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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 OCTOBER 14, 1915 NO. 46

TO RENT

5 Room Furnished House

in Courtenay, $10 per month

HARDY & BISCOE
Real Estate Agents
Phone 10 Courtenay

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

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

Berlin Captured?

Not Yet, But---

with the approach of winter and the long, dark evenings do you not sometimes think how convenient it would be if you could light your house by simply touching a button. Don't you dread the daily drudge of cleaning and filling ill smelling coal oil lamps?

Wouldn't you like to be able to leave the room without being afraid that the youngsters would upset the lamp and set fire to the house?

After visiting your progressive neighbors in their electrically lighted homes do you not envy them when you return home and have to grope around in the dark to find a match to light your lamps?

Did you never bark your shins on a rocking chair when hunting for a match in the middle of the night?

Don't you think it would be worth something to you to be rid of all these inconveniences?

Ask your neighbors if they would like to go back to coal oil lamps again?

It will pay you to come in and see us about our
Special Wiring Offer
which will go into force on October 11th, 1915

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Mr. Parker, of the Royal Bank spent the holiday at Oyster River.

The Courtenay Ladies Aid will hold a bazzar on Monday, November 1. Donations will be thankfully received,

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

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

For Sale—3 pedigree collie pups $5 each. Apply, Review Office.

Wanted—Folding baby carriage, must be cheap. Apply box C, Review Office.

Wanted—A business representative for a few weeks. Apply at Review office.

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

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

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

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

For Sale—Strawberry plants, $1 per 100; yearling rhubarb plants 35c per dozen, 2 and 3 year old plants $1.25 per dozen Apply to Joe Davis

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

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

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

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—Pure bred Jersey bull calf bred from Sophia Fern's Pogis a grandson of Sophia 19th, the champion long distance cow of any breed. Dam is from Eminent 24th, the first of whose heifers to freshen has just finished test with 7386.65 lbs milk and 430 lbs fat in 11 months, calving at 26 months 3 days. Call and see him. R. U. Hurford.

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

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

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

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Mrs. W. J. Carroll left for Red Deer, Alta., on yesterday's train.

Mrs. Clinton Woods was taken to the Comox hospital on Sunday.

Miss Penny Gray, of Vancouver, is is spending a week with Mildred Boden.

Miss Nellie Covert, of Powell Rives, spent Sunday with Miss Alice Beaton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Aikenhead returned to their home at Ladysmith on Monday morning.

While driving from Campbell River on Monday evening the Editor of the Review saw five deer on the highway.

Extract for September from the Meteorological Register at Little River, Bertrand Vogel, observer. Maximum 79.0, minimum 41.0, rainfall (inches) 1.02.

Mr. Scanlon, of Powell River, ran into a log or some piece of drift wood, while coming over to Courtenay on Sunday, damaging the prow of his launch severely.

Mr. T. Burchall, of Comox, was b fore Magistrate Hicks-Beach on Tuesday morning charged with shooting a deer under one year old. He was fined $25 and costs.

Harry Idiens has severed his connection with the B. C. Investments and the Comox Land Corporation Limited, and will in future do business as an insurance agent and farm specialist in his own name.

A hunting party composed of Messrs. Cecil Smith, Burns, Bingle and Bowers were up at Oyster River a couple of weeks ago and secured five bears. Cecil Smith and his sister went up again last week and secured two fine ones.

Mr. Joe Davis has successfully grown the kind of strawberry that blooms all summer. Mr. Davis has had a dish of strawberries for his breakfast every morning for the past five months, and there is a lot of bloom on the plants yet.

Special Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian Churches at Sandwick and Courtenay on Sunday. Both churches were prettily decorated with flowers fruit, field and garden vegetables. Rev. T. Menzies preached appropriate sermons.

On Thursday night last a young man, who had been painting the smoke stack at Kilpatrick's mill, named Joseph O'Brian, stole a pair of boots and a valuable shot gun belonging to O. H. Fechner out of the office of the Riverside hotel. The loss was discovered on Friday morning and an alarm sent out. The thief was discovered at Union Bay, where he had sold the gun to a soldier for $3. He was brought before Magistrate Hicks-Beach on Saturday morning and sentenced to 2 months hard labor at Victoria.

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

Red Cross Committee

At a meeting in the Agricultural Hall, Courtenay, on October 5, of the three sub-committees which were appointed at a meeting called earlier in the same evening it was agreed that the material on hand and the cutting out patterns be given to the cutting out committee. The cutting out to be done in the homes of the committee. When ready to be delivered to W. Idiens' office in Courtenay or to the Sandwick hall, opposite Parkin Bros. store. Once a fortnight, 1st or 3rd Tuesday's from 2.30 to 4.30 some of the respective committees will attend at each of these stations to issue material and receive completed articles. Entries of all work issued or received will be made in special note books which will be provided for the purpose. When a sufficient quantity of articles are ready for packing the receiving committee will arrange for collection from the above stations and pack in a convenient place for despatch to the Red Cross Society in Victoria.—Carried

One of our enthusiastic young sportsmen succeeded in shooting three tame ducks belonging to Mrs. Mitchell of the dyke, on Monday.

The Comox District Patriotic War Fund of Cumberland has $1,322.95 on hand, according to the treasurer's statement just published.

The Board of Trade held a short session on Thursday evening last, Mr. Hugh Stewart was appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of flats upon which sea grass can be used commercially.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly. Nearly all the male population secured guns and scoured the neighboring woods for game The grouse and pheasants are getting very wild, and it is hard to catch sight of them.

Do not forget the "Follies" concert tomorrow (Friday) evening. The ladies and gentlemen have practiced their parts well and no doubt will give a good account of themselves. The cause for which they are working is a popular one and deserves all the support possible.

Last night the opening of the 'Master Key" took place in the Opera House. This serial is said to be exciting and interesting all the way through, with clear photography and stirring scenes, to set off the capable acting of the two young favorites, Robert Leonard and Ella Hall. The play will run for fifteen weeks every Wednesday night.

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

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

PERSONALS.

Ontario Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unfailing success.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the *original* but the *best Little Liver Pills*, first put up *over 40 years ago*, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been *much imitated* but *never equaled*, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for *cathartic*.

Two Wheat Heads on Single Stalk

North Dakota has the queerest as well as perhaps the largest, grain crop ever raised in any country of like area. In the southeast corner of the state there are whole fields in which there are two heads to the stalk.

Farmers who came to North Dakota from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are unable to account for the growth, except that it is a freak of nature resulting from exceptionally fine growing weather following a rainy period. They say that they never heard of such a growth in the states in which they formerly lived. Pioneer North Dakotans say the thing is new to them, too.

The double heads, in practically all cases, are full size and the kernels are well filled. In some instances the double growth will mean almost double the ordinary crop, which would greatly increase the 116,300,000 bushel government wheat estimate for the state, a yield that sets a new record.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

"Do you see that strong, healthy looking man over there?"

"I was just admiring his physique."

"The doctors gave him up years ago."

"You surprise me."

"Yes. They found they couldn't get anything out of him."

Giants in the Garden of Eden

A story of how the 2nd Dorsets engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfries, of Church Knowle (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. . . . Four days the battle lasted. . . . It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are; 6 ft. 3 in., was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

More Bombastic Talk From Kaiser

A French torpedo boat has captured near Tripoli a sailing vessel flying the Greek flag. Aboard her were a few Turks and $20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts, and an engrossed casket containing the following letter in Arabic from the kaiser to the chief of the Senoussi tribe:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charlemange, Allah's envoy and Islam's protector to the Illustrious Chief of Senoussi: We pray God to lead our army to victory. Our will is that thy valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the tribe belonging to the true believers and their commander. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foes, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it. William."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for $100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill fo yours in full.'

"'But—but—' said the plumber.

"'Receipt it in full,' the millionaire repeated. 'I used to be a plumber myself.'

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change."

NATURES CREATION

A TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

If you are visiting Toronto, or live here, you are welcome to come to our offices and read scores of original testimonials from reputable men and women who have used this treatment. If you cannot come we will send Booklet containing **Sworn Testimony** from those who have been helped and benefited.

NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Suite 14, Cosgrave Building, 163 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

A new electric fan to be placed in a window to ventilate a room can be regulated to supply any amount of air desired and throw its current in any direction.

No More Corns — **Cure Guaranteed**

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

W. N. U. 1071

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
110 UNIVERSITY AVE. - - - TORONTO, CANADA
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915
CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mevery day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Why, he couldn't hear the sermon there, could he?

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"What makes you think you're qualified to run a hotel?" inquired the man behind the desk.

"Well," confided the applicant, "I've had a summer home for fifteen years, and all my friends have automobiles."

Lady—These strawberries are quite green.

Peddler—Well, mum, they're just from the country.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to
THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.,
160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going," remarked the observer in Musical America.

"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instalment man taking it away.

Piles

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

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

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

"Lined Up" For Sport

Remington UMC
Repeating Rifles

You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the *outstanding* features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military Arms. Every cartridge gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(*Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments.*)
WINDSOR, ONT. 16
London, Eng. New York, U.S.A.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL

In Addressing the Coal Miners, Urging a Greater Production of Coal, he Pointed out that it is the British Miner Helping the British Sailor, that is a Big Factor in the War

Mr. David Lloyd George has made many important and eloquent speeches since the war began, but few of them have equalled in effect that which he made to the coal miners in London on July 21, when he appealed for a greater production of coal. Here are a few of his chief points:

We are short of coal in a great crisis.

We are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. A quarter of a million of them have gone into the fighting line.

Coal is everything for us. Our 350,000 casualties were inflicted by German coal.

Parties have disappeared for the time being. There are two new parties now—optimists and pessimists—the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

In my opinion the sky is mottled. The events in the east mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of the struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of England.

Victory means the fate of freedom for ages to come. Freedom implies the right to shirk, for others to defend. Is that fair?

After praising the miner as a worker, a politician, a singer, a footballer, a soldier, the minister of munitions went on to say:

We are short of coal to run the country in a great crisis. The demand for coal is greater than ever. The supply of labor is less than ever.

In times of peace coal is the most important element in the industrial life of the country. The blood which courses through the veins of industry in this country is made by distilled coal. In peace and in war King Coal is the paramount lord of industry. It enters into every article of consumption and of utility.

It is our real international coinage. We buy goods abroad, food and raw material. We pay not in gold, we pay in coal. We pay in diamonds, except that they are black, and not in gold.

Coal brings meat and bread to us from the Argentine. It pays across the counter there for it out of its own pocket. We cannot do without coal. In war it is life for us and death for our foes. It not merely fetches and carries for us; it makes the material and the machinery which it transports.

It bends, it molds, it fills the weapons of war. Steam means coal. Rifles mean coal. Machine guns mean coal. Cannon mean coal. Shells are made with coal. Shells are filled with coal. The very explosive inside them is coal, and then coal carries them on right into the battlefield to help our men.

Coal is everything for us, and we want more of it to win victory. Coal is the most terrible of enemies, and it is the most potent of friends. You read that terrible casualty list given out by the prime minister the other day. Three hundred and fifty thousand British soldiers. They were casualties inflicted by German coal, by the Westphalian miner, working in co-operation with the Prussian engineer—without stint, without reserve, without regulation, putting their strength at the disposal of their Fatherland. Coal did that.

Yes, and when you find the German flag banished from the face of the seas, who has done it? The British miner helping the British sailor.

I have stood on Beachy Head. It is a fine sight in days of war. You will read in the papers about the advance of the German legions, and about their gigantic armies, and there you will see scores of great British ships tranquilly gliding through the waters without any interference.

Why? Coal propels them, and coal protects them. For if you will only look for a short time you will see a British battleships tearing along. You may not see the coal smoke, because the coal comes from South Wales. But you know it is there, for you see the vessel tearing along, and you know there is coal in its bunkers, and you know, if the need arises, those mighty cannon on its decks will be filled with distilled coal that will scatter destruction to the foes of our country.

Then Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the importance of the miner and went on:

It is the fact that the country is in peril that prompts the appeal to all classes to set aside every regulation. Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous one. I speak with trepidation when I refer to this.

There used to be a naval school and a military school, a naval school which depended entirely upon the sea and upon the navy to protect us against invasion, and it was called the Blue Water School. The new parties are the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

Let me tell you what I think about the sky. The sky is mottled. There are some people who can see nothing but the black menace in the sky, and they imagine it shows a lack of foresight to look at the wide stretches of blue still smiling in the heavens.

There are some, on the other hand, who fix their gaze rigidly on the clear azure above the seas. They deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunder clouds that are rolling up in the east and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France.

But sky staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the east, whatever they mean, portend that; they mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it.

Victory has its price. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battlefield, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. The one question is, whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12 foot stream with an 11 foot plank.

We have but one question to ask ourselves—we of all marks, of all grades, and of all trades—are we doing enough to secure victory, because victory means life for our country? (Hear, hear).

It means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lockouts, strikes, ca-canny, sprees, all as usual. Wages must go up, profits must also improve, but prices must at all costs be kept down.

Freedom after all implies the right to shirk. Freedom implies the right for you to enjoy and for others to defend you. Is that freedom? War is like a fever, a deadly fever, and the rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to a fever. Restraints which would be irksome, stupid and unnecessary when a man is healthy, are essential to save his life in a fever.

What is the use of the patient saying, "I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact, more than usual, because I am thirstier than usual. I have a high temperature, so I am more parched than usual; there is a greater strain on my strength, so I really ought to have more than usual. If I want to go out why should I be confined to that little bed? Freedom above all."

"But you die." "Ah," he says. "It is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage." Let Britain be beaten and discredited and dishonored, but let no man say that any Briton during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasing in his own sight. Ah, victory is not on that road.

The trenches are not all in Flanders; every pit is a trench in this war, a labyrinth of trenches; every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out the munitions of war is a fortress; picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are as much the weapons of this great war of European liberty as the bayonet, the rifle and the machine gun. That man who does not handle them with all his strength is failing as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front.

What happened the other day? The New Zealand battalions and the Australians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. Not all the doctors of the regiment could persuade them; there was no shirking; they said, "Not until the attack is over and we have finished the Turks, not until then will we go into the hospital." That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory.

The peril is a great one, the peril is an immediate one, but if the democracy of Britain rise to the occasion, they will once more triumph over all the forces of despotism in Europe. Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear from day to day in the papers; not the headlines, please, pass them over. Read the news, please, and the men who, after doing that, do not understand the peril of their country, would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them.

Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the extent, resources and progress of its neighbor across the northern boundary, that it has no doubts about the future of Canadian finances. Thousands of Americans have visited the principal cities of the Dominion since the war began, and they are well aware of the conditions existing there. Such facts explain the great rush to buy notes of the Canadian government offered in the New York market. Americans know Canada. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about that country. —Cleveland Leader.

Soldiers Piling Up Savings

Most of Those at Front Are Leaving Pay on Credit

Canadian soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian government. The pay allowance to the Canadians is in most cases being held to their credit at the London paymaster's office, as the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but a small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advices received at the militia department from London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay was recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British government in connection with the recent war loan.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are also accumulating a government credit at the rate of about 75 cents per day. The pay allowance of those men from the government is being continued while they are prisoners, but it is impracticable to forward it to them in Germany, and the monthly amount due them is being regularly placed to their credit, less the shilling per day or $1.75 per week, which is being forwarded through the British war office through arrangement with the United States consul-general at Berlin. The war office is forwarding a shilling per day to British soldiers who are prisoners in Germany, and it was not thought wise to allow a larger sum to the Canadian fellow-prisoners for spending money.

Russian Wheat

Granaries in Southern Russia Overloaded With Grain

Grain dealers and cereal farmers will be interested in a report recently made from Petrograd by Commercial Attache Baker. He says that the granaries of estates and farms in Southern Russia are overloaded with grain left over from the last crop. The grain can be moved only within the limits of the same district, not from one district to another, the object of such restriction is to prevent speculation. In the section named growers of wheat and rye have not been subjected to any embarrassment in consequence of not being able to ship from Odessa this year. The demand from Russia itself has proved unexpectedly large. The banks have assisted farmers and estate owners to hold unsold portions of their grain. There has been no need for sacrifice sales, and the prices paid have been satisfactory. If the route through the Dardanelles should be opened, probably no sudden or heavy oversea export movement from Odessa would develop. The necessity of holding back large supplies as food, together with the fact that the freight service is largely given up to military work, would make any rapid movement of wheat to Odessa unlikely, and as the financial position of Russia makes it desirable that existing high prices for grain should be fairly well upheld, since grain is Russia's best cash asset the government would probably discourage any sudden heavy export movement such as might tend seriously to depress the world's wheat markets.

Loss Due to Weeds

Some Systematic Effort Should Be Made to Grapple Successfully With the Problem

The loss to the farmer from weeds generally is obvious enough to the most superficial observer. Any weed takes up as much space in a field, and draws to itself as much of the sustenance afforded by the cultivated soil, as a grain stalk does, and it represents, therefore, a dead or unrequited loss to the owner of the crop. One of the distinguishing marks of good as contrasted with poor farming is the comparative absence of weeds, and a large part of the time and attention of students in agricultural colleges is devoted to learning how to grapple successfully with this obstacle to success in farming.

No practical farmer needs to be informed that certain weeds are specially hard to eradicate, because they may be propagated by means of underground stems as well as seeds; among these are the well known Canada sow thistle, the couch grass, and the perennial sow thistle. Except by frequent disturbance by plough or disk harrow ina dry, hot spell, it is extremely difficult to kill couch grass, because a small fragment of the underground stem at once becomes a new plant. The same is true of the Canada thistle, which has the additional fault of being capable of producing intense irritation by its prickles.

The perennial sow thistle has become a very formidable pest in Western Canada. It has there devastated a large amount of fertile land, and it bids fair to cause losses running well up into millions of dollars, unless some means of checking its ravages are found and applied. It is very productive of seeds, which ripen just before the grain is ready to cut, and it spreads also by means of its underground stem, pieces of which quickly take root and become new plants. Cultivation causes the sow thistle to spread, unless it succeeds in killing it. In Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, many fields of grain are this year not worth cutting on account of its prevalence, and unless systematic efforts are made to extirpate it the loss will be greater with each succeeding year.—Toronto Globe.

Trees can be protected from injury by animals by keeping the surrounding ground clean and coating their trunks with a whitewash containing Paris green.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THE BIGGEST LESSON OF THE WAR

STRIKING VINDICATION OF STRENGTH OF NAVY

The German Fleet Might as well have been Captured or Destroyed for all the Service it has been able to Render the Huns Since the Outbreak of Hostilities

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic allies a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for the British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive battle. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defences, or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor in the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blucher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in times of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advances. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they could or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed, it is British sea power that will have determined the issue. —New York World.

Lightning Rods

Annual Loss to Farmers by Lightning Is Very Large

The annual loss inflicted on farmers by lightning is in the aggregate very large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to them to ascertain definitely whether this loss is preventable. For all practical purposes, the efforts to discover or invent some means of safeguarding isolated buildings date from the time when Benjamin Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and lightning, more than a century and a half ago.

Franklin was the first to suggest the practicability of protecting buildings from lightning by erecting on their highest points iron conductors communicating with the ground. His theory on the subject was all right, but defects in construction made the lightning rods so ineffective and often dangerous, that they were for a long time utterly, and not unreasonably, discredited. There is now good reason to believe that, as Professor Day shows, a trustworthy system of protection by means of metal rod conductors has been devised, and may be inexpensively utilized.

There is good sense in the suggestion that in most cases, the conducting rod being itself perfect, the farmer should himself affix it to his house or barn. The directions given in the published bulletins are easily followed, and the reasons for the various steps are easily understood. The two points to be kept in view are that the rod should be absolutely continuous, and that the lower end should be sunk sufficiently deep in the ground to reach permanently moist earth, and the moister the better. A few years ago, when the tower of the Toronto city hall was struck by lightning, the Globe published a theory put forward by an ordinary farmer with a bent for investigation. He maintained the direction taken by the electric current indicated that a water course must have passed from northwest to southeast under the site of the present building, and maintained that to insure perfect safety for the hall it would not be difficult to obtain practical results from its application.—Toronto Globe.

We Had to Fight

We could not have remained neutral in this struggle without betraying our obligations not merely to the nations with whom we are allied, but to the whole cause of civilization in Europe. England neutral or indifferent while Belgium was being ravaged, while Germany poured out her wrath and her frightfulness upon the innocent population of France, and stamped her military despotism upon all Europe, would have been an England which Englishmen would have despised and the whole world would have flouted.—Westminster Gazette.

Building a concrete tank fitted with a window, a Scotch doctor succeeded in getting a number of motion photographs of otters and other under water animals.

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that towel on my face? Barber—Because it was hot, sir.

A Suggestion

Practical Information Should Be Available For the Young Men Who Wish to Turn to Farming

There will be a movement towards the land during the next few years, and many young men will be investing their available resources in intelligence, brawn and money in a piece of land.

To the average man who has not been through the mill, the problem of acquiring the land and the course to follow in order to make the investment pay, is a knotty one.

Take the young man with a good knowledge of agriculture who has from one thousand to two thousand dollars in the bank and who decides to go out for himself on a half section. A thousand dollars is a neat sum in cash these days, but it dwindles quickly when spread over the purchase of land, implements, horses and seed. So does twice that sum, but it must be admitted that that amount of cash should, in the nature of things, give an intelligent, hardworkng young man a chance to make a start on a piece of land, and such a prospective farmer should be given every chance.

He finds in making enquiries, that land can be rented cheap, and probably with an option to buy after a given time. Then he sets up an inventory of his necessary equipment, and having done this he endeavors to formulate a system of farming to follow for reliable and quick returns.

That is a big problem, and it should not devolve wholly on the uninitiated man who is looking for a start in farming.

Our agricultural departments would render a signal service to the young men of Canada by carefully applying themselves to the solution of this problem. Taking a reasonable amount of cash, they could formulate a plan whereby this cash could be used to the very best advantage in giving its owner a start in farming. That does not merely mean a superfical statement of the price of the land and the kind of crops to grow and how to cultivate. It means first the most economical use of this sum to get the land, under present conditions governing the availability of land, then each step, just as the prospective buyer should take it, should be fully discussed.

There is a great dearth of this kind of practical information and much of great value could be put in available form on the subject of getting the young man with a small amount of capital on to the land.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Sir John French has a double in the person of a respected tradesman of Armentieres, named Henriot. The likeness is said to be remarkable, while in other respects, such as height and manner, the similarity is very pronounced. M. Henriot is known as "le pere French," and is very proud of the distinction thrust upon him. It is his fervent wish that one day he may have the honor of meeting his illustrious double.

The Courtenay Review

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Wesley church, Vancouver, seems to be the only clergyman in that city to have the courage to denounce the Ministerial pamphlet dealing with the Crisis in B. C. Certain papers are taking him to task in the matter, one calls him "Doubting Thomas," and vaguely refers to him as Judas.

The Ministerial Association are still harping away about the truthfulness of their phamphlet, "The Crisis in B. C." We believe every word of it is just as truthful as the statement that Mr. Hicks-Beach, of this place, had purchased some sixteen thousand acres of land from the Government at a nominal sum. He never purchased more than 120 acres.

If the rest of the statements are as reliable as this one the Association should be prosecuted instead being tolerated by an indulgent public.

A noted English churchman, preaching recently in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on temperance, appealed for temperance in other directions in addition to abstinence from liquor. Especially did he appeal for less of what he termed "gossip," and placed before his congregation three most excellent rules to apply before passing on hearsay and rumors: 1, Is it true? 2, Is it kind? 3, Will it bear repeating? Everybody knows the disintegrating influence of gossip, especially in small communities, and of the pain caused to excellent people by a few shallow pates and busybodies, whose tongues are far more efficient than their thinking powers, and certainly lacking in that most excellent gift of charity. By all means, in war time of all times, let us have less tittle-tattle and cackling, and let us think more of the boys at the front and the task that is before us as a nation and as an empire.

VICTORIA NOTES

A large quantity of Fraser valley potatoes are being shipped to Australia this year, eighteen hundred tons leaving Vancouver the other day. It has been found that crates are the most satisfactory form of container, and should the shipments continue, much waste lumber will be thus utilized. The Department of Agriculture, is giving all possible assistance, it is understood.

There is a liklihood of the Dominion Government appealing to the people of Canada for a loan of one hundred million dollars, instead of applying to the States or to Europe. This large sum is in order to prosecute Canada's part in the conflict now being waged, and there is no doubt that it can readily beraised. The rate of interest will be 5 per cent. and will afford a first-class investment, compared with the saving bank deposit rate of 3 per cent. In the east banks have been refusing savings bank deposits, the proposed loan will therefore be timely. All the same, it is to be hoped that facilities will be given to those who wish to take ten dollars worth of stock, and every Loyalist should rise to the occasion.

The influx of prairie farmers has already begun, and several houses in Victoria have been either sold or let to those who, having done well in wheat, yearn for the coast after the rigours of the prairie. There should be no great difficulty in persuading some of these eligible settlers to come to the Comox valley. The Railway companies, Island Development League and Bureau of Provincial Information would surely help any local effort put forth, and of a truth after "Post office" and "Planks," Prairie would be a welcome subject for discussion.

Copy of Letter to the Lieutenant Governor

London, Eng., Sept. 29, 1915
via Toronto, Ont.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of B. C.,
Victoria, B. C.

I beg to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John in view of the great demands upon their resourses both in France and the Near East have decided to make an appeal throughout the Empire by street and other collections upon the 21st of October next. The money received from this appeal will be devoted entirely to revlieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war from all parts of the King's Dominions we have already received generous assistance in our work but with the increase of British and Overseas Forces at the Front there is a corresponding increase in our expenditure and we shall be truly grateful to you if you will help us by organizing an appeal and sending the proceeds to us for the objects which I have named I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly communicate the foregoing to your government.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandria are giving us their gracious patronage and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help,

LANSDOWNE,
President British Red Cross Society
83 Pall Mall, London.

Victoria, Oct. 3.—The timber returns for the month of August issued by direction of the Minister of Lands show that the total output of sawlogs for the Province as shown by the scaling returns, amounts to 64,257,966 feet board measure, in addition to 71,383 lineal feet of piles and poles, and 8,329 cords of railway ties, shingle bolts, fenceposts and cordwood Of this total there were exported 13,984,874 feet of sawlogs, of which 13,302,413 feet sawlogs was from the Vancouver District; also 5,320 lineal feet of piles and poles all of which was exported from the Island District. Timber sales recorded during the month cover an estimated total of 10,100,857 feet of sawlogs, 85,000 lineal feet of piles and poles and 1,234 coods of pulpwood, cordwood, etc., the estimated revenue from this source amounting to $18,160.36.

Wedding invitations, marriage announcements and wedding cake boxes at The Review Office.

The Pioneers, of which several members left from here last week, expect to leave Vancouver for for Winnipeg on Saturday at 4 p. m., and be in Chatham, England, in five weeks.

Campbells

Special value in Ladies' Hand Knit Sweater Sets made to order with sweater coat and toque to match in shades of reds, browns, greens, blues, tangoes, white and black

Ladies, misses and children's all wool sweater coats, toques and aviation caps in newest styles and popular prices

Fall styles in ladies and misses cloth and tweed coats; also coatings in checks; serges and astrachans. A large assortment of childrens and infants coats in scarlet and navy serges, white and colored bearskin

A full range of Plain and Corded Velvets in all the Leading Shades

A complete stock of Watson's Underwear for misses and children, "The underwear that will wear and not shrink"

Thanksgiving linen in table cloths, serviettes, centerpieces, tray cloths and doilies

Another shipment of Ladies Fall Millinery in trimmed and ready to wear hats in velvets and felts to arrive this week

Blankets, eiderdown quilts, comforters and flannelette sheets

Special value in 32 inch flannelette in neat stripes at 8 yards for $1

A complete range of ladies, misses and children's felt and velvet slippers in all sizes

Campbells

CUMBERLAND

THE COURTENAY HOTEL
RE-OPENED
Under New Management

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

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

T. Booth, Prop.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

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

Thanksgiving excursion rates to all stations on E. & N. Tickets on sale from Courtenay October 8 and 11. Return limit October 12. Fare and one-fifth for the round trip

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

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

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

D. B. NICKERSON
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

TO SMALL PROPERTY OWNERS

Owner of 320 Acre Farm in one of the best wheat raising districts in Saskatchewan wishes to move to the Comox District

He will accept a small improved farm here in part trade for his 320 acres, the balance can probably be arranged on the 1-2 crop payment plan

Full particulars from

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Isabel St. — COURTENAY

Opening Notice!

The Comox Co-Opreative Society Ltd.

has again opened for business in Courtenay in the

BROWN BUILDING

and hopes to merit a Share of Public Patronage

Xmas. Cards

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

Leave your order early

The Courtenay Review

Telephone 59 — Courtenay

Royal Standard
Bakes Better Bread

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

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

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

AT LEADING DEALERS

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

Light and Water for Courtenay

Editor Review :

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns to place a few facts and figures before the ratepayers of our city which should be of interest to them.

These figures have been obtained from competent engineers, who have been on the ground, by Ald. Johnston, who has spent considerable time and money in obtaining them. The surveyors' maps and engineer's estimates have been handed to me from which the following statement is compiled :

The proposition is for the city to instal a water and electric system of its own by making use of Brown's river.

Now, first I would like to draw the ratepayers' attention to what engineers have to say of the advisability of going to Brown's river in preference to other proposed sources

Mr. F. W. Knewstubb in his report of 1913 to the Comptroller of Water Rights says :

"With regard to the stream filed on by the company (presumably the Courtenay Waterworks Co.) on July 30th this had fallen to 2.3 c.f.s. while Brown's river on July 21st gauged 82 5 c.f s."

An engineer who was on the ground this summer writes : " A serious problem to be considered in looking for a municipal water supply is that of finding a creek with sufficient flow to maintain a healthy condition of the water at the intake In our examination several years ago of the water supply of the city of Duncan, where the water was taken from a small stream, we found that the water in the storage dam was almost dead and in a condition dangerous to the health of the district. The conditions were therefore condemned by ourselves and the provincial authorities and a new source was obtained "

These reports are sufficient to show the necessity of going to Brown's river for a water supply.

The engineers' estimate of the cost of a water and electric light system is :

To instal a water system from Brown's river, using a 14 in. main and including 3 miles of distribution pipe throughout the city....	$35,000
This would supply, as well as a good water system, power for an electric plant, which, complete with three miles of distribution throughout the city would be....	15,000
Total.....	$50,000

This water system would provide for a population of 20,000 people, and power could be developed at from 2 to 3c per k.w hour,

To raise this $50,000 the city would sell bonds to the amount of about $58,000 at 90. 6 per cent. repayable in 25 years. This would realize about $52,000, which, allowing for commissions, etc., would net the required $50,000. There are different systems of repaying these bonds. The instalment system is probably the best for small cities for by it the payments are divided up equally over the whole period, and instead of placing a certain amount in the bank yearly as a sinking fund, this amount is paid back to the bondholders which makes the interest smaller each year.

The payments on a $60,000 loan by this system would be approximately for the first year ; Interest $3600, principal $1300.00, while the last year would be interest $200, principal $5200,

As I have not a table to give the correct figures by this plan, I will work out the cost to the city by the old sinking fund system,

Supposing $58,000 is borrowed at 6 per cent. the city would have to pay interest.....	$3480
To pay off $58,000 in 25 years a sinking fund will have to be placed in the bank of.....	2320
The expense of operating would be 3 men at $1200 per year..	3600
	$9,400
To pay this off we would have : 1st, The interest on the sinking fund at 3 per cent. Taking the average for the whole period of 25 years this would equal 1 1-2 per cent. on the $58,000, amounting yearly to.....	$ 870
2nd. 200 consumers of water at $1.50 per month or $18 per year..	3600
3rd. 200 consumers of light at $1.50 per month or $18 per year..	3600
	$8,070

This leaves a balance of $1330 which would have to be paid out of the general revenue.

This charge of $1.50 a month for water and light would be a flat rate and consumers would have all the water and light they wished to use instead of having a metre running up every time a tap was turned or a light switched on.

On the present assessment of $750,000 an additional tax of 1 3-4 mills would be required to provide for this $1330.

When the city reaches the stage where we have 270 consumers this tax would be wiped out entirely. and in 25 years we would have our water and electric plants paid for and all revenue accruing from this source would go to the city, which would reduce our taxes a very great amount, as this $36 we pay yearly for water and light would be just that much less we would have to pay on our property tax.

On the other hand if you allow a private company to own your water and light plants you will pay this $36 yearly to the company and your full share of the property tax as well.

This is a proposition which each and every ratepayer should consider.

Yours truly,
H. M. McPHEE

Courtenay Oct. 13

COMOX

A meeting to form a sub committee of the Red Gross was held at the home of Mrs. C. C. Piercy on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Franklin-Watson occupied the chair and Rev. T. Menzies explained the workings of the organization, and after a thorough discussion the following committees were appointed.

Buying—Mrs. C. Piercy, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Martin.

Cutting out—Mesdames J. Carthew, Butchers and J. Moore.

Receiving and Shipping—Mrs. B. Moore, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ball.

Mrs, Wilcox offered the use of a large room where the cutting out, distributing, etc., will be done.

Rev. Mr Watson and C. C. Piercy were appointed custodians of the funds.

At Little River on Tuesday evening a similar organization was effected. Rev. T. Menzies occupied the chair, and Miss Ward acted as secretary. The Buying committee appointed was Mesdames Baird, Knight and Fournby

Cutting out—Mesdames Miller, Burtwhistle and Small

Receiving and packing committee Mesdames Bambrick, Partington and Wilkinson,

Mrs. Martin and Mrs Bourne were appointed a finance committee

Public Notice

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY

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

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk

Dated at Courtenay, Sept. 23, 1915.

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

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

Liquor License Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of December next application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Courtenay for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Courtenay Hotel, situated in the City of Courtenay, in the Province of British Columbia.

THOMAS BOOTH.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

Liquor License Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of December next application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Courtenay for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Riverside Hotel, situated in the City of Courtenay in the Province of british Columbia.

O. H. FECHNER.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

Liquor License Act

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Lorne hotel situated at Comox, in the Province of British Columbia.

GEORGE BARLOW.

Dated Oct. 7th, 1915.

Liquor License Act

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Elk Hotel, situated at Comox, in the Province of British Columbia.

CECIL ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Dated Oct, 7th, 1915.

NEW
PREMISES

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

Robertson's
Drug Store

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

BENJ. MOORING
General Blacksmith
Solicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horse Feet
MILL STREET COURTENAY

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

CHARLES SIMMS
Expert Watchmaker Qualified Optician
Is selling Spectacles and Eyeglasses from $2.50 per pair, including sight testing. Each eye tested separately to insure correct vision
The Courtenay Jewelry Store

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

To Bake
or
Not to Bake?
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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

The tall man muttered something that sounded like an acknowledgment of the force and cogency of this reasoning.

"I dare say it is all right," he said. "Fetch your master."

The servant salaamed and departed in the direction of the house. He returned presently with the information that Tchigorsky had gone along the terrace. There was a summer-house a little way off, where Tchigorsky waited.

Vera felt her heart beating faster. There was no summer house along the terrace—nothing but a broken balustrade that Rupert Ravenspur was always going to have mended. Over this there was a sheer drop to the sea below.

As the pair moved on, Vera followed. Then what followed seemed to *happen in the twinkling of an eye.* A white-robed figure emerged and flung himself upon the stranger. At the same time the other miscreant, who had acted as Tchigorsky's servant, attacked him from behind.

"You rascals," the stranger cried, speaking this time in French. "So I have been deceived. You are going to throw me over the cliff. There is no escape for me. Well, I don't mind. The agony of suspense has taken all the sweetness out of life for me. I knew that sooner or later this was bound to come. But I am going to take a toll."

The stranger's breath was coming rapidly between his teeth. Vera tried to scream, but no sound emerged from her lips. She stood rooted to the spot, watching what seemed to her a long one-sided struggle. As a matter of fact, it had not lasted more than ten seconds. Gradually the stranger was forced back.

Back and back they forced him to the very edge of the cliff. There was no escape for him now. He reached out two long and swinging hands; he grasped two arms, one for each of his would-be assassins, and then he jumped backwards. Two fearful wailing yells rent the air; there was a mocking laugh, and silence.

Had she really seen this thing or had she dreamt it? Vera was not sure. Just for a brief moment her senses left her. When she came to herself again she crept along to the house and thence to her bedroom. She locked the door and flung herself upon the bed, pressing her hands to her eyes.

"How long will it last?" she murmured. "*How long can one endure* this and live? Oh, heaven, is there no mercy for us?"

Then the blessed mantle of oblivion fell again.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Exit Tchigorsky

It seemed to have been tactily agreed by Geoffrey and Marion that *nothing could be gained by telling* Vera of the danger that she had escaped. Nothing could be gained by a recital of the dastardly attempt on the previous evening, and only another terror would be added to the girl's life And, Heaven knows, they all had terrors enough.

On the other hand, Vera had made up her mind to say nothing to the family generally as to her startling adventures. Of course, Geoffrey and Ralph Ravenspur would have to know, but the rest were to be kept in the dark.

Vera's white face and serious air were accounted for by the headache from which she was palpably suffering. Some of the others understood, and they were full of silent sympathy.

"It is nothing," said Vera. "A walk along the cliffs will soon set me right." As she spoke she looked at Geoffrey significantly. He knew immediately that the girl had something important to say to him. He slipped outside and Vera followed him. Not *till they were out of sight of the* house did she speak.

"Dr. Tchigorsky is still about?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," Geoffrey replied. "As a matter of fact, he is hiding in Uncle Ralph's room. He has his own reasons for so doing, but the reasons are to remain a profound secret. I ought not to have told you. You are not to tell any one."

Vera gave a sigh of relief.

"I promise that," she said. "And I am exceedingly glad to hear that Dr. Tchigorsky is safe. I was not sure whether I had not seen his murder."

Geoffrey regarded Vera in amazement.

"Why, you were in your room all night," he cried. "You were—"

He was going to say "drugged," but he pulled himself up just in time. Vera told her story without further preamble. It was a thrilling story and none the less so because simply told.

"I don't profess to understand it," Vera concluded. "I tell it you just as it happened. On the whole, I thought it as well to keep the information to myself. I dare say that Dr. Tchigorsky can solve the problem."

"He shall have a chance," said Geoffrey. And now, hadn't we better go back and say good-bye to Mrs. May. She is leaving the house directly."

Mrs. May did leave the house in the course of the morning, all smiles and blandishments. She had a particularly tender word and squeeze of the hand for Geoffrey, whom she pressed in a whisper to come and see her before long.

"I will," Geoffrey replied. "You may rely upon that."

It was with a feeling of intense relief that he was rid of her. It seemed hard to believe that the smiling polished woman of the world, the derniere cri of western civilization, should be one and the same with the *fanatic princess of the fanatical east.*

There was something wild and bizarre about the very suggestion. There was one last smile for every one but Marion, who had not appeared, and Mrs. May was gone.

Geoffrey made his way up to his uncle's room. There he found the two friends smoking. Tchigorsky looked at him from behind a cloud of thin smoke.

"You have news, my young friend," said Tchigorsky. "I see it in your eyes."

"I have the most important news," said Geoffrey, "only it does not convey *any impression to me. It is a discovery* of Vera's. She had a fine adventure last night. She was not sure whether or not she had seen your murder, Tchigorsky.

"Say on," Tchigorsky said calmly. "Say on, my boy."

Geoffrey said on accordingly. He fully expected to surprise his hearers, and he was not disappointed. Every word he said was followed with rapt attention.

"And now can you explain it?" Geoffrey asked eagerly.

"To me the explanation is perfectly clear," Tchigorsky replied. "Last *night I told you that there were two* other parties to the vendetta now in England, and that it was necessary to get them into the net before we close it. That is no longer necessary, for the simple reason that these two men are dead—drowned."

"Do you mean that they perished with that stranger last night?"

"Certainly, I do. A fine determined fellow, whose death I cannot sufficiently deplore. And he had his vengeance upon his foes. If he perished, they perished also."

"But who was he, Tchigorsky?"

"The other man—my fellow countryman, Voski. Don't you remember my telling you how the princess spoke of him? He has been hunted down at last. They lured him here and destroyed him under the pretence that I wanted to see him. My presumed servant had only to mention my name, and the thing was done."

"But why bring him here?"

"Because the place is so quiet. Because they wanted to give their mistress, the princess, a pleasant surprise. I don't suppose she knew they were coming."

"But the light in the corridor?"

"That was a curious and useless coincidence. The light in the corridor was mine. I was looking for something. Neither of those miscreants was ever in the house at all. At the same time they had naturally gone to their mistress with the pleasing news that they had despatched Voski. I am certain they were saving the news for her."

"What shall you do about it?" asked Geoffrey.

"*I shall not do anything at present,*" Tchigorsky replied. "I have a little idea that may work out to our advantage later. Meanwhile nobody knows of the tragedy and nobody is to know. This afternoon you are going out fishing in a boat, but in reality you are going to look for their bodies. If you can find them all—"

"We are certain to find them all," Ralph interrupted. "They will be carried round Gull Reef on the spit of sand under the caves and deposited on the beach, whence the tide ebbs at four o'clock today. I have not lived here all my life for nothing. We shall *find those bodies within a yard of* where I say."

"And bring them up the cliff," Geoffrey shuddered. "Ugh!"

"You will do nothing of the kind," Tchigorsky said coolly. "Bring Voski, of course, but you are to bury the two ruffians in the sand. It will be easy to do so, and pile some rocks over them afterwards."

Geoffrey ventured to suggest that such a course might end disastrously, the officers of the law not to know of it. Tchigorsky waved the suggestion aside contemptuously. It was no time for nice points like these.

"Those foul creatures are dead, and there is an end of it," he said. "What can it matter whether there is an inquest held on them or not? If it is, then there will be an end of my scheme. I say you must do this. The future happiness of the family depends upon it. It is also of the utmost importance that Princess Zara does not know of the death of her miscreants."

Geoffrey nodded. He began to see daylight. And, after all, the concealment of these bodies was no crime.

"What do you say, Uncle Ralph?" he asked.

"Say that Tchigorsky is right," Ralph croaked; "Tchigorsky is always *right. When we get Voski's body,* what shall we do with it?"

"Lay it out in the corridor, where I can get a look at it," said Tchigorsky. "For the present I do not exist—at least, so far as this house is concerned. All you have to do is to follow my directions."

The strange pair set out on their excursion in the afternoon. It was a long pull from the village to the cliffs, but it was accomplished at length. The boat was run aground at the least dangerous spot and Ralph and Geoffrey set out along the sands. The former's step was as free and assured as that of his younger companion.

"Ah," Geoffrey cried, "you are right. There they are."

"I knew it," Ralph replied. "See if they are injured."

Geoffrey steeled himself to his gruesome task. The three men lay side by side as if they had been placed so by human hands.

As far as Geoffrey could judge, there were no signs of violence on the *bodies of either of the natives.* They lay by each other, their faces transfixed with rage and horror.

Beyond doubt, these men had been drowned, sucked down by the strong current and then cast up again by the sea as if in cruel sport.

"No hurts on either," Geoffrey muttered.

"It is possible. Look at the other one."

Geoffrey did so. He saw a face fixed with a grim smile, the smile of the man who can meet death and knows how to punish those who injure them. The face was seared and *criss-crossed just like Tchigorsky's* and Ralph Ravenspur's; indeed, with its strange disfigurement the dead Russian would have passed for Tchigorsky.

The face was black and swollen from an ugly bruise in the forehead. Had not he known the truth, and had any one told Geoffrey that Tchigorsky lay there, he would have believed it.

A spade had been placed in the bottom of the boat, and with it two deep graves were dug in the sand. Into them the bodies of the Orientals were cast; the sand was made smooth again, and a layer of heavy rocks laid on the top. The body of the Russian was conveyed to the boat and thence to the house.

There was nobody to see the mournful entry. All the family were on the terrace. A startled servant or two came forward and gave the necessary assistance to convey the body to the dimly-lighted corridor.

"Go to the village and fetch the *constable," said Geoffrey.* "We have found a dead body on the beach."

The servant went off; the gallery was deserted. In a few minutes the family would be in the house again, and the story would have to be told. Tchigorsky looked cautiously from his hiding place.

"Is the coast clear?" he asked.

"Perfectly clear," said Geoffrey.

Tchigorsky came forward. For a long time he examined the body. The regret on his face was tempered by a gleam of grim satisfaction.

"It is very like you," said Geoffrey.

"It is me," Tchigorsky whispered. *"You are to recognize it as me.* The idea is that I fell over the cliffs in the darkness and was drowned. I will explain later. Somebody comes."

Tchigorsky darted off as Marion appeared. She looked white and agitated.

"Another horror," she said. "Sims just told me. Who is it?"

"I regret to say it is Dr. Tchigorsky," said Ralph. "He must have walked over the cliff in the darkness. See here."

Marion bent over the body with a shudder.

"Poor fellow," she said tenderly. "Tchigorsky beyond a doubt."

Ralph turned away, as if in grief. But the grin on his face was the grin of Mephistopheles.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Mrs. May is Pleased

Geoffrey was fain to confess that he couldn't quite follow. He turned to Ralph, who once more had recovered his old expression—an expression tinged with profound regret. From the hall below came the tones of Rupert Ravenspur demanding to know what it was all about.

"Go and tell your grandfather," Ralph said quietly. "Everybody who comes near us is fated, it seems. Poor Tchigorsky is no more. He was a mysterius man, and wonderfully reticent as to his past life, but he was the most interesting man I ever met. But I shall never hear anything more about Tibet."

"He was a very old friend of yours?" Marion asked.

"Not so very old," Ralph replied. "And I should hardly call him a friend. We were mutually interested in certain scientific matters. But as to the marvellous side of things he told me nothing."

Speaking by the letter that was perfectly correct. Tchigorsky had told Ralph nothing, for the simple reason that they had learnt and suffered together.

"Then why did he come here?" Marion demanded.

"To try to solve the mystery. He declared that Orientalism was at the bottom of it. But we shall never know. Tchigorsky is no more, and such knowledge as he may have possessed has gone down to the sea with him."

Marion turned away with a sigh. Slight as their acquaintance had been, she had been drawn to Tchigorsky, she said. Strange that whoever tried to help the house of Ravenspur should come under the ban.

"But Tchigorsky was drowned," said Ralph.

"No, indeed," Marion replied. "Oh, I *know there are no signs of violence* on the body. I know how dangerous the broken balustrade is; but I have my opinions all the same."

"You are wrong in this case," Ralph said, as he walked away.

Presently other people began to arrive. For the first time for many years Ravenspur was invaded by strangers—a policeman or two, a fussily polite inspector, a journalist with *a colleague, pushing everywhere.* They would have interviewed Rupert Ravenspur, but the cold glitter of his eye awed even them.

The police let Ralph alone, but Geoffrey was subjected to severe questioning. On the whole he came out of the ordeal better than Ralph had anticipated.

"You managed that very well," he said.

"I feel horribly mean and guilty. All these prevarications—"

"Call them lies, if you like," Ralph put in coolly. "It doesn't matter. Think of the good cause. You are de*ceiving only our enemies; you are in*jurying nobody. And you are giving Tchigorsky a heaven-sent opportunity.

"I doubt it, uncle. Clever as Tchigorsky is, well as he may disguise himself, he will fail. Did not Princess Zaza pick you both out at Lassa?"

"That was not quite the same thing. Remember she knew beforehand that we were going to make the attempt to reach the holy city. She allowed us to go so far because she is naturally a cruel woman. Moreover, all the time her spies had been dogging our footsteps.

"Before nightfall she will firmly be*lieve Tchigorsky to be dead,* which is a great point in his favor. She does not know that her other two miscreants have met with a deserved fate. Tchigorsky will go to her, passing as one of them, and will tell her a wonderful tale as to how he and his ally compassed Voski's death. He will tell how that death entailed the death of his companion."

"It is a fearfully dangerous position."

"Oh, it is But Tchigorsky will not mind that. He loves danger for its own sake. And he will be able to act the character to the life. He speaks *the language perfectly;* he is up to all the rites and ceremonies. Tchigorsky will not fail."

The inquest was appointed for the afternoon. It was not likely to last long, and the verdict in the minds of most people was a foregone conclusion. Tchigorsky had walked out into the darkness, he had stumbled over the cliffs and there was an end of the matter.

Meanwhile the police seemed to have taken possession of the house. And all the time Tchigorsky was seated in a comfortable lounge in Ralph's room smoking cigarettes and making *plans for the future.*

Geoffrey had gone out after luncheon. He would not be wanted for a full hour and resented the vulgar curiosity of these strangers. Already some of the jury had arrived, and were critically examining the broken balustrades with an owl like wisdom which in other circumstances would have been amusing.

Geoffrey walked along up the slope towards *Jessop's farm. He met a small* governess cart drawn by a donkey coming down the hill. In it was Mrs. May driving slowly along. She pulled up as she saw Geoffrey and held out her hand. Her face was very clear and bright today.

(To be Continued)

Canadian trade commissioners in England report a big demand for Canadian apples, because it is generally believed that large quantities will probably find their way to the troops in the theatres of war. As a result they state that a severe stiffening of *the retail and wholesale prices is cer*tain. Owing, however, to shipping difficulties and the shortage of vessels, the prospects of there being large Canadian imports are not bright. While some experts think that eighty million barrels from Canada and the United States will be forthcoming, others calculate on only half that amount reaching Britain.

The census of New York shows 586,193 women and girls working outside of their homes.

Important Home Canning Points

Movement Launched That Will Mean a Saving of Money to People of the West

In the little town of Dugald, Man., some short while ago, a movement was launched in a very quiet and unostentatious way that will probably spread over the entire length and breadth of Western Canada, revolutionizing hundreds and thousands of western homes. No publicity was courted at the time, and the proceeding in question although of the very *highest importance nearly* escaped the attention of the press altogether.

To give a brief narrative of the event, and to describe it just as it happened, we might say that, on a cer*tain Saturday afternoon* rigs and automobiles were converging on Dugald just as if it was the first day of the country fair. By four o'clock in the commodious with hall that stands face to face with the village church, about sixty or seventy ladies, members of the Economic Society had gathered. A little after four o'clock Mrs. McBeath, the well known woman farmer of Headingly, who is always to *the front in any movement calculated* to improve the domestic conditions of this country, was introduced to the meeting, and explained that at the request of the Agricultural College she was in attendance to give some particulars of new and up-to-date methods of home canning, such as were now being so extensively used throughout the United States. Mrs. McBeath then explained how about 50 per cent. of the vegetable products of Western Canada were thrown on the waste heap every year, for lack of some reliable method of preserving it. She proceeded to demonstrate how it *was now possible for every farmer's* wife in fact every householder in the country to can inexpensively every kind of vegetable that can be grown. She read a number of time tables for example showing how in an hour or two it was a simple task to can hundreds of pounds' worth of sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, in fact every variety of vegetable and put them away for future use, as well *as all kinds of fruits.* Some glass jars containing corn and peas, etc., pickled last fall were passed around, and it was observed that they were as sweet and fresh in color and taste as at the hour when they were gathered from the stalk.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the members of the Economic Society, and in view of the fact that the entire canning outfits, particulars of which may be had from Prof. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College, cost only a few dollars, many present signified their intention of installing one of these time saving and *money saving apparatus,* and of thus economizing the products of their own gardens, and cutting down living expenses.

Mr. Newton delivered a very pointed and interesting address, in which he pointed out that if such outfits were used throughout the west, the actual productive powers of the country would be increased 50 per cent. and fruit and vegetables now thrown away and left to rot, would instead be preserved and would represent a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Newton amused the meeting by telling how he bought a large *number of turkeys in the winter,* and just when the frost was breaking up in the spring he found he had fifty birds left. He could not eat fifty birds, he explained, in a week or ten days, so he decided to can them. This he did, and Mr. Newton is still eating turkey as fresh and delicious as though it had been killed and dressed expressly for his Christmas dinner.

his fact is interesting because it shows that *practically anything* can be canned by the outfits advocated by the Agricultural College.

A market gardener from St. Norbert also addressed the meeting and explained that he had sowed over two acres of beans expressly for canning. He stated that the usefulness of such an outfit to the market gardener was incalculable, because it enabled him to preserve what he would otherwise have to throw away or sell at unprofitable prices.

Survey of Oil and Gas Deposits

A comprehensive survey of the oil and gas deposits of Canada is under preparation for the government by the mines branch. It will deal particularly with gas in Ontario, the oil resources in Ontario and Alberta, and the oil shares of the maritime provinces. The surveys so far show good possibilities and when completed they will form a good idea as to permanent values. It is understood that the showing of oil in Alberta is not such as to justify the speculation which occurred last year there on the basis of certain oil discoveries.

Wife—Oh, George, you've broken your promise.

Husband—Never mind, dearie; I'll make another.

W. N. U. 1071

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

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. No1 No2 No3

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$2 to $5 A DAY and commission paid. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

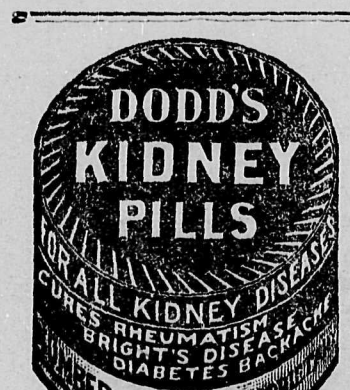
Sweden's Army

The Swedish army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history. Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 380,000 are troops of the first line and the remainder landstrum. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioned officers to the army.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Teuton Revenge

The Germans may retaliate for the changing of the names of Petrograd and Przemsyl by renaming the Polish capital Warsausage.



W. N. U. 1071

Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culls. The type of potatoes produced from culls used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, from those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culls for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culls, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

A Cure For Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

A Bump For Science

A small boy rambled into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something on the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cake box. "Give us a peck of pertaters, please."

"All right," returned the groceryman, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them just look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy. "I never heard anything about your pertaters, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Burning Metal is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

"The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel.

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck.

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the consumption of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

He was the slowest boy on earth and had been fired at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist.

But even he found him slow. It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, and to stick a pin through a dead butterfly and four to pick a convolvus. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the gold fishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?"

The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied, at length. "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time.

"And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," was the repley, "by his practice and his practices."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst in his witty war on cosmetics said in a recent lecture in New York:

"A girl and a man sat under a palm in a rose garden on a soft March evening at St. Augustine.

"'Is your love true?' the girl asked, softly.

"'As true,' the man answered in low, passionate tones, 'as the delicate flush on your cheek.'

"'Oh—er—ah,' the girl stammered, hurriedly, 'isn't the—er—don't the roses smell sweet?'"—New York Tribune.

Frau von Schmidt (of Berlin)—Otto, where are we going for our holidays this summer?

Otto—Well—er—there's Turkay.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

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Makes perfect bread.

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The Boy as a Partner

Encourage the Boy to Stay on the Farm by Giving Him an Interest in the Business

It doesn't seem right that the boys should so often feel that they must leave home for profitable and attractive employment. In most other lines of business it is the hope of the business man to see his sons follow in the same business and take it over when he leaves it. Plans are made to that end, and the boy is trained up to a thorough understanding of the business. Of course it doesn't always work out as planned, but every effort is made by the parent in most cases. On too many farms every energy seems to be directed toward driving the boy away from the farm as soon as he is old enough to get away. Very often his father wants him to stay, urges and sometimes commands him to stay. But it is too late. The boy has never been made to feel that he is a partner in the business of that farm. Nothing is ever talked over with him; nothing is ever explained. And it isn't any wonder he proceeds to hike. There are exceptions to this unfortunate method. Letters written on neatly printed farm stationery sometimes come, and on it the managers of the farm are gravely announced as "A. B. C. & Son." Closer acquaintance often reveals the fact that the "Son" may be ten, fifteen or twenty years old.—Oklahoma Farmer.

Freedom for the Poles

In addressing the reichstag, the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, referred to the recent victories of the kaiser's armies in Russian Poland. In part he said: "The present occupation of the Polish east frontier is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future, in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her national character. Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from oppression, and make possible the principle of 'the Balkans for the Balkan nations.'" Were Germany to be the final victor in this world-conflict she would emancipate the Poles and the Balkan peoples just as she has lifted the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium to constitutional freedom.

Mrs. Wullaby—De agent says if we ain't got de rent nex' Monday we's got to git out.

Sam Wullaby—Nex' Monday? Den we doan' need ter worry fo' de nex' fo' days!

The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 2,640,000,000 pounds of grain for her consumption until next year. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

A swell chicken can always get up stares without an elevator.

It's a bum adage—"Marry in haste—repent at leisure." Married ginks have no leisure.

Family Food

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking

A little boy asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill while teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Winter Dairying Pays

Milk Production is Greatest When Cows Freshen in Fall

There are so many advantages in having dairy cows come fresh in the fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. Those who have silos, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two-thirds of their cows calve in the fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is short at that time it can be supplemented with silage and the necessary grain, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then, by the time grass comes and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August when the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the fall has a much better opportunity to produce a large amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the spring. This is readily appreciated upon a little reflection. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May and June, first because feed is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August with flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full flow normal for that period cannot be obtained till the cow has calved again. This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores is the same for all kinds of cows.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the fall than when she comes fresh in the spring. This increase in production should in itself be enough to cause any dairyman to at least have the majority of his cows freshen in the fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in winter than in summer. Another is the cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer himself can devote more time to the cows in winter when farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after spring opens are the busiest in the whole year for the farmer, just when cows that calve in the spring need the most attention. The inevitable result is more or less neglect, and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the fall soon learn to eat grain and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Then, too, fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the fall as two year olds.—Montreal Family Herald.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Theory and Practice

An engineer named Frank Koester has written a book, "Secrets of German Progress," which the publisher advertises as contrasting the American commonwealth with German democracy. It seems that Germany has an infinitely better government, better journalism and art an dfinance, better schools and industrial methods, better methods of housing and city planning, a superior navy, and that the German army is "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man." Mr. Koester was born, raised, and educated in Germany, but has lived the last twelve years in the United States, and he is not going back to Germany. Why? Doesn't he believe his own stuff?—From Collier's.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Pretty Good, Too

Sert—Well, old Hert got some good out of his wife's new hat.

Kert—What?

Sert—It came in such a big box that he used the box for a garage for his auto.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

Selling Agents Wanted

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Sterling Tailoring Co.,
535 College Street, - Toronto

City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts which lie just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sun and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrific strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the second largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as monotonous, just as maddening as the lives of the pioneer women, the women of the farm, and the women of the desert.

Miss Windette's investigations were confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions were found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions:

"No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical slum districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in these streets and spend the whole day indoors, when their husbands are at work.

"The young mother who has all the care of a growing family of children has little opportunity for visiting about. She may step into her neighbor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and if she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her.

"Education, as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in the deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges.

"Where there are three or four young children, especially babies in arms, illness or financial loss runs heavily upon the mother, who has then to be nurse, cook, and housemaid all in one, without proper means to support either the children or herself. To this cooking and washing for men lodgers is generally added, who, if unemployed, stay about the house.

"Jewish women have much more freedom than the Italian women, who can decide nothing about the house or children, or even spend a penny without the husband's consent. The Jewish wife often works with her husband, and thus ehips make the living. The Jewish people like to live well, and the women are exceedingly fond of jewellery and fine clothes.

"Mothers' clubs are conducted at Hull house and at most of the settlements and missions in the neighborhood. Few learn to speak English, but a limited vocabulary is gained by contact with other women and a small circle of new friends. An acquaintance who conducts a weekly meeting of the class under consideration reports that the hour thus spent is remarked as the one pleasure in the week and the only time when the burden of housework is laid aside."—Chicago Tribune.

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The Ford Garage has installed an

Autogenous Welding Outfit

by the Oxo-Acetylene System

Something that has been badly needed in this district for a long time, as there are thousands of dollars worth of castings of every description in cast iron, brass, aluminum, malable, soft steel, etc., thrown away every year, that could be made as strong and even stronger than when new for less than half what a new one costs. Anything from a stove lifter to a crankshaft, bring it along we can fix it

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Harry Idiens

Awarded University Agricultural College Diploma, London, Eng. 1904

FARM SPECIALIST

UNION ST. COURTENAY, B. C.

I beg to notify my numerous friends that I no longer represent the British Columbia Investments, Limited, and the Comox Land Corporation, Limited, and shall in future trade in my own name.

HARRY IDIENS

Letter to The Editor

Editor Review,

Sir;—Kindly allow a visitor to say that the large attendance at your Agricultural Show must prove a pleasant reward to its management for their strenuous labors to make it a success, especially to the very courteous and indefatiguable secretary, also J. Davis whose assistance and advice appeared to be at the service of all. It has been said that the onlooker sees most of the game, assuming that to be so, may an outsider and well wisher make a suggestion or two for future exhibitions, not criticisms. It seems a necessity, judging from the large and varied number of exhibits, a most creditable display for the dry season, that a large addition to the hall would be an advantage, and especially more light, take for instance the paintings and drawings which would have gained materially could they have been hung in a good light, a necessity if they are to be studies with pleasure and profit. In reference to these I was amazed to find that a couple of cabbage received as large again a prize as an oil painting, water color or other drawing, certainly not over encouragement of art, though it reflects considerable astuteness of farmers and gardeners who persumably arrange the prize list. Then there is the ladies needlework, evidently there was not half enough room, this very valvable exhibit which must have absorbed months of patient industry should not be handled and tossed about before the different articles can be examined, despite the care and energy of the ladies in charge of that department which must have made heavy demands upon their nerves and good tempers. Agricultural shows, like chutches, would be failures to a great extent if it were not for womens work and assistance, indeed many of the latter would have to close their doors unless men developed more activity in church service. If a strictly carried out rule was adopted that none but the judges should be allowed to handle exhibits and that suitable room should be alloted to each exhibitor who should arrange his or her exhibit to what they consider the best advantage, they would then have no cause for complaint against anyone if they were unsuccessful, all of which is only suggessed, and the best intent for satisfactory results. The following is no reflection on the management. The Red Cross Society offer to raise funds is worthy of every support we can individually give it, we are all under great obligations to our boys at the front, but it would be well if each collecter was supplied with sufficient small change to give to anyone tendering a dollar bill, wishing to give 10 or 25 cents, it is embarrasing to have to say or be told "I have only 25 cents change" and after an awkward pause the donor feels constrained to say "Oh well keep the rest." No, they may not be able to afford 75 cents

VISITOR

LAZO

Three new soldiers arrived for the Lazo guard on Tuesday. Ptes Crawford and Tulpot left vesterday for Victoria, where Mr. Tulpot expects to join the 67th for overseas work.

A lot of wreckage is coming into Kye Bay from the steamer "Capilano.' which was wrecked on the mainland a couple of weeks ago.

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Logger's Shoes made to order.

In North and South, in East and West,

Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

Hotel Arrivals

At the Riverside last week—J. J Lane, Vancouver; J. O'Donohue, Victoria; H. Will, Victoria; W. E. Dunsutu, J. R. Bayne, Toronto; Geo. Newbury, San-Francisco; H. A. Lawrence, Seattle; Geo. H. Doone, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maynard, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bee, Max Morrison, E. G. Rochottom, A. Sullivan, G. Dunlop, W. H. Stedman Jas. Moss, N. G. Smith, A. H. Tobin and wife, Victoria; A. R. Heames, F.A. Richardsan, W. G. Richardson, F. Johnston, H. Amesbury, M. E. Rector, Vancouver; J. R. Young, Saskatoon; H. Maher, C. Stockwell, A. Wilkenson and wife, J. B. Hodgins, C. H. Barber, Geo. Fletcher and wife, Nanaimo; A. Peel, Headquarters; C. F. Parker, cumberland; Walter Woodhus, Miss Woodhus, Oyster River; R. Scanlon, D. Mooney, Powell River; Frank Ford, Shearwater.

September Report

Corrected

The attendance in the three divisions of the public school is as follows:

Primary Division—Total enrollment 38, average attendance 34.

Intermediate Division—Total enrollment 30, average attendance 25

Senior Division—Total enrollment 22, average attendance 20.

E. V. DANARD, Principal.

Courtenay Church Club.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a club in connection with the Presbyterian church of Courtenay was held in the church on Tuesday the 12th inst. Some society in which a pleasant and profitable evening might be spent each week has been a long felt want in the district. The subjects to be discussed are to be of a religious, patriotic and literary nature. In addition to these subjects it is the intention of the club to have one social evening each month. The first meeting of the club will be held on Friday evening of next week and it is to be of a social nature. The social will be held in the basement of the church and is scheduled to commenced at 8 o'clock sharp. All those wishing to join the club are invited to be present on Friday evening when all information regarding membership will be given. Come and enjoy a pleasant evening and do your part in making the club a success.

"FOLLIES"

In Aid of the Red Cross, in

Courtenay Opera House

Friday, October 15

Good Program Admission 25c

PERCY WINCH
"GRAND DUKE CIGARS"
SIDNEY, B. C.

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Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen
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Plant Now

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

Plants 5 cenis each, 6 for 25 cent of MISS GAME, Comox.

Inspection invited.

Orders may be left with Shepherd & Horsby

The Comox Barber Shop

Oldest Shop in Courtenay
Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection
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Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.

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