice as how best to handle his fields. The results have enormously stimulated rural enterprise. In Prince Edward county five carloads of drain tiles were put in in 1911, while over 20 miles of tile draining has been done each year since. In one instance a field that cost $15 per acre to drain, yielded $600 in canning factory supplies last year.

Essex county, one of the first to get a representative, has made Canadian-grown corn famous and has raised land prices fully 35 to 40 per cent. Lennox and Addington prior to 1911 sold about $15,000 worth of poultry in the Napanee market. Last year the same market returned $53,000 to the local farmers. This was directly due to the efforts of the egg circle work of the local representatives.

Perhaps no finer instance of farm enterprise exists than in the east of Lambton. In 1910 this county imported vegetables and fruit to feed its people, as it produced only 25 per cent. of its needs. Last year it shipped out 30,000 bushels of potatoes and 1,122 tons of vegetables, besides harvesting a crop of peaches and tender fruits. These tender fruits were only a dream formerly and now Lambton farm lands are looked upon as one of the best tender fruit sections of Canada. Land values have risen from $25 to $100 per acre, while peach lands easily demand $300 per acre, these being directly due to the work of the department.

The school fairs and local young farmers' clubs that have grown out of the movement are marks of the healthy rural awakening.

The same rejuvenation that has come to the old lands of Ontario would be quite possible to the prairie farms of Manitoba. That province has wonderful possibilities. Production could be increased fully fifty per cent., and many forms of farm enterprise encouraged if the Manitoba government would follow Ontario's example in carrying the college work to the farm.

Prof. Bedford as deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has proved by his series of experimental plots at local points that the people of his province will respond to the work, and that the land will produce much that is now regarded as impossible. To this work would come the increased social inspiration that always marks agricultural development.

The agricultural portfolio should be the strong feature of Sir Rodmond's ministry. He would be well advised if he insisted upon a sympathetic organization of the department so as to put it more in touch with progressive agriculture.

His government should lead in the development of ideas and in the encouragement of greater farm production. He could not do better than follow Ontario's example where such substantial results have been made.

This is matter in which financiers and all business men are interested quite as much as farmers. When the farmers have more money they buy more from their local merchants, who in turn increase their purchases of manufactures. When orders are plentiful the manufacturer can give more employment, pay better wages, fair and regular dividends, to investors. Some of this comes back again to the farmer, for many of those in Ontario have put their savings into bonds and shares of Canadian industries. Friends of the Manitoba government should present these facts to them. It is evident they have not the proper grasp of the situation.

The provincial government though urged by business men—who offered to share part of the expense—refuses to take the most necessary steps to promote better production on the farms in that province, by employing agricultural experts. This neglect, following their action on the moratorium, makes us fear the government is in need of some reorganization. They are in a rut. Next week (space prevents us from doing so at present) we will draw Mr. Roblin's attention to some actual money making experiences from Ontario's policy of employing district agricultural directors. If the farming industry of Manitoba was properly organized and directed there would be no cry of bad times or moratorium.—Financial Post, Toronto.

Not only might Manitoba profit by the wisdom shown by the Ontario department of agriculture, as pointed out by the Financial Post, but the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as British Columbia, might well follow the example. Local conditions call for special study, and the benefit of district representatives in the western provinces, would prove of inestimable value in stimulating interest in improved farming methods.

# Potatoes For Stock Feeding

### The Value of the Potato as a Stock Food is Summed Up

Potatoes are an inferior feed for dairy cows, writes Prof. A. A. Borkind of the Vermont experiment station. In trials at the Vermont experiment station in 1896, to determine the relative value of corn silage and potatoes, 100 pounds, both of dry matter and digestible dry matter, in silage proved superior to similar amounts in potatoes. The latter were eaten even more freely than was the silage, yet produced neither more nor better milk. At 15 cents a bushel they were more costly food for stock than was silage. The butter made from the ration containing large amounts of potatoes was a poor quality, tended to be salvy and did not keep well.

Potatoes are best adapted to hog feeding. In order to secure the best results, the potatoes should be cooked so as to be mealy, and be mixed with cornmeal or other ground grains to form a rather heavy mush. In this form they are relished by the swine. Swim milk makes a valuable adjunct to feed with this mixture of cooked potatoes and meal. Potatoes alone cannot be used to advantage as food nor can they be eaten by the hogs in any great quantity. Experiments at Wisconsin and elsewhere show that 450 pounds of cooked potatoes are worth approximately 100 pounds of cornmeal for swine feeding.

Potatoes have not been used for stock feed in this country to a great enough extent so that the experiment stations have made a study of their use, writes J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station, in the same paper. We have very little data regarding the feeding of potatoes to livestock. In Germany, where the situation is considerably different, the question has been studied much more. The general conclusion arrived at is that they may be successfully used in feeding dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs In the case of horses and pigs the German practice has been to steam the potatoes. In America it is probable that surplus potatoes can best be used for dairy cows. The total digestive nutrients in a ton of potatoes will be slightly more than one-fifth as much as would be contained in a ton of cornmeal. The potatoes are even more highly carbonaceous than the cornmeal and naturally would be best fed in conjunction with those feeds that supply an abundance of protein.

There is another factor, however, involved, that is of considerable importance. Raw potatoes are a succulent food, and used in connection with a ration that is deficient in succulence (usually one that does not include corn silage) they would have a value about that indicated by the total digestive nutrients. Some succulent food is desirable in all rations, and a moderate amount of such food, when added as above, produces an effect above that which would be indicated by the nutrients present. The writer's personal experience is that as small an amount as half a peck a day fed all dairy cows (lacking other succulence) produces quite a marked effect in the milk flow, and two or three times this amount may be fed to advantage, if the potatoes are available. But they should be introduced into the ration gradually. To avoid danger from choking it is well to run the potatoes through a root cutter. It is impossible to give a cash valuation to a foodstuff of this kind, except as a result of careful experiment. It is probable that under ordinary circumstances and the present condition of the grain market, potatoes might be figured at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel for feeding purposes, and if succulence were sadly needed they might reach an effect equivalent to a valuation of 25 cents a bushel.

# IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH WITH NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE

## THE VICTORS WILL LAY DOWN THE CONDITIONS

### Unlike Many of the Past Great Struggles, the Principles that are Being Contended for now do not Admit of a Compromise as it is Victory or Annihilation

In the past fifty years there has been really only one "fight to a finish" among the nations. That fight was the war between France and Prussia. Only then was the victor able to dictate his own terms of peace. It was a case of two bargainers meeting, and after long discussion arriving at a compromise satisfactory to both or equally unsatisfactory. The loser had nothing to do in 1870 but to agree to what the victor demanded. The present war will end in the same way. The victor will lay down his conditions. If they are not accepted the armistice which precedes any formal discussion of terms will be brought to an end and the fight will continue. It is safe to say that among the allies there is not more than one man in a hundred who looks forward to a compromise. The principles that are being contended for do not admit of compromise. For the Germans it is destruction or world-empire. For the Allies it is absolute victory or annihilation.

The last great war, that in the Balkans, and we include both the war of the allies against Turkey and the subsequent war of Serbia and Greece against dominant and arrogant Bulgaria, was not decided by the victor. In both cases the great powers intervened, once to save Turkey as a European state, and once again to see that Greece and Serbia did not altogether wipe out Bulgaria. Britain had more to do with dictating terms of peace than the successful belligerents. Those who believe that compromises are wise will find themselves unable to cite the compromises that ended the Balkan struggles as evidence. These compromises merely sowed the seeds for future wars, and this warning would be enough in itself, apart from the other features of the struggle now raging, to convince statesmen of neutral nations that a fight to a finish is the only possible, the only sensible, and the only humane issue of the present war.

Though the Russo-Japanese war is classified as a Japanese triumph, and though Russian victories in it are hard to call to mind, the war really ended in a draw. Russia was brought to a standstill. She was by no means beaten, and without attempting to disparage the remarkable achievements of the Japanese army and navy, it might be said that Russia quit before she had really begun to fight. Russia was like a mastiff that had been punished by a terrier and is ready to quit. But if the wounded mastiff had continued to the limits of his strength, the situation of the terrier might have been vastly different. When the plenipotentiaries met in the United States Japan demanded not only the cession of Port Arthur, which had been already captured, a free hand in Manchuria, the recognition of her sovereignty in Korea and in the whole of Saghalien, but an indemnity of $600,000,000. Russia was willing to cede all but the indemnity. Now $600,000,000 was a lot of money to Japan as it is to the ordinary reader, but, nevertheless, Russia refused flatly to pay it, and Japan did not insist. Had she done so the war would have continued, and perhaps with different results.

In her war against Turkey Russia won much. She won Bessarabia, and recognition as the natural guardian of the Slavs in the Turkish empire. But she did not impose the terms of peace. They were flatly decided by Germany and Britain and Bismarck and Beaconsfield had in mind rather the necessity of protecting their future than of rewarding her for her successful war against the Turks. In this case again Russia was not strong enough to insist upon retaining what her arms had won. She proposed, but the other powers disposed. She did not dictate. She merely made it impossible for Turkey to dictate, and while this war is a most important one from a Russian point of view, it does not reveal her in the light of a conqueror with her foot upon the neck of a vanquished nation.

The war between Britain and South Africa, like the American Civil war, differs from other great conflicts in the past half century. Lincoln always regarded the soldiers of the South as disobedient citizens. Britain, too, has claims of sovereignty upon the Transvaal. In both cases there was no talk of terms. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In both cases it was yielded. In South Africa the Boers did not know what terms they would be forced to accept for a couple of years after the last shot had been fired. Nor did Lee, when at Appomatox, he yielded to Grant's stern decree of unconditional surrender. In this one case the terms granted by the conqueror were more generous than the vanquished had a right to expect. In the case of the Civil War, the South suffered from a "carpet bag" regime hardly less terrible than war. In the war between the United States and Spain the fight was not continued to a finish. Spain yielded sovereignty in Cuba and the Philippines. She paid no indemnity. On the contrary, the United States paid her $20,000,000 and other expenses. The war was no "draw," and while it established the United States as a world power, it did not destroy Spain.

# Tainted With Stealing

### In Midst of Patriotic Efforts, Scandal Follows Scandal, Declares Toronto Pastor

"If a majority of our people are really Christian, it ought to be shown in our government, our state, our callings, and our professions. Yet right at this moment in the most sacred of patriotic efforts to equip our soldiers, scandal follows scandal. We are struggling in this very church to raise money for soldiers' needs, while big steals are reported from Ottawa."

So spoke Rev. Byron H. Stauffer in Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, speaking on "Pilate's Hands and Ours."

"When can you say you have washed your hands of political scandal? There is scarcely an item of our war supplies that is not tainted with stealing. Are you saying anything about it? Or do you only know one thing about politics and that is to vote, Grit or Tory?

"A tremendous responsibility rests upon the leaders of the Orange lodges of this city. They can oppose the Tammanyizing of Toronto. They can help to crush out corruption in the fire halls. Will they rise to the occasion?

"It is absolutely idle for our Christian people to call Christ 'Lord, Lord,' in our beautiful churches and not do the things which He says. Our political leaders are nearly all members of the Christian church. For us to go to church and say our prayers and not wax indignant over our political corruptions is to wash our hands prematurely and imitate Pilate in the most terrible way."

The war will return to Canada many crippled and disfigured men. Let the industries of Canada, by the exercise of wise precautionary measures, so reduce their toll of injured as to offset, as far as possible, the abnormal increase from war.

# Germans in Britain

### Of 27,200 Male Germans in United Kingdom Only 8,000 Have Been Interned

Of the 27,000 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,000 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 19,000 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, as free as neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding treatment of civilians.

The British government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under sixteen, and over forty-four and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part in the war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crime or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty would not give the undertaking referred to.

"An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments, but elderly invalid British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids."

"I'm going south for the rheumatism."

"It's cheaper to get it here."

# Experiments with Alfalfa

### The Best Rates of Seeding Under Certain Conditions

Only by systematic experimentation on the part of the individual growers living in various sections can be proved the true worth of alfalfa as a soil improver and a forage plant.

This was the opinion which L. F. Graber, secretary of the Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, expressed at the organization meeting of the Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' association. He reported that in Wisconsin many of the growers have been carrying on experiments for several years to determine the best rates of seeding and have found that from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre are generally best under Badger State conditions.

Southern and northern grown seed have also been tried out in competition with each other. The reason has been that southern and southwestern seed, which usually is somewhat cheaper, seems to do as well under Wisconsin conditions as that grown farther north.

The Wisconsin Alfalfa association numbers 1,000 members and is steadily growing in popularity and influence. The policy of the organization is a conservative one, its members not desiring to encourage the growing of alfalfa in places where clover grows more easily and luxuriantly.

Aged peasants of France, assisted by women and children, have gone diligently ahead with the farm work wherever opportunity offered, so that every inch of agricultural country, barring those strips of "no man's land" between the trenches of the opposing armies, is under cultivation. Practically all of the available land has been planted and along the front held by the British army are thousands of acres in wheat. France is duplicating the intensive farming idea of the Germans.

# Peary as a Bernhardi

### Assertion That U.S. in Time Will Dominate North America is Denounced

As an Arctic explorer it pleases Rear Admiral Peary in his public addresses to predict that in due time the United States will occupy the whole continent from the North Pole to the Isthmus. In a recent speech he gave zest to his prophecy by saying that if we do not grow in this fashion, in a hundred years we will be obliterated as a nation.

When Secretary Bryan denounces this fustian as little less than a crime, he is guilty of no exaggeration. It does not matter much what Robert E. Peary thinks, but it does matter very seriously if Rear Admiral Peary, retired, of the United States navy, sets himself up in imitation of Gen. von Bernhardi, Such views as he expresses, coming from an official source, proclaim a policy of aggression toward all of our neighbors, north and south, which has no popular or governmental support whatever.

The michief created by bombast of this descripition is not to be looked for at home. It is to be found abroad, especially in Latin America, where agitators eagerly seize upon every expression in this country that can be construed as a menace. Rear Admiral Peary may have found the North Pole, but he did not extend the boundaries of the United States, and it is not necessary that they should be extended.—New York World.

Some idea of the coal resources of the single province of Alberta is afforded by the following figures, quoted from a recent newspaper statement: Eighty-five per cent. of the coal of all Canada is in the province of Alberta. Sixty per cent. of the coal in the British empire is in Alberta. One-sixth of the coal in the entire world is in Alberta. Here is another way of considering it. In Alberta we have in the past twenty years mined about 20,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take 1,072,000 years to exhaust our coal areas. At the rate that Canada is using coal now, we could supply the Dominion for 100,000 years. At the rate that the world is using coal, we could keep up a continuous supply for the whole world for the next 100 years, and then have coal on hand.

A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

# Will Revolutionize Naval Construction

### Britain Reported to be Building a New Type of Battleship

According to a report from London received by the New York Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions, which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction programme of the United States.

It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, and will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of 40 knots.

At present the "Queen Elizabeth," stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is, however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

### Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing this, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the trees, thus ensuring that the wire will become overgrown and embedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured, but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying.—Hon. Martin Burrell.

# The Courtenay Review

And Comox Valley Advocate
A Weeky Newspaper, Pubished at Courtenay, B. C.
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THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915


## Linking East and West

On July 18 the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will establish a transcontinental service between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards. This has been made practicable by the completion of the National Transcontinental link between Cochrane and Lake Superior Junction.

It is of interest to recall that for 28 or 30 years the sole railway link between the east and west of the Dominion has been the C. P. R. track that winds around the north shore of Lake Superior. Over this track have poured into the New West all those immigrants that have built up a new civilization in one of the most fertile areas in the world. Hitherto the Grand Trunk company has had to conduct its passenger and freight business in United States territory, but the completion of the new northern railway will bring about a change. In the future it will be possible for a traveler, if he so wishes, to cross from sea to sea on Canadian soil without using the Canadian Pacific Railway. On Tuesday next a train will leave Toronto for Winnipeg via the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway and the National Transcontinental—a distance of 1257 miles—and the trip will be accomplished in 42 hours. At Winnipeg this train will connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific route over the prairies and mountains to Prince Rupert

The operation of this second link of steel, bringing east and west closer together, is a good augury for Canada's renewed prosperity.—Ex.

## A Machine Gun From Comox

A movement is on foot to raise funds with which to purchase a machine gun for the Comox District. A meeting will be called shortly to elect a working committee, when a subscription list will be opened This is a most worthy object, and there would seem to be a need for the guns. In the meantime subscriptions may be sent to the Review office or the Royal Bank, all of which will be acknowledged in this paper each week, as received.

Mr. Hicks-Beach who is working on the scheme of supylying the Canadian contingent with an areoplaen from the Province of British Columbia, has just received a letter from Premier McBride stating that he heartily approves of the proposition and will do all he can to futher it. Full particulars will be given shortly.

From the east come encouraging reports of improvement in business. Much of this is due to the orders for munitions of war, but apart from this there is considerable movement in other lines, and the signs all point to a satisfactory increase in trade for the summer and autumn. At the present time there are very few idle men in the eastern cities.

Three dollars a day is no longer the standard minimum wage of the city of Vancouver, the city council having abandoned it in favor of $2.25 a day at a three-hour private session Friday afternoon. Men will still be kept on half time and while those on road work now getting $2 a day and half time will be raised, men on scavenging and street cleaning will be dropped. Men on sewer work will be the only exception as they will get $2.50 a day,

Mr, Gordon Grant, a political speaker at Vancouver, says that the Liberals of B. C. would not agree to a coalition government if Sir Richard in his efforts to remain in office should ask them to make the alliance. The Liberals of B. C. need have no fear of the Conservative party offering any such suggestion. It has not even been thought of by any of the Conservatives, let alone Sir Richard, who as head of the Conservative party has ruled the province wisely and well during the past ten years.

## COMOX

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson preached a very acceptable sermon at St. Peter's on Sunday last. He will conduct the services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and at Lazo in the afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Carthew underwent an operation for Appendicitis at St. Joseph hospital on Monday.

Electrically-lighted range lights the second of their kind to be installed on the coastline of British Columbia, will be a feature of the new aids to navigation now being erected at the Comox Bar spit. The only other range lights operated by electricity are those now in operation at the mouth of the Fraser River,

The preliminary construction work in connection with the range lights at the bar is now under way, and arrangements have been completed to dispatch the lights at once from Vancouver. The date when the aids will be completed and ready for operation will be announced in due course.

The establishment of range lights at Comox Bar will mean the removal of the gas and bell buoys which have done duty for a long time. The ranges will be 1000 yards apart and will ensure a clear and sure aid to navigators.

## LAZO

A most successul entertainment was given in the Lazo school on Friday, July 9th, in aid of the Red Cross Society, by Mrs. H. Smith & Co. The whole performance was enthusiastically received, many encores being given. Many thanks are due to Mrs Smith & Co. for giving the people of Lazo such a treat. Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Percy Smith provided the music for the dance, for which many thanks are due, also to those who gave the use of their cars. The sum of $41 was realized by concert and dance.

## Anglican Synod

On Thursday, July 15, a meeting of the Synod of the diocese of Columbia is to be held at the cathedral in Victoria to elect a Bishop to succeed the Rt. Rev. C. Roper, D. D. who left to be Bishop of Ottawa. The Revs. F. X. Willemar and E. P. Laycock will be present, together with Messrs. F. W. Blankenback and J. B. Bailey, (lay representatives,) will vote on behalf of the Courtenay and Sandwick Parish, The Very Reverend, the Dean, Dr. Schofield, will preside over the gathering, which will be held with closed doors until the final declaration of the result.

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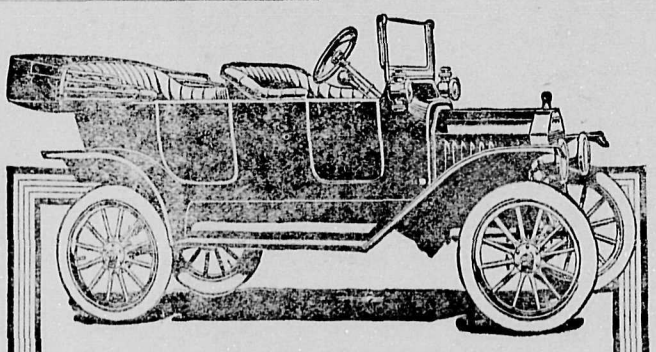

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## NOTICE

To whom it may concern,

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of Grimsley & Hodgkinson, Wood Merchants, Courtenay, from this date.

Signed, HARRY HODGKINSON
Courtenay, B. C., June 15, 1915 1m

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners, one month from this date, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail from the premises known as the "Courtenay Hotel," situate in the City of Courtenay, British Columbia, to the building in the City of Courtenay, on Lot 50 in subdivision of part of Section 61, registered as No. 311, and now occupied by W. G. McKean as a General Store, the hotel to be known as the "Hotel Alexandria," according to plans and specifications which will be laid before the Board.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1915.

## Liquor License Act

Notice is hereby given that at the next sittings of the Board of License Commissioners, for the City of Courtenay, I intend to apply for a license to sell spirituous and malt liquors, by retail, in the premises known as the "Courtenay Hotel" situate in the City of Courtenay on Lot 19, part of section 14, Comox District, in the Province of British Columbia.

THOMAS BOOTH,
Applicant.
Dated at Courtenay this 14th day of July, 1915.


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## Soldiers Need Razoas

Second-hand razors left at McPhee & Morrison's store will be forwarded to Wood, Vallance & Leggatt, Vancouver, who are collecting same for use of soldiers at the front, These razors will be sent to the factories in England, who cannot supply the demand, to be sharpened.

A lawn party will be held at the home of Mrs. Walter McPhee, under the auspices of the Courtenay Ladies' Aid, on Wednesday, July the 21st, afternoon and evening. Launches will be on hand for those who wish a boat ride, also tennis for players, Tea, ice cream and candy for sale on the lawn. An attractive program for the evening. Admission to grounds 10 cents.


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### A Bower of Melody

The concert and musical review given in aid of the Red Cross Society on Monday evening was an unqualified success Everyone who attended was there with the intention of enjoying themselves to the utmost. The program was given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Comox, who had been trained by Mr, Harold Spencer. The performance did him credit. The whole was light and airy, and there was not a dull minute from start to finish. The songs were well rendered and were up to date, The Spanish and Hornpipe by Miss Stella Sackville was very striking.

"Wrap Me in a Bundle" and "I Want to go to Tokio" were probably the best numbers on the program. The whole company were alive, and kept the audience in good humor. The following was the program:

Opening Chorus.
Concerted....I'd love to live in Loveland
Harold Sackville.....No Wedding Bells For Me
Mrs. Thompson..There's a Little Spark of Love
Harold Spencer.. ....Serves You Right
Pash The Damper In.....
Mrs. Moore... ....Make a Man of You
Harold Sackville.....Two Grenadiers
Monte Carlo.....Radford and Spencer
Mr. Jackson ..... ....Absent
Concerted.....Wrap Me in a Bundle
Mrs. Thompson.....I Love Yer My Honey Babe
HaroldiSpencer..... I Want to go to Tokio
Lorna Greenshields.....Your King and Country
Mrs. Mitchell.....Dundebek
Harold Sackville.....Come to Bohemia
Mrs. Thompson....Waning Honeymoon
Harold Spencer..Come along Ma Cherie
Mr. Jackson.....Early One Morning
The Apology.....
Mrs. Moore.....A Perfect Day
Lorna Greenshields.....Tipperary Mary
Harold Spencer.....Whoopsy Daisy
Stella Sackville.....Spanish Dance
Harold Sackville.....Brave Patrol
Concerted.....Ladies
Dr. Crompton.....
Three Wise Guys.....
Land of Hope and Glory.....
Accompanist.....Mrs. Greenshields

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served, and a jolly dance was held at which Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Percy Smith supplied the music. The committee desire to thank all those who cheerfully and unsparingly gave their services, including Mr. Fechner for use of hall, Electric Light Co., for lights, and the business people for contributions; Ted Clliffe, A. B. Ball, Dr. Montgomery, E Emde, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cokely, Dr. Millard and H. Sleeman, for use of cars. Edgar Cliffe and J. McDonald for load of wood, also Mrs. H Smith, Mrs. Piercy, Harold Smith and company for their services. The net proceeds were $160.

Victoria, B. C.—Another result of the efforts made by the Provincial Government on behalf of the lumber industry is announced by the Minister of Lands, the admiralty having agreed to turn over to the British Columbia Government for one voyage from this coast to the United Kingdom, the steamer "Grahamland" now at the Falkland Islands, The "Grahamland" has an interesting history, having been, until the destruction of Admiral Von Spee's squadron, the collier "Josephena," when she surrendered to one of the British warships. The ship was offered through the Agent-General, to the British Columbia Government for the transport of a lumber cargo to the United Kingdom, not necessarily for admiralty purposes, and this being so, all timber shippers were notified and asked to make offers for the vessel, the amount of the charter being 6,600 pounds, The bid of the Cameron Logging Company, of Victoria, was accepted and the "Grahamland" is expected to arrive for August loading Her capacity is given as 550 standards, or equal to 1,100,000 feet, and the securing of such a vessel at such a time when tonnage is scarce by a B. C. firm even at such a high figure is a matter for congratulation. It is hoped that the "Grahamland" will not be the last of the captured or interned German ships to be utilized in the lumber carrying trade from this Coast.

Mrs. Leverry Morrison, of Campbell River, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Morrison.

The K. of P. challenge the Foresters to a game of ball next Monday evening at 6:30 sharp Come early and see the fun.

A number of plates were left at the hall on Monday night. The owners can get them by calling on Mr. Field. at the office of the patriotic service committee.

On Friday evening last the directors of the Comox Agricultural Society held a meeting and decided to hold a fair this fall on the date set by the Government, Friday, Sept. 24. The Government grant will be cut down considerably, but if the members join in with their old time enthusiasm it is felt that a record fair can be held even if the times be strenuous. Mr. R. U. Hurford will act as secretary in the absence of Mr. Gallin who has gone to England. Another meeting will be held shortly to further arrangements,

### Pert Paragraphs

Keep out of the way of automobiles, for if you don't you will never be able to bring a damage suit against an operator of those death dealing machines.

There is one good thing about an areoplane trip, While it may freeze you to death, it won't stir up the dust and choke you to death thus administering a double dose.


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## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"As far as I am concerned, you mean? My dear Geoffrey, it is imperative that I should be regarded by everybody as a poor blind worm who is capable for good or evil. I want people to pity me, to make way for me, to treat me as if I were of no account, a needless cumberer of the ground. I want to see that you prevent these tragedies by sheer chance. I will strike when the time comes!"

The hoarse voice had sunk to a whisper, the sightless eyes rolled, the thin fingers crooked as if dragging down an unseen foe to destruction. As suddenly Ralph changed his mood and laughed noiselessly.

"Let us prophesy," he said. "What did you think of the episode?"

"I don't know what to think about it."

"Then you have no theory to offer?"

"No, uncle. I am in the dark. That is where the keen edge of the terror comes in. I should say it was the flowers. As the atmosphere of the room grew warmer, as the heat from the lamps drew out the fragrance of the blooms, the perfume seemed to become overpowering. The perfume riveted attention, arrested the senses, and gradually sense and feeling appeared to go altogether."

"Perfectly right, Geoffrey. Still, there is nothing very wonderful about it. Lucretia Borgia used the same means to despatch her victims. A poisoned bouquet was a favorite weapon of hers, you remember."

"But the poison there was conveyed through the palms of the hands. Why do we never hear of that sort of poison nowadays?"

Ralph smiled as he refilled his pipe.

"I've got some of it myself," he said, "or at least Tchigorsky has. It is poor, inartistic stuff, compared to some of the poisons known to Tchigorsky and myself. There are eastern poisons unknown to science; toxicology little dreams of the drugs that Tchigorsky and your uncle wot of.

"You are right. Those flowers were impregnated with the deadly drug that comes out with warmth. It comes as quickly as a breath of wind and does its work and vanishes almost immediately, leaving no trace behind. Another minute and the whole family of Ravenspur had been no more. There would have been a fearful sensation; doctors would have discoursed learnedly—and vaguely—and there would have been an end to the matter. Not a soul in England would have had the remotest idea of the source of the tragedy. Look here."

From under his coat Ralph produced a single white carnation.

"That was on the table tonight," he said. "Take it in your hands. Smell it. Do you recognize anything beyond the legitimate perfume?"

Geoffrey held the perfect bloom to his nostrils. He could detect nothing further.

"It seems to me to be as innocent as beautiful," he said.

"So it is, so it is—at present. Give it me back again. See, I have here a little white, dull powder. In it is the one-thousandth part of a grain of the deadly drug. I dust the powder on the carnation, thus. The natural moisture in the leaves absorbs it and the flower presents a normal aspect. Smell it."

"I smell nothing at all," said Geoffrey.

"Not yet. Hold it to the lamp for ten seconds."

Geoffrey did so. At the end of the brief space he placed it to his nostrils as Ralph suggested. Immediately a drowsy feeling came over him, a desire to be at rest in body and mind, in heart and pulses. Indeed, it seemed to him as if his heart had stopped already.

Through a yellow-scented mist he seemed to see his uncle and hear the latter's voice commanding him to drop the carnation. He could not have done it to save himself from destruction. Then the flower was plucked away.

"How long have I been asleep?" he asked, suddenly opening his eyes.

"You have been across the Styx and back in exactly fifty seconds," Ralph said gravely. "Now you see the effect of that stuff. Wonderfully artistic, is it not?"

Geoffrey gazed at the flower with sickening horror. Ralph seemed to divine this, for he picked it up, sniffed it coolly and placed it in his buttonhole.

"The evil effect has gone, believe me," he said. "The dose was very small, and I did not mix it with water, which makes a difference."

"Still, I don't follow," Geoffrey said. "We know those flowers were cut and arranged by Vera and Marion. It would have been impossible for any one to have entered the dining room and replaced them with other white flowers. And for anybody to have had the time to impregnate them one by one—oh, it is impossible!"

"Not at all, Geoffrey. A mystery is like a conjuring trick—seemingly insoluble, but if you know how it is done, it becomes bald and commonplace. Suppose the stuff is mixed with water and the mixture placed in a small spray worked by an indiarubber ball. Then one goes into the dining room for half a minute, gives two or three rapid motions of the hand, and the thing is accomplished."

"Yes, that sounds easy. You speak as if you knew who did it."

"Yes," Ralph said, with one of his spasmodic smiles, "I do."

"You know the author of this dastardly thing. Tell me."

"Not yet. I dare not tell you, because you are young and might betray yourself. I could not confide my secret to any one, even the best detective in England. It is only known to Tchigorsky and myself. You shall help me in drawing the net round the miscreants, but you must not ask me that."

"And tonight's doings are to remain a secret?"

"Of course. Nobody is to know anything. They may conjecture as much as they like. Good heavens, if any one in the house were to know what I have told you tonight, all my work would be undone. You are my instrument, by which I ward off danger without attracting attention to myself. You are the unsuspecting boy, who by sheer good luck foils the enemy. Keep it up, keep it up; for so long as you appear young and unsophisticated, there is less of the deadly danger."

### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### Mrs. Mona May

Geoffrey was slightly puzzled but, like a good soldier, he asked no questions. More and more he was coming to recognize that it was Ralph's to command and his to obey. Doubtless Ralph had some good reason when he treated his nephew like a puppet, but then the puppet was a long way from a fool, and as the days went on, it came home to him with an increasing force that he had a master mind to deal with.

He had been told off this afternoon to lurk more or less concealed at the top of the steep pitch leading to the village, and there wait until something happened. It came at the end of a few minutes in the shape of a lady in perfect cycling costume, wheeling a machine up the hill towards Jessop's farm. As she came nearer to the spot where Geoffrey was smoking, a ragged nomad sprang from the hedge and demanded alms. The man was coarse and threatening, he was by no means sober, and his demands took the by-no-means modest form of a shilling.

A second later there was a slight scream and Geoffrey darted forward. The sight of a woman in distress sufficed for him. Ralph was forgotten in an instant. There was a scuffle and a plunge, a rapid exit of the nomad and, hat in hand, Geoffrey was receiving the thanks of a beautiful woman, who was pleased to assure him that he was her preserver.

"It is nothing," Geoffrey stammered, "nothing, really."

It was not usual for him to be confused like this. But then he was standing face to face with the handsome stranger who had taken Mr. Jessop's rooms, the lady with the love of white flowers, the woman who employed Oriental servants, who were given to strange incantations, the creature in whom Ralph Ravenspur had taken so vivid an interest.

And Geoffrey's confusion grew none the less as it flashed upon him that the intoxicated tramp had been the god in the car designed by Ralph to bring this introduction about.

He steadied himself. There was work before him now.

"You exaggerate my poor services," he said.

"Not at all, I assure you," the lady said. Her eyes held a strange fascination; her voice was low and sweetly sedative. She was years older than Geoffrey, but just the kind of siren who drove young men mad, or lured them to destruction. "Few strangers would have faced so formidable an opponent for me."

"Most of my countrymen would," Geoffrey said. "I hope you have a better opinion of Englishmen than that. But Englishmen are not favorites abroad."

The dark eyes were dancing with amusement.

"You are under the impression that I am not English?" she asked.

"Well, there is a certain grace," Geoffrey stammered, "that spoke of—"

"Foreign blood. Precisely. But all the same, I am proud to call myself an Englishwoman. My name is Mrs. May—Mona May. You are Mr. Geoffrey Ravenspur."

"At your service. I had the pleasure of seeing you the other morning in Mrs. Jessop's kitchen. Meanwhile, to prevent any further trouble from our predatory friend, I am going to walk with you as far as the farm."

Mrs. Ray raised no objection; on the contrary, she seemed pleased with the idea. She was dangerous, she was mixed up in some way with the conspiracy against the peace and happiness of the house of Ravenspur, and yet Geoffrey found it hard to resist her fascinations.

She spoke almost perfect English, her dress, and style and manner were insular, but there was a flashing grace about her, a suggestion of something warm and eastern, that gleamed and flashed in spite of her severe cycling dress and the wheel she pushed along so skilfully.

She gave a sigh of regret as the farmhouse was reached.

(To be Continued)



## Second University Company

#### Reinforcements For Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The company will be commanded by Captain Geo. C. McDonald of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., as second in command.

Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as D Company to the 38th battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the company has already been started, and many names have been received.

The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities or their friends.

Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The headquarters of the company will be at 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieut. Geo. S. Currie, recruiting officer.

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Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean, and, as she stood on the beach, gazing at the great expanse of water, a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones, "Most of my life has been spent in the middle west, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other. "How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

#### $500 a Day For Stettler Farmers

From the middle of May the creamery at Stettler, Alberta, will be distributing over $500 a day among the farmers of that district. The production will average a ton of butter daily, to make which about 5,335 pounds of cream will be required. Good cream yields thirty per cent. of butter fat, and the Stettler creamery pays 33 cents per pound for butter fat. This means a daily distribution among the patrons of the creamery of practically $500.

---

Boss—No, we have all the men we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.


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#### Short Courses For Farmers' Wives

The Agricultural college recently decided to put on a short course entirely for women, and as a number of home economics societies in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie were interested in dressmaking a short course was arranged for.

It was thought that possibly 20 or 25 women would attend. Consequently much surprise was occasioned when over 90 were present on the second day, and it was found necessary to hold morning, afternoon and evening classes. The course is being continued this week and seems to indicate a line of extension work that will prove very popular in the rural districts.—Free Press.

## Vegetables on the Farm

#### Importance of Farmers' Gardens Should Not be Overlooked

Fresh vegetables make up a very small part of the diet of many families on farms. It is impossible to estimate the value of the vegetables which may be grown in the home garden, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return many times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to general farm crops. There is great satisfaction in having an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, where they can be secured at short notice. Vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the salts required by the human system, so that they are valuable medicinally as well as for food. If more succulent food were available, less money would be spent in doctors' fees and for medicines.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden are not subjected to exposure in marketing, are not liable to infection and are of a much better flavor than vegetables that have been gathered for some time. The home vegetable garden deserves greater attention from the average farmer.

Horse cultivation of the garden is recommended wherever possible, and, where the work is to be done by means of horse tools, the garden should be so arranged that the rows will run lengthwise. It is often a good plan to grow vegetables for the table in the same field with corn or root crops. Two or three rows in this field, on the side close to the house, can be planted to tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, cabbages, beans, peas, etc., and will supply fresh vegetables for the table during the growing season. They can be easily cultivated and kept clean when the corn and root crops are being attended to with the horse implements. One lady in Prince Edward Island, on one of the farms where illustration work was being done for the commission of conservation, who desired to go into the poultry business, moved the garden out to the field and had it attended to as above suggested. This plan worked so well that it has been continued and gives excellent satisfaction. There is no reason why the same thing can not be done on many farms; it will mean that a better and more abundant supply of vegetables will be obtained, and, also, that the woman's work on the farm will be considerably lightened. Every pound of food supplied from the garden means that there will be more of the other products of the farm for sale.—F.C.N., in Conservation.

## Oats Should be Fed to Stock

#### More Profitable to Feed Stock on Oats in the Sheaf

I believe the modern method of handling and feeding is undoubtedly wrong so far as the entire oat crop is concerned, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer, That is to say, the modern method requires the oats to be threshed. Then the grain is fed, and the straw so far as getting any good results as stock food is largely a loss. Horses, cattle and sheep are all very fond of oats. When either in sheaves or cut down and cured like meadow grasses and then put through a straw cutter, stock eat up cleanly both the grain and the straw, and grow and fatten nicely with but little other grain or hay. Animals are compelled to eat the straw while getting the grain. This straw gives bulk to the feed.

The time was when every farmer grew large fields of oats and outside of what was required for seed, the remainder of the crop was cut and fed to stock. In the spring time the work horses were fed liberally on the cut oats, but during the heavy work season "chop" was made. That is, after the oats were cut, they were dampened and mixed with fine corn meal, wheat, bran and middlings. A good ration of oats so prepared, and three to five ears of corn, with some good hay at night, kept the teams in good flesh and strong for this hard labor.

Such a vast quantity of food is produced to the acre, and the stock do so well, that if farmers will quit threshing their oats, and feed the entire crop oats growing will find a better place, and be more profitable than the present method. For the milk cows, the "chop" feed as recommended for the work horses is fine, and but little other grain or hay is found necessary. All know that threshed oats, and then the straw baled and sold, both together, fail to make oats growing very profitable.

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"Would ye do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired the seedy wanderer at the gate.

"'Poor old sailor?'" said the lady at work over the washtub.

"Yessum. I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the worker as she resumed her labors, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

## A Profitable Crop For First Year

#### Flax Does Well on New Breaking—Still Time to Sow

The high price at which flaxseed is selling this season makes it a tempting crop to the farmer who understands its advantages. Perhaps the greatest of these is the fact that it thrives on newly broken prairie, and by its vigorous root growth disintegrates the soil and leaves it in splendid shape for wheat.

This means that instead of letting the ground broken this spring lie idle till fall, you can put in flax and get a found crop that, with October flax selling at $1.85, promises to be more profitable than the average.

As flax can be sown as late as June first, there is still time to put in a good acreage, even if the land has first to be broken.

## The Lure of the Land

#### Farming a Business Which Requires the Highest Talent

Dr. Henry W. Wiley, formerly chief chemist of the U.S. department of agriculture, who has himself joined the "back-to-the-land" movement, has given voice to some very sound logic on this subject, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Lure of the Land."

"The lure of the land is a natural faculty of man, characteristic of his ancestry and heritage," writes Dr. Wiley. "Farming is a business which requires the highest talent, it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming.

"To succeed today on the farm requires courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiasm, and brains.

"I look upon the attempts to classify American citizens, by reason of occupation or pursuits, with different strata of social efficiency and honor, as extremely perilous, unwise and threatening to the fundamental principles of democracy.

"Personally I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny."


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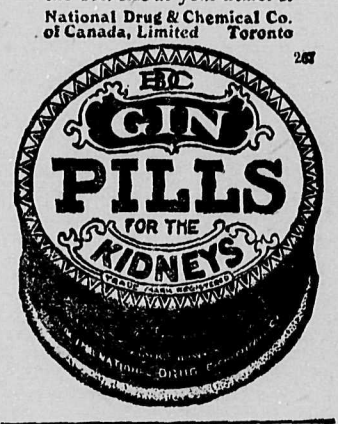

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Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music.

Saton—Me? Why, I don't know anything about music!

Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife!

---

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### The New France

There is not the smallest doubt that the Kaiser hoped in 1914 to repeat the feat of 1870. He boasted at the outset, "In a fortnight, yes, in a fortnight my troops will be in Paris." He little understood the antagonist with whom he had to deal. It was not the France 1870. At first, indeed, the French army, taken by surprise, outnumbered, ill-supplied with material and without heavy artillery, suffered, as the French general staff has frankly admitted, a series of severe defeats. But, if the French line bent under the terrific German blows, it never broke. If the army recoiled, it never uncovered the vitals of France. And in the dark hours when it seemed as though God's justice had vanished from earth and as if nothing could stem the murderous march of the Huns, the courage of the French people never quailed; their unity never was shaken.—London Daily Mail.

**The Real Liver Pill**—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

A good story is being told of a gentleman not unknown in musical circles. He is rather proud of his vocal abilities. Recently he attempted in public to render "The Owl." A friend afterwards remarked that the music was not suitable to his compass, and that he should get it in the key C. Our friend immediately marched off to a music shop and announced, "I want 'The Owl' in C."

"Very sorry," replied the salesman, "we have not got 'The Howling Sea,' but we can do you 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

**Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.**

### Treatment of Prisoners

In regard to its treatment of prisoners, as in some other matters, the German governemnt has been establishing a record which will have to be looked into judicially when the war is over. Navy prisoners, captured at sea, it has none; for on occasions when its officers could ahve saved our sailors' lives they have preferred to let them drown. British prisoners captured in the fighting by land and British civilians interned in Germany have in some cases (as our government have stated that they know from first-hand evidence) been treated with horrible brutality; and in more numerous instances have been underfed, insufficiently clothed and overcrowded in cold, dark, ill-ventilated buildings.—London Chronicle.

"What is a sense of humor?"

"A sense of humor," replied Mr. Growcher, "is what makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you mad if it happened to you."

W. N. U. 1055

## Attracting Settlers

**Huge Colonization Plan of the C.P.R. Attended by Gratifying Results**

An idea of the magnitude of the work done by the C.P.R. department of natural resources may be gained from the fact that, though it has only been in existence for two years, it has 4,000 employees on its books. The chief work in which it is engaged is the sale and colonization of the vast holdings of the company in the west, some 8,000,000 acres in amount, to be exact. A fundamental change was made two years ago by the company in the manner of the disposal of the lands belonging to the company. Heretofore, land was sold by the company without any restriction as to the use to which it was to be put. That is to say, the company sold large parcels to speculators, who held the lands for large profits to the thwarting of the very purpose the company had in view—namely, the settlement of the country—an object it has set itself from the beginning. The Canadian Pacific determined that no more land should be sold to speculators. All the unsold lands were withdrawn from sale for speculative purposes and the work of colonization. No land is sold by the company without an assurance of the intention of the purchaser to reside on and develop the land so purchased. This principle was so framed in order to attract to Western Canada the best kind of agricultural worker, whether from North America, Great Britain, or Northern Europe. The terms of payment were spread over 20 years. This is a generous provision, which has not been equalled in any other country in the world. It has attracted an admirable class—families not perhaps well off, but sturdy, ambitious to get on, and determined to own their own homes. The new department has been a great success; and is being prosecuted with vigor under the direction of Mr. J. S. Dennis, the head of it.


## WOMEN'S WEAKNESS AND HEALTH PERILS

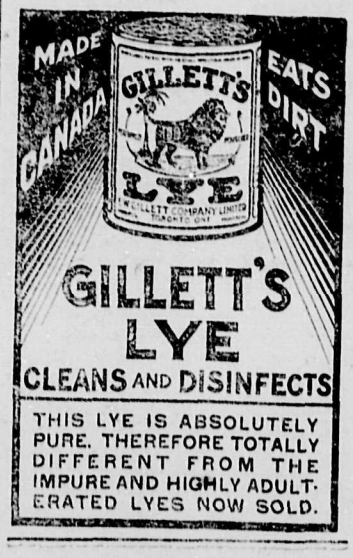
**Anaemia Comes so Gradually That the Victim Scarcely Realizes the Hold Until the Trouble Has Upon Her A'most in a Decline**

Woman's work is more wearing than man's because it lasts almost every waking hour. There is no eight or nine hour day for the breadwinner's wife and often she toils under the greatest difficulty because her strength is below what it should be. The woman who is indoors all day is very often careless about what she eats and does not keep her blood up to the mark. It becomes thin and poor, which makes her weak, headachy, tired, breathless and liable to pains in the back and sides, the scourge of her sex. New blood will do wonders for the woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning and feels unaccountably depressed. She can gain new blood now, and drive away the pains and aches and tiredness if she will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have worked marvels for other women and will do the same for you if you are weak, tired, depressed or suffering from backaches or sideaches. Mrs. Elmer C. Taylor, Calgary, Alta., says: "I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk without aid. I was not able to leave the house. I had no color, no appetite, and was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and a general disinclination to move about or do anything. My friends did not think I would get better, and even the doctor was apprehensive. I was constantly taking medicine, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so almost as a forlorn hope. After I had used a few boxes there was a decided change for the better, and people began to ask what I was taking, the change was so noticeable. As I continued the Pills my color came back, I could eat my meals regularly, the headaches and dizzy spells ceased, I gained in weight and took a new interest in life, my cure being complete. I have told many sickly women and girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and urged them to take them and shall continue to do so, knowing what a splendid medicine they are."

Every weak and ailing woman who will follow Mrs. Taylor's example and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will find new health and strength through their use. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


There was a small party in the commercial room of the Red Lion discussing the merits of several public men. "I tell ye," said Mr. Sandy McNab, "all great men are Scots. It has always been so, and ever will be—there!" A little man in the corner suggested that Shakespeare wasn't a Scotsman. Mr. McNab glowered at him. "It's all very weel, my man, saying that Shakespeare was no Scot, but, judging from his great abilities, I should say there is a strong suspicion he came from Scottish ancestors."

Many a man charges his misdeeds up to his ancestors.



## About Gasoline

**The Mistaken Opinion, Generally Prevalent, That High Gravity Gasoline is the Most Efficient**

The following are some extracts from a series of articles entitled "Gasoline: Some Aspects Of It," which was published in "Motor Age," during November, 1911:

"It is difficult to approach the subject of gasoline without having to deal with gravity. The first question a motorist asks after he has his tank filled is, 'What gravity?'

"Car owners have, time without end, asked for 70 or 76 gasoline and yet did not know what they were asking about. Ignorance in this matter has been exhibited time and time again in track and road races. One concern would not use anything but 85 gravity gasoline because they claimed it was quicker and more powerful—hence the car would make better speed. In the same meet, another concern would not use anything but 56 gravity on the ground that it gave more power and was faster. Here were the two opposites. In the race, it happened that the car with the 56 beat the car with the 85. The race proved one thing—that the 56 had more power in it, gallon for gallon, than the 85.

"Gravity simply means weight. There are two scales in common use: Specific and Beaume. These scales simply tell us the relative weight of a liquid compared with water. In the Beaume scale, water is taken at an arbitrary point, being 10. A liquid weighing less than water is expressed by figures higher than 10. It will be seen that a liquid that is 50 degrees Beaume is lighter than water, but heavier than a liquid that is 70 degrees Beaume. In other words, the higher the numerals, the lighter the liquid; the lower the numerals, the heavier the liquid. When we buy a gallon of 70 gravity gasoline, we know we get fewer pounds than when we buy 60 gravity, and as we always buy by the gallon and not by the pound, it would seem we get more for our money by buying the lower gravity gasoline.

'The thing that puzzled us most about gravity was the fact that it never seemed to stay 'put.' When we tested it in one section of the country, we obtained a different result from that secured in another section. For instance—working with gasoline in the Atlantic coast states, we reached the conclusion that we must have a gasoline of about 66 gravity. When we got lower than this, we found difficulty in starting a car, and when we got a higher test gasoline we did not get the power, and so if we had stopped here, we would have unhesitatingly said 'Use gasoline as near 66 gravity as you can get.' But to our surprise when we got into Ohio and experimented with gasoline made from Lima crude, we found that 62 gravity gave the best results. Working farther west, with gasoline made from Kansas and Oklahoma crude, another surprise met us. Fifty-eight to 60 gravity gasoline showed up best in every test. Texas and California crude proved most satisfactory at about 56 gravity. But we must confess we were surprised when we tested a gasoline that was purported to be made from Borneo crude which had a gravity of 42 degrees. This gave excellent results.

"What did this all means? It seemed to tell us plainly and unmistakably that gravity was not a true standard. It established the fact that the gravity of gasoline is always heavier or lighter, corresponding to the crude from which it is produced.

"'If gravity is not a true test, what is?' We found ourselves asking the question long before we had progressed this far in our investigation. It seemed to us that the refiners must have some method of ascertaining whether or not a gasoline will meet certain requirements. There must be some reason why 58 gravity Kansas gasoline performs the same as the 66 gravity Pennsylvania.

'As a matter of fact, gasoline is known to the refiner simply as a member of the naptha family. The refiner knows and distinguishes each member of this family, not by gravity, but by boiling points. He knows it would be impossible to make his goods uniform by using the fleeting standard of gravity, but knowing the boiling points, he can depend upon the quality of the goods. It is not difficult to understand what boiling point means. It is the point on a Fahrenheit thermometer at which a liquid will begin to boil.

"The refiner distils a given quantity of gasoline and while it is in the process of distillation, ascertains at what point each 10% will boil, until the entire quantity is evaporated or distilled. In this manner, he determines what is known as the initial boiling point, as well as the maximum boiling point and all intervening boiling points.

"Our interest centres more particularly in gasoline best adapted to motor use. What have boiling points to do with this? Everything. We want an engine to start quickly. Low initial boiling points tell the story. It evaporates or volatilizes quickly in cold weather and starts quickly. It is possible to produce from some crude oil, gasoline having as low boiling points and much lower gravity than is produced from other crudes. High gravity does not necessarily mean low initial boiling points, and unless we have low initial boiling points, there will be trouble in starting a car **no matter how high the gravity is.** So that for easy starting, a certain percentage of low boiling points is absolutely essential. Given this percentage, it is just as essential that the other fractions show gradually rising and higher boiling points."

These statements in "Motor Age" show conclusively that gravity is not a true test of quality in motor fuel.

Heat units determine the power in a gallon of gasoline. The higher the gravity the less heat units contained therein per gallon.

Hence high gravity gasoline means fewer miles per gallon. If motorists generally appreciated this elementary fact of physics, there would be less demand for high gravity and more emphasis on low initial boiling point, which is what the man who drives a car is really concerned about. High gravity gasoline has been demanded because high gravity has erroneously become associated with rapid vaporization and freedom from starting troubles. As a matter of fact, what really determines quick starting is the boiling point of the gasoline, not its gravity.

One consequence of the fallacious insistence on high gravity gasoline has been the marketing of mixtures and blends which are anything but desirable from the motorists' point of view. A very high gravity gasoline, generally produced by condensing gas under pressure is mixed with a heavier product in order that the average gravity may conform to the public demand for high gravity gasoline. The difficulty with this is that the two gravities separate out in the tank. The lighter fraction passes on first, leaving a heavy residue which makes trouble in starting and is responsible for a great deal of the carbonization so often complained of.

The first requisite of a motor fuel is that it be a homogeneous, straight distilled product. By straight distilled is meant the gasoline which is obtained by a straight cut of one fraction of the crude during the refining process.


## Say They are The Very Best

**MR. J. A. HILL TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM**

**He Suffered For Four Months From Kidney Trouble, But Found Quick Relief When He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills**

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont.—(Special).—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the very best of medicines." Such is the statement made by Mr. J. A. Hill, a well known resident of this place.

"I was sick for six months," Mr. Hill continues. "My troubles started from a cold that seemed to settle in my back. My joints were stiff and I had cramps in my muscles, my appetite was fitful and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth and I was always tired and nervous.

"I used four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and the great benefit they did me is what makes me say, 'They are the best of medicines.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick Kidneys, and Mr. Hill's symptoms are the symptoms of Kidney disease, consequently he found quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure Kidney disease.


Magistrate—Everybody says the man drowned himself, but you insist it was an accident. What are your reasons?

Pat—Sure and they found a bottle of whiskey in his pocket, and if he'd drowned himself on purpose he'd have drunk that first.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Elsie—When Betty married old Moneybags she gave her age as 25. She's older than that.

Flo—Oh, I suppose she allowed one-third off for cash.

Patrice—Is there anything as bad as being all dressed up and nowhere to go?

Penelope—Yes; fixing for company and having nobody call.


## When A Woman Wants

her summer Dresses—her "frilly things"—her fine linens—to look their whitest and daintiest—she is very particular to use

**Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH**

It gives that delightfully satin finish. : :

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

## Corns Drop Out

**Instant Relief**

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

**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.


## Good Roads

**Road Improvement Should be Considered a Business Proposition**

When it takes four horses to pull an empty wagon to town and wheat is going off in price each day; when the mail carrier gives up in despair, and the children cannot get to school, the farmer cannot help wondering how much this condition is costing him each day.

Figure as he may, he cannot get away from the fact that good roads are indispensable to agricultural prosperity.

The city dweller is alike concerned. The farm on a good road has scores of possibilities for the development of its resources to every one open to the farm on a poor road. Increased profits mean increased expenditures—greater buying powers.

In the early days of poverty many a county bonded itself for hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure railroads to promote agricultural development. Three-fourths of all the freight the railroads haul must sooner or later move over the public highways, and every ton so moved is costing at an average rate of 23 cents per mile.

Verily, road improvement is a business proposition—a matter of dollars and cents.—Dry Farming.

**Rub it in for Lame Back.**—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

"Where's old Four-Fingered Pete?" asked Alkali Ike, in the wild and woolly west. "I ain't seen him around since I got back."

"Pete?" said the bartender. "Oh, he went up to One Tree Gulch and got shot. He saw smoke comin' out of a hotel door, so he put his head in at the window and hollored 'Fire!' and everybody fired."

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

### The Self-Deluded

Young Doctor—What kind of patients do you find it hardest to cure?"

Old Doctor—Those who have nothing the matter with them.

Teddy—He's a man possessed of great repose.

Molly—Then I don't see why he can't afford to give me a little rest.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## Mayflower Talcum Powder

Nyal's Mayflower Talcum is an experience to every first time user. Its touch is soft, soothing and refreshing. Its distinctive Mayflower perfume, delicate, individual, elusive. Ideal for every use to which you can put a Talcum.

Nyal Quality preparations can be obtained only in Nyal Quality Stores. Ask one of them for free copy of Booklet entitled "Your Complexion," giving full particulars of best methods of massage. 128

**Nyal Quality Store**

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


If we always looked before we leaped we probably would never become skilled jumpers.

It is a great shock sometimes when we find that the story of the scandal is false.

Why is it that so many people will rush joyfully to the funeral of a stranger?

There is a sucker born every minute, but one promoter a week can garner the crop.

## Letter to The Editor

Editor Review

Dear Sir,—Idiens vs Boden, Your explanation at the foot of my letter in your last issue that you were unable to print the name of the writer of "First Impressions in Courtenay" for want of space gave me quite a shock. I hate to see things done by halves.

If it be right do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone However I will pass on and deal with your refusal to publsh the names, admitting of no exception, of the writers of letters and articles to your paper. Your object in this is obvious, it gives your a political pull in more ways than one for which the district has to suffer for want of a non-partisan newspaper to cut out the Covey Duck blackmailing nom-de-plume.

Now, My dear Mr. Boden, I notice that you wear the emblem of the Square and Compass, and all that I ask is a square deal.

Yours Truly
W. Idiens

Courtenay. B. C., July 12, 1915.

Lay up a little for a rainy day The banker needs it in his business

It takes a good natured man to wait patiently, but then he has time to coax his good humor into fine feather while he is waiting,

## Letter from Alder Evans

[Verbatim extract of letter dated May 30, received by a friend from Alder Evans.]

Well, I had my initiation and it was rather severe,

The weather was rainy, cold and we had a lot of shell-fire, and then an advance across an open field at a walk in daylight.

About two weeks ago, early (4 a. m.) one Monday morning we were awakened and told to be ready to march off in one hour.

Before reaching the trenches it was raining and hard too.

That day was quiet as far as hosiile fire was concerned; next day we moved up nearer the enemy and all that afternoon were under a heavy shell fire. I think some of the other companies got more than we did.

Through a communicating trench to one lately taken from the Germans the mud was awful. It varied in depth from ankle to knee. We remained there until long after dark, then moved on. Besides all my equipment I had a shovel and a bag of rations. Talk about your perilous ways! Holes and ditches full of water; few dead, which had not been buried. Walking a plank, trying to jump with this awful load all helped to make a night which I will never forget.

After we got clear of our rations we started to dig at the edge of an open field. By daylight we had fairly good trenches. All that day, Wednesday, we were subjected to shell fire and snipers.

I have often been told not to be too curious to see what is going on, and believe me, I did not have my head above the top of the parapet except when on sentry.

That night we were busy at the trenches again, repairing damage done during the day and building dugouts. The nights are very short and a lot has to be done under cover of darkness-so everyone works with a vigor. The next day, Thursday, we got it for fair, the Germans seemed to have gotten our range down fine and poured shell after shell at us. It was that night that we were told that we were to advance, and take it from me anything is preferable to remaining inactive under heavy fire. Before we left our trenches, our artillery had been doing some great work in paving the way for us. The destruction of high explosives is awful.

As soon as we showed ourselves over the parapet we were met with an awful hail of bullets from machine guns and rifles. To see the bunch cooly walking across the field, one would imagine that we were on parade. To make matters worse we had to cross some water too wide to jump—to have hesitated for a minute would have been fatal! We kept right on and through an orchard to the far side where we were told to "dig in." We were very close to the Germans, now being less than a hundred yards distant.

Part of our equipment is an entrenching tool and this was soon at work. All the time this awful hail of lead had kept up. It did not take us long to get a hole in old mother earth. After each one had a hole sufficient to protect himself, they were joined and in this way a trench was soon made.

Flares and serchlights are used to lighten the surroundings after dark. Just before daylight we were relieved by another battalion. The coming out was almost as perilous as the going in.

Needless to say the price paid for this advance was awful.

The hardest part of it all is that when your chum falls you cannot stop, when advancing, to look after him. But you can easily see that if we were allowed to do so there would be no advance.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that our work that night was a success. The work had been attempted before but each attempt had failed.

We had a four days rest in billets and then went back but it was very quiet. We were only in two days on the second trip and are now having another rest.

Yesterday just as we had finished dinner a lot of shrapnel burst among us, wounding some of the boys. Everyone made for dugouts. After the storm had ceased we had to busy ourselves digging holes in the ground to sleep in. I had a good nights rest.

So far I have not had any nervous trouble; just follow the leader. It is a case of "if he can do it I can."

This is a very pretty country but the cities are in an awful condition, I rather think that this is due to the lack of labor to clean same. Some of the smaller places are blown right off the map.

Some of the boys pick up souvenirs—but not for mine! If I get out with a whole skin that will be souvenir enough for me. My address is

Pte. Alder Evans, No. 77970,
No 3 Company, 16th Battalion,
3rd Brigade
Canadian Scottish.
General P. O. London,
England.

## VICTORIA NOTES

Owing to the huge demands for foodstuffs, New Zealand is diverting the butter, which would in the ordinary way come to this coast, to Great Britain. This will naturally remove from the market an important competitor with the famous Comox product. Further, owing to the drought in Au tralia, large supplies of hay and butter are being sent from California to the Commonwealth.

The editor of the "Week" makes a solemn plea for economy on the part of all loyalists, in view of the fact that the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance has yet to be crushed. He says that while one half of the community has for its watchword "business as usual," the remaining half religiously observes the less worthy and far less loyal "pleasure as usual," There will be a hard winter unless the present waste of resources is curtailed, and the very people who are having a giddy time now will be the first to wail for assistance from their more thrifty neighbours, and of course—from the Government,

Anybody who takes advantage of the present to plant for winter use will not regret it. We are compassed about on every side with unrelenting enemies, There are a quarter of a million alien enemies on the prairies, brought there from Galacia and Hungary by a thoughtless immigration campaign, and actually given assisted passages in order to do so, although, of course, Britishers were not so assisted, Threats to burn the wheat crops may, or may not be absurd, but the farmers of the Valley need to keep a watch on all strangers at this time.

The gallant "Kent" which has been refitting at Esquimault, is shortly leaving.


# RUSH SALE

## ONE WEEK ONLY

Having purchased the McKean Stock at a low rate on the dollar, and also a consignment of New Goods direct from the Wholesaler at a very low price for Cash, I am in a position to offer the people of Courtenay and District the cheapest merchandise ever turned out in the history of this district. The stock is mostly staple and Every-day Necessities, and at the price we offer should only last a few days. We will limit our time therefore to ONE WEEK, STARTING

**AT 10:00 A. M., ON**

# Friday, July 16

**The stock consists of Men's Soverign Brand Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries. Space only permits us to quote prices on Fixtures**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two Counter Show Cases, charged to us at $25, each going at.... | $5 | One Gasoline Lighting Outfit, regular $30, for. ..... | $10 |
| One Dayton Scale, regular $185 new, going for..... | $75 | Six 14 ft. Counters, price $28 each, for sale at.....each | $7 |
| One Small Dayton Scale, regular $45, for..... | $19 | Two 6 ft. Counters, reg. $12 for sale at.....each | $4 |
| 1 Cash Register, reg. price $325, for..... | $98 | One large Drum Heater..... | $2.50 |
| 1 Cheese Cutter, reg. price $16, for ..... | $7 | One Safe, cost $135; now selling for..... | $50 |

**In fact the whole stock to be slaughtered at unheard of prices**

# T. E. GLANVILLE

**McKEAN'S OLD STAND, COURTENAY, B. C.**



**The Comox Barber Shop**
Oldest Shop in Courtenay
Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection
C. E. DALRYMPLE, Prop.

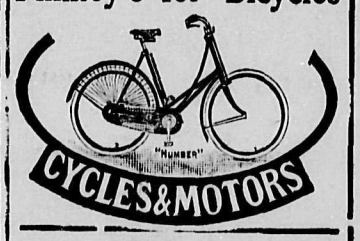
**ROBERT GRIEVE**
Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos
**Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay**

**J. E. ASTON**
Logger's Shoes made to order.
**In North and South, in East and West,**
**Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.**

**GRAND DISPLAY**
at
**Willard's Harness Emporium**
Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.
Harness Repaired Neatly
**W. W. WILLARD**
**Cumberland and Courtenay**

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

**Plimley's for Bicycles**




**The $35 "VICTOR"**
A bicycle expressly made to suit the requirements of country riders, it offers strength and beauty at an extremely low price The "TOURIST" at $40 is another splendid machine—both are fully described in our catalogue, write for it today
We have a number of shop soiled and second hand at bargain prices
**THOS. PLIMLEY**
**727-735 Johnson St., VICTORIA**

**Sutton & Kirkwood**
**Undertakers and Embalmers**
Night or Day Calls Promptly attended
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