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JUN 26 1915
VICTORIA, B.C.

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THE REVIEW

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VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915 NO. 30

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

HARDY & BISCOE

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

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Auctioneers

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IF YOU NEED
Infants,
Childs,
Youths,
Boys or
Mens Shoes
WE HAVE THEM
A FRESH SUPPLY HAVE ARRIVED

LOGGIE BROS.
Telephone 34 Next Royal Bank

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

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

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

Local Lines

Oscar Davis is moving down to the Dyke for the summer.

Mrs. W. S. McPhee returned from Nanaimo on Tuesday evening

Bugler Humphries is reported to have been killed in action, at the front.

Born---At Courtenay, on Sunday June 20, to Dr. and Mrs. Crompton a daughter.

If the 'Erald got what they expected from the Review, what's all the bloomin' row about?

Olof Hanning fell off the roof of St. John's church on Monday, suffering a severe shaking up and a few bruises.

Art Kirby, who fell off the roof of M. B. Ball's barn was more badly bruised than was at first thought. He is doing nicely, however at St. Joseph Hospital.

On Friday and Saturday of last week, and on Tuesday of this week a bee was held painting the Presbyterian church. Upwards of half a score of gentlemen attended and gave the exterior of the building a coat of white paint. Two more coats will be given in a short time. The ladies of the congregation served lunch.

On Monday evening upwards of a hundred Masons and their friends gathered at the Masonic hall and tendered a smoker to Bro. Donald Stewart, who is leaving to join the Fusiliers at Vancouver. A most enjoyable evening was spent in song, story and short speeches, all telling of the warm spot the Masons have in their hearts for their departing brother and hoping for his safe return During the evening he was presented with a safety razor, Mr. Stewart made a suitable reply. Refreshments were served.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 1959, intend holding a basket picnic at the "Potato Patch" on July 12, Everybody welcome.

The Courtenay boys now at Victoria expect to leave for the front to-night. A number of their friends went down to see them off.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cairns are at Victoria to bid goodbye to their son John, who leaves with the soldiers today from Victoria.

Angus Beaton came up from Victoria on Tuesday night to see his father who is ill. He leaves with the contingent for active service today.

J. W. McKenzie was at Victoria last week attending the Annual Session of the Masonic Grand Lodge. Mrs. McKenzie accompanied him.

The concert in aid of the Red Cross Fund held on Friday, June 18, in the Grantham schoolhouse was very successful. The amount realized was as follows: Admission $31, Tea kindly provided by the ladies of the district $12.80, Total, $43.80 This sum of $33.80 has been paid into the bank to the credit to the Patriotic Service Committee for the purposes of the Red Cross Fund. Great thanks are due to the many very willing helpers.

The Sandwick Ladies Aid Society will hold a Lawn Party and Sale of Work at the home of Mrs. John Grieve on Friday, June 25, at 3.30 p m. Strawberries and cream Ice Cream, and afternoon Tea will be sold during the afternoon and evening until 8 o'clock, when an entertainment will be given. No charge to enter grounds during the afternoon, but admission for evening and entertainment. Adults 25 cents, children under 12 years, 10 cents. Everybody welcome and a good time is expected.

Dominion Day Picnic At Little River

The picnic on July 1st organized by the Lazo Ladies' Guild will offer many attractions to holiday makers. The salmon are now running, and several boats will be available for fishermen at a charge of from 30 cents an hour. Dressing tents will also be on hire for bathers.

There will be sports and rifle shooting for which prizes are offered. A Houp-la competition, a stall for the sale of samples of groceries grown in B. C., and another with pails and buckets, as well as a bran tub for the children.

Ice-cream, tea, and refreshments will be served from 1 o'clock, at most moderate charges, as for instance a cup of tea, or glass of lemonade with a slice of cake, 5 cents, so no one need be at the trouble of bringing a luncheon basket. There will be an out of doors concert of vocal and instrumental music, and Lawn Tennis, for which players are requested to bring their racquets.

Mr. Otto Aultschuler arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon's train.

Presbyterian Church

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

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

When is a Kitchen Not a "Kitchen"?

With a Hughes Electric Range, it is a *parlor*. Just as cool and clean and airy.

The *modern* "kitchen" deserves a better name. In truth, it is a cooking apartment—as bright and tidy as any other room. For since the perfection of electric cooking, all the clumsy ugliness and every trace of dirt and soot and gas have gone.

The *modern* cook works with her head and not her hands. She has hours of time that were never hers before. Simple figures show that in a life time five solid years of drudgery are saved by this practical invention.

And that isn't all. Consider the sacrifice of *happiness, health* and *youthful charm*. Old-fashioned methods have truly exacted a heavy toll.

Hughes Electric Ranges

Beauty fades fast over a hot, dirty coal stove. Gas positively poisons! In combustion, gas takes up oxygen and gives out poisonous fumes. That is why plants will not live where gas is burned.

Mr. Master-of-the-House, this is not a luxury but a choice—not a choice but a *necessity!* Think it over. Then come in and see this Range. You will hear some facts that will astonish you.

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

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"Very, well," Geoffrey said carelessly. He was getting used to these strange quick appearances and these equally strange requests. "It shall be as you desire, uncle."

Ralph nodded. He gave a swift turn of his head as if looking for some one unconsciously, then he crossed the room and stooped down beside the brass-bound box, which was at the bottom of a pile of packages. His long fingers felt over the quaint brasses.

"A most remarakble looking pattern," said Geoffrey.

"It is not a pattern at all," Ralph replied.

"The quaint filigree work is a language—the written signs of old Tibet, only you are not supposed to know that; indeed, I only found it out myself a few days ago. It had been a long search; but, as I can only see with my fingers, you can understand that. But this is part of the secret."

Geoffrey was profoundly interested.

"Tell me what the language says?" he asked.

"Not now—perhaps not at all. It is a ghastly and terrible thing, and even your nerves are not fireproof. There is only one thing I have to ask you before I efface myself for the present. When you take up that box to carry it down stairs it is to slip through your fingers. You are to drop it."

"I am to drop that box. Is there anything else?"

"Not for the present. You are smiling; I feel that you are smiling. For Heaven's sake take this seriously; take everything that I say seriously, boy. Oh, I know what is in your mind—I am going in a clumsy way to get something. I might so easily get what I require by a little judicious burglary. That is what your unsophisticated mind tells you. Later you will know better."

Ralph turned cheerfully round and left the room. He paused in the doorway. "Don't forget," he said, "that my visit here is a secret. In fact, everything is a secret until I give you permission to make it public."

This time he left. Geoffrey had managed to drag one or two of the boxes away before Marion appeared. She reproached him gently that he had not waited for her. There might be spooks and bogies in those packages capable of harm.

"I dare say there are," Geoffrey laughed. "But you were such a long time. Every girl seems to imagine that an hour is like a piece of elastic—you can stretch it out as long as you like. At any rate I have done no harm. As far as I can judge there's only one good thing here."

"And what is that?" Marion asked.

Geoffrey pointed to the floor.

"That one," he said. "The queer brass-bound box at the bottom."

CHAPTER XIV.

"It Might Be You"

Marion caught her breath quickly. The marble pallor of her face showed up more strongly against her dark hair. Geoffrey caught the look and his eyes grew sympathetic.

"What's the matter, little girl?" he asked. "It isn't like you to faint."

"Neither am I going to faint, Geoff. But I had forgotten all about that box. I cannot go into details, for there are some things that we don't talk about to anybody. But that box is connected with rather an unhappy time in my youth."

"Hundreds of years ago," Geoffrey said flippantly.

"Oh, but it is no laughing matter, I assure you. When my mother was a child she was surrounded by all the craft and superstition of her race and religion. That was long before she got converted and married my father. I don't know how it was managed, but my mother never quite broke with her people, and once or twice, when she went to stay in Tibet, I accompanied her.

"My mother used to get restless at times, and then nothing would do but a visit to Tibet. And yet, at other times, nobody could possibly have told her from a European with foreign blood in her veins. For months and months she would be as English as you and I. Then the old fit would come over her.

"There was not a cleverer or more brilliant woman in India than my mother. When she died she gave me these things, and I was not to part with them. And, much as I should like to disobey, I cannot break that promise."

It seemed to Geoffrey that Marion spoke more regretfully than feelingly. He had never heard her say so much regarding her mother before. Affectionate and tender as Marion was, there was not the least trace of these characteristics in her tone now.

"Did you really love your mother?" Geoffrey asked suddenly.

"I always obeyed her," Marion stammered. "And I'd rather not discuss the subject, Geoff. Oh, they were bad people, my mother's ancestors. They possessed occult knowledge far beyond anything known or dreamt of by the wisest western savants. They could remove people mysteriously, they could strike at a long distance, they could wield unseen terrors. Such as the terrors that hang over Ravenspur, for instance."

Marion smiled sadly. Her manner changed suddenly and she was her old self again.

"Enough of horrors," she said. "I came here to help you. Come along."

The boxes were carried below until only the brass-bound one remained. Geoffrey stooped to lift it. The wood was light and thin, the brass-work was the merest tracing.

A sudden guilty feeling came over Geoffrey as he raised it shoulder-high. He felt half inclined to defy his uncle Ralph and take the consequences. It seemed a mean advantage, a paltry gratifying of what, after all, might be mere curiosity.

But the vivid recollection of those strained, sightless eyes rose before him. Ralph Ravenspur was not the man to possess the petty vice of irrepressible curiosity. Had it not been a woman he had to deal with, and Marion at that, Geoffrey would not have hesitated for a moment. Down below in the hall he heard the hollow rasp of Ralph's voice.

Geoffrey made up his mind grimly. He seemed to stumble forward, and the box fell from his shoulder, crashing down on the stone floor. The force of the shock simply shivered it in pieces, a great nest of grass and feathers dropped out, and from the inside a large mass of strange objects appeared.

"I am very sorry," Geoffrey stammered after the box had fallen.

"Never mind," she said, "accidents will happen."

But Geoffrey was rapt in the contemplation of what he saw before him—some score or more of ivory discs, each of which contained some painting; many of them appeared to be portraits.

Geoffrey picked up one of them and examined it curiously. He was regarding an ivory circle with a dark face of a beautiful fury.

"Why, this is you," Geoffrey cried. "If you could only give way to a curious cruel passion, it is you to the life."

"I had forgotten that," Marion gasped. "Of course, it is not me. See how old and stained the ivory is; hundreds of years old, it must be. Don't ask any more questions, but go and throw that thing in the sea. Never speak of the subject again."

Geoffrey promised. He strode out of the house and along the terrace. As he was descending the steps, a hand touched his arm. Ralph stood there.

"Give it me," he said, "at once."

"Give you what, uncle?"

"That ivory thing you have in your pocket. I felt certain it was there. Give it to me. Assume you have cast it over the cliffs. Marion will be as satisfied."

"But I promised Marion that—"

"Oh, I know. And if you knew everything, you would not hesitate for a moment to comply with my request."

"Uncle, I cannot do this thing."

A hard expression came over Ralph's face.

"Listen," he said in his rasping voice. "The lives and happiness of us all are at stake. The very existence of the woman you love is in your hands.

"I have schemed for this," he said. "I expected it. And now you are going to baulk me. It is not as if I did not know what you possess."

"That is because you must have overheard my conversation with Marion."

"I admit it," Ralph said coolly. "I listened, of course. But you found it and I heard what I expected. It is for you to say whether the truth comes out or not."

"The truth, the truth," Geoffrey cried passionately. "It must out."

"Then give me that miniature. I'll ask you on my knees if you like."

There was an imploring ring in the speaker's voice. Geoffrey hesitated.

"If no harm is to come to Marion," he said. "I might break my word."

Ralph gripped him by the arm convulsively.

"I swear it," he whispered. "On my honor be it. Have I not told you before that not for all Ravenspur would I have a hair of that girl's head injured! If ever a man in this world meant anything, I mean that. The miniature, come!"

And Geoffrey, with a sigh, handed the ivory disc to Ralph.

CHAPTER XV.

Ralph Ravenspur's Conceit

"I should like to know why you wanted the ivory picture?"

It was Geoffrey who asked the question. He and Ralph Ravenspur were moving along the lanes that led up to the cliffs. They were deep lanes, with overhanging hedges on either side—lanes where it was not easy for two conveyances to pass.

"I dare say you would," Ralph replied. "But not at present. In due course you must know everything. Geoffrey, you are fond of novel reading?"

"Yes, especially books of the Gaboriau type. And yet, in all my reading, I never knew a more thrilling mystery than that of the ivory portrait."

"You had a good look at it, then?"

"Of course I did. The likeness to Marion was amazing. It might have been her own photograph on the ivory, it was the same, yet not the same—Marion transformed to an avenging fury."

"An ancestress of hers, no doubt?"

"Of course. The idea of it being Marion herself is out of the question."

"That you may dismiss at once," Ralph said. "The age of the medallion proves that and Marion is an angel."

"She is. Uncle Ralph, I am fearfully puzzled. What can Marion's queer ancestors and all that kind of thing have to do with our family terror?"

Ralph declined to say, beyond the fact that there was a connection. A horseman was coming pounding down the lane and he stepped aside instinctively.

"Jessop," he murmured. "I can tell by the trot of his horse."

Jessop, one of the farmers on the estate, it was. Geoffrey regarded his compainon admiringly. He seemed to be able to dispense with eyes altogether. A long course of training in woodcraft stood him in good stead now. The apple-cheeked farmer pulled up so as to pass the squire's at a walking pace.

"Morning, Jessop," Geoffrey cried cheerfully. "Where are you going dressed in your best? And what are you doing with that feminine looking box?"

The big man grinned sheepishly.

"Riding into town," he explained. "Fact is, missus and myself have got a lodger, a great lady, who's taken our drawing room and two bedrooms. They do say it's going to be the fashion for the 'quality' to spend their holidays right in t' country. It's a rare help to us these hard times."

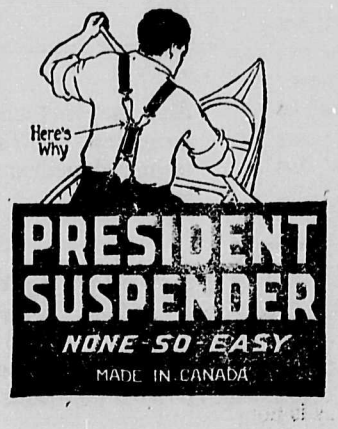
Ralph Ravenspur turned round suddenly upon his nephew.

"Is it a fact?" he demanded. "Is it as Jessop says?"

"I believe so," Geoffrey replied. "I know that for the last five years the influx of visitors along this lonely coast has been steadily growing. It seems to have become quite the thing for good-class people to take cottages and farmhouses miles away from everywhere, but I have not heard of any of our tenants having them before."

(To be Continued)

The rural delivery service in the United States now embraces about 43,000 routes, covering over 1,000,000 miles of roads and serving approximately 20,000,000 persons.



A Western Poet

R. J. C. Stead, Who is Known as the Poet of the Prairies

Western Canada has every reason to be proud of Robert J. C. Stead, whose literary productions, both in poetry and prose, so cleverly and faithfully, reflect the life of the prairies, and which have placed this western country of ours on intimate acquaintance with readers all over the world. For a number of years Mr. Stead was editor of the Cartwright Review and the Crystal City Courier, and is at present engaged on the staff of the general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, Calgary. An interesting sketch of his life, together with a resume of his literary productions, appeared in a recent number of the Western Standard, from which the following is an excerpt:

"In the year 1903 began the literary history of this poet and author, when a short poem known as the "Empire Builders" was published in the Canadian Magazine. This beautiful poem dealt with such aspects of Canadian development that it was widely reprinted. Amongst others the Literary Digest, of New York, gave it instantaneous recognition. Encouraged by this, young Stead gave himself to the compilation of a volume of verse which was published in book form in 1908, under the title "Empire Builders." The years of intimate experience with the prairies, as expressed in these verses, made them profound in their appeal, made them fine and true in their feeling and observation. They were "born, not made," and they carry intense conviction with them. The Montreal Standard was right when it said: 'lines like these will live and explain to those who never saw the country what life on the prairie really meant. Such is the power of divine poetry.' This book was a considerable success; it passed through four editions and was favorably reviewed by over two hundred representative publications. The principal elements which have won distinction for it are, an easy style, a strong patriotic appeal, a strong portrayal of those subtle influences that peculiarly belong to pioneer prairie life. This was followed by "Prairie Born" in 1911, and also a collection of his poems under the title "Songs of the Prairie." These had a large sale, and the book was taken up by publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Stead has done much in these prairie poems to build up the true spirit of the Canadian west. It is true there is more in Canada than muscle and Rocky Mountains and no one has contributed more than Mr. Stead to the true national spirit of which the free, open, and fruitful prairie is such a convincing illustration.

Mr. Stead has recently entered the field of novel writers with a tale of Western Canada entitled "The Bail Jumper," which was published in England in June and in Canada in September. . . . The story is well worth reading; it is healthy, sound and inspiring; a strong story of human everyday life in the west presented in a popular and attractive way."

'Baiting' Railways

Popular Prejudice Against the Railways Results in Harm to the Country

In the past, Canada has learned many lessons of importance from the experience of her nearest neighbor, the United States. While the Canadian people are always disposed to act with independence, they are not short-sighted enough to reject what may be learned with profit from another country very similar in nature to this one.

A few weeks ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States handed out a decision granting to the railway companies in certain sections the right to increase their rates. A few years ago any such decision would have aroused a storm of protest. The recent decision was accepted, generally, in such good part as to suggest that the public is being educated in economic truths.

President Woodrow Wilson, who is one of the leading economists of his day, sometimes hands out hints to the public along with his messages. One of these he handed out when he first mentioned the subject of freight rate increases. He said the prosperity of the country is bound up with the prosperity of the railways. He suggested that the public, in hurting the railways were hurting themselves Justice for the railways was justice for the public also.

Big industries, like some big men, are sometimes not in popular favor with the general public. They are expected to give evidence of generosity to all and sundry; otherwise, they are roundly condemned. They lend themselves to the critical uses of cartooning. Such has been the experience of the United States. But the United States is learning what an expensive habit railway-baiting is, and is quick to profit by the lesson. In the last election, the remarkable gains of the Republican party, once shot and apparently killed because it was believed to be a friend of the "big interests," has been interpreted by all disinterested political experts in the United States as sufficient evidence that the nagging of business just because nagging was popular and not because business was guilty of sin, had begun to pall on the American public.

When an application by the Canadian railway companies for permission to increase their freight rates is before the board of railway commissioners, it is timely to point out that the great danger both the railways and the public have to fear is popular prejudice against the railways. Let such prejudice take form, and it will be extremely hard for justice to be done, with the result that the railways will suffer and the country with them.—Montreal Evening News.

Better Times in Sight

Trade Commissioner Says Canada Has Seen the Worst

Addressing the London chamber of commerce on trade with the Dominion of Canada and the Empire, Hamilton Wicks, the trade commissioner, expressed the opinion that Canada knew the worst and was now moving forward to better things. He expected the harvest of 1915 would do a great deal to relieve the situation, but the relief would not be fully realized until 1916, hence the watchword for the immediate future should be one of caution.

In comparing business methods Mr. Wickes said the average Britisher was neither inquisitive nor acquisitive as regards available information, and while intensely self-reliant in some directions he was strangely diffident to his powers in others. As a manufacturer, the Britisher was without a peer; as a salesman he was without a knowledge of the markets or the science of selling as compared with his foreign neighbors. After explaining certain difficulties in connection with Canadian trade, Mr. Wickes offered general suggestions for improvement of overseas trade, amongst which were the organization of an intelligence department on a big scale and the registration of firms; also better co-operation between banker and manufacturers.

A declaration against the enticement at the present time of skilled laborers to emigrate, which was to the detriment of home industries, was applauded.

HAIR CAME OUT IN GREAT COMBFULS

Little Hills of Dandruff Itched Badly on Child's Scalp. Would Burn, Itch and Smart. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Glen Sutton, Que.—"My daughter's scalp was affected. It would come in bunches on top of her head as big as the end of my finger. The eruption was like little hills of dandruff which itched very badly; she would scratch till her scalp would bleed. Then it would burn and smart. Her hair would be all fastened together with a white powder-like substance. Her hair did not grow well and was very thin. It came out in great combfuls every time she combed it.

"I put on the Cuticura Ointment at night and in the morning would wash it with warm water and Cuticura Soap. She is completely cured.

"My second daughter was troubled with a breaking out on her back. When she would get heated up it would prick just like pins. I used Cuticura Ointment on her back, then washed it in the morning with the Cuticura Soap and they cured it." (Signed) Mrs. A. H. Aiken, July 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

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

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GLOVES AND MITTS
Union Made
FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP
OUR MOTTO
Samples sent your dealer on request.
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Wit of the Force

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.

Mark Twain was once standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap. As the car swung round a corner the strap broke, landing him in the lap of a well dressed woman. The humorist rose and bowed.

"Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

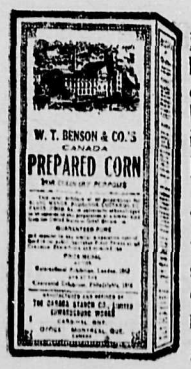
"Climax" Cultivators Destroy

SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER AT ONCE. ALL KINDS OF WEEDS

IT MEANS BIGGER CROPS

89

BENSON'S
Corn Starch
In the famous
Yellow Package



Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on BENSON'S—the 'Quality Starch' with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS
53

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable
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Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.
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$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA
The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.
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Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.
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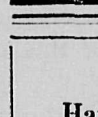
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS OR MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.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'The Buffalo'
Look for the Buffalo on the Box
THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
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No More Corns — Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Sweet Young Thing—Life is a grand, sweet song.

Crusty Bachelor—But some of us have blamed poor voices.

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

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Modern Farms

Benefits to be Derived From Demonstration Farms

Mr. Cahill of Saskatoon, speaking to a morning paper, says the farmers of Saskatchewan know more about legislation than the members of parliament do. Whether correct or not, that is a very common opinion among those farmers. Mr. Cahill, however, does not, like some of them, resent efforts on the part of government to spread agricultural knowledge. On the contrary, he says either the federal or the provincial government should have a model farm every thirty miles, run by trained men from the agricultural colleges. He takes it for granted that this could be done without cost to the country. If farming can be made to pay, surely model farming should pay better. That sounds elementary; and yet it is wonderful how seldom government things do pay. Even if the usual leaks and *incompetencies of government service* such as political appointments and political purchasing at the instance of local political bosses, were entirely eliminated, it might be wise to do some things on a model farm that would not pay. experiments and demonstrations take more in labor than they return in cash. The farm might perhaps be used to some extent as a place of useful service for prisoners on parole, and *these might perhaps* need more coaching than their work would pay for, though on the other hand it would relieve the government of their keep in prison. It has been found in practice that prisoners so treated do not need much watching. There must be enough of truth in Mr. Cahill's calculation to command respect for so sensible a proposal. The farms would need at any rate to show profitable culture in a way to convince onlookers. It is said that wherever there is a model farm in the States its influence is visible on agricultural productiveness and prosperity for a *day's journey round it.* Rightly worked, could any proposal be more promising for the good of the country than such a systematic inoculation of the soil with the knowledge microbe?—Montreal Witness.

A Good Medicine For the Spring

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives---A Tonic is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

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

Wayside Jottings

It is well enough to grow crops. If when we come to sell the stuff, however, we allow the other fellow to trim us, where is the advantage in producing more.

In New Brunswick farmers are selling their potatoes at thirty-five cents a barrel. In Montreal the consumers are paying their grocers one dollar and eighty cents a barrel. In other words, the Montreal consumer is paying five times what the New Brunswick producer receives. Can such a spread in price be justified?

There is a world of difference between living and making a living. Many make a splendid living but really never live. They get their viewpoint distorted. They come to regard the making of a living as the first object of living. Those who get the most true joy out of life are those who regard the accumulation of material necessities as of importance only in so far as it enables them to enjoy life.—Farm and Dairy.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

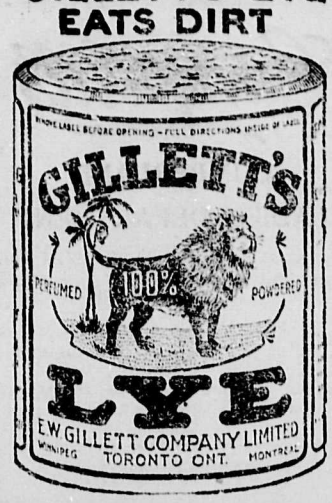
"I see yer spring-cleaning, Mrs. Samson."

"Just that, Mrs. McPherson. There's naethin' like gien things a turn aboot at times. Losh! dae ye ken, I've just come acress a pair o' slippers under the bed I hivna seen for twenty years!"

"Do you suppose we shall ever have universal peace?"

"Hardly. I fancy marriage will never be entirely abolished."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Britain's Mosquito Fleet

Important Part Played by Trawlers in Naval Warfare

Steam trawlers play an important but little-known part in the present war.

Thousands of these fishing vessels are now engaged in mine sweeping, in protecting battleships from hostile submarines, and in military operations against the Germans in the shallows of the Belgian coast. After the German raid on Scarborough and other English east coast towns in December, steam trawlers picked up no less than 1,500 floating mines in a week. The work is dangerous, for many of the German mines, with their *bristling contact points, explode in the* nets.

Nothing affords such protection against submarines as a cordon of trawlers round a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and on rising to the surface to use the periscope, they are easily detected by the trawlers. There is also the chance that they will get in a shot at what the navy calls 'tin whales.'

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam.

The weapons are quick-firers of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes and increasing the general volume of fire, help to prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore, and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You, sir, are the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I *thought I oughter come in an' tell ye* that Jim has escaped!"

Lady Visitor—That's a badly wounded soldier—what are you going to do with him?

Orderly—Oh, 'e's goin' back again to the front.

Lady Visitor—Good heavens—whatever for?

Orderly—'E thinks 'e knows who *done it.—London Opinion.*

"Dad, what do they call a man who eats only vegetables?"

"A vegetarian, son."

"And one who eats people?"

"A humanitarian. Now run along and play."

Careful Doctor

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only *food for a despairing patient,* instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Extending Cultivation

Possibilities of the Canadian West as a Grain Producer

Having unlimited faith in our province and the sister provinces of this great northwest, we are rather too ready to proclaim that we are the granary of the empire. As a matter of fact we are only a spout, though, if we understood our true interests we may become a very much larger one. Great Britain imports about 230,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, in addition to the 70,000,000 bushels she raises. Of this quantity Canada contributes a little less than does the Argentine, and a little more than either Australasia or the United States, about two-thirds as much as Russia and not much more than half what *India ships to the British consumer.*

Yet there are hundreds of thousands of good acres of land as yet untilled in the northwest, and there is no reason why they should not supply a very much greater percentage of England's wheat supply than now during the present year, and probably for several successive years Canadian farmers are sure of good, perhaps high prices, for all the grain they have to sell.

These facts are evidently recognized by many young men, as the number of homesteads taken up this season is largely in excess of those taken up last year. It is probable that many will take the present opportunity of advancing their fortunes by leaving the city, where the struggle has been over hard, and turning to a pursuit that can never be overdone, and which never refuses a decent living to a vigorous man—Winnipeg Telegram.

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. *They immediately attack the worms* and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Getting Monotonous

Little John was full of mischief and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the school house burned down and a new one was immediately begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get the carpenter to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked, in astonishment

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting tired of corners."

$100 REWARD, $100

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

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

War's Effect on Farming

Farming was looking up before the war, but that great event has done far more than merely accelerate the previous movement. It has brought within the comprehension of town folks, to whom the land question was interesting mainly as an occasion for attacking dukes, the national importance of increasing our homegrown supply of food. The impression would be far greater if the circumstances were better understood. The navy has screened us so well from danger that we are only faintly aware of a pack of wolves on the other side. But the idea of the German submarine "blockade" has had some educational value. —London Times.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Canada's Commercial Schools

Canada is finding her rural school fairs profitable for advancing knowledge of agriculture among children of school age. These fairs were started as an innovation less than a decade ago but in 1914 there were 148 of them held in Ontario, covering practically all the rural schools of the province. Pupils entered in these fairs numbered 75,000, and in the competitions 23,000 plots of ground were worked by the children. It is said the influence is materially beneficial in increasing interest in farm work.—Buffalo Commercial.

Your Asthma, Too.—The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

Her Ruling Passion

"She intended to refuse him, but she is such a lover of bargains that she could not."

"How was that?"

"He looked so cheap when she turned him down that she snapped him up."

BUY DIRECT — WE PAY FREIGHT
A STANLEY JONES
famous small threshing outfits. 8 H.P. ENGINE, 28-INCH SEPARATOR, and TRUCKS, $670.50. Freight paid your station
BEST VALUE ANYWHERE
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND TERMS
A. Stanley Jones, North Battleford, Sask.
Francoeur Bros., Camrose, Alberta

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

HORSE-POWER
Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with
MICA
AXLE GREASE
It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere
The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
Made in Canada

First Manager—I see you have a new leading woman. Did the other one take sick?

Second Manager—No, but she didn't take well.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

She—Would you leave your home for me?

He—I'd leave a baseball game in the ninth inning when the score was a tie.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women *used your remedies they would have* better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health *to thousands of such suffering women.* Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

The Courtenay Review

And Comox Valley Advocate
A Weeky Newspaper, Pubished at Courtenay, B. C.
N. H. BODEN, Editor and Proprietor
Subscription $1.50 per Year in Advance
Telephone 59

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915

Baseball Notes.

Last Thursday evening the Pencilpushers in an exciting game from start to finish, defeated the Outlaws by a large score,

On Sunday the Cumberland Stalwarts came down from the coal city with a large following, and went down to their first defeat this season by the score of 6 to 9. The Courtenay boys were resplendent in their fine new grey suits, which only arrived a few minutes before the game started, and were the gift of the Silver Spring Brewery. The Courtenay boys go to Cumberland on Sunday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the liveliest and most exciting game of the season took place, when the local Forresters deteated the K. of P. aggregation by a score of 16 to 12. Batteries, Forresters, Boden and Beasley; K. of P., Shepherd and McNeil. The feature of the game was the number of times Alex. McNeil went to bat.

Charlie Hummer umpired to the satlsfaction of everybody.

Tonight the outlaws and roughnecks try conclusions and a noisy game may be expected, as both teams exercised their lungs last night.

Improved Seed In Improved Demand

Reports received relative to the demand for seed this season indicate that the orders generally have been for higher grades. All the seed merchants, without exception, agree to this. Several consider that this to a noticeable extent is a result of the recent patriotism and production campaign. Enquiries were made in many sections of the country and the responses received were all of the one tenor, that greater care had evidently been taken in the selection of seed, and that, with fair weather, there was every prospect of improved growth, and consequently of improved production. Professor Zavitz, of Ontario Agricultural College was written to, but he being in California, Assistant Professor W. J. Squirrell replied, showing that there had been a marked increase in the demand for Spring Wheat, Sugar Beets for feed purposes Barley, Field Peas, Spring Rye, Buckwheat, Husking Corn, Swedish Turnips, Carrots, Fodder and Silage Corn, Sorghum, Alfalfa, and Field Beans, Oats, Japanese Beans, Millet and clover also show improvements. One of the leading merchants in his testimony as to the results attained says that he has gone into the matter extensively and has found an increase in Red Clover amounting to 300 per cent. Both Timothy No. 1 and No. 2 show a gain. In Alsike No. 1 there is a gain of 10 per cent. and of No. 2 over No. 3 of 40 per cent. He adds: "We have noticed that the demand for the better grades exists very generally through Western Ontario and that the demand for the lower grades is more in Eastern Ontario and Quebec." In testifying to an increased demand for garden and field root seeds. the the principal of another prominent house says, "There is no doubt that the agitation and educational work which has been done has had a beneficial effect by causing the planter to give more thought to the use of high grade stocks." A third leading dealer writes: "We are of the opinion that your advertising campaign has been very beneficial. At least we have found it so. Not only has the farming busidess been greater, but the demand has been generally for the finest selection of seed stocks." A firm with ramification all over the English speaking world saps: "We noticed a marked tendency for better seed in the requirements of our farmer customers this year. Especially when ordering timothy, alsike and alfalfa they insist on government grade No. 1." Ot'er firms both east a west, testify that the drmand for the best seed has been higher than in any previous year.

Opportunity for British Columbia

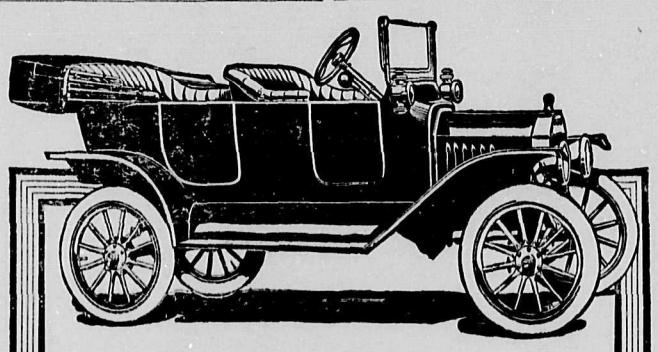
Toronto, June 14,—J. H. Sherrard of Montreal, the new president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, made an interesting statement at a luncheon Saturday afternoon at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Commenting on future trade opportunities in Canada, he said:

"There are good reasons for expecting that at the close of the war a trade agreement will be arranged between the Allies that will include Canada, and if this is done we will have a possible customer in Russia alone that will geatly benefit Canadian industry, that should make British Columbia a manufacturing province of the first rank,

Victoria, B. C.—A steady stream of enquiries for British Columbia timber is being received by the Minister of Lands from British Australian, and New Zealand firms. These come both through the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and direct, the latter as a result of letters sent to the principal importers inviting enquiries and giving information conterning the various woods of the Province available for export. Such enquiries are at once sent out to the mills, in order that they may communicate with overseas importers, either direct or indirect, or through the Forest Branch, Victoria, with the least possible delay.

The board of trade will hold the next meeting on Tuesday evening the 29th inst., at the Agricultural hall. A representative of the Canadian Explosive Co. will be present and will explain the uses of powder in stumping and draining.

At the adjourned meeting of the City Council last night several by-laws were advanced a stage, Mr. McCann reported that in his opinion the bridge was unsafe, and the City Clerk was instructed to send a night letter to M, Manson, to know when a delegation could interview the Government. He was also instructed to write to the city of Lambert, P. Q. for particulars of their incinerator.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford it a necessity—not a luxury

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915

Runabout $540; Town Car $840; F. O. B. Ford Ontario, equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

FORD GARAGE, COURTENAY,

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Ladies U Vests in elastic ribbed and porus knit cotton, lisle and mercerized lisle frym 25c to $1

A complete range of Ladies and Misses U Wear in cotton crepe and cambric

Ladies' and misses House Dresses in muslins, chambrays and crepes

INVICTUS POMPS
In Patent and Vici Kid

WASH GOODS

Voiles, cotton crepes, poplins, printed piques, fancy muslins, percales, prints, ducks and zephyr ginghams

Ladies' and Misses Tennis Shoes

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Curtains and curtain muslins, scrims, Madras and art muslins, sunproof casement coth, art sateens and cretones

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

In order to reduce our stock of men's ready-to-wear clothing we are offering a discount of 20 p. c. for two weeks only. Men's 3-Button Sack Suits in black and navy serges, light and dark tweeds and men's 2-piece outing suits

Summer U Wear. balbriggan in natural and white at 50c and 75c in short and long sleeves

Elastic ribbed mercerized cotton U wear at $1 and $1.25, B. D. V. Combinations at $1.50

Athletic U wear in open mesh and porus knit

Summer Half Hose in all shades at 3 pair for $1

Invictus Shoes for men in the new lasts with blind eyeleta and plain receeding toe

Summer Shirts in plain, self colours and stripes from 75c to $1.75

Novelty patterns in mushroom pleats with soft detachoble collar and French cuffs from $2 to $3.50

Well stocked in Men's Straw Hats and Silk Caps

Men's Guting Pants and Tennis Shoes

Campbell's

Mitchell & Son

Milk and Cream Delivered Daily in Courtenay

Telephone R 81

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of thirteen cedar poles, more or less, lying along the Lake Trail, between Wallace Street and the E. & N. Railway, at a stated price per pole. Any tender not necessarily accepted. In the event of acceptance of tender the poles are to be remomed within forty-eight hours of notice of same. Tenders to be received one week from date.

W. A. W. HAMES, City Clerk

Dated June 24th, 1915.

GARDENING

Now is the time to procure your seeds for early planting

We carry a full stock of First Class Seeds and Implements

THE CORNER STORE

Telephone 4 SANDWICK

C. P. DUNDAS

Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
P. O. Box 209

Phone 24 Courtenay

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

When In Doubt Play Trumps

Have Goard Tune Your Piano

Factory Experience

Recommends from Leading Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Copies of same furnished on request

W. J. Goard will be in this city about August 1. Leave orders at this Office, or write direct to

845, 8th Ave., W. - Vancouver

NOTICE

To whom it may concern,

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

Signed, HARRY HODGKINSON

Courtenay, B. C., June 15, 1915 1m

NOTICE

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

JOHN R. JOHNSTON.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1915.

Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and Amending Acts

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

And notice is further given that a meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LTD., 225 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1915. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving directions for the disposal of the estate.

And notice is further given that creditors are required to send to the assignee on or before the 30th day June, 1915, particulars, duly verified, of their claims and the security (if any) held by them, and to entitle any creditor to vote his claim must be filed on or before the day of the meeting.

And notice is furher given that the assignee will, on, or after the 30th day of June, 1915, proceed to distribute the assets of the said William George McKean among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had notice, and he will not be held responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have been notified.

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

JAMES ROY,
ASSIGNEE,

Remember Courtenay stores will be closed on Wednesday afternoon, June 23rd, and hereafter Wednesday will be the closing day instead of Thursday

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire
Terms cash.

We also attend to wood hauling

JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors

Courtenay Phone 25

First-Class Plumbing

Hot Water and Steamfitting

Jackson & Whittle

Phone 9 Courtenay

BENJ. MOORING

General Blacksmith

Solicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet

MILL STREET COURTENAY

PORT AUGUSTA HOTEL

Comox, B. C.

First-class Accommodation. Best Quality Wines Liquors and Cigars

R. McCuish, Prop.

To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction

W. Aitken - rop.

Oppositenew Presbyterian Church

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

F. C. BROCK, Manager, Courtenay Branch

CITY COUNCIL

The City Council held a regular meeting on Monday evening. The members were all present.

The minutes and several communications were read.

The following accounts were presented and referred to the finance committee to pay if found correct;

Hicks-Beach & Field	$ 1.85
McPhee & Morrison	44.53
C. G. Gallin	22.50
Expenses re Gray	19.40
C. P. Dundas	81.00
Labor on bridge	11.50

The E. & N. Railway wrote that they would carry their appeal against the assessment to the Supreme Court.

After the estimates had been gone into thuroughly it was decided to make the rate 9 mills for general rates and 2 mills for school rates. This is about 3 mills higher than the Government rate last year and is the lowest city rate in B. C.

The noxious weeds and thistles are to be cut by the owners of land and those on the streets will be cut by the city.

Ald. Leighton said he had instructed the Constable to cut thistles and weeds but for some reason he had quit.

Ald. Kirkwood said that he was under the impression that the owners had to cut weeds, etc., in front of their property.

The Constable, who was present, said that so many had told him that the owners were responsible for cutting weeds on the streets that he had quit after doing the main street.

It was then pointed out that he was to take his orders from the Chairman of the Board of Works in future,

The traffic bylaw which received its first and second readings provides that motors shall not be driven at a speed higher than eight miles per hour through the city.

The dog bylaw got its third reading. Alderman Johnston insisting that all dogs impounded be fed at the expense of the owner until reclaimed.

A bylaw to borrow $3,000 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce recieved its first, second and third readings:

The bylaw fixing the rate to be levied and times for payment of taxes were also introduced. It provides for a ten per cent. reduction on all taxes paid by the 15th of September.

On motion of Aldermen McKenzie rnd Robertson the poles lying an the roadside will be advertised for sale if they are not removed by the owners.

The plan of Mr. Jos, McPhee's subdivision was approved by the council,

Mr. James Aston wrote protesting against the licnnce fees charged him which was twice as much as charged in other places. Laid over until next meeting.

Rev. T. Menzies wrote stating that a patriotic service would be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday euening. The council will attend in a body.

The letter from Mr. Willoughby offering to furnish police uniforms was filed for future reference.

The letter from Mr McLeod re bridge was left over until next meeting, when the E. & N. Railway will be taken up.

The Electric Light Agreement has been forwarded to the company for their perusal and acceptance.

The matter of lighting the Lake Trail was brought up, Alderman Robertson contended that the city only became responsible for the lights in the business section. The meter on the Lake Trail section has since been taken out and all the light put on one line. It was manifestly unfair for the city to light the Lake Trail where there were only a few residents and let the rest of the city, which in some parts is thickly populated, go in darkness.

Mr. Peterson explained that both currents were on one contract although there had been two meters and two switches. The merchants had been paying for the down-town lights and the residents for the Lake Trail He admitted that the second meter had been taken out. The city might cut off the Lake Trail, but didn't think they could under the contract

The matter will receive further attention from the Utilities Committee.

Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening.

First I m ressions of Courtenay

Having read some of the Real Estate pamphlets about Courtenay being the Hub of Comox District, with its four radiating spokes: Timber, Booze, and Municipal Politics. I was somewhat surprised when I turned my peepers out of the carriage window of the cord wood limited as it crawled into this city. As I walked from the depot, sampling the far famed soil of the district to a depth of from four to six inches at each step. I kept thinking the Conductor of the train had made a mistake and let me get in wrong on a flag station.

On the left I saw one or two shacks and outhouses, I began to think I was strolling in Stanley Park, the school looking like the monkey house of that resort when I came to the several corners of the road I began betting that I would come upon a duck pond instead of a city at each bend. At last I came to the city. As cities go in B. C. it might pass with a lot of pushing administered chiefly by the Aldermen. I went into the first hotel and recorded my thumb mark and dimensions together with a detailed description of myself, lest peradventure my identity should escape me, and having heard of the large number that get lost in the neighborhood. Afterwards I found that this precaution was a great foresight as many of the streets are winding and doubling and lead nowhere within the knowledge of man and damn few prospectors. At the hotel I met an old friend who introduced me to all his friends and acquaintances' By supper time I had exchanged oaths with all the male inhabitants of the city, numbering some 324, not including Chinks and Japs. My friend took me down to the river to see the anglers hunting ground. He informed me that there was a smaller stream than usual and that the closest any of the inhabitants ever got was the bridge. So much water gets on my nerves, so we backed up town and into the bar. As is usual in small cities there was the customary bunch of loafers who are always ready to "line up" to the pretsels and hot dogs. As the bunch shuffied up and perched on the rail I sized them up, The outdoor gavety had no doubt overcome them, and they had taken refuge within the bar. Some looked as if they had the hunger of a hyena, while others looked as if they had drinking diabetus, and the thirst of a dromedary,

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Horseshoeing and Boat Irons a Specialty
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Pain In the Side, Chest, or Back
Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline"

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a *discomfort*.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excell Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large, 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Rifle Range in London Park

Coutts Employees Practice Firing Among Old Ledgers

One of the quaintest of the new rifle ranges with which London has been recently furnished is that situated *in the top story of Coutts Bank, in* the Strand. A long room devoted to the storage of the ledgers of a hundred years, old worm-eaten tomes arranged on either side in serried rows, has been transformed into a most useful range, where Coutts young men practice rifle firing of an evening.

SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, cold and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and give baby health and happiness. Concerning *them Mrs. Fred VanGorder, Dunnville,* Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Production is Needed

What we should direct our attention to in this country now is the increased production rather than increased acreage. The farmers of Germany have long since learned this lesson. In twenty years they have increased the average yield of the five leading crops, viz., wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes 61.9 per cent. The average yield of wheat of 21.2 bushels from 1886 to 1895 was increased to 31.8 bushels for the years 1906 to 1910. The production of potatoes for the same period was increased from 130 to 210.1 bushels. The yield of the same crops in the United States for the same period increased 19.8 per cetn., wheat 12.7 bushels to 14.7, potatoes 73.2 bushels to 96.9. The average production of 210.1 bushels of potatoes by the German farmers at 55.3 cents, *the average price to the Iowa* farmer, making an acre yield of $116.18 should look good to any Iowa farmer.—Bulletin, Niles and Watters Saving Bank, Anamosa, Iowa.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefitted by it and would use no other preparation.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Mr. Gibbs at the art gallery.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Gibbs. "It's said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up Willie, in disgust, "my schoolmaster can do that."

Small Boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"

Editors Might Learn

A Short Course in an Agricultural College Would be Beneficial

Rural school teachers and ministers of the country churches can exercise an influence in promoting better *farming and for this reason the* agricultural colleges have sought to enlist their sympathies through short courses. So far little effort has been made to secure the co-operation of *the editors of the newspapers* except by offering for publication a few formal items from time to time. The Iowa Agricultural College recently gave a short course for the newspaper men of the state and with a registartion of 125 placed agricultural matters in a new light before them. These editors were given an insight into farm practice that will serve them in good purpose in their own communities. Our Canadian colleges could not do a better stroke of business than follow up this idea. Have the editors spend a week in conference with the professors and note the possibilities that lie before the farmers. It would change the attitude of many of these journalists from indifference to enthusiasm. They would be ready to support or even initiate plans for better production and closer co-operation in their home districts.—Montreal Herald.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

THEN JOSEPH GAGNE FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice And Is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health

Ste. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., *Que.—(Special).*—"Yes, you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well known resident of this place and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

Better Idea

"Why are you late for school, Harold?"

"We had the most delicious pancakes for breakfast, and it takes a long times to make them. Mother sent you a note."

"Hum," sniffed the teacher. "Why didn't she send me a few of the pancakes?"

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not we continue to publish *from day to day* reports from persons who have been actually cured.

MR. MOSHER.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, *kidneys* and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Best Seed

Varieties of Grain For the Prairie Provinces

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the Prairie Provinces:

Spring Wheat: Red Fife best in dry areas, but Marquis where rainfall is sufficient, for earliness and longer straw. Huron and Early Red Fife are suggested for test. Prelude will find *favor for earliness, and where the* tendency is towards excessively long straw. In dry districts where earliness is needed, Pioneer will probably give satisfaction.

Oats: Banner and Ligowo; Daubeney eight day, or the common commercial sort. Orloff, if extreme earliness is required, provided the climate is not extra dry.

Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agriculture College No. 21, six-rowed varieties; Canadian Thorpe. Duckbill and Early Chevalier worth testing.

Peas—Arthur, earliest ripening; Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, Chancellor and English Gray, if to be cut green and grown with oats.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not *only give relief*—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine *must bear* Signature

Brent Good

Cultivation

Few Soils That Are Not Benefitted by Deep Cultivation

On many farms the depth of the cultivated soil is frequently limited to 6in. or thereabouts. The soil is turned *over year after year*, and the pan or hard surface of the subsoil remains untouched; consequently it is submitted neither to the air nor sunlight, both of which so materially assist in its decomposition, and in preparing it for the roots of plants. There are few soils that are not benefitted by breaking the pan and stirring—in a word, deep cultivation, care being taken, however, not to bring up the subsoil to the surface. On farm land (excepting, of course, those isolated spots where you have a deep, well drained fertile land of a sandy nature stocked with humus) it is a good plan to turn up with each ploughing, say, half an inch to an inch of new soil each year until the land is sown down in pasture again. The greatest agents we have to help in breaking down a stiff furrow are time, heat, and cold—atmospheric conditions; then use the old style of grubber and heavy tine harrows, using the modern spring-tooth cultivator if *there are not enough horses on the* farm to pull the genuine article. In rare, very rare, cases it may be harmless to throw the subsoil on top of the furrow; but in the writer's experience *it has in every instance* wrought incalculable harm and irreparable damage.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Singapore, where an incipient mutiny was recently suppressed, was virtually founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, the brilliant son-in-law of the *Sultan of Johore*, who on his return to England, helped to found the "Zoo." The riot must have aroused deep indignation in a colony so wonderfully free from crime that *there are no windows* to the houses and no fastenings to the doors, even at hotels.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

"Good morning, Mrs. Clancy," said a friend, "and how's the family?" "They're all doin' well," said Mrs. Clancy, "with the exception of me ould man. He's been enjoyin' poor health now for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common

In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood

The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic.

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beazley, Essex Co., Va., says, "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

War and Live Stock

In the area of the fiercest fighting the density of the cattle population is the greatest on earth. It is to be assumed that Belgium is stripped of its live stock. Northeastern France must suffer heavily. While in Germany and Austria, particularly the former, not enough feed is produced to sustain the live stock, and if imports are cut off there is only one recourse—send the *animals to the shambles. That this is* being done is evidenced by the boast that meat is comparatively cheap in Germany. Scarcity and high price of feed would be followed by cheap meat for a season. But after that must come the day of reckoning. Swine can quickly recuperate from such a drastic liquidation, but it is a slow and expensive matter to build up a herd of cattle, even if the breeding stock is obtainable.—Wall Street Journal.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Greek Surnames

To the average man the names of the new Greek ministers may prove bewildering, but to the initiated they reveal a good deal. Until after the War of Liberation a century ago few of the Greek population had surnames and a recent generation created their patronymics by various methods, but generally by adopting the name of their successors have added the terminals "opontos," "ides," "akes," or "akos," equivalent to our English "son." Most Greek surnames summarize the family history.—London Chronicle.

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

Poultry in Manitoba

The poultry industry of Manitoba is growing. In 1914 the farmers of that province sold 815,852 chickens as compared with 777,808 chickens in 1913. In 1914 they sold 181,236 turkeys and 81,720 geese as compared with 176,964 turkeys and 79,940 geese in 1913. But where are the ducks? No reports have been given.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"Every time Billinger goes in bathing he gets cramps."

"I should *think it would worry his* wife."

"It did. But she's fixed him all right. She made a bathing suit for him and declared he must wear it *every time he goes in.*"

"Well?"

"And now he won't go near the water."

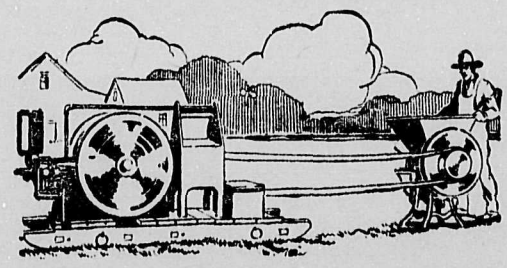
For Protection

against the serious sickness so likely to follow an ailment of the digestive organs,—biliousness or inactive bowels, you can rely on the best known corrective

Beecham's Pills

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World)
Sold everywhere. In boxes. 25 cents

Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance For The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Hamilton Company—Incorporated 1908) 6th Year of Writing in the West. For Saskatchewan Agencies, Apply Dominion Finance Limited, Dept. C, Hammond Block, Moose Jaw. For Manitoba Agencies, Apply Frank A. Tinley, Dept. C, Carlton Block, Winnipeg.



GOOD MACHINES DESERVE GOOD LUBRICANTS

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is clean, uniform, and retains its lubricating body at high temperatures. It is adapted to all types of internal combustion engines, including gasoline and oil burning tractors. You can't go wrong if you specify Standard Gas Engine Oil.

Prairie Harvester Oil, a general utility oil for farm machinery.

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

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

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

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

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HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE GERMANS HATE ENGLAND

HATRED OF ENGLAND NOT OF RECENT GROWTH

The German Government not Being Successful in its Campaign of Slander and Defamation of the Allies, is Using Every Means to Develop a Feeling of Hatred for England

The hatred against England with which Germany is ringing is one of the most interesting examples on record of Massen suggestion. It should certainly commend itself to psychologists. Within the comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war this furious rage against England has communicated itself to every section of the populace. It is not an artificial growth, but purely spontaneous. It is absolutely sincere. It is almost wholly unanimous. The foamings of an elderly pantaloon like Professor Kuno Meyer are as characteristic of the Anglo phobia of the German intellectuals as Herr Ernst Lissauer's unconsciously humorous Hymn of Hate is of the feeling in literary circles.

The seeds of this hatred—"unser Hass gegen England," as the newspapers exultingly call it—were not planted by the German government. Knowing that these seeds lay dormant, or rather, to be accurate, had already grown to quite a respectable plant, it has done and is doing everything within its power to tend and nurture tihs rabid enmity which has now become the obsession of sixty-five million souls. The German government has not been very successful hitherto in its congenial labor of defamation and slander of the allies. Let us be frank, therefore, and admit that its endeavors to fan the flame of hatred against the British in Germany have been crowned with complete success.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this hatred of England in Germany is of recent growth. It does not, it is true, date back to the old Germany, though in the days of Bismarck England was unpopular in Germany, much as she was in most other continental countries. It is, however, a feature of the German Volkspsychologie which has been developing during the past twenty years. A state of peace naturally checks the frank utterances of a nation, and this state of mind of the German people—which the present war has fanned to a furious flame—has during the past two decades been one of intense and consuming envy rather than of pure hatred. This envy of England is as much a symptom in the development of modern Germany as other marked features—such as the growth of licentiousness as demonstrated by the unhindered spread of "night life" and all it stands for.

Hatred of England in Germany is not a new thing. I first went to Germany as a school boy during the Boer War. The deepest impression I have retained of my first contact with German lads of my own age—boys at the grammar school in the little provincial town where I was learning German—was their gross offensiveness to me—the stranger and guest of one of their own comrades, as the representative of the British race.

Those were the days when the acquisition of Kiao-Chau by the Germans after the Boxer expedition seemed to open up to young Germany a fair field of development in the Far East. I remember going with a party of school boys to a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Navy League on Germany's future in China. That lecture mainly consisted of a violent tirade against England. I remember listening in silent fury to the speaker's clumsy gibes at England's policy of grab, and to the dreary clap-trap which used to be the stock-in-trade of the boulevard Chauvinists of former years.

The Boxer expedition which threw open the wide world to a large number of young Germans undoubtedly played a role in fanning this feeling against England, which has always had its roots in jealousy—Neid—that cardinal failing of the German race. The young German soldiers and sailors—fresh from the rather grey surroundings of German university or commercial school—were electrified to find themselves sent forth as the Kultur bearers of imperial Germany. But as their enthusiasm waxed at the prospects opened to them by the new world which unrolled itself before them, their envy increased against the mighty power whose well ordered and contented colonies and settlements met them from sea to sea, from Hamburg to Hong-Kong.

The envy of Great Britain in Germany is the envy of the young German. It is the bitter feeling with which the poor clerk regards the rich son of his employer, or the small tradesman the capitalist. Ambitious young Germans of good family, coming to London in the rather straitened circumstances in which so many well-born German families live, have often displayed to me by their manner, rather than their words, their irritation at the more affluent surroundings of the young men with whom they come into contact in England. Envy of British prosperity is very marked in press and public in Germany. The feeling may not always find concrete expression, but it is there nevertheless.

The young German's wrathful impotence to win for himself a position in the world commensurate with that of modern Germany has brought forth a whole crop of imperial-minded German novels. In these books, many of which have enormous sales, you will find very clearly marked the devouring ambition, the bitter envy, and the painful self-consciousness which are the leading traits of young qualities which have combined to make the German the most disliked nation of the world.

I have only indicated the resources from which Germany's hatred of England springs. It goes without saying that the determining factor of its present degree of ferociousness is due to the realization of the fact that Germany's game to master the world has been foiled, and that England is the name of the spoil-sport.—London Daily Mail.

Millions Spent On a Fortress

Heligoland Fortress Great Expense to Germany

Many millions of dollars have been spent by Germany on Heligoland, that little island made over as a sort of "Greek gift" by Great Britain.

When the island was ceded in 1890, it was crumbling away fast, and was being speedily eaten into by the waves of the North Sea.

The Germans strengthened its red marl and sandstone cliffs with great granite buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high. All cracks and fissures in the crumbling cliffs were filled in with ferro-concrete, so that now the sea battles in vain against the walls of the little island, which is only a mile in length by some one-third of a mile in width.

To the south of the lower part of the island was made a shelter for tropedo boats, submarines and small cruisers, at a cost of more than $10,000,000. It was to this shelter that the German ships fled when attacked and defeated in the battle of Heligoland Bight.

A high cliff separates this low-lying part of the island, the "Unterland," as it is called, from the high land, or "Oberland." The whole length of the top of this cliff is heavily protected by barbed wire, and apart from a small elevator, the only way by which any one can go from the "Unterland" to the "Oberland" is by means of a zigzag road leading up to the top of the cliff.

This road up the cliffs leads almost directly to a little town. This little town, complete with its church and school, contained at the commencement of the war, only a few hundred inhabitants chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications, and the garrison, with their families.

Further north are the newly built Zeppelin sheds and aeroplane hangars. It was from these sheds that the two Zeppelins came to attack the torpedo boats and submarines who convoyed the seven British airmen in their recent daring dash to Cuxhaven.

To the left of the town, standing near the edge of the cliffs, is a large monument which was erected in memory of the famous German poet, Fallersleben, who wrote Germany's most popular war song or hymn, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Since the war started a large number of the buildings have been razed to the ground, and every person not actively required for the defense of the North Sea fortress has been sent away from the island. The island itself is connected by a number of cables with Cuxhaven, and should these be cut there is a powerful wireless apparatus installed.

All over Heligoland there are powerful searchlights by which any vessel can be detected at night, no matter from what direction she approaches.

Many parts of the island, as well as the buildings, have been heavily armor-plated, and some of Krupp's biggest 12-inch and, it is also stated, 16-inch guns, mounted on disappearing platforms, and cunningly hidden, guard all approaches from the sea.

The ocean for some miles around is all mapped out in squares, each gun having its square or squares upon which it can be instantly trained or fired, should an unlucky hostile ship be in that little space of sea.

DARING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITAIN'S AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO HAS LOOPED THE LOOP

Thrilling Experience of Airman who was Detailed to Drop Bombs on the Enemy's Position, and who Accomplished His Mission after a Miraculous Escape from Destruction

What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way, says a writer in the London Times. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest any light which can be thrown upon it has a value.

I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight," by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself knocked from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind shrilled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that he could not s much as see his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened so far, at least I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult; I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a slip-side or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or other of these things happened. I don't know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sensation of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling. I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat. I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved the controls and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violen agitation of mind to the realm of despair—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of the state which he said disproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from his pocket on the machine.

Everyone Should Help

The Farmers and How They Can Help the Red Cross Society

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the travelling instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school gardens, household science, and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission of conservation and the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and man other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

Johnny—Mother, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?

Mother—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Then, mother, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?

Another German Monopoly

Glass Eyes Are Becoming Scarce, and the War is Responsible

Aniline dyes are not the only things in which Germany has established a monopoly. According to the Glasgow Herald ninety-five per cent. of the glass eyes sold in this country have hitherto been made in Germany, and America is in still greater danger of optical starvation, for she has depended on Germany altogether. It seems that there are a quarter of a million people in the United States who get their eyes from Germany. The uninitiated might suppose that a glass eye, even if made in Germany, would be an enduring possession like a gold tooth or a wooden leg, and that, therefore, a temporary stoppage of supplies would not cause widespread inconvenience. But this is not the case. The life of a glass eye, says our authority, is only nine months. We are not told in what respect it deteriorates, or whether after the lapse of that time it is absolutely useless or merely shabby. Perhaps the colors are not fast. It would certainly be disastrous if Sadie's right eye (made by her American forbears) retained its rich, deep, lustrous violet hue, while her left eye (made in Germany and originally an excellent match) faded to light azure or turned green. The British article is much dearer than the German, it seems, but we presume that the quality will be proportionately better. An effort should certainly be made to capture the American trade, if only to ensure that our cousins have a correct British outlook.

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights."

"You seldom see a chorus girl like that."

"Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living-picture model."

Every time a fifteen-inch gun is fired a bale of cotton is used up. The cotton is used for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and it is estimated that $100,000 worth per month is being used up in this way.

Our Inadequate Agriculture

Less Land Under Cultivation in Sections of U.S. Than Fourteen Years Ago

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brigandage of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, the aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration its reasonableness demands. In great agricultural states like Illinois and Iowa less land is under cultivation today than fourteen years ago; many important counties in states like Ohio are producing less food than they did before the Civil War. During the last census period population in the United States increased 21 per cent., but agricultural production increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.—Harper's Magazine.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Billy Sunday's Style

In a recent sermon Billy Sunday, the American evangelist, took up the story of David and Goliath. Here is an extract from the verbatum report:

"Who's that big stiff doing all the talking?" asked David of his brothers one day.

"Oh, he thinks he's the whole thing; he does that stunt every day;" was the reply.

"Say," said David, "you mutts make me sick. Why don't you go out and soak the guy? Don't let him get away with the dough." So Saul said to David: "You'd better take my armor and sword.' David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shook them off and went down to the brook and picked up half a dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling and soaked Goliath between the lamps.—Edmonton Journal.

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn. Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself.—Hon. Arthur Meighen at Winnipeg.

The Stock is Low

Government Crop Report Shows Lower Stocks in Farmers' Hands

Of the grain crops other than wheat the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31 are smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 212 per cent.; corn, for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent.

Of potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels, were in farmers' hands March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913, when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,290,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantale was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of the other crops in 1914, which proved to be of merchantable quality, are as follows:

Oats, 91 per cent., 285,988,000 bushels; barley, 88 per cent., 32,022,000 bushels; rye, 90 per cent., 1,815,800 bushels; buckwheat, 84 per cent., 7,279,000 bushels; corn for husking, 80 per cent., 11,100,000 bushels; flaxseed, 88 per cent., 6,370,200 bushels; potatoes, 86 per cent., 74,165,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 87 per cent., 60,218,000 bushels and hay and clover, 88 per cent., 9,094,000 tons.

THE LARGEST WHEAT PRODUCER

Saskatchewan Leads Provinces of Dominion in Production of Wheat

A striking feature of the important position which Saskatchewan holds as a wheat-producing province of the Dominion is contained in a table of statistics published recently at Ottawa showing the stocks of wheat held in Canada on February 8, 1915. The table divides this into two classes (1) the wheat stored in elevators and in transit, and (2) the quantity of wheat in hands of farmers themselves. It is estimated that on the date named there were 79,130,593 bushels held in elevators, etc., and 29,554,000 held by the farmers of the Dominion. Of the latter amount it is interesting to note that one-third is credited to Saskatchewan with 10,289,000 bushels, which is the best showing made by any of the provinces. Alberta comes second with 7,215,000 bushels, and Manitoba third with a total of 5,791,000 bushels.

Following is the table showing the estimated amounts held by farmers:

Prince Edward Island ..	461,000
Nova Scotia	89,000
New Brunswick	61,000
Quebec	277,000
Ontario	5,297,000
Manitoba	5,791,000
Saskatchewan	10,289,000
Alberta	7,215,000
British Columbia	74,000

Mayflower Talcum Powder

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

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

Nyal Quality Store

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

Victoria. B. C.—The fire situation in the Province generally remains safe according to advices reaching the Minister of Lands But few fires have been reported during the last three weeks, and these have been easily controlled and extinguished. At the same time permits to burn have been taken advantage of widely, settlers continuing to show much activity in their clearing operations, especially in the Lilloet and Island districts. From Kamloops much satisfaction on the part of the mills is recorded in consequence of the orders which are being received. while in the Nelson District it is reported that the British Canadian Lumber Company at Crescent Valley, and the Forest Mills at Cascade expect to resume operations shortly.

Exact Printing

LITTLE TOUCHES OF CORRECTNESS

HAVE you ever considered the quality of your work from the standpoint of careful type composition and efficient proofreading? The reputation of this house for good printing has been established through accuracy and attention to the little details. Send your printing here and we will do it right

The Courtenay Review

LAW UNION & ROCK

Insurance Company Limited, of London, England

Fire and Accident

Assets Exceed $46,500,000

Funds Invested in Canada Exceed $11,000,000

Are You Insured Against Fire?

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

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Phone 57 **COURTENAY**

COMOX

Mr. Giddings was thrown out of his buggy on the Siwash hill, his horse having been frightened by an automobile.

A new roof has been put onto Mr. E. Davis' house.

Theo. Fortune, one of the Comox boys serving at the front is reported to have been wounded.

A. B. Ball has leased London's store, and will run it as an ice cream parlor. Arthur Watkinson will be in charge.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven conducted services at St. Peter's church on Sunday. The church was comfortably filled at both services, 73 being present in the morning. The morning service was intended to have been a semi military one, but only four soldiers attended from the Wireless Station.

Prof. Nacoun, of Ottawa, and family are staying at the Elk hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Vancouver, have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Hoiles.

The Government boat which is doing work hereabouts was in the harbour a few days this week.

Rev. Franklin-Watson and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven left by launch for Denman Island on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr, Harvey Richards has returned to his ranch at Nob Hill.

Albert Rippon has traded his launch for a handsome Cadillac automobile. We understand he intends opening the blacksmith's shop in tue near future.

The Strawberry Festival held last Wednesday night was a decided success. A splendid dance followed at which Mr and Mrs. Martin, assisted by Percy Smith, with his cornet, furnished the music gratis.

Five pupils from Comox and one from Nob Hill are writing on the Entrance Examinations at Courtenay this week.

Ronald Smith expects to leave on Thursday for Vancouver, where he has enlisted with the Fusiliers.

The Potato

Everybody may think he or she knows the potato, but a pursual of pamphlet No. 2, issued by the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, upon the Solaum tuberosum, will convince the same he or she that there is much to learn, A reprint from the Agricultural Gazette. official mouthpiece of the Department, the pamphlet is a collection of articles of superlative worth. Introduced by a brief historical statement showing the place the potato occupies in the world's domestic economy, and especially that of Canada, by which it would appear that the crop is worth to this country upwards of $41,500,000 a year, we are presented with a complete exposition of the cultivation of the tuber by Mr. W, T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, explains, first the diseases to which the potato is subject and how they can be controlled. and next, the results of inspection under the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Essays telling the story of potato production in each of the provinces by Secretary for Agriculture, Theodore Ross, of Prince Edward Island; Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, F. L. Fuller, of Nova Scotia; Secretary for Agriculture. J. C. Daggett, of New Brunswick; Professor of Agnomy, Rev. H. Bois, of Quebec; Professor T. G. Bunting of MacDonald College; Professor C. A. Zavitz, of Ontario Agriculture College; Professor J. Bracken, of Saskatchewan; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Geo. Harcourt of Alberta; Assistant Soil and Crop Instructor W. Newton of British Columbia and the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, give weight and importance and the highest expert countrnance to the reprint' which is made complete by a report telling how potato-growing contests are conducted in Manitoba and by a table of the worlds production for three years. This table shows Germany to be the greatest potato-producing country and also that, excepting in Canada and the United States the production is everywhere on the decline. Everybody concerned in potato-growing will be interested in this pamphlet and should send for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Letter to The Editor

Editor Courtenay Review

Sir,—Allow me space in your valuable paper to try and relieve my feelings, and bring the white employers of Courtenay to see the necesisty of employing the white man and not the Chink and Jap, as is being done at present. It did not occur to me to write to your paper until Tuesday, the 15th inst. when walking from my place on the Dyke to do the first day's work I had this month, my attention was drawn to the large number of Chinks and Japs working for the different people along the road. A little further along I met wagons loaded with empty milk cans. Still further on I came to three laundries (Ghinks,) Numerous persons in Courtenay employ yellow help in their kitchens. Remember there are white men almost starving in your midst. If they cannot find work now, what must they do next winter? They must steal, and as they cannot steal from those who have nothing, it will be the employers of yellow labor who will suffer when the white man it driven to do it by desperation, and you cannot blame the Jap or Chink, you must blame the white employer of yellow labor.

Yours truly
A. Rippon.

Vancouver City Market

Salmon, spring, lb	10 to 12 1-2
Salmon trout, each	25
Cod	12 1-2
Finan haddie, lb	10
Broilers, averaging 2 lbs,, each	50
Bowls, lb	20
Red currants, box	10
Green currants, box	10
Black currants, box	10
Raspberries, box	8
Cherries, eating lb	7
Cherries, Okanagan preserving, basket	25
Gooseberries, box	8
Rhubarb, lb	3
Eggs, new laid. doz	27 1-2 to 30
Butter, lb	30 to 35
Hens, dressed, lb.	20 to 22
Lettuce, head, each	3
Lettuce, leaf, each	1 1-2
Cucumbers, each	12 1-2
Potatoes, new, lb	3
Potatoes, old. sack	75
Tomatoes	15 to 20
Sausage, lb	15
Carrots, bunch	5
Beans, broad, lb	5
Onions, bunch	5
Peas, green, lb	4
Cauliflower, each	10

Try an Ad. in The Review

Local Lines

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

For Sale—Little Pigs $3.50, R. M. Stewart, Comox, phone X82. 8

Good clean shack for rent. $2 per month. Apply Box 7, Review Office.

Wanted—To buy one acre of land close to Courtenay, for cash. Apply Box B, Review Office.

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

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

Lost—Green Jade Pendant attached to gold necklet, at Kye Bay near McPhee's cottage, will finder please leave at Review Office. 24

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

Private sale of household goods, including 3 stoves, 2 beds, steel safe, gramaphone, lounges. tables, chairs, and other goods, at London's, Comox.

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

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

For Sale—One-horse mowing machine, new, $40. One chestnut mare 6 years old, good general purpose, works anywhere, will exchange for fresh cow. Apply Review Office.

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

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

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

The Comox Barber Shop

Oldest Shop in Courtenay

Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection

C. E. DALRYMPLE, Prop.

Cumberland Hotel

Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen

Wm. Merryfield

Proprietor

ROBERT GRIEVE

Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

J. E. ASTON

Logger's Shoes made to order.

In North and South, in East and West,

Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

GRAND DISPLAY

at

Willard's Harness Emporium

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

Harness Repaired Neatly

W. W. WILLARD

Cumberland and Courtenay

HARVEY CREECH

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

Next to the Opera House

Dissolution of Partnership

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

Dated at Lazo this 17th day of May, 1915

Wm. F. Holesworth
Walter Partington

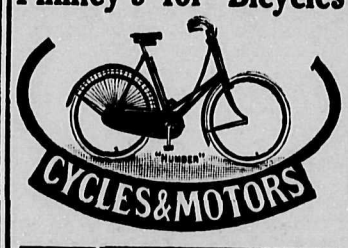
ELK HOTEL

Comox, B. C.

Best Meals North of Nanaimo
Choicest Liquors and Cigars

C. A. Martin, Prop.

Plimley's for Bicycles



A Motorcycle Bargain

We have one four cylinder "HENDERSON" Motorcycle that has become slightly shop soiled, it has never been in service, and it is in the same splendid running order as the day it left the factory, priced at $410. We offer it now for **$250**

Write for catalogue showing the New "INDIAN" Models. prices from $275 to $365

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