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

THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY SEPT. 28 1916 NO. 45

Auction Sale

Little River, Near Comox

for C. Wilkinson, Esq., who is leaving for England

Sale on Wednesday Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock

The whole of the valuable Household Furniture and Outdoor Effects, including Antique Old Country Furniture, Piano, China, Glass, Books, etc., 4 Cows, Horses, Chickens, Ducks, Up-to-date Farm Implements and Tools, Quantity Bottled Salmon, fruits and home made jams, 14 ft boat, fence strainer etc., about 350 lots in all, Terms Cash. No reserve. Particulars in posters or from

GEO. J. HARDY

Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.
Telephone 10 COURTENAY

COMOX LUMP COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

Cook by Wire

Electricity provides the cleanest, the most sanitary and the most hygenic method of cooking

The Electric range closely parallels the wood or gas range but excells either in flexibility of operation

With the Electric Range you cook under ideal conditions because

Each cooking unit can be switched to high, medium or simmering heat and kept there as long as needed
It is the acme of cleanliness
Practically no heat escapes into the room
The air is not vitiated
There is no contamination of food
You save food values through the retention of the essential salts and meat juices, on a six pound roast the saving is nearly a pound
All the latest standards of range construction are used, including high oven, thermometer or glass door, porcelain splashers
The fire risk is lessened because there are no open flames

We will gladly give you information on rates and electric ranges

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

Local Lines

If the party who took a heavy brown overcoat by mistake from Martins Hall Comox, Monday night will return same to either Martin's Hotel, Comox, or the Review office, Courtenay, it will oblige the owner.

Wanted—Capable girl to help with housework. Apply, Mrs. W. Dingwall' Sandwick.

For Sale—Registered Southdown Ram. For particuiars and price, apply A. I. Carwithen, Sandwick.

Wanted--An energetic person to take orders for Christmas Greeting cards. Full or part time. Apply Review office.

For Sale—About 1000 sacks suitable for spud sacks. Apply W. Douglas, Courtenay.

For Sale Cheap—Pure bred Jersey bull, 3 years old. Apply Avery Clayton, Sandwick,

Wanted—Good express wagon light.) Must be cheap. Apply Co. P. M. Comox. B. C.

Lost—Between Comox and Railway station, Courtenay, on Friday last, a ladies black purse containing jewellery and cash valued at $1.50. Finder may keep money if jewellery is returned to Mrs. Fletcher, Comox.

To Rent—House on Isabel St. in the Orchard, Apply Robertson's drug store.

Furnished house to let on Lake Trail. Apply to Hicks-Beach & Field.

Wanted—Ladies astride riding saddle. Must be in good condition Apply G, J. Hardy.

For Sale—A registered shearling Oxford Down ram. For particulars and price apply to Capt. Vigors

For Sale—Bricks, $17 00 per 1000 Cumberland, $18.00 per 1000 F. O. B. cars Courtenay, Apply Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd, Cumberland.

Thoroughbred White Wyandotte roosters for sale.— $2 each. E. D. Read, B. C. egg laying strain. F. R. F. Biscoe, Kye Bay. Also agent for first class fruit trees, etc.

For Sale—5 h. p. twin Indian motorcycle in good order cheap. Ford Garage.

Lost—Between Comox wharf and Union Bay, bunch of keys; reward B. Whittle, Riverside hotel.

Car For Hire—H. W. Heberden; phone X92.

Welding—cast iron, aluminum, brass, steel, etc, Ford Garage.

Ford Garage for Nobby, Goodyear and Dunlop auto and bicycle tires and accessories. Bicycles for sale.

PLEASE PAY UP

We Have Been Burned Out and Need the Money Badly

As a general rule subscribers to the Review are prompt in paying their subscriptions, but there are quite a few who seem to forget that it costs something to print a paper, even a modest effort like The Review. To the latter we would make the request that they liquidate their indebtedness as soon as they can find it convenient to do so. If they owe two or three years and feel they cannot afford to pay it all at the present time, surely they can arrange to pay at least half the amount. This notice is for all who are behind in the payment of their subscriptions.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Born—On Sunday' Sept. 24, to Mr. and Mrs F. Quinn, a daughter.

Born—On Tuesday. Sept. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Everett, a son.

Mr. E. Hicks-Beach motored to Victoria yesterday.

Mrs. R. McQuillan is confined to her home through ilness.

Mr, Harry Manard of the Silver Spring Brewery was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Red Cross

The following supplies for the Red Cross have been sent off,

43 Pairs of Socks
10 Pyjama suits
12 Day Shirts
15 Helpless case shirts
80 Property bags
20 A. B. D. Bandages
42 Triangular bandages
4 T Bandages
55 Surgical dressings

The work was done by Mesdames W. Wain, A. Wain, Pearce, White Monroe, Fraser, Hogg, J. Grieve. W. Grieve, Marshall, Ball, Clarke, Cliffe, Coberley. E. Duncan, Glazbrook. M. Piercy, Halliday. Willemar, Ployart Dingwall, Campbell, Callin, McPhee, Ringrose, Turnbull, W. Parkin, J. Parkin, Pendergast, Cowie. Loggie, Cairns, Bubar, Kirkwood, Stoker, Cooke, W. Idiens, H. Idiens, Hickman. Laycock, Fielder, Sutton, Joyce. Dawley, Emde. Cucksey, McPhee, R. McQuillan, Ledgerwood. Russel Stoner, Johnston, Masters, Millard Brock. Slaughter, Fairburn, Taylor and the Misses M. Pearce, B. Pearce F. White. Hawkins, Freeman, B. Freeman, Grimason, and Davey. Mrs. Kilpatrick and Mrs. Harris.

MUSIC LESSONS
BY
MISS DORIS GLAZBROOK
Lake Trail.
Phone M 98

Anglican Church Notes

Sunday, Oct. 1st, 1916, 15th day after Trinity,

St. Andrew's Sandwick, Mattins and Holy Communion at 11 a. m.

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. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

Miss Jean McQuillan has returned from a holiday trip to Vancouver.

Mike Glazbrook, Mike McQuillan and F, McArthur secured 2 fine deer and nearly a dozen grouse on Sunday.

Mrs. F. H. Cucksey left on the Sunday afternoon boat on a visit to her mother.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The new Canadian war loan has been doubly subscribed. A hundred million dollars was asked for, and over two hundred million dollars has been subscribed, Sir Thomas White, the finance minister; announced this morning. Monday's mail bag brought in to the department an astonighing large number of new subscriptions over $23,000000 being added to the amount. This makes $300,000,000 raised in Canada by the two flotations of this and last year.

British Red Cross

The sum of $205.50 has been forwarded to the above Fund, made up as follows:

Receipts from the Concert and dance	$100.30
Rec[illegible] rom Tag Day	105.20
Tot[illegible]	205.50

The committee wish to thank the High School grls who so successfull sold tags on Friday last at the Fair Graunds. Their indefatiguable efforts were very much appreciated,

Columbian
Health Salts
15c.
Sanazone
The Ideal Disinfecting Fluid
50c.
ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE

We are Now Located

in Our New Store

We have a full line of Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

The Meat Department is always stocked with the Very Best Local Meat

Phone 40 SHEPHERD & CO. Box 256
Family Butchers, Grocers and Provision Merchants

McPHEE & MORRISON

DEPARTMENT STORE

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes
Paints, Oils, Etc.

We carry in stock Bricks, Lime, Cement, Doors and Windows

Get our prices for goods in large quantities

Telephone 1 Courtenay

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted for Russian Aeroplanes

A new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Murometz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own.

As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airmen even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometzes can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

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.

How to Drink Milk

Sip milk slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a tumblerful, and take only a good teaspoonful at one sip. This is the ideal way in which to drink milk. When milk finds its way into the stomach, it is instantly curdled. If you drink a large quantity at once it is curdled into one big mass, only on the outside of which the juices of the stomach can work.

If you drink it in little sips, each sip is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassful finally finds itself in a loose lump, made up of little lumps, upon which the stomach's juices may act readily. Many people who like milk, and know its value as a strength-giver, think they cannot use it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would drink it in the manner suggested.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Dynamiting Mosquitoes

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N.J., for the wiping out of mosquito-breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddon avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained, would fill again with the first rain.

Someone suggested dynamiting the holes, and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet in depth in the centre of each pool, then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood.—Philadelphia North American News.

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
Cool, Cosy and Comfortable
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

The Only Peace Possible

When Germany Has Sacrificed It's Dream of Universal Domination

Today the only peace possible is with a Germany having sacrificed its dream of universal domination and having declared willingness to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unhindered by any criminal intent. It was the kind of peace of which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French Socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France and her allies intend to secure — a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by several of the allied governments, notably that of Great Britain.—L'Humanite, Paris.

Preservation of Fences

An experiment covering twenty years to determine the value of post treatment was recently completed.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
2. By filling rock around the post when set.
3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.
4. By the open tank method of treatment, which consisted in keeping the post and treating fluid heated up to the boiling point for two to three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.
2. That filling in around the post with stone or brickbats does not increase the durability.
3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.
4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.
5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method, are cheaper and just as durable as the high-priced cedar posts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Discoverer's Reward

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sweet sake of charity, a theatrical performance took place, in which the charmer was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterwards the shy admirer drew near, his love made valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first one to tell me so," said the damsel, with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"What reward?" she asked.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last, and successfully.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.
MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published, for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martins le Grand Magazine.

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with—"Halloa, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily, "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and A'm thinking o' the present."

The German Character

Henry Ward Beecher Knew Germany as a Nation of Hypocrites More Than Forty Years Ago

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote Germany down as a nation of hypocrites. In the light of German lies and deceit in this war, what the great preacher said in 1875 can be keenly appreciated now:

"It is wonderful what bad neighbors poor Germany seems to have. There is that great hectoring Belgium trying to pick a quarrel with her. There is France, recovering from her great defeat with a rapidity which shows very little consideration for Germany's feelings. Austria, too, retains her sovereignty over twelve million subjects of German race, which, of course, is exasperating to the great empire. And don't Holland and Denmark persist in holding on to their nice bits of seacoast with an obstinacy as annoying as Naboth's of old? And isn't there the Pope, who, as everyone knows, has countless armies at his back ready to march to Berlin? It really looks as if poor Germany might feel obliged to go to war with somebody, just to keep the peace! And to make her case harder, the unsympathizing persist in thinking that if there is a war in Europe at present it will probably be because Germany—or the group of soldiers who rule Germany—chooses it."—Ottawa Journal.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Minister (who has kindly offered to write to parishioner's son at the front): Now, Mrs. McIntosh, is there anything else you'd like to say?

Mrs. McIntosh: Ye micht just finish wi' "Excuse the bad writin' an' spellin'," and that'll dae fine, sir. — London Opinion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at passers by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

"Look at what?" asked the pocketbook snatcher.

"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!" — Washington Star.

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."—Answers.

In scrubbing floors
Old Dutch
makes the brush go a lot easier

India is Helping

Men and Money Continue to Be Forthcoming to Assist Britain in Struggle

An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"Interest in the war grows keener with each success of the allies, and strenuous efforts to assist towards final victory continue unabated."

The people of Bengal organized a stationary field hospital for service in Mesopotamia. This hospital, with the exception of the officer commanding, was staffed entirely by Bengali medical graduates and the personnel was entirely Bengali. Further scope for the national and patriotic aspirations of the Bengalis has been afforded by the raising of a double company of these men to be trained on the frontier, and, when fit for service, sent to the front for active operations. Besides the Bengalis, three double companies of Indian Christians recruited from the Punjab have recently been raised and are doing well.

No less than six Indian officers and soldiers have now earned the Victoria Cross and 27 have gained the military cross.

Relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan continue to be of the friendliest character, and the latter is scrupulously maintaining an attitude of neutrality which he promised at the beginning of the war.

The northwest frontier, partly owing to the Ameer's friendly attitude, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on recalcitrant sections, and partly to the exposure of German attempts to introduce the religious element into the war, is enjoying unprecedented peace. The Afridis, the strongest and most important tribe, have remained staunch throughout to their engagements, thereby setting an example of loyalty to their neighbors. The only troublesome factors are the Mah Suds, a tribe of hereditary robbers and raiders. Otherwise the restless borderland is quieter than it has been for many years.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Must Be a Bad Lot.

The English are a people of hypocrites, liars and ruffianly thieves. The Russians are barbarians, whose sole idea of warfare is to commit the most horrible atrocities. The Italians are an absolutely putrid nation. The French, whom their government for the moment holds under the knout, are, according to Voltaire, half tiger and half monkey. Dirty and ignorant in time of peace, they have distinguished themselves in the course of this war by savagely maltreating German women and children and innumerable prisoners. — Nachrichten, Berlin.

Maddening Calendar

Turkish System of Keeping Account of Time Leads to Many Difficulties

The Turks count their day from one sunset to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelve as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way presumably of jest the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Frankish time. The rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the prophet in the seventeenth century. Each year the first month, Mahairan, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the seasons like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—hidralis, beginning on May 6, and kassin, beginning Nov. 7—so to him April 20 is the one hundred and sixty-fourth day of kassin.

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

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the Islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the tapioca potato, the root of the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where small circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine (Paris).

Annie Miss Maiden Canada

You may freely indulge where Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

A-11

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales.

The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually $10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain —nearly all allied to mineral industries — the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents — expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire.

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Homeland she may become as great a mercantile power as is Norway.

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct — the best instincts—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of $250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermillion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermillion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a car line on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Marget, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of $250,000.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defences that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds.

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden.

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the fast torpedo destroyers, which have on occasion hailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are gnawed away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock.

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily.

"Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding cover ways that have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which is, if possible, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In deu Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.

He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin Sam Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount than would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are being treated by "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almroth Wright. This saline irrigation consists of a solution of warm water with from five to ten per cent. of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool — are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptics.

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almroth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almroth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal.

"As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

We admit that we are superstitious, but not to the extent of preferring twelve dollars to thirteen.

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held toether that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.)

He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empore or left it as it was, whether if we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were sprung from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is

In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

Visitor (at penitentiary): But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?

Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggess: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard.

"What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boiselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant.

"I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; $250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of $250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it."

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear; begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money.

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914.

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every mortal way; except in the spirit of his men. But the boot's on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition.

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

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, SEPT 28, 1916

Political interest does not centre only upon Mr. Brewster these days for the future of the Conservative party is arousing much interest also. We are of opinion that in a few mouths time, after the bracing experience of being in opposition, a convention of the Conservative supporters will be called, and a strengthened platform put forward. The Liberals undoubtedly owe much of their success to the presence of young blood reinforcing the old stalwarts, and the Conservatives need a similar infusion. "It is all for the best," as the old saying goes.

The political situation is full of interest. There is the soldiers' vote still to come in, which may slightly change the position of parties, but which no one would care to gamble on, and there is the selection of a cabinet, each minister of which will have to seek re-election. While these may be un-opposed, the opportunity may be sized up by those who fear the dominating and overwhelming majority behind the new premier, arguing that a large Liberal majority is as prone to err as a large Conservative majority in the house; hence the by-elections may be, after all contested. The personnel of the future cabinet is exciting the curiosity for of the many who are eligible for portfolios but few can be chosen.

A Vancouver hotel has just lost its license for using the bedrooms in a most barefaced manner for the storing and sale of liquor after hours. A Victoria hotel also for selling liquor after hours, has had its license suspended for seven days It is to be hoped that these cases are not representative of the trade as a whole, and that they existed at all will have an important bearing upon the question of compensation when Prohibition becomes law. Certain it is, that Prohibition would have had fewer supporters had the liquor trade been conducted in a cleaner manner, and had the law have been more closely observed, After the efforts put forward by the liquor defenders in the recent contest, it is apparent that they have only themselves to thank for their troubles. We have only respect for the license-holder who conducts his house properly, but the temptations of high profits are heavy.

The people of British Columbia have given a decision in favor of two great reforms, namely, the enforcement of Prohibition, and the extension of the franchise to women. Each measure has been carried after years of careful propaganda, and the object of each, as stated, is to increase national efficiency. It is useless for anti-prohibitionists to claim that liquor will be as easily obtainable as ever, for only by illicit means will such a state of affairs be possible. The law will assuredly come down upon those who infringe the act, and with both feet, for the Prohibitionists will watch the working of the act, having won its passage. Also it is useless for anti-suffragists to say that women will not vote now that they are able to, for there are too many thinking women nowadays to lightly throw away a valuable asset, The war has shown how indispensable women can be, and the services rendered by them for the attainment of victory over our enemies are by no means at an end, Rather do we say that the women of the Empire will be found doing still more before the war is over, and as a result command more respect than ever from the sex that has ever been ready to concede their capacity and sterling qualities.

Notes By The Way

Now that the ladies are in sight of the long-coveted vote, many will be thinking of the desirability of forming women's political associations.

How many people plan to leave British Columbia as a result of the victory for Prohibition? Very few, if they are wise follow the lead of that great political party which has met with temporary disaster at the polls, and take their medicine like sportsmen.

Latest accounts say that the soldiers at the front and in England gave a majority for Prohibition. The political ballot was probably very much on the same lines as that cast here.

The election is over, Let us clean up the Huns, finish the war, and build anew upon the foundations of a worldlong peace.

There has been a splendid absence of crowing on the part of the victors in the recent struggle combined with a particularly fine pledge from the vanquishsd to work with the new government for the common good. The war is still teaching us to reform our oldtime ways, and it says much for B. C. that the lessons are being accepted and absorbed.

Registration of Voters

Owing to the excitement of the elections for the Provincial Parliament, the importance of Registration for voters appears to have been placed in the background, The last day for making application to be placed on the list of voters for the city is Oct. 30, and for the Provincial and Dominion lists, Oct. 5. All persons, male or female, who are tenants of property assessed at $300 or over, are entitled to vote for aldermen of the City Council, provided they are of the age of 21 years and a l males of 21 are entitled to be placed on the Dominion and Provincial lists if they have resided in the province for six months and in the parliamentry district for which they claim for the period of one month. No property qualification is necessary in the latter case but the applicant must be a British subject. A few days only are left and everyone should see to it that their names are on the list. If not, application should be made to the City Clerk ror claim forms for the city, and to the Registrar of voters, Cumberland.

There are more divorces in Chicago in eighteen minutes than in Argentina in eighteen years, declares John Barrett. director General of the Pan-American Union. These South Americans are dreadfully behind the times.

Campbell's

Dry Goods Department

Millinery

Ladies ready-to-wear and trimmed Hats Wonderful variety of plain and ornamental shapes.

Dress Goods

Novelty patterns in suit lenghts suitable for evening wear.

Costumes

Ladies man-tailored suits in Serges, Checks and Covet Cloths, etc,

Sweater Coats

Ladies all wool sweater coats and sweater sets and caps. All plain shades and combination colors in the newest styles.

Invictus Shoes

Invictus shoes for ladies in eight and ten inch tops in button and laced, with cloth tops and vici kid vamps. Also in patent with dull kid tops.

Coatings

Coatings in Eiderdown, Blanket Cloths in plain and sports checks, also Astrakhans and Tweeds.
Ladies coats in black and white stripes, Tweeds, Sport checks and plain covet cloths.

Gents Furnishings

Invictus shoes

The best guide in buying shoes is a reputable trade mark. The trade mark of what has become generally known as "the best good shoe" is Invictus.

Sweaters

Sweaters and sweater coats in grey, maroon, brown, kahki, also in combination colors in large plain rib and fancy stitches with open neck and shawl collar from $2.50 to $8.00

Shirts

W. G. and R. shirts. The greatest styles and fabrics backed up by the guarantee that goes with all shirts bearing the Red Label W. C. and R. full size Correct styles. Fast colors, and a white neckband, full shrunk.

Neckwear

Newest styles in flowing end ties in small and large black and white checks and stripes. sport ties, Bat wing bows, Derby and Windsor ties.

Hats, Caps! Suspenders, Belts. Also fine dress kid gloves and working gloves.

Campbell's
CUMBERLAND

FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received either at Cumberland or Courtenay up to Sept. 1st, 1916, for 10 acres of land partly cleared, belonging to the late John Higgins, of Comox, B. C., now deceased

10 per cent. of offer to be deposited with offer.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WESLEY WILLARD
Official Administrator

FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received at my office at Cumberland or Courtenay B. C., up to Sept. 1st, 1916, for 4 acres of land and improvements belonging to the late George Williams, of Comox, B. C., deceased.

Terms cash, 10 per cent. of purchase price to be deposited with offer.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WESLEY WILLARD,
Official Administrato

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at

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Respectfully yours,
COMOX CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

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Ice Cream
Candies,
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Tobaccos

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

P. McBryde

Has Reopened his Bakery in Brown's Block

Letter to the Editor

Editor Courtenay Review

Dear Sir: –

Kindly allow me a little space in the Review to thank Mr R, U, Hurford for his reply to my question, re money donated to Red Cross Society by Creamery patrons also to call attention to this branch of Red Cross donations, When Mr. Fenn canvassed for this fund (just before he left for service overseas) his idea was to try and persuade each patron of the Creamery and each patron of the Condensory to contribute one dollar per month for the duration of the war.

This idea if it could have been carried out on these lines would have brought in probably over one hundred dollars per month. Judging from what information I have at hand it has realized only a small percentage of that. During the time the war has been in progress a very large amount of money has been raised in this valley by the different patriotic societies, but this has nearly all been done by the ladies, and Sir, I think that Mr Fenn felt that there was sometning remaining for the men to do, and he realized the need of a fund like that which he tried to institute. Some regular monthly contribution Now, Sir, there is a much greater need for this fund today than a year ago. During that year quite a large number of men have left the Valley for service Overseas, and in that connection it is necessary for those remaining at home to face some unpleasant truths. namely. how soon may some of those men be returned to us totally disabled, or how soon may some more of them be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. Some who may leave us with a wife and family not too well provided for, and the question comes, "What are we men doing about it?" Some of us have succeeded in making ourselves believe that we are needed here and cannot be spared for service overseas,

But do any of us really believe that we have given every dollar that we could spare for patriotic purposes, or done all we possibly could in other ways to help bring this terrible war to a speedy finish in our favor. With this idea in view will every man in this valley give 50 cents each month (as a starter at any rate) towards creating a fund for Patriotic Purposes, part of this fund might be used for any of the patriotic purposes urgently requiring money, but a good balance might be kept in the bank for the needs of the returned soldiers. or the wives and families and any who may not be permitted to return. In this connection undoubtedly our new government will feel its responsibility in regard to those returned soldiers able to fill government positions and give them the positions in preference to any of us stay at homes. But, there may be some who the government will not be able to help, and for such cases I think sir, we are ourselves responsible, A committee might be selected as trustees of this fund, also collectors appointed for the difierent districts, and I think probably a little publicity might be given to this fund, of course it would not be necessary to give itemized statements, yet it might be well to publish the total monthly contributions, also a statament once in a while of amounts paid out and how the balance at the bank stands. I understand that the local Logging Co, have a donation scheme. fifty cents each month from all in their employ who feel disposed to do so, Now, Sir, I trust that this matter may be taken up immediately, in an energetic manner, if not on the lines suggested in this letter, probably it will be done by some better method

Yours sincerely,

Markham B. Ball.

Roumania and its Religion

Roumania's entrance into the war receives renewed attention to that Country,

Military writers generally agree the new combatant will be able to throw 400,000 effectives into the field, They estimate she has ammunition enough for not more than four or five months, except for arrangements which may have been made for bringing in large additional amounts through Russia, Roumania herself does not possess large arsenals or industrial plants suited for the purpose.

Roumania is situated between the Black Sea, the Danube, the Carpathian Mts, and the Purth,

The modern Roumanians are generally regarded as the descendents of the Dacians, a branch of the ancient Thracians.

The area of Roumania is 50,720 square miles, with a population in 1910 of 6.965,800.

The established religion of the country is the Greek Orthodox, though the king is a Catholic. The present king is a nephew of the late King Carl, who was a member of the Catholic house of Hohenzolierin-Sigmarlngen. King Ferdinand's wife is a grand-daughter of the late Queen Victoria.

There are but 149,678 Catholics in the kingdom, and two Sees—the arch-diocese ot Bucharest and the diocese of Jassy. One of the late archbishops was Dr. Zardetti, formerly Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn. The ancient Catholic Church of Roumania disappeared when the people, influenced by the Bulgars, they adopted the Greek faith in the 9th century.

Three Catholics Elected

Catholic Record

Following our announcement of last week of the returu to the provincial Parliament of two Catholic Members, Messrs. P. Donnelley and J. Hart, came the news from the interior that Dr. K. C. McDonald was elected for Vernon, Dr. McDonald is a veteran at polotics. and tought Hon. Martin Burrell as Liberal candidate for Yale-Cariboo districts in the last Dominion e ections. He is most popular in the Okanagan and his election meets the approbation of numbers in the valley apart from the Catholic population. Altogether Catholics have cause for elation in the changed attitude of the electors towards their faith. The Catholic representatives will live up to their religlion and as far as they are concerned, clean politics will follow their election to parliament.

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

McClary's Kootenay Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features.

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Stewart Leads by 32

The result of the recount by the Returning officer is as follows :

	Manson	Stewart	Pritch'rd	Winkler	Yes	No
Coal Harbor	3	2	0	0	3	2
Whaletown	8	8	2	0	5	13
Malcolm Is	5	4	3	38	44	7
Granite Bay	10	14	2	0	7	18
Port Harvev	9	4	1	1	6	11
Port Kusan	2	6	2	0	3	7
Harbledown	5	7	2	2	6	9
Rock Bay	14	20	12	2	23	25
Seymour Inlet	16	0	0	0	3	13
Port Nevel	2	2	0	0	1	3
Minstrel Is	1	8	0	0	2	7
Port Hardy	8	3	11	1	10	9
Gillis Bay	4	6	0	0	4	6
Simoon Sound	22	7	0	1	7	25
Salmon River	12	17	4	0	22	10
Savory Island	6	1	0	0	5	2
Alert Bay	28	15	0	1	30	13
Campbell River	22	33	3	1	29	27
Jackson Bay	11	2	0	0	8	5
Nawhitte River	3	1	0	0	1	3
Vananda	14	25	7	0	23	22
Shushartie Bay	8	6	0	1	1	14
Bold Point	6	8	1	0	7	8
Heriot Bay	3	5	0	0	4	4
Lund	21	7	11	17	32	27
Myrtle Point	3	5	0	0	7	1
Powell River	67	61	23	1	92	61
Shoal Bay	10	7	1	0	13	10
Read Island	1	8	1	1	8	1
Lasquiti Island	15	11	0	0	8	15
Okis Hollow	9	1	0	1	4	5
Hornby Island	10	9	0	0	11	8
Quatiaski	21	15	2	0	24	11
Denman Island	23	20	0	1	30	11
Manson's L	18	2	7	0	10	13
Ray	6	1	1	0	7	
Green Pt. Rap.	11	6	0	0	12	6
Stillwater	17	8	6	0	11	17
King Come In.	4	12	1	0	11	6
Olson Lake	3	9	0	0	1	7
Bowser	6	5	1	0	8	3
Cumberland	84	113	77	3	120	147
Headquarters	13	32	6	0	31	19
Little River	18	11	0	1	9	8
Oyster River	4	3	0	0	2	5
Comox Wharf	21	27	1	0	22	26
Royston	6	7	4	0	9	8
Fanny Bay	2	7	0	0	5	4
Union Bay	32	22	18	0	35	34
Bevan	6	28	15	2	11	42
Courtenay	80	127	9	2	143	73
	736	768	234	76	935	836

Majority for Stewart 32

There were 76 spoiled ballots

While attempting to cross the frontier from Beigium into Holland the parish priest of Ardenn (in Namur Province) was arrested by the Germans, He was carrying the colors of the 34th Belgian regiment under his cassock.

Card of Thanks

Henry Richards and family desire to sincerely thank their many friends for their sympathy and kindness, also for flowers, etc., in connection with the death of Mrs, Richards.

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Pants	.25	Panls	.50
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:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued)

CHAPTER XV.

There was a long silence between husband and wife when these words had fallen from Lady Ursula's lips.

Just for one moment he looked at her as if he meant to deny, to expostulate, to utter the usual lies which came so readily to his lips. But one glance at her noble countenance, grave, dignified, yet sorrowful and even at that supreme crisis almost tender, caused him to change his mind.

He shrugged his shoulders and decided to make light of the matter.

"Well, what of it?"

She did not answer at once. The thoughts which chased each other rapidly through her mind were so poignant that she could not readily find expression for them.

"Oh, Paul!" she ejaculated at last, under her breath.

And then she choked back a rising sob and turned away towards the door without another word.

After a moment's consideration he followed her, and when she had gone a few steps along the passage which led to the great hall of the house, she felt his hand passed caressingly through her arm.

"Ursula," he whispered, in that coaxing, sympathetic voice which few people could ever resist, "I want to talk to you. Come in here."

They were passing the open door of the library, and, looking in, Paul saw that it was deserted. Indeed, nobody ever went into the library at Oare Court, except to smoke. It was the sort of house where you find six packs of cards to one book, and the condition of the rows of shining volumes suggested that they had been bought with the furniture.

Lady Ursula obeyed with that air of womanly dignity which made her obedience as majestic as it was gracious. She walked to the fireplace while her husband was shutting the door, and when he came up to her, her lips were moving slightly and her eyes were closed.

"Look here," he said, "I'm at a disadvantage."

She said nothing. Then he spoke with some slight show of irritation.

"What has she been telling you about me?"

Lady Ursula looked up at him with a world of sadness and something also of fear in her blue eyes. He felt that he had lost way with her, that there was less of tenderness and more of judgment in her expression than he was accustomed to see there. But that was, after all, inevitable, after the discovery which she had made. He must make a bold fight to get rid of the coldness which he saw behind her calm attitude. He realized vaguely that the affection of this noble woman, which he had not altogether despised, but which, nevertheless, he had been far from appreciating at its true value, had begun to fade before the fierce light which had been so suddenly thrown upon its object.

"All that Lady Creslow told me," answered she, gently, "she said before she knew—anything. I had no idea of—of the truth till this morning, when she saw you from the window, and you saw her."

"Well, well, then I hope there's no harm done."

Lady Ursula said nothing, and Paul poked the fire vigorously. Then, growing uneasy at her silence, he turned to her with a frown.

"Come," said he, "what did she tell you?"

Lady Ursula clasped her hands and kept her eyes down as she answered in a low voice—

"I can't repeat it. And what would be the use? You know she told me only the truth, and that it was dreadful, terrible for me to hear."

"She said that I was extravagant; that I was kept without money, in the silly idea that such treatment would make me economical. Of course it didn't. Instead, it drove me to use any means that came to hand."

Lady Ursula stretched out her hand to stop him.

"Don't! I know, I know," said she in a hoarse whisper.

"She told you that I forged my father's name."

"Don't, don't!"

"That I did other things that are not usually done except by impecunious people. Well, I admit it. I don't even ask for consideration for the fact that I was young, very young—that I was hardly used. You, who see my mother now—when she is growing old, when she has softened a little—can have no idea how harsh she could be when she was younger. I don't attempt to excuse myself; I know I resented being harshly treated, and I showed my resentment in ways that you could not approve. All I say is, that what is past is past, that if I gave trouble to my people ten years ago, I have done the best I could to atone, by blotting myself out of their existence. They sent me away, and I remained away for years. Was I to be an exile for ever? I tell you there is such a thing as love of one's country, longing to see the old places, to be amongst one's own countrymen. I plead guilty to this, that after the lapse of years I broke my promise never to come back. But I came under an assumed name, and I have never made any attempt to see any of my people; on the contrary, I have avoided them. If my mother says I have made any appeals to her she is lying to you."

"She never said so. She told me about her sons, that was all," said Lady Ursula gently.

"And she cannot forgive. Well, which side do you take? That of the mother who can't forgive, or that of the son, who is made to pay for his youthful folly in a banishment which is meant to last for his life?"

She looked up at him for the first time, and he saw that her eyes were moist.

"Don't you think, Paul, that you ought to have told me everything before I married you?" she asked, avoiding the challenge.

He hesitated. He was touched by the gentleness with which she had listened and with which she answered him. He felt more strongly than he would have believed possible that he was anxious for this sweet-natured, noble woman to think the best she could of him. In the old days he had held feminine nobility and dignity very lightly; he had been attracted only by physical gifts, and had frequented such society as was little calculated to enhance his opinion of the sex.

Now for the first time in all his life he was impressed by something which had begun by boring him. In marrying Lady Ursula, he had caught at a good opportunity of regaining a footing in the ranks of good society by a lucky marriage into a family which lived in such a restricted circle that there appeared to be little chance of an awkward meeting with any of his own relations.

He had looked upon Lady Ursula with favor indeed, as the means of supplying him with pocket money without his being forced to work for it in the shady ways which were alone open to a man of his antecedents. But he had never felt anything like love for her until now, when the gentleness with which she listened, the grave sweet patience with which she heard his account of his doings, impressed him as no woman's qualities had ever impressed him before.

It was in a voice which thrilled her with its self-abasement that he said, after a long silence—

"If I had told you I should have lost you."

She hung her head. It looked as if she, the innocent one, were the guilty partner. There was another pause, and then she turned to him quickly, and laying her hands lightly on his breast, looked with earnest, passionate eyes into his face.

"But you're sorry, aren't you, Paul? Oh, I can see you are! You would give the world to have that time over again. And it would be different, ever so different. Oh, I know it, I'm sure of it. If you had not changed, if you had not repented, I should have shrunk from you. I can trust my instincts to have told me if you had been anything but what you are! Oh, Paul, you don't know how happy I am now that I know. For indeed I have had to put up with some trials to my faith in you, haven't I?"

He was bewildered, astonished, at the simplicity which was so ready to see the best side. She went on—

"You can forgive poor Tom now, can't you, for thinking what he did? Of course he had heard stories about you when you were very young, from people who didn't understand."

Paul breathed more freely. Things were going well for him indeed, since she was willing to believe that there was nothing against him but his very early past. As things were turning out, the meeting with his mother had been a piece of luck, instead of a misfortune.

He hastened to follow up his advantage.

"And now, dear," he said, as he held his wife's arm, and looked down into her face, "I do hope you'll persuade that fool of a brother of yours to leave me in peace. Tell him what you know, or as much as you think right to tell him, and make him understand that he must do one of two things: leave me alone, and recognize that the fact of my having been a little wild years ago doesn't put me outside the pale of society, or else denounce me to my face and take the consequences."

Lady Ursula was drying her eyes, for she had ended by shedding a few tears.

"I will do my best," she said. "If only you had been more open with us about the past; if you had told us your real name instead of passing under another one, you wouldn't have been so much worried by the boy."

"Well, persuade him, if you can, that I've turned over a new leaf, and that I'm doing my best to make his sister a happy wife," said Paul, with a note of new tenderness in his voice which echoed in the sympathetic heart of Lady Ursula.

"I will, I will," said she.

(To Be Continued.)

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly $34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

Straightening Warped Boards

A method of permanently straightening boards used for table tops, floors or other finished surfaces, that have become warped is as follows:—Re-saw the board lengthways into strips, about three inches wide. Joint all edges and glue the pieces together, being careful to reverse every other piece sideways. Then plane the surface carefully, after the glue has well set and is perfectly dry, and the board will not warp again.

Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks, and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about $800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precurser in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

Germany Cannot Yet Divide the Earth

Maxmilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maxmilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:

What pressure could force a quick conlcusion of peace?

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostock. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength.

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power.

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries.

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen.

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukowina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that, the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy.

"Britain has great enbattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until too late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as far as the fence, and you can let go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map."—London Daily News.

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You can compare a congestive pain to a little fire. When congestion smoulders, pain comes and goes. Congestion grows into inflammation, tense, grows exquisite pain, now excruciating, and stays, too. There is an absolute antidote of pain—it is Nerviline.

NERVILINE

New to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing pain remedy ever discovered. Not oily or ill-smelling, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but permanent in its control of pain.

Not an ache or a pain anywhere that it cannot reach. No soreness or strain that it has not the power to relieve.

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Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Aid For Farmers in Devastated Areas

Canadians to Organize to Help Belgians, Poles and Serbians

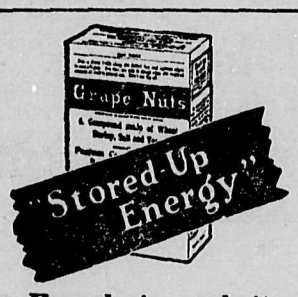
Last year the agricultural relief of the Allies committee was formed in England under the immediate patronage of the King and the presidency of the Duke of Portland. The fund which is being raised is for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of agriculture in the countries of our Allies which have been devastated by war.

The British farmers desire to help these people to make a fresh start. A general committee thoroughly representative of British agriculture has been formed, and county agricultural societies have unanimously formed committees to arrange for contributions. Last spring considerable quantities of seed grain, livestock and implements were furnished to farmers in the regions of France from which the enemy had been driven back at the battle of the Marne. Some of the implements were of Canadian make and have given much satisfaction. It is intended to extend similar aid to farmers in Belgium, Poland and Serbia when the time comes.

New Zealand and Australia have joined in the movement. It is now desired to have a Canadian committee formed under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and with the sympathetic goodwill and co-operation of the Dominion and provincial governments. Through it Canadian farmers and others will be able to give very much needed and very highly deserved help in practical and economical ways. After correspondence, the Duke of Portland, on behalf of the British committee, cabled inviting Dr. James W. Robertson to visit England and France to see at first hand the character of the needs and to discuss the means by which Canadian farmers and their families could most effectively and advantageously help their brethren in this time of their distress.

Teacher: Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny: Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn Citizen.



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Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Russia's Growing Greatness

The Democracy of Russia Which Has Made Such Wonderful Progress

Russia seems to be coming out of the war very big. One reads that she is to have the Dardanelles. It is prudent to wait and see, but as to her being the greatest power in Europe, surely it is better, at least, that the dominant power of the Continent of Europe should be one that has already a sufficient estate than one that must incessantly conspire to rob its neighbors.

After Germany's opening exhibition in Belgium and Northern France it takes some assurance for a pro-German to speak of "Russian tyranny and cruelty." The Cossacks were cruel in East Prussia; the Russian bureaucracy has been cruel; but the Russian people are not by nature cruel. What they will be in another generation one would like to live and see. Dr. Rauschenbusch argues that success in the war will strengthen the Romanoffs and Russian autocracy, but that conclusion will not be generally accepted. It is the Russian people—democracy in Russia—that has made such wonderful progress in the last year and made observers feel that there is but one country on earth, if any, in which the prospects for human life are better than in Russia.

It will be impossible to get up any effectual fright about Russian domination until the fear of German domination is thoroughly allayed. — Life, New York.

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

Canada's Example.

The Dominion, even less military than ourselves, and without the pretentious permanent efficiency claimed by Washington bureaucrats, adopt a business-like method of transporting its volunteers across the continent of an equal distance. The Ottawa Government simply included in the contract for troop movement everything that went with it. The railroad companies not only were required to furnish proper cars on which the men could sleep in comfort, instead of the three-to-two-seats-in-day-coaches methods on this side, but by the contract were bound to furnish the travelling troops with three hot meals a day. And the men got them. Why could not this have done in this country? A great deal was heard of the mobilization of the railroads to help the War Department. If the job had been left to the railroads, as in Canada, it might have been accomplished with more credit to the Government and more comfort to the soldiers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Saw an "Omen" of Victory

An officer with an eye for the mysterious noted two strange incidents in the "great push," says the London Globe. Just before the offensive four dogs came out of the German lines. The Germans whistled and shouted, but the deserters held steadily on. Our men hailed it as an omen.

The other incident was still more curious. In this war scourged zone there is a road called Crucifixion avenue. When our men reached this road they found every tree destroyed by the bombardment — the road had been flanked by trees on both sides. But the large crucifix still stood there, and when it was examined closely it was impossible to find a single trace of shrapnel fire.

Contingencies

Now to a German people who would drive the Hohenzollerns from the throne, how warm would be the handclasps of the democratic people of the world!

But if the German people keep these homicidal maniacs on the throne, and worship them as gods, it will be necessary, of course, to look to the priming of our guns and keep our powder dry.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Looking Into the Sky

Physical Comfort Combined With the Enjoyment of the Beautiful and Mysterious

It is pleasant to lie on the earth and look at the sky. The dreams you have had on the bank of the creek where you caught no fish and where you watched the sleepy clouds in the blue through the leaves that hung close above you are pleasant even as memories. Sometimes the leaves danced and you could hear the fairies whispering among them; sometimes the leaves were still and you knew that a fairy was peeping at you from behind each one. You believed in fairies then—at least you believed in them a little—but you were beginning to dream of things beyond, things more real and more mysterious, and it was when you looked into the sky through the leaves that you best understood your dreams. Even more pleasant perhaps are the memories of the hours when you lay on the hill among the daisies and looked straight into the sky. There were no dreams then—at least no tangible ones. You were just a part of it all—of the endless blue and the sunshine and the far travelling clouds, and the memories make you—or at least a little of you—still a part of them.

And so it is pleasant even now to lie on the earth and look at the sky. It is a primitive sort of pleasure, but in it the sense of perfect physical comfort is combined with the enjoyment of the beautiful and the mysterious, and we can ask no more of enjoyment than that.—The Indianapolis News.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

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

"God Would Protect"

Retort of Man Who Has Never Read of the War

A Plymouth Brother, who appeared at the Essex appeal tribunal, made the extraordinary statement that he had not read anything about the war.

"Do you mean to say that your country's affairs do not interest you?" asked Mr. C. Hope, K.C.

"Not its warfare," was the reply.

"Do you know what is happening to England?" "Only by hearsay."

"Do you know England is in danger of invasion?" "I have heard so."

"Do you believe it?" "I don't attach much importance to rumors."

"What would be England's position if everybody accepted your view?" "God would protect."

He was ordered to do work of national importance.

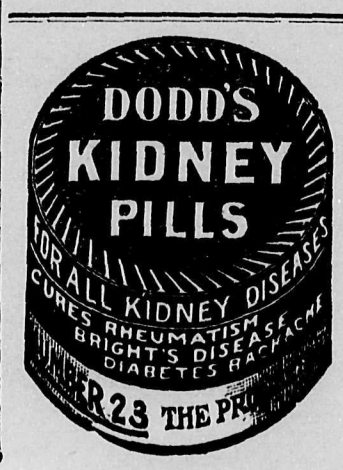
Costiveness and its Cure. — When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

A Farmer's Party

A "Farmer Party" was recently held in Chicago, the invitations reading: "Please come like farmers and wear farmer's clothes." The hostess, who hadn't been near a farm for 20 years, thought that the guests would ride to the party in ox-carts and wear overalls or other working clothes. To her great surprise they came in automobiles and wore regulation full-dress clothes. All of which goes to show that it is a great compliment to be called a farmer nowadays.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Arrangements have been made for placing a life-sized phohograph of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, in the Grimsby Hospital, in which he died, and for affixing on one of the walls a brass memorial plate.



Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862

Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

In An Enemy Trench

Twenty-five Feet Below Ground With the Germans

What life in an enemy trench is like may be gleaned from the personal description of a Tommy's brief taste of captivity in one: "There were eight or nine other Englishmen, all wounded, lying there; an' I was in front; right in the mouth of the dug-out, where I could see the trench, where a lot o' Boches was sitting, smoking cigarettes an' talking in their own lingo. By an' bye a German officer comes along. I knew he was coming, by the way those chaps all jumped an' dropped their smokin' and talkin'. They came to attention pretty smart; I'll say that for 'em. The officer spoke to the sergeant and we were all dragged out of the dug-out and taken down the trench to another one; down two passages and a lot of steps; must ha' bin five an' twenty feet down, I would say. It seemed the officer was put out at us bein' left where we could see anything. Well, there was no fear of us seein' much where they put us then.

That was in the afternoon, as it might be this afternoon. And all that night, and all the next day, and the day after that we lay there; and all that passed our lips was some mighty dirty water in a jar that was given us by a tall Boche that was on sentry in the passage, the first morning.

One feller said it was the Boches blowin' of us up. But I saw we'd got no sentry, an' somehow I reckoned it must be our boys back again in Contalmaison. I'd 've bin out of it quick if it hadn't bin for my knees. There was a young lance-corporal next me, wounded in the shoulder; very sick an' queer he was. I asked him to get along the passage a bit, an' give a shout to tell we was English there.. He got out all right; a plucky lad, because two more bombs burst after he started. An' nex' thing we knew there was a young English officer down among us, an' half a dozen of our boys after him. My God, sir, we was glad to see his face! I tried to come to attention an' salute him. Lord, I'd 've saluted his boots or his cap, if I'd seen 'em empty on the ground! It makes you think when you've seen Boche officers. Then when you see one of ours you know what an officer is, an' what a gentleman is.

Denuding Britain of Finest Forests

Re-Afforestation Will Be Necessary After the War

So much British timber is being used for the war, it is said by advocates of a Government scheme for re-afforestation that if the war lasts another three years the British Isles will be entirely denuded of timber.

One feature of the situation is that some pre-war sources of supply are no longer available. Fifty-five per cent. of timber imported in normal times came from Russia, Sweden and Germany; four per cent. from Norway and 41 per cent. from France, Portugal and Spain. Since the war this country has had to rely partly on supplies from Norway and Sweden and largely on French and Portuguese supplies, and to make good the deficit from woods and forests in the British Isles.

To maintain the supply the nation is making huge inroads into its own standing timber. It is impossible to travel through parts of Scotland without seeing the wholesale cutting of trees. The axe is making a clean sweep of the whole woods.

There are only three million acres of wooded land in the United Kingdom at the present time.

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.

"Yes," said the man whose room is on the fifth floor of the Royal Alexandra, "I'd buy a Ford if I had a room on the ground floor; but it's such a bother bringing it up and down in the elevator, don't you know."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

More Women in German Universities

One of the results of the present world war is the astonishing increase of woman students in all German universities. Even the University of Muenster, which formerly did not encourage the feminists, now has 271 women among its students. Some of them are widows of soldiers.

Before the war the women only in rare cases studied anything but medicine, languages, philosophy, literature and art, but now they are taking up all kinds of scientific professions, even engineering, architecture and theology. The greatest attraction for them is law, however. In a few years Germany will have more women attorneys than any other country in the world.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Nº1 Nº2 Nº3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS FOUGERA & Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

THERAPION

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

Skin Muddy?

Dull eyes, blotches and other skin blemishes result from a disordered digestion. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels and bile with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Keeping Newspapers.

When the daily newspapers are neither destroyed nor used at once for household purposes, but are laid aside for future packing, or some charitable organization, it pays to make each lot of them into a flat, square bundle, and tie the package with a string stout enough to lift it by. Such packages can be stored in less space than loose papers require, can be shifted and handled, when housecleaning time comes, and the papers are always clean and ready for any need, or for sale.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

Three Reasons Why

The GREAT-WEST LIFE

has for nine succesive years written the

Largest Canadian Business

of any company operating in Canada

Its Premiums are the Lowest
Its Policies are the most Liberal
Its Dividends are the Highest

Vancouver Island Branch

J. BURTT MORGAN, Manager

109 Union Bank Bldg. Victoria, B. C.

P. L. ANDERTON, Agent, Courtenay

Review Ads Bring Results

Quite a bit of interest is being taken in the by-election to-day The opponents of the Electric Light Company left no stone unturned to secure candidates who would be sure to oppose the Electric Light Co, and if necessary leave the city in darkness for the winter months.

The vote is as follows:

WARD I

Dunham.....31
Leighton.....31

WARD 3

Brown.....23
Robertson.....16

Majority for Brown, 7.

One spoiled ballot for Dunham.

The Returning Officer cast his vote in favor of Lloyd Dunham giving him the seat.

New Opera House

Mr. Bert Whittle has leased the old Palace Livery Stables and will shortly convert them into a motion picture theatre, with a good floor for dancing This will be good news to the young people of the district who otherwise would have no place for amusement this winter

Cumberland's Chief of Police has resigned, and leaves on Overseas service next Monday, Oct. 2nd.

Good men getting together make the other kind feel lonesome. They also make each other feel stronger.

Lquor License Act-

Notice is hereby given that on the *First day of December, next, application* will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Willows hotel, situate at Campbell River, in the Province of British Columbia.

CHARLES THULIN.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1916.

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 for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Lund hotel, situate at Lund in the Province of British Columbia.

FRED. THULIN.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1916.

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

Dated this 21st day of Sept. 1916.

H. A. BULL,
Applicant.

The Victoria Island Development League are holding an Exhibition in the new Hudson Bay Stores from Oct. 2 to 7.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY
INCORPORATED 1914
Seal

Municipal Elections

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to electors of the municipality of the City of Courtenay, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall on Monday, the 25th day of September, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Aldermen as follows:

One person to be elected in Ward 1.
One person to be elected in Ward 3.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and two p. m. of the day of the nomination; the said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the schedule of the Municipal Elections Act, and shall take the names, residence, and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidates and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the twenty-eighth day of September at the City Hall, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of a City shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and who are not disqualified under any law, and have for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owners, in the Land Registty office, of land or real property in the city of the assessed value, on the last municipal assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or moreover and above any registered judgment or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as municipal voters.

Given under my hand this nineteenth day of September 1916.

W. A. W. Hames,
Returning Officer.

City of Courtenay By Election for the year 1916

Notice is herewith given to the electors in Ward I. that the undersigned has consented to be a candidate for the office of Alderman for the remainder of the present year,

If elected I will do the best in my power for all concerned and the general welfare of the city.

Your vote and support at the poll will be much appreciated.

Polling takes place at the City hall on September 28th between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m,

J. DIXON IRWIN.

Your Vote and Influence

is respectfully solicited in favor of

GEO. LEIGHTON

as Alderman for Ward I.

LLOYD DUNHAM

having been requested by a large number to stand for election, respectfully solicits

Your Vote and Influence

as Alderman for Ward 3

Please Vote for ROBERTSON

The Independent Candidate for Ward 3

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.