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

THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 28, 1915 NO. 9

FOR RENT

Within Half a Mile of Courtenay Railway Station

Four Acres of Good Land, all cleared and under cultivation, together with 3 Room House and small shack

Full particulars from

HARDY & BISCOE

Phone 10 Courtenay

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

H. D. Forde W. A. W. Hames

FORDE & HAMES

Real Estate and Insurance

Phone 57 COURTENAY

COMOX LUMP.

COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 Courtenay

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

Cobblestone and Septic Tank Work
All Work Guaranteed
A. Beveridge, Courtenay Hotel

Local Lines

The Gourtenav Night School are holding a dance on Thursday evening next.

Coal oil 25c per gallon or $1 per tin at McKean's. Bring your own tin.

Coal Oil, by the gallon, tin or drum, Ford Garage, Union Bay Road,

Coal Oil—$1.10 per. tin at the Courtenay Garage, Union Bay Road.

Baled staw wanted. Will pay market price. Box 248, Courtenay.

For Sale—Lot 5 and part of lot 6. on Isobel street, (corner lot.) Apply, box 6, Review.

For Sale—Well bred little pigs, 8 weeks old. Apply R. Stewart, Comox, Phone X 82.

Lost—About Jan. 15. large black boar. Finder please notify A. Joyce. Sandwick,

For Sale—A number of pure bred rose comb, Rode Island Red cockerels, $2 each. Apply Lloyd Dunham, Courtenay.

To Let—Small chicken ranch. clase to town. Good buildings. Low rent to good tenant. Apply Box 8, Review Office.

Wanted—The use of a good team of horses, 2800 lbs. up, in exchange for their keep. with option of purchase in spring. Reply to Box 10, Review Office,

Notice to Real Estate Agents. All Listings of my property are hereby cancelled from and after this date, Jan. 18th 1915. S. Calhoun.

Farm Wanted—To rent in the Comox District, must have at least thirty acres cleared and fit for cultivation. Going concern with stock preferred. Box 73 Review office.

Wanted—Heavy general purpose horse, light harness, plough. cultivator, single horse rake, separator, Must be bargain for cash. White Wyandotte pullets for sale. Appy, Box 9 Review Office.

Early in the new year McPhee & Morrison will sell by public auction a large quantity of goods of various kinds, among which will be 6 Deering Mowing Machines, 4 Deering Sulky Rakes, 4 Disc Harrows. 5 Plows and 4 Cultivators Date notice will be given on the said sale.

Employers requiring hired help, and all persons out of work living within the limits of Courtenay municipality are requested to enquire at Tarbell's store for further particulars. The terms and conditions are that any employer securing help from the bureau is requested to deduct 5 per cent out of the first week's wages and pay same to the officer in charge of the bureau.

Large tract of good farming land now open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200.000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and information, and a plan of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40. to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years as a U. S. Surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good fertile free homestead near town and market.

TENDERS!

HAWKSHAW RANCH to let with or without one team of horses, for three or five years. Tenders will be received up to February 6, 1915.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted

Address:

H. Scott Porteous
Box 245 Courtenay

There is skating on Kilpatrick's dam this week. The ice, however, is not very safe, and five or six of the young ladies have broken through and got their little tootsies wet.

A number of Cumberland citizens have a penchant for new hats and gloves. At the recent sales held at one of the stores there, six old hats were left in exchange for new ones. and 60 pair of gloves were carried off.

Messrs, Cooke & Mathewson intend opening a butcher shop shortly in the store next to Brown's Furniture store. These young men have made many friends since coming to town who will wish them luck in their new ventnre.

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

Mayor Kilpatrick has received the following letter from the Government:---

Dear Sir, —I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th inst, enclosing petition signed by yourself and others, in reference to allowing a certain number of your unemployed to shoot deer when they are in want of meat.

I have already discussed this matter with the Provincial Game Warden and have given instructions that in cases of necessity we will be willing to grant a permit for the purpose set out in your petition, but every case must be dealt with on its merits, and the Provincial Game Warden is the only one who can issue a permit, so that if you have any particular family in Courtenay who wishes this privilege, they can kindly take the matter up with our Deputy Game Warden, and after investigating the circumstances he can report direct to the Provincial Game Warden.

You can quite understand that we could not give a general permission for shooting game out of season, as that would simply do away with the very thing that we wish, namely, the protection of the game of the Province.

Yours truly,
W. J. Bowser
Attorney General.

Corporation of The City of Courtenay

TENDERS for the position of Assessor of the Corporation of the City of Courtenay for the Assessment of 1915 will be received by the undersigned on or before 7:30 p. m., Monday, February the 1st.

Applicants are required to state daily salary for which they will undertake the work.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk

Courtenay, B. C., 28, 1915.

The Knights of Pythias are holding a whist drive and dance in their hall to-night.

Mr. A. Ledingham killed a fine two year old beef yesterday which brought him $75 at Cumberland. There's some money yet in farming.

Robt. Farris' horse ran away shortly after one o'clock on Monday afternoon, from near T. Smith's blacksmith shop. He came down the Lake Trail with the front wheels of the wagon at a fast clip, and at the bank corner was headed straight for Cliff McMillan's automobile. He was frightened into attempting to turn the corner, but slipped and crashed into the Riverside railing' when some by-standers promptly sat on his head and got him up. A couple of minor cuts on his hind quarters seemed to be about all that was wrong with him but the wagon was badly demolished,

Letter to The Editor

Editor Review

Sir:---I think it is the public, not Ald. Johnston who has a kick against the Review in reporting his remarks, and you should do him full justice and the public justice in stating what he says, if he prefers it.

His Worship, the Mayor, was to see M Manson about some matters and Ald. Robertson asked if it were possible for His Worship to get particulars of the scheme for loaning money for municipal improvements at a low rate to help the district and the unemployed. Ald. Johnston said, "I object to borrowing money for any such thing. there are no poor here, and no distress, and if there were we would get up a subscription list to help them."

Ald, Robertson, "Would you make paupers of people before you help them? It is not charity people want, it is work, and if the city even had to pay 8 per cent, and got the work done for 25 per cent less, it would save the city 17 per cent, and help the local people."

Therefore Ald Johnston's complaints through the Herald's columns amounts to the fact that you did not report that he wanted to put the working man on a charity subscription list, instead of town improvement work. Perhaps Ald. Johnston might go one better and start a Salvation Army Shelter, or a work-house. I notice he has already started an employment bureau

Personally, I think Ald. Johnston's remarks an insult to our local people. but as he charges you with unfairness, I think the people should have the facts.

Yours truly
Man on the Sheet.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Courtenay Oil & Supply Co.
— FOR —
THE BEST OILS
THEY ARE CHEAPER IN THE LONG RUN
Storage for one or two cars at reasonable rates
WALTER H. RECKITT, Manager
Phone 61 Box 152

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

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

(Continued)

The letter in question contained the following words:

"The Rectory,
"Worthington-on-the-Hill.
(it was not dated).

"My Dear Old Friends,—

"I am placing in your hands a secret. You know, Sunningley, that my wife is not dead, but I never gave you any particulars with regard to her. Now I wish to tell you her story.

"When quite a young man, just after I was ordained to the valuable living of Worthington-on-the-Hill, through the interest of my cousin, Lord Ashley, I met Clementina Pierce. Can I ever forget that sunny day? I was happy of the happy, my heart was light—God alone knew what misery lay before me! The great lady in our neighborhood was Lady Frances Shirley, and it was at her house, at a large afternoon 'At Home' that I met Clementina. My friends were all congratulating me as we walked over the lovely grounds. Suddenly I saw in the distance an exceedingly graceful, slim, young girl, in a white dress. She wore also a white hat, with ostrich plumes, and was carrying a white parasol. I recall now her radiant appearance. I asked to be introduced to her, and inquired her name; her name, I was told, was Miss Clementina Pierce. I spent the rest of that glorious afternoon by her side—the poor moth, dazzled by the candle flame! She talked well; I could see that she was highly educated. She told me that she was a distant cousin of the lady of the house. Before I left that hay I had fallen in love with Clementina Pierce; I had never before seen such a charming girl.

A few days afterwards—my thoughts full of her, my heart in Paradise—I visited at Lady Frances Shirley's house. When the servant told me that Lady Frances was out, I was about to go away, when Miss Pierce herself came out of the room in which she had been sitting.

"'Oh, Mr. Chance, I am glad to see you!' she said. 'Do you know, I was about to write to you, but this is far better. May I talk to you for a little?' I told her with what pleasure I should listen to any confidence she thought fit to impose on me.

"She ordered the servant to bring tea, and then asked me to walk with her on the terrace. While there she told me an amazing tale, and yet I believed each word that fell from her lips.

"'Perhaps you think I am happy,' she said—'far from that, I am most miserable. Circumstances oblige me to earn my living—I loathe work, I loathe teaching, I loathe children. When I saw you on the day of Lady Frances' party, you looked kind. I was more cheerful then than I am at present, for I had good hopes of getting a post with a relation of Lady Frances'; but this morning she has written to decline my services, and I perceive that I shall find it most difficult to get any situation.'

"'But why so, my dear young lady?' I inquired. 'Why should you not get a post like anyone else?'

"'Ask Lady Frances,' was her answer.

"'I shall do nothing of the kind.'

"'Well, then, if you won't ask her, I must tell you. I cannot get that desirable post, because of Lady Frances. She has refused to give me a satisfactory reference.' I could not help starting.

"'But, why shouldn't she give you a reference? How cruel of her, if it is in her power. Are you not her cousin?'

"She laughed. 'I did tell you that little fib the other day,' she remarked, 'but really she is only a friend. I thought she was a true friend, but she will not give me a reference.'

"'Then have you no one else who will give one, Miss Pierce?'

"'No one," she answered. 'I lost my little money suddenly, and didn't require a situation until the last couple of years. I had one for six months, with a lady who went suddenly to Australia; I cannot wait until she comes back. I am leaving Lady Frances' house tomorrow. I have no one to go to, no friends, no money; I have nothing before me but starvation, or—worse.' She looked at me out of her brilliant eyes.

"'Why are you telling me all this?' I could not help asking.

"'Because,' she said, 'I was wondering if I might apply to you for a reference. Would you be so very kind as to give me one?'

"Much as I admired this brilliant girl, I hesitated. 'Remember, I do not know you,' I said. 'Can I not talk about you to Lady Frances?' Oh, and here she is; she has just arrived, how lucky! Believe me, I will do my utmost for you, and first I will speak to Lady Frances on the subject.'

"Her face turned to the queerest, most ghastly palor. "Oh, as you will." she said.

"She left the terrace, and, instead of joining Lady Frances and myself in one of the drawing rooms, went upstairs to her room.

"Lady Frances was a most aristocratic woman, much respected by all her neighbors. She was charitable, kind and good, and I could not believe that she would be so cruel as to refuse a reference to a penniless girl without serious cause. I noticed that she gave a queer glance at Miss Pierce and myself when first she saw us together, but during tea she did not notice the girl's absence. Suddenly, when the meal had come to an end, she said:

"'Did Miss Pierce invite you to wait for me, Mr. Chance?'

"I said, 'She came into the hall and requested me to speak to her."

"'That is just what I would expect,' said Lady Frances.

"'The fact is, Lady Francis,' I said, 'I am troubled about what Miss Pierce told me about herself. She says that she can get an excellent situation if you will give her a reference; she says that you refused to do so; surely that must be a mistake. She must be a good girl, she looks good.'

"'Lady Frances smiled, and her smile was very sad. 'You have confided in me,' she said, 'and it is my duty to tell you that I know Miss Pierce. In the first place, she is the most determined flirt I ever came across. As far as I can tell, she has no heart, and, being attractive in appearance, her victims are many; in the second place, she is not truthful, in the third place, and that is the worst of all—she has a strong tendency to what is called, among the upper classes, kleptomania; but amongst the poor, theft. Now you know why I cannot give her a reference. I will not spoil her prospects if she can get an appointment elsewhere, but I cannot recommend her to my friend as a teacher of her children.'

"'But can you prove the awful things you have said?' I asked.

"'Certainly. I was given a hint with regard to her kleptomaniac tricks before she arrived, and no more believed in them than you believe in me now. But while she has been in my house several things of value have been missing; I myself have missed a diamond ring and brooch, and several of my guests have missed possessions of great worth. I have done my utmost to protect the girl and haven't even hinted at the truth about her. But this morning, when she asked me to give her a reference to my friend, I point blank refused. I was alone with her and I told her that I had found her out. She burst into tears of a most hysterical nature and confessed her fault.'

"I had got a dreadful character with this girl; and yet my passionate love for her seemed to grow stronger, the more she needed my protection. I returned to my lovely rectory and sat down in the midst of my comforts and thought of her as homeless and penniless. If she went into the world, with her beauty, her grace, her distinguished appearance, she would undoubtedly come to the worst end. She must be saved. I would overlook her faults, I would train her to be a good and Christian woman, I could not leave her in her present plight. I did a most Quixotic thing. I wrote that very evening to Miss Pierce and asked her to be my wife. I need not tell you that she accepted my proposal.

"The next day I went to see Lady Frances. Lady Frances knew all about my letter. She was shocked at what she called mad folly, 'but, of course,' she said, 'it will be the saving of the girl, so I can't say any more. If you are willing, Mr. Chance, to risk your own happiness, I can only praise your goodness and generosity. Now, naturally, you will like to see her. She has a great deal of fascination. I will make her a small present of her trousseau and she can be very quietly married from my house. I must also tell you that she has her own private means—not much, thirty pounds yearly, left her by her late father, as good a man as ever lived. The girl is well connected, has been highly educated; but she was expelled from an excellent school in Switzerland because of her kleptomaniac propensities. The mistress could have put her in prison, but refrained. Oh, she has had every chance, but she has thrown away her life, and yet she is but just twenty! Think of what lay before her, but for your generosity! I only hope, Mr. Chance, that you will not rue it.'

"'I am determined to go through with it,' I replied.

"My heart beat when Clementina entered the room. I forgot all about her sins in her beauty, her lovely manner, her gentle smile, her fascination.

"'Oh, you good, good man!' she said. 'You know all about me. Lady Frances says that she gave me my entire, miserable story; and yet you going to save me!'

"'I will do my utmost, Clementina,' I answered, 'I will pray to the merciful God to give you strength to fight against this sin of the devil.'

"She shivered a little when I spoke about a merciful God; presently she said, in a low voice, 'I am not religious.'

"'No one can help you but God,' I said. She got up and walked to the window. 'Let us talk of other things,' she remarked.

"I ought to have been warned then; but, alas! the look in the girl's eyes kept me firm in my resolve to save her at any cost. We were married and before the honeymoon was over I had discovered what a mad action was mine! I, who had devoted myself to the church of God, was married to an extravagant, reckless girl, who could not keep her word, who even now, I fel certain, was not to be trusted, when she visited amongst my friends. I was so unhappy that, when dear little Barbara was a year and a half old, I determined to take Clementina abroad. She was wild to go to Naples; I had saved sufficient money. I put Barbara into the care of my cousin, Dean Chance, who employed a nurse to look after her; I placed a locum tenens and it was there that the awful thing happened which crushed my life for ever

"Clementina was in the highest spirits. She insisted upon dressing extravagantly. It was impossible not to admire her when she looked at me out of her radiant eyes, with her lovely figure dressed in the beautiful clothes she had bought in Paris. I gave her, with some difficulty—for I was anything but a rich man—fifty pounds when there, but told her to spend the money with care. But what was my horror to have a bill sent in for over three hundred. I had not the money to meet it! Clementina laughed, and drew out of her pocket some jewels—a ring, a brooch and a bracelet.

"'Where did you get those?' I gasped. I was almost speechless with horror.

"'Dear good man,' she said, 'you don't suppose I dress on the pittance you give me? No, I got these last night, when we were listening to the band at the Cafe——; mentioning one of the most celebrated cafes in Naples. 'There was a lady sitting not far from us; she dropped her bracelet and handkerchief at the same time. I stooped, returned her the handkerchief, and slipped the bracelet into my pocket. Before we left the cafe I had got both the ring and the brooch from another woman—no matter how—but we can sell them, and there will be plenty of money to pay my dresses, and some over.'

"Clementina, you have broken your word to me."

"Did you really think I'd kept it all this time?' she answered.

"She laughed as she spoke. 'No, Humphrey, I haven't kept it, and I didn't intend to'—and she stared at me.

(To be Continued)

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Railway Employees Form Company

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has approved of the formation of a Canadian Pacific Company of the Montreal Home Guard to consist of about 250 men, the arms and equipment to be supplied by the railway company. Half of the company will be enrolled from the offices and employees at the Angus shops and the other half from the Windsor and Place Viger stations All departments of the service will be embraced in the composition of this company. At a later date miniature ranges will be established at Angus and Windsor station, where members of the company will be afforded an opportunity to practice markmanship. From the number of applications already received the movement promises to be a complete success. The first parade of the Windsor station company was held on Saturday afternoon when there was a full response to the roll call. Instructions in drill were given by Sergeant-Major Sharpe, who was formerly in the Imperial Army, having seen active service in Burma and South frica, and who is therefore well qualified to give drill instructions.

Wonderful Marksman

At Sailly, near Lille, a French dragoon marksman was stationed at a swing bridge with two comrades to load for him. The colonel simply said to him as the regiment retired, "The honor is yours." It was important that the enemy should be held back without the bridge being blown up. The marksman hid behind the fence sixty yards from the bridge. Two lancers appeared; he shot them. Then three; he shot them also. Five Uhlans came up together; he brought down every one of them.

Altogether he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes, and retired with his comrades. The great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the enemy during the day almost as well as a mitrafllleuse would have done. In the evening the colonel embraced this wonderful marksman before all his comrades, kissing him on both cheeks.

Lady (engaging a page boy)—Well, how soon can you come?

Page (readily)—At once, mum.

Lady—But surely your present mistress won't like that.

Page (brightly)—Oh, yes, she will, mum! She'll be only too glad to get rid of me.

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady, quoted Mrs. Gabb, as she tossed aside the magazine she was reading.

Some guys have all the luck, growled Mr. Gabb.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

THE ROMANS USED HEAVY ARTILLERY

Catapult Hurled Stones Weighing as Much as Shot Fired by Modern Howitzer

From the stones cast from slings with which the natives of Gaul sought to repel the advance of Caesar's Roman legions to the huge German howitzers hurling sixteen inch explosive shells against the Allies is as long a step mechanically as it is in point of time, writes F. P. Stockbridge in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. But except for the temper of the weapons, there is no appreciable difference between the hand to hand conflicts—short sword against spar—of 59 B.C. and the bayonet charges of the French and English against the Germans in 1914.

For nearly 2,000 years the ground on which the Great War is being fought has been almost a continuous battlefield. Every form of weapon and every type of armor ever used by civilized man in the settlement of international differences or private quarrels has been tried, tested and developed almost on the same spot where the efficiency of the most modern implements of warfare is now being put to the supreme test. Omitting the one distinctly modern military arm—the flying corps—the differences between the weapons of 2,000 years ago and the weapons of today are differences in detail only, and excepting the class of weapons making use of gunpowder for the propulsion of missiles, it is questionable whether there has been any marked increase in efficiency either of men or of arms. As a last resort, when the order comes to rush the enemy's intrenchments battles are still decided by brute strength and hand to hand fighting—sword to spear, bayonet to bayonet—just as in the days when Caesar wrote, "The Belgians are the bravest."

When Caesar invaded Gaul his soldiers carried, besides their curved oblong shields for protection, the famous Roman short swords, sharp pointed and two edged, for close infighting, with javelins or throwing spears as missiles. These were also useful in hand to hand conflicts and were the prototype of the modern bayonet. Steel had not yet come into general use, but these soft iron weapons had at least the merit of being easily sharpened on any convenient stone. And backing up the foot soldiers and horsemen, just as the artillery does today, was the Roman artillery, consisting of catapults, which were huge implements for hurling large rocks into the ranks of the enemy, and the ballista, a devise working on the same principle, for throwing quantities of arrows. In each of these the propulsive force was produced by the sudden releasing of a great beam or tree trunk which had been bent by means of ropes and winches to form a huge spring. A shower of arrows hurled from a ballista must ave created as much havoc in the ranks of the oncoming Gauls as the bursting of a shrapnel shell among the foot soldiers does today, while the great stones thrown by the catapults were often as large and heavy as the shells of the modern howitzers.

The one important addition that was made to the armament of European soldiers prior to the introduction of gunpowder was the bow. It was nearly 1000 A.D. before the bow became what it afterward was for more than four centuries—the principal weapon of the European foot soldier, occupying in one form or another the same position that the magazine rifle does today.

The superiority of the long bow over the crossbow was demonstrated at the battle of Cressy in 1346, the decisive battle of the One Hundred Years' War between the English and the Fernch, where, as the old chroniclers relate it, the long arrows of the British archers flew in such clouds that they obstructed the sun. The man with the long bow could shoot several arrows while the crossbowman was shooting one.

In this battle, fought only a few miles from the scene of some of the fiercest conflicts of the present war, gunpowder was used for the first time, the English forces having three crude cannon, or bombards, using the newly discovered explosive to hurl stones at the French just as Caesar's catapults had hurled stones at the Gauls. It was a hundred years or more after this, however, before the use of firearms became at all general in warfare and nearly two centuries before the hand gun, mounted on a stock like that of the crossbow, began seriously to displace the bow.

Nieuport, over whose Gothic Church and Hotel de Ville shells from British battleships have been hurling has had her second baptism of such fire. The interval of two hundred years, however, has made her one of the sleepiest old towns in Flanders. Sleepier than ever of recent years, for the pratcice has grown up of artists who love the old houses to paint in Nieuport, and live in Nieuport-Bains, the newer town. The pride of the old town is the fifteenth century Cloth Hall, whose original uses have long been forgotten, and a great baroque bell tower. Sir John Fairborne, whose guns played about the port in 1706, may have landed a shell or two upon the ancient buildings, but of the damage done by his bombardments no record remains.

"Mamma," said Elsie, "I wish I had a real baby to wheel in the go cart."

"Why?" said the mother. "You have your doll, haven't you?"

"Yes, but the dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

Due to Foppishness

Care for His Attire on Field of Battle Directed Attention to Lieutenant Ruzsky

General Ruzsky, commander of the Russian armies in the campaign against the Austrians and the present hero of the land of the Tsar, was noted when a young lieutenant for the elegance and daintiness of his dress. His enemies called him a fop and dandy, ridiculing his habit of dress as a form of conceit, yet it was primarily to this so-called weakness that he owed his rise in the Russian army, says a military writer in the Washington Star.

In the Turko-Russian war of 1877, Ruzsky, then a young lieutenant, served as aide de camp upon the staff of one of the subordinate Russian generals. In the heat of the battle of Plevna he had occasion to carry a despatch from his commanding officer to the commander in chief, General Skobelev. He found General Skobelev standing in an exposed position in the lines surrounded by his staff.

Just as young Ruzsky delivered his despatch to the commanding general a shell from one of the Turkish batteries struck the ground near by and, exploding, flung a shower of dust and dirt over the party. Most of the staff officers involuntarily ducked their heads at the crash, but young Ruzsky stood firm and erect.

Then, as calmly as though he were in a ball room, he drew forth a spotless handkerchief and daintily proceeded to fleck the dirt from his immaculate uniform. A smile of derision flitted across the faces of Skobelev's staff at this exhibition of apparent foppishness. But not so General Skobelev. Looking on the young man with an air of sudden interest, he asked his name.

"You will remain with me hereafter as a member of my staff," he added. "I am in need of just such men as you."

Years after when Ruzsky's efficient service had proven the correctness of Skobelev's estimate of him, that general was narrating the incident of the bursting shell to the Tsar.

"When a soldier has usch a keen regard for his appearance before his fellow man that no sudden and imminent danger can lessen his consciousness and concern for it," he explained, "he makes a most dependable leader of others. For he will suffer death even rather than permit any concern for his personal safety to impair the impression of superiority to others he desires to make on his fellow man. And, just as he guards the neatness and daintiness of his personal attire through his desire to impress his superior elegance upon others, so, even though he be a coward at heart, he will always play the part of the brave man, ignorant of fear, on account of his intense desire to have the world consider him possessed of superior and manly qualities.

"And in Ruzsky I am doubly fortunate," concluded the veteran of the Turcoman wars with a smile of satisfaction at his shrewd reading of human nature. "For he is both a brave man and a dandy."

Cinema Film Not Yet Made

The Journal Des Debats in Paris tells an anecdote of the siege of Paris that did not come off:

"A story is going the rounds of the Italian press that before the formal declaration of war an order had been given to a leading motion picture concern of Berlin to have in readiness all the material and men necessary to make a film of the kaiser's triumphal entry into Paris.

The film was to have been displayed in all the cities of the world. The firm in question had been provided with all the passports necessary and a special train of automobiles was supplied so that its representatives could keep in close touch with the imperial headquarters."

The minister was dining with the Fullers and he was denouncing the new styles in dancing. Turning to the daughter of the houre he asked sternly, "Do you, yourself, Miss Fuller, think the girls who dance these dances right?"

"They must be," was the answer, "because I notice the girls who don't dance are always left."

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY

Ready Help

in time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given, quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

CLARK'S

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour.

Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's". 11

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

AGENTS WANTED

Agents to Take Orders for the T. System hand tailored, made to measure clothes, no risk, good profit, easy sales; everything guaranteed. Exclusive territory. Spring Outfits ready January. Write today. T. System Co., Nordheimer Building, Toronto, Ont.

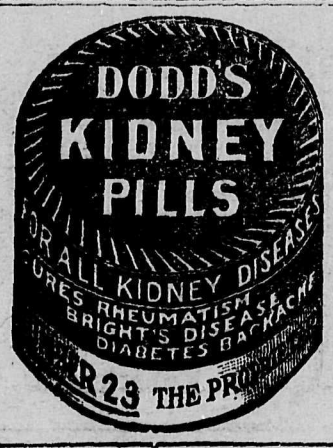
PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

What is it that goes up the chimney down and comes down the chimney down, but will not go up the chimney up or down the chimney up.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

London Punch suggests in a recent issue that, owing to the Boer uprising in South Africa, under Maritz, the town of Pietermaritzburg, change its name to Petrobothagrad.



W. N. U. 1032

German Armies in the Field

Germany Has 58½ Army Corps Fighting on Two Battle Fronts

A semi-official communication concerning the German armies in the field has been made public in Paris.

"Germany at present has at her disposal twenty-five and a half active army corps, of which 21½ are operating against France and four against Russia. Of the thirty-three German reserve army corps 22½ are now employed against France and 10½ against Russia.

"These figures show that there is a total of 58½ army corps, active or reserve, fighting for Germany on the two fronts, and not 100 army corps as has erroneously been stated by the German government.

"If the territorial units (landwehr) of which nothing was said in the German official note, are taken into account, it will be seen that eight Landwehr army corps are engaged against France and seven against Russia—that is to say, in the two fronts thirty territorial divisions."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

When the King Last Went to War

In reference to the King's visit to the British headquarters in France, the Chronicle says: "It is 171 years since a British monarch left these shores for a battlefield on the continent of Europe, in which English troops were engaged. George II. was that monarch, and in the field of Dettingen, in Bavaria, he showed personal bravery and skilled generalship.

"The allies then were the English, Hanoverians and Austrians, and the enemy were the French. George II. commanded the allied armies in person, so that there is little analogy with King George's present visit to Flanders. After Dettingen an act of parliament was passed providing that the monarch of these realms should never again risk his life in battle."

RHEUMATISM MISERY

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood. Liniments of No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities—rheumatic poisons. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple. There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aiming to keep down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. But unfavorable conditions of cold or dampness may give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tried this treatment with the most beneficial results. That every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery is shown by the following statement. Mrs. Emeline Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite began to fail me and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joints began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Large Orders for Canadian Goods

Large war orders are being given to Montreal, Hamilton and other Canadian houses including steel, woollen, leather, hosiery and other goods, under the direction of the British director of contracts. Further orders are to be given on behalf of France and other allies, if Canada is able to promise prompt delivery.

The fullest desire is shown to act upon the recent compact between the British, French and Russian governemnts to give preference to the British Dominions next only to the factories of the allied countries and before going to foreign countries for supplies.

"I'll be hanged if that plumber hasn't charged me carfare for his men."

"Well, they might have come in taxis."

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

14-48 SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONT.

Gurkhas Paralyze Enemy

Fury of Attack by Former, With Highlanders, Has Pitiable Effect on the Germans

It is a tradition of the Indian army that Highlanders and Gurkhas work together. Here is a description of a charge by the Highlanders, which, in spite of the unflinching heroism, might have failed but for the timely intervention of the terrible kukrie of Gurkhas. The Highland regiment was sent forward to carry a line of hostile trenches, but their heroic charge was checked by a murderous fire and barbed wire entanglement on which they stumbled. Between the gaps in their ranks slipped the Gurkhas. They insinuated themselves like cats between and under the barbed wire. Their kukris on their left hand disappeared in the enemy's trenches then arose a terrible medley of cries, the harsh battle of the attackers, and the groan or scream of the attacked, as the terrible knife went home. In the tumult of carnage the commands of German officers who sought to rally their men were lost. In the mud and slime of the trenches a terrible struggle, hand to hand and body to body, was proceeding. The end came quickly. In a mad frenzy of fear the Germans broke and ran, throwing their rifles from them and blundering into their own wire entanglements. Such prisoners as were taken bore in their eyes a nameless terror. For hours after they were brought into the British lines they trembled constantly. There was hardly need to guard them. The terror of that charge deprived them of the power of volition, and almost of the power of motion.

For an Imperial Parliament

Speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Henry Ellis of Western Australia, urged the establishment of a truly imperial parliament for the administration of foreign, naval and financial policies.

The United Kingdom would in this probably have the fundamental voice of at least three to one, and the Dominions would send representative experts in higher political matters on a proportionate basis.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescenses away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Extensive Aid to Western Farmers

The Ottawa Evening Citizen states that the aid which the government is extending to the western farmers who last summer lost their crops is much more extensive than at first reported. In place of $1,000,000, it is almost $2,000,000. The exact expenditures proposed up to date on seed grain for the afflicted farmers is $1,800,000. This will enable them to put in heavy crops over the greatly increased acreage proposed next year.

What kind of dogs are the dogs of war?

St. Bernhardis, I guess.

Reggy says he has great will power. All donkeys have.

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," a physician writes.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended and still recommend, Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone." "There's a Reason."

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

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

Forbids Singing 'Tipperary'

United States Secretary Calls it a Breach of Neutrality

Commenting on the action of Lieut. Commander Evans, backed up by Jos. Daniels, secretary of the navy, in forbidding the singing of "Tipperary" in the United States navy, the New York World says, editorially:

"Secretary Daniels agrees with Lieut. Commander Daniels that it is a violation of neutrality for the men in the navy to sing 'Tipperary.' We had never suspected that American neutrality was such a delicate and easily dislocated institution, but we are bound to take the secretary's word for it, especially when his civilian judgment is sustained by the expert opinion of a Lieut. Commander.

"This means, presumably, that the marine band must hereafter cease to give aid and comfort to the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance by playing the Blue Danube Waltz. We take it that 'America' will pass into the category of forbidden music also, because its tune is not only the tune of 'God Save the King,' but 'Hail Der Im Siegerkrauz,' making it a double violation of neutrality.

"We regret also to report that certain goodly but neutral church folk persist in singing a hymn, the music of which is the music of 'Gott erhalte Franz Den Kaiser,' as well as of 'Deutschland uber alles.' This must be stopped, lest it prove a temptation to naval chaplains.

"Dedicated as he is to noble deeds, we are sure that Secretary Daniels will do his full duty in squelching both neutral and contraband music in the sea service of the United States, nor can we believe that it will prove a difficult task.

"Why should a navy that has Josephus Daniels for a secretary want to sing?"

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

Canadian Drug Makers Face Serious Problem

Montreal.—In an interview with the Manager of Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., which for twenty years has been making this preparation in Canada, he stated that in consequence of the war, prices of their raw material had increased beyond the point which any layman would figure possible. One of the important ingredients of this remedy costs three hundred per cent. more, than it did three or four months ago. That somewhat similar conditions exist all along the line is vivid proof how even Canadian made products are affected through the necessary importations of raw material.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. as well as most of the reputable drug makers in Canada, is maintaining its regular standard of prices, in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of raw material.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A Weak Bank

Will, said she, I am afraid my bank is in a bad way.

How foolish, Mabel! It's one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Whatever got that idea into your head?

Well, it's very strange, replied Mabel, unconvinced. They've just returned a check of mine for $40 marked "No Funds."

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

British Sailors Left to Drown

Numerous British sailors who perished off the Chilean coast when the German fleet sank the cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth might have been saved, had the Germans made any effort to rescue them.

This is admitted by the Germans themselves, according to a sworn statement made by the captain of the French barque Valentine, which was captured and sunk off the Juan Fernandez islands. The captain and members of the Valentine's crew were held prisoners on one of the German warships for ten days.

In his sworn statement the captain asserted that the Germans said they might have saved numerous British who were swimming in the water, but they deliberately let them drown.

The crew of the Valentine was shamefully treated, he swore, for refusing to aid in the transhipment of coal from the barque to the warships. The Germans, he said, robbed the Valentine of everything before sinking her.

If Tormented With Corns

Save yourself pain, worry and distress by using the never failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

Russia Stops Wood Shipments

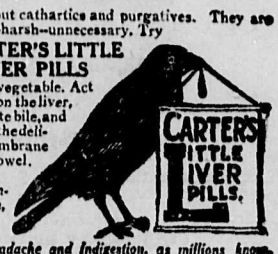
The Russian government has placed an embargo on all kinds of lumber to prevent its exportation. Walnut lumber, including Circassian walnut, much prized by American furniture makers, is specifically mentioned.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.



Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

E. D. SMITH'S JAMS

the Children's favorite

All Flavors

Packed in Gold Lined Tins

Can be had from your Grocer

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the *old reliable* remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDORF.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY

Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

First Nut—Do you think it will stop raining?

Second Nut—It always has.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Allies will do it if they can. What!

Why, sit on the Ottoman.

ITCHING BURNING OF ECZEMA INTENSE

Began on Child's Face. Spread all Over Head. Pimples Would Fester and Break Like Boils. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Elrose, Sask.—"My little boy had eczema when he was about a week old. It began on his face and spread all over his head. It was in pimples and they would fester and break like little boils all over his head, but were like rash on his face. The eczema was very itching and the burning was intense; it made him so restless he could scarcely sleep.

"I tried several ointments and salves and they seemed to do very little good so I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment after he had been sick about a month. When I used Cuticura Soap and a few applications of the Cuticura Ointment I noticed such a difference. He was able to sleep and his face began to get a new skin on it. I kept on using them for three months, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment cured him." (Signed) Mrs. A. F. Thayer, July 13, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. They do even more for skin-tortured infants and children. Although sold by dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston. U. S. A."

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up $11,560,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits $13,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

DRAFTS ISSUED

Payable in all parts of the world

Special attention given to Savings Department and Transactions of Ordinary Banking Business by mail

COURTENAY BRANCH - R. H. HARDWICKE, Mgr.
CUMBERLAND BRANCH - D. M. MORRISON, Mgr.

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, JANUARY 28, 1915

J. W. McKenzie sr., let the cat out of the bag at last night's rally when he advocated getting the "machine" out and oiled up. The Liberals generally disclaim having anything like a "machine." We have always heard it designated as a "barrl."

Only five horses were purchased by the Government purchasing agent here to-day, although around seventy-five were offered. The best prices offered was about $200, which seems a very fair price. It is regrettable that more sales were not made, but it shows a healthy state among our farmers after all, when they will not sacrifice horses weighing 1000 lbs. for that price. Much credit is due Mr. S. Calhoun for his efforts in inducing Mr, Clements to send the buyers here.

B. C. Stock Breeders Elect Their Officers

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 21,—The annual meeting of the B. C. Stock Breeders' Association was held this afternoon in Pender hall. when the following officers were elected:

Hon. Pres., Hon. T. W. Paterson. hon. vice pres. Dr. S. Tolmie and W. D, Scott; pres. E. D. Paterson; vice pres. Sam Smith; hon. directors, J. A. Turner. R, M. Palmer, H. S. Rolson, and D. McKenzie; directors representing Vancouver Island, George Saugster, G. L. Watson. and F. J. Bishop; directors representing the lower mainland, Alex. Davie. H. Webb, and Captain Erskine, directors representing the upper country, T. B. Tiffin. J. J. Jackson and Frank Ward; secretary-treasurer, Prof. W. T. McDonald; assistant secretary-treasurer, S. H. Hopkins.

Ald. Johnston does not believe that there are many people in the city needing employment, and in order to find out, and assist them if any, in securing employment, has opened an employment bureau at Tarbell's store. Up to the hour of going to press only two persons have registered for employment and no employers.

CITY COUNCIL

The council met again on Monday evening pursuant to adjournment, The Mayor in the chair, and all the members present, After the minutes had been read and adopted Ald. Robertson brought up the matter of the prizes offered to the children for designs for seal. He wished it to go on record that the prizes were contributed by the members of the council personally, not out of the civic funds.

An account from the B. C Gazette for $2.50 was received and passed on to the Financial Committee,

Before opening the applications for City Clerk, the Aldermen had a lot to say about his duties, and finally, after much wrangling decided that a separate Assessor be appointed. Applications for the position to be sent in by Monday evening next.

The salary to be paid the Clerk was finally fixed at $50 per month for the first year. on motions of Aldermen McKenzie and Johnston. Three of the council thinking that if the Assessing was not done by the clerk, the salary should be the same as that paid at Cumberland and other cities of our size, $25 per month.

When the matter of opening the applications for City Clerk came up the Council went into committee of the whole, and the audience and applicants were requested to retire for a time.

The committee rose and reported that there were four applications, and recommended the application of W, A. W. Hames, at a salary of $50 per month.

The recommendation was adopted by the Council, Alds. Crompton, Kirkwood, Johnston and McKenzie voting yea, the rest nay.

Miss Margaret McKenzie applied for position of stenographer,

C. S. Stewart wrote to know if there were any unpaid taxes against his lot in Riverside subdivision.

L. Alexander applied for position of scavenger.

These communications were all ordered received and filed,

The Chairman of the Finance committee reported that they had interviewed the managers of both banks, and had got a communication from each, which was read. Ald. Kirkwood stated that apparently one bank would loan money on a basis of last year's assessment, at 8 per cent., and the other on a basis of this year's assessment at 7 per cent. The report was laid on the table for further discussion.

Under new business Ald, Johnston brought up the matter of appointing an Assessor, saying that a good man should be got for $3 per day, and apparently had one in his mind.

The Mayor said it would likely be some time before an Assessor's services would be required and he could be appointed later.

Ald. Crompton and McKenzie were in favor of appointing one right away, and favored a resident.

The Mayor stated that things seemed to be cut and dried before coming to Council, by certain Aldermen.

Ald. McKenzie thought these things were all right.

Mr. Kirkwood moved that tenders be called for, the tenderer to state on what terms he would make the assessment, tenders to be in by next meeting. Ald. Robertson and Johnston had a lively set to over this, with the honors in favor of Ald. Robertson.

The committee appointed to secure Council Chambers, reported that a room could be secured in McKean's block for $7.50 per month, and the Board of Trade would turn over their lease if the Council would take over the furniture, and sub-let to them. and take over their tenants.

The report was laid on the table for future consideration.

Ald. Johnston proposed that the city open an employment bureau. This was opposed by the Council but Ald. Johnston was given permission to do so for one month, he to bear the expenses.

H. McPhee, secretary of the schoolboard sent in the school estimates for the current year, which amounted to $2,700, of which it was likely that the Government would contribute $1130.

Ald. McKenzie, Leighton, and Crompton were appointed a committee to prepare a schedule of rates for the trrde by-law.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. R. M. Allan for his services as secretary, to which Mr. Allan replied suitably.

The council adjourned to meet on Monday night next.

GRANTHAM

An enthusiastic meeting was held here last Thursday night when a Liberal Association was formed, The following officers were elected:

Hon. Pres. Sir Wilfred Laurier.
Hon. Vice Pres. H. E. Brewster.
President, A. Ledingham.
Vice President, L. H. Janes.
Secretary, E. Swan.
Treasurer, J. Blackbourne.
Executive, Messrs. F. Swan, G. Kelland and A. Salmond,

After the meeting several short speeches were delivered by Messrs. W. McPhee, J. Aston, and P. L. Anderton, of Courtdnay, and John Crockett.

A man or a woman who sacrifice themselves for others may have a hard fight for it, but they cannot be unhappy.—Jowett,

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act and Amending Acts, and in the Matter of Samuel Henry Davis, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE by order of His Hon or Judge Barker, of the County Court of Naniamo, made on the 9th day of December 1914 at Cumberland Registry I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of all and singular the estate of the above named Deceased, All claims against the said Estate must be properly verified and presented to the undersigned within 30 days from the date hereof.

And all parties indebted to said Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. WESLEY WILLARD,
Official Administrator.

Dated this 31st day of December 1914,

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

THE close-fitting, graceful lines of your gown will best be shown over one of our perfect fitting and comfortable

C/C

à la Grâce

CORSETS

We have designed many new models to lend attractiveness to this year's gowns.

So, get one best suited to your figure.

It is as important to be well corseted as it is to be well gowned. A poor corset will spoil the appearance of even the best fiting gowns, whereas a C-C a la Grace Corset will set it off to the utmost possible advantage.

Campbell's

Bargains in Shirts and Fancy Vests

Loggie Bros.

Next Royal Bank **Phone 34**

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

A Genuine Bargain Sale

Lady's, Misses, Children's, Boys' and Men's Shoes to go at Big Reductions

All New Stock

A fine line of Boys and Men's Sweaters at cost price

THE CORNER STORE

Parkin Bros.

Telephone 4 SAND WICK

F. PIKE

Plastering Contractor

The Dyke COURTENAY

Estimates Furnished Work Guaranteed

First-Class Plumbing

Hot Water and Steamfitting

Jackson & Whittle

Phone 9 Courtenay

MORIN & DAY

General Blacksmiths

olicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet

MILL STREET COURTENAY

THE CASH STORE

W. G. McKEAN

WE SELL FOR LESS

General Merchant

Have Yu Begun the "New Year" Right?

WE HAVE

To begin the New Year right you will require to begin buying from W. G. McKean, he sells for less. See quotations below:

Coal Oil $1.00 per tin — Braid's Best Coffee 40c per 1 lb. tin
Canned Peas, Thistle Brand, 11c per tin, not more than 6 tins to a customer
Canned Tomatoes, Thistle Brand, 2 1-2s, 2 tins for 25c, not more than 6 tins to one customer — B. C. Milk, 20 oz. tin, 10c per tin
Corn Starch, first quality, 10c per pkg. — Mooney's Soda Biscuits in pails 30c
Gall Pars Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, 90c per gallon
Old Dutch Cleanser, 10c per tin — Lye, 10c per tin
Lunch Tongue, Australian packed, 45c per 1 lb tin
Wethys Mincemeat 10c per pkg. — Heinz Mincemeat, in bulk, 20c per lb.

Above are net prices, no discount

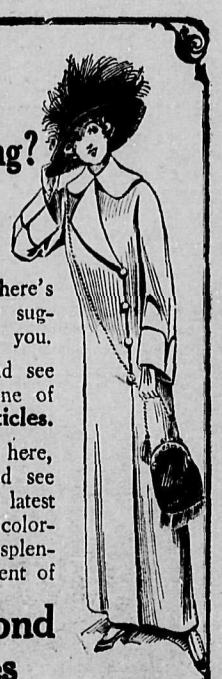
W. G. McKEAN - General Merchant

C. P. DUNDAS

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

Phone 24 Courtenay

Going Shopping?



Well then here's a shopping suggestion for you.

Stop in and see our new line of **Toilet Articles.**

And while here, be sure and see Fashion's latest fancies in colorings in our splendid assortment of

Diamond Dyes

They sell for 10 cents a package.

at Robertson's

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.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, Acting Manager, Courtenay and Comox Branches
Comox branch open on Tuesdays, from 11 to 3

Kitchener's Country

A Pilgrimage to the Family Home Amid the Fens

By S. R. LITTLEWOOD

A sleepy old Suffolk village, between Brandon and Ely, and just a few miles from the point where Norfolk and Suffolk, and Cambridge meet, The fens are all around. In these late autumn days it is a regular battlefield of winds, which swirl and rush over the vast levels. Windmills at every point of the compass are going around fourteen to the dozen. Little homesteads look as though they could teach our recruits a lesson in taking "scientific cover" behind weather-torn pines and badly perceptible undulations, proudly known as "ridges."

Along one such "ridge" runs the village of Lakenheath. It is not "the last place God made"—rather one of the first. In Dorset villages Mr. Hardy tells us "Waterloo is the last thing that ever happened." Lakenheath should, by comparison, have just heard of the Armada—until the present war. During these last weeks, to be sure, the "Suffolks" have been fighting over the Channel as gallantly as any, in a strangely homelike landscape, with many a stalwart fensman from hereabout among them.

There is no need for a "back to the land" movement in Lakenheath. Lakenheath has been on all the while. Any who imagine that agriculture is a forgotten industry in England should go to Lakenheath. They will be able to eat, drink, and breathe agriculture there—real Suffolk agriculture! They will be able to steep themselves in the smell of hay and the steam of live-stock.

NOT AN IRISHMAN

The village itself is a sort of cluster of farms, with their attendant cottages, and old church and a churchyard, and an inn to give it a title. The road runs, as it were, through one big farmyard. Hay-stacks round every corner, chickens turkeys, cattle and sheep, and horses and fine fat hogs, and old gaffers with broad whisker-faced Suffolk faces, and chubby children none the worse for playing knee-deep in good rich litter. Everywhere the glow of rural health. With it all, Lakenheath's houses, built for the most part of primeval flint and cobble, and everything that is clean and neat and homely.

But why Lakenheath? Why not any other village of the fens? For the simple reason that Lakeheath is Kitchener's country, Kitchener's village. In the usual wrong-headedness of things, all sorts of people have tried to make out that Lord Kitchener is an Irishman because—like the Duke of Wellington—he happened to be born in Ireland through the accident of his father having been stationed there.

The truth is that Lord Kitchener is of Suffolk yeoman stock through and through He really belongs to the little village of Lakenheath, where his father's family had been settled for over 200 years. He is Suffolk on his mother's side too. The Chevaliers had been Suffolk for generations, despite their French name. He is Suffolk also in his descent from the Robinsons, who were originally farmers in Eriswell, the very next village to Lakenheath.

Moreover, Lord Kitchener has shown a tenderness for this little village of Lakenheath, that comes from him with a peculiar grace. He has himself given hundreds of pounds for the repair of the old village church, and of the churchyard, which his forefathers lie side by side with the good folk of Lakenheath that died all "in sure and certain hope." There is no splendid mausoleum; just the simple grass-grown graves, with mossy, plain-carven stones at head and foot.

There are, in all, eleven of Lord Kitchener's forebears at rest in Lakenheath churchyard. In their own homely fashion the gravestones tell each story well enough. "Here lyeth"—so runs the first of them—"the body of Thomsa Kitchener, who came from Binsted, in Hampshire, in the year 1693, an agent to ye Honble. Sir Nicholas Strart, Bart., and dep. this life April ye 5th, 1731, aged 65 years." The Thomas Kitchener who thus migrated into Suffolk as a young man of twenty-seven won—as the tradition goes—the respect of the whole countryside. He may be considered as to all intents and purposes the founder of the Kitchener family. He was Lord Kitchener's great-great-great-grandfather. Already, doubtless, the organizing genius was making itself felt, not harshly, but effectively among Sir Nicholas's tenants.

By the side of Thomas lie his daughter Elizabeth, and his three sons. Thomas, "son of Thomas and Abigall Kitchener" who died as a boy of nineteen, John, who died at thirty, and Robert, who lived to sustain the family honors for sixty years, and then was gathered to his fathers, handing on the name to a pretty numerous posterity. On John Kitchener's grave is a little moral epitaph, at once candid and arresting, whatever its poetic quality. "Stay, mortal," it runs:

Stay mortal, and depart not from my stone.
But stand ponder well where I am gone.
Death quickly took my sense and strength away,
And laid me down in this dark bed of clay.
Consider of it and take home this line—
The grave that is made next may chance be thine!

If one leaves the churchyard—duly pondering, as one is bidden, upon the transitory nature of all mortal things—and if one goes down the village about half a mile beyond "The Bell," one may still find the actual ancestral home of the Kitcheners. It stands by a clump of elms, just behind "The Half Moon" Inn. One has to go down a by-path to get to it, directed, maybe, by a villager's assurance, given in pure and undefiled Suffolk, that "ther' be housen at the hin' end."

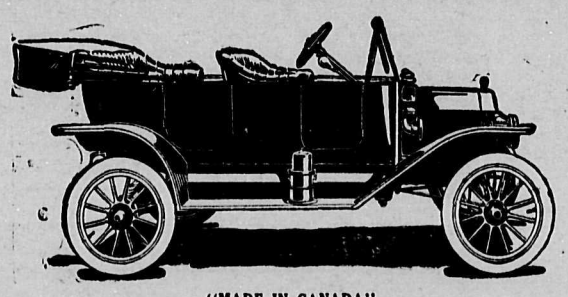
There it is, sure enough, at last—a tiny old tumbldown farmhouse, with the regulation four little windows in the front, and a blind one over the door, and a briar growing up the porch. It is called "The Rookery" 'now. At the back it gives out upon a typical Suffolk farmyard, where a regiment of geese execute sporadic outflanking movements amid a delicious din of quacking and barking and lowing and crowing and clucking and gobbling.

THEY HAD "STUCK IT"

One gathers that in the Kitchener days there was no farmyard. This was the garden then, and there was another wing to the house Form the first, the Kitchener's seem to have been able, masterful, managing folk, After all, from managing Lakenheath to managing the British Empire is only a step. But as one trudges over the white ten in the wind-swept darkness one cannot help thinking of the plain Suffolk countrymen who lived in that little house, and now lie silent in the old churchyard. "Their simple joys their destiny obscure!" How much is it due to them and their like that so much of the grit and pluck and endurance and blood and bone and sinew that are saving England to-day were bred off English lands?

In these times we flit about the world at random, and no one belongs to anywhere. We have been apt to forget this debt to our still sound English stock and the land that bred it, not in one generation only Perhaps the war is teaching us to remember these things to better purpose than we did. Those whose business takes them just now hither and thither about "this realm, this England," know what a deal it means that pride of shire and regiment should go together. There is a terrible jumble now, one fears in some instances. But it is an instinct worth appealing to. It is deeper than pride itself. It is the home spirit.

We were told lately that a London football-field could only supply one recruit on the general argument of the war. Almost on the same day some twenty or more Suffolk men stepped forward straight away in a little room at Farlingham, when Major White told a local gathering how the "Suffolks" had "stuck it" in the retreat from Mons. So, too, with the broad fenlands of the West—with Lakenheath and Mildenhall and Brandon and Thetford. How many a brave lad there is even now in Kitchener's army, to whom it is no idle coincidence that he comes from Kitchener's country,



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Now's the time to prepare for next year's harvest

Your harvest will be bigger, better next year if you put in more time on the farm. Drive a Ford—and reduce from a matter of hours to a matter of minutes, time spent in those necessary trips to town during the busy season. Seventeen thousand Canadian farmers drive the Ford because it's a time-saver—money-saver—and pleasure-giver.

Ford Touring Car $590. Ford Runabout $540. Ford Coupelet $850. Ford Sedan $1150. Ford Town Car $840
(All cars sold fully equipped f. o. b. Ford, Ont.)

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

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Men This Is Your Opportunity

20% Discount

Hobberlin Tailored To Measure

Suits and Overcoats

Special December Selling Only

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Dealers in all kinds of Meats, Butter, Eggs and Farmer's Produce, Cooked Meats a Specialty. We sell only the best. Prices are always low and satisfactory. We pay best prices for produce

Phone No. 2 Courtenay

Why were the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth unable to compete successfully with the German ships?

Because They Were Out Of Date

What is true in the case of a Battleship is true of the individual person

In this age of competition the man who is WIDE AWAKE keeps up with the times and employs the most MODERN methods in his business, is the man who is going to WIN OUT

Modern methods are as essential in the HOME as in the shop or office

Would you call a man "up-to-date" who reads his newspaper by the light of a smoky, dim and unsanitary coal oil lamp?

Would a modern man make his wife continue to go through the DAILY DRUDGE of cleaning and filling these lamps when he could save her all this by installing the MODERN LIGHT?

Would he hesitate to cut the work of WASH DAY in two by giving her an ELECTRIC IRON instead of making her use the old fashioned and rightly named SAD IRON?

If you think it worth while to modernize your home and add years to your wife's life, come in and let us tell you of our SPECIAL TERMS which place ELECTRIC LIGHT HEAT and POWER within the reach of EVERYONE

The Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.

Phone 35 or 65 Office Mill Street

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.

We also attend to wood-hauling

JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors

Courtenay Phone 25

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL
CUMBERLAND

Bar supplied with the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars

JOS. WALKER - - Proprietor

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 - - Prop.

Opposite new Presbyterian Church

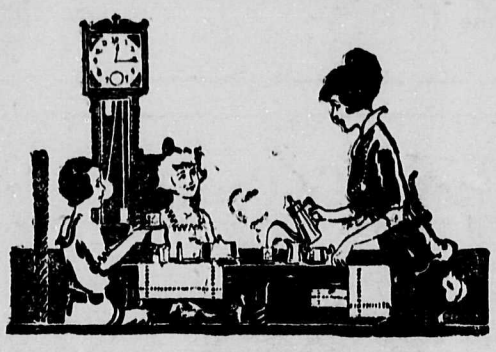
This Year give Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

$2.50 to $50.00. Made in Canada.

For Christmas. A Beautiful and Useful Gift

Sold at the Best Stores

Avoid Substitutes. L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal Booklet on Request.



COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.

Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested. 286

"Made in Canada."

Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins

A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson," said the clerk, over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3061 Tehoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

A Lucky Find for the C.P.R.

A discovery which may mean much to the Province of Ontario has been made at Caledonia Springs, namely that the waters of one of the four springs is strongly radio-active. A recent visitor who had hitherto gone for his cure to the Austrain resort at Badgastein was prevented this year by the war and tried the Canadian spring. He was struck by the similarity of the waters which on test was found to be due to the presence of radium. The last official analysis was made in 1903 before the ramifications of radium were fully recognized, but Professor Ruttan of McGill has been commissioned make a new complete analysis. The value of a genuine radium spring in Europe is calculated to average from two to three million dollars, owing to the number of invalids who are attracted to such a spring.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Radium in B.C.

Three samples of radium-bearing ore from British Columbia have been received at the mines department but the quantity of radium in them has not yet been determined. The value of minerals produced in Canada this year will be considerably less than last, because of the scarcity of capital for mining development and also the low prices for silver and other minerals.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

It was a wet, miserable night, and the car was crowded. Suddenly a coin was heard to drop. An old man stooped and picked it up.

"Has anyone lost a sovereign?" he inquired, anxiously.

Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted: "I have."

"Well, I have found a penny towards it," said the old man.

I understand that Jack has been thrown over by no fewer than three girls he's been engaged to.

Yes, he's working now on an adjustable engagement ring.

Mixed Farming

Farmers Are Becoming More Alive to the Possibilities of Raising Stock

Mixed farming, according to advices received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now more than a fad—it is really spelling more dollars, greater success and certainly in the future and fixing the people into the soil in a way that the single crop will never do. The farmers are now alive to the importance of mixed farming, alike for profit and the benefit of the country generally. Men who came to the country and merely wanted to stay for a year or two, cared only for the abundance of wheat they could grow. They impoverished the land, but made money. Then they cleared out, many of them. Meantime the railway company went up and down the land preaching the gospel of mixed farming. At first it was not listened to. Today mixed farming is becoming a common practice, with capital results to everybody, according to the advices indicated. This extension of mixed farming is having its economic showing in the west in the variety of production for the home market. This market is steadily extending by the introduction of manufactures. These are nascent, for the employment on the one hand, while on the other the mixed farming gives to the industrial population the supplies which otherwise would have to be found elsewhere. There is thus an equipoise set up between the two which is mutually beneficially. Most of the cities and towns in the west have their own manufactures, while outside these towns and cities one can find the mixed farm raising stock and vegetables for the industrial workers.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Bagpipes Cheered Highlanders

A very interesting account of recent fighting near La Bassee has been furnished by a French officer accompanying the Allied forces.

"At all costs it was necessary to create a diversion in order to give our gunners a chance of crossing the zone of fire," he said.

"The general commanding the British forces claimed for his troops the honor of leading the attack. Then we saw the Scotch advance from our left wing. Without a moment's hesitation they plunged into the hail of shell. Without suffering great losses, they approached nearer and nearer to the great guns. They stopped an instant to fixe bayonets, and then they charged to the sound of their beloved bagpipes.

"They charged like Sir Walter Scott's heroes, with their glengarries and dancers' skirts. Neither ditches nor barbed wire stopped these wonderful warriors. Their dash carried them right up to the guns, striking down the frightened artillerymen.

"It was the work of seconds only to remove the breech blocks and thus put the huge field pieces out of action.

"The whole affair lasted only ten minutes."

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment For Protruding Piles With Splendid Results

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proven in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N.S., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

"Men are always late. I have waited here since 6 o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now 7.30." "At what hour were you to meet him?" asked the woman who had joined her. "At 5 o'clock."—Buafflo Courier.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."

"So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

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

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Of any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
Should You Die Suddenly?
Keep the Roof Over the Children's heads by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.
ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

Warm the Cold Corners

"I DECLARE," said Mrs. Comfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable."

The Perfection can be carried anywhere, where there is need of extra heat. In five minutes it will warm any ordinary room.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec Halifax Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

Over Delicate

It was in a small Southwestern town that the town council, which is evidetnly becoming unduly delicate, caused this notice to appear in the local newspaper when a tax on dogs was imposed:

"Tax on each dog—male, one dollar; vice versa, three dollars."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle afternoons!"

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No, she forgot to give it to me."

I understand you went through an operation Mae?

Well—I had my alimony cut off—if that's what you mean.

Good Little Girl

Lucile was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party.

"I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucile. "I smiled at her and said, "I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected to have."

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

I trust you gave the lion's share of your apple to Johnnie.

Yes—Lions don't eat apples.

STRONGEST LINIMENT IN 100 YEARS
BEST FOR EITHER MAN OR BEAST

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years, is has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggins, of Stella P.O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly.

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c; at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT DEALS WITH CAUSES THAT LED TO WAR

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON INTRIGUES OF ENEMY

Publication of Yellow Book throws some new Light on the Artful Diplomacy of Germany which has Resulted in the War of the Nations

The French ministry of foreign affairs has made public a Yellow Book bearing on the cause of the present war. The French volume is much more complete than the publications of the nature given out up to the present time by other governments. The French report has 216 pages and comprises no fewer than 160 documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Servia (July 23, 1914), and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (Aug. 1, 1914), and on France (Aug. 3, 1914). It is brought to a close by the reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers, that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately.

The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided in chapters in order to distinguish the preliminaries from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "preface" (1913) and is devoted to the remoter regions and the causes of the present conflict. An extract of the Yellow Book given out officially in Paris, reads as follows:

"It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and expensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose the Germanic superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years service in the army this measure of defence was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation which should not be tolerated.'

"April of 1913 a secret and official German report defined 'the objective and the means of national policy' as follows:

" 'Convince the people of the necessity of an offensive war against France; prepare uprisings in Russia and in North America; provide for, in case of hostilities, the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland.

"These are the ideas extolled in this report. Such is the programme that shortly after we saw the Germans endeavor to put in operation. We declare that Emperor William, who up to that time had posed as a champion of peace, admitted in the course of a conversation with the ing of the Belgians that he had finally come to share the ideas of his military advisors. He had placed himself among the partisans of a war which he thought would not be long delayed and the overpowering success of which seemed to him certain. Public opinion in its turn permitted itself to be won by the passions of the military party, and came to consider the affair of Agadir as a defeat for Germany. It regarded the existence of a strong France as a danger to Germany, and the breaking out of a European war was the only remedy for all difficulties and all uncertainties.

"These bellicose dispositions constituted a permanent danger for the peace of Europe.

"From a perusal of the six other chapters of the Yellow Book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, is to be deducted and supported by evidence the impressions that the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasions this commission endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent or insure the failure of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Servia (July 24), which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered for the prosecution of the assassins of the Austrian Archduke every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government at Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime at Sarajevo, but furthermore to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Servian territory.

"Vienna gave Servia only two days to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. Von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note (which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council), Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally. The German Ambassador came to the Quay D'Orsay (French foreign office in Paris), and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He suggested that the conflict should remain localized, and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in incalculable results.' This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Servia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Servia.

"Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the Triple Entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and if possible to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed Servia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war and she endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension and declared insufficient the Servian answer, which was given to her in good time and which admitted and accepted her principal demands. Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Servian capital (July 26) and diplomatic relations with Servia were severed.

"With this development the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the Triple Entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime M. Von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, came to the Quay D'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense, but refused to exert similar influence at Vienna. England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and proposed in the place of this common action the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement. The conflict seemed consequently at this time to be progressing toward a settlement when for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes held by all the Entente powers in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Servia (July 28) and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers (July 29).

The report then goes on to show how England tried to avoid a crisis, through mediation of the Austro-Servian difficulty by the four powers not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal, but Germany refused. The powers of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, started a new project for four-sided mediation, in which Russia joined at the demand of France. Germany however, evaded this.

The French report shows how the Triple Entente in many other instances, endeavored to avoid the conflict, Germany balked every effort.

In conclusion the French report says: "France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successive violations of the neutrality of Luxemberg and of Belgium and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

Three Years of Hard Fighting

High French Military Authority Expresses His Opinion on Matter

The Daily Mail states that a high French military authority has given private expression to the following views as to the probable duration of the war.

His estimate is based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

He divided the war into six periods—two past, one present, and three to come.

The first period was the advance through Belgium into France.

The second period was the battle of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne.

The third period is that of the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle of Calais.

The fourth period will be a German retreat and a battle on the Meuse.

The fifth period will be a further retreat and a battle on the Rhine.

The sixth period will be the march to Berlin.

He assigns a period of five months to the battle of the Meuse—the end of April, or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine should last nearly twice as long—that is to say until February, 1916.

The final march to Berlin and negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end with the final withdrawal of the Allies' armies of occupation in 1917.

This estimate gives a total period of rather less than three years to the war. It is presumed by the same high military authority that the Russian advance will occupy a similar period and that only the steady combined pressure of the Allies can bring matters to a conclusion within the period suggested. He assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily and that there will be no sudden collapse of either front.

"Yes," said the world traveller, "the Chinese make it an invariable rule to settle all their debts on New Year's Day."

"So I understand," said the American host, "but then the Chinese don't have a Christmas the week before."

Were Taken By Surprise

Tommies Out of Bounds Rounded up Feasting Germans

(Related by a corporal of the West Riding Regiment, now in hospital at Glasgow).

I got my wound in a fight that you will never hear of in official despatches, because it was a little affair of our own, and most likely we'll be hauled over the coals for it.

It was what you might call a night attack. We had some leisure in our position along the Aisne, and there was a little village near our lines where we used to go for a bit of a lark.

One night coming back—there were about ten of us—we were surprised to find light in a deserted farmhouse, and were still more surprised to find sounds of revelry coming out through the window.

We peeped in and there were Germans all over the shop, drinking and eating and smoking, and generally trying to look as if they were having a jolly old time.

"It was a dare-devil of an Irishman who suggested that we ought to give the Germans a little surprise, and we were all with him. Doing our best to look fierce and create an impression that we had at least a brigade behind us, us flung open the door without any ceremony. Our first rush was for the passage where most of the Germans had stacked their rifles, and from there we were able to cover the largest party in any one room.

They were so taken aback that they made very little resistance. The only chap who showed any fight at all was a little fellow, who had good reason to fear us, for he had escaped the day before after being arrested as a spy. He whipped out a revolver and some of his chums drew swords, but we fired into them and they threw up their hands, after the little one had sent a revolver bullet through my arm.

We fastened them up securely, collected all the smokes and grub they had not touched, and marched them off to camp. There was a nice how d'ye do when we got back, for the sound of firing so close by had alarmed the whole camp, and we were called to account for our behaviour.

I think they were inclined to let us down lightly because of the prisoners, particularly the spy chap, but we had no business to be out of bounds that night, and we'll probably have some mark of official displeasure chalked up against us.

Even if we do, I won't worry, because we had value for our money, though I don't say if I were in the same position, and had time to think it over, I should be inclined to commit the same offence against discipline.

How the Indian Soldier Fights

Caught Between Trenches, Passed Luxurious Night in Opposite Trenches

The Indian at the front is the subject of a bulletin made public by the Official Press Bureau. How the Gurkhas live and act in the trenches is related, and the conclusion is reached that the experience so far has been rather tame to the men from the great Indian empire.

"Nothing sensational has happened in the Indian lines," says the bulletin. "There has been trenching, counter-trenching and a good deal of hand to hand fighting, but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine.

"The Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet.

"Despite the cold weather the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from India. While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely they have not complained.

"The officers of the Indians are extraordinary well informed regarding the war. The operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down over the trenches many leaflets bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheik-ul-Islam had proclaimed a holy war. All the leaflets fell into the hands of white soldiers who were puzzled by them.

"Two Indians were creeping toward a German trench on a scouting expedition one night when a searchlight was thrown upon one of them.

"He was quick witted enough to realize that no ordinary resource would save his life. He immediately arose to his feet and advanced salaaming to the German trench. Its occupants ceased to fire, disconcerted.

"The Indian by signs indicated that he wanted to join the British and as a result spent a luxurious night in the German lines. In the morning on making signs that he could bring other Indians he was allowed to return to his own side. He was promoted for this exploit."

Change Post Office Names

That Canada does not intend to retain any examples of German nomenclature which she can readily abolish is shown by an announced change in the name of a post office known as "Voigts Camp, B.C." to "Copper Mountain." The name "Little Metis," Que., has been changed to "Metis Beach."

THE MILITARY POWER AND VAST RESOURCES OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE

HAS MADE WONDERFUL STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS

Allies must Depend on Russia in Large Measure to Deliver the Weighty Attack that will Result in the Final Crushing of the Power of Germany

Upon the staying power and fighting efficiency of Russia must depend in a large measure the final outcome of the present war. If Germany is to be as thoroughly defeated as the future peace of the world requires, she will have to be badly beaten on land as well as at sea. To give her the coup de grace—supposing, of course, she does not submit to the desired terms before that is actually delivered—the land war must be carried well within her borders. France and Great Britain can doubtless assist materially in the operations on German soil which, whatever may happen in the meanwhile, will, we all hope and believe, sooner or later take place; but to Russia we must look for the weighty attack which will make them conclusive. Hence the strength of Russia, and the extent to which she seems likely to be able to use it, are questions of great moment. Of her latent might there is no doubt. Her nearly nine million square miles of territory contain almost inexhaustible natural resources. Her population of say, 170,000,000, increasing annually at a rate of at least 3,000,000, is an enormous reservoir of potential soldiers. Exclusive of her soldier caste of Cossacks, born to the saddle and the sword, which furnishes her with a unique body of about 200,000 cavalrymen, she has upwards of one million young men coming every year to military age. In the matter of food supplies and of raw material for the necessaries of life and warfare she is more self-contained than ony other great power.

By agriculture and grazing Russia not only feeds her own vast population but produces quantities of grain and butter for export. Her seas and rivers are plentifully stocked with edible fish largely in excess of home requirements and she has abundance of fuel—timber forests covering nearly 1,800,000,000 acres, considerable beds of coal and exceptionally rich oilfields. Her mineral wealth is far beyond her own needs, including iron—much of it in close proximity to coal—copper, lead, platinum, and gold. Great tracts of the country enjoy a climate at least as good as Canada, while not a little of it is comparable to Southern Europe in fertility and weather conditions. It is the greatest of mistakes to regard Russia as a bleak, barren, icebound land. Only a comparatively small part of the czar's wide domains can justly be so described. That the people as a whole have lagged behind the most progressive nations of Europe in the development of their almost inexhaustible resources is true, but they are both economically and from the military point of view much better prepared than is often thought for the strain of a great war. Of recent years Russia has made tremendous forward strides. Her financial and industrial advance was beginning to be very marked even before the Japanese war, but since then it has been marvelous. With the lessons of that war before them, and with the national energy stimulated by the adoption of a parliamentary constitution and a larger measure of local self-government, the Russians have rapidly increased their output of goods of all kinds, raised the standard of their industries, and above all, completely re-organized their army. Without losing the Slav idealism which underlay their superficial barbarism in the past, they seem as a people to have awakened to the need of organized effort for the attainment of a due measure of material efficiency. The imperial government, the local authorities, and private enterprise have been working hard to open up and husband the potential wealth of the empire, and with remarkable results.

Last year's budget was the fourth without a deficit, although immense sums have been spent upon the army, the navy, education, the instruction of peasants in husbandry, railways and other public works and improvements. In five years the growth of revenue (irrespective of new taxation, which amounts to only about $35,000,000 for the period) has totalled no less than $365,000,000. This is proof positive of prosperity. With better methods of cultivation learnt largely from local government instructors, the peasants are getting far more out of their holdings. In technical quality, as well as in actual quantity, Russian manufacturers have shown notable progress. Since 1900 the number of workmen employed in mills and factories has increased by about three-quarters of a million, and the output by about 40 per cent. This growth has been particularly noticeable in the iron and steel industries, which are so important for war purposes. The fighting forces of Russia have at any rate the assurance of having behind them a financially sound nation, fully capable of providing for its needs while sending millions of able bodied men into the field. In the army progress has been even more pronounced than in the country at large. Mobilization arrangements, conditions of service, equipment, methods of training, and above all, the system of selecting and educating officers, have all been thoroughly revised since the Japanese war, and in the light of that great struggle. By a scheme of pensions for the widows and dependents of all who fall on active service, the reservists of all classes have been freed from the fears which led so very many during that war to evade the call to the colors altogether, or to be spiritless and discontented when embodied. Special attention has been paid to aviation and new rifles and guns have been in use since 1910. Army and nation feel confident in a new strength and there is every reason to believe that they can and will endure to the end.—Melbourne Argus.

Brave Aviator Defies Death

Searched Out Position of Hidden German Battery and Directs the Shell Fire

"I had been in Soissons," writes a correspondent from the front, "when the allies and the Germans were battling for possession of the city. It is now held by the French, but the Germans have mounted their artillery on the ridge to the northward of the city, and for eight days now they have maintained their positions. They alternately shell the French positions and the city itself.

"It was my privilege to witness a duel in the air between a French aviator in a biplane and German artillery posted on the ridge commanding the city. A more inspiring situation has rarely been seen by mortal eyes. The aeroplane carried an officer to locate the position of the German guns, which it was desired to silence. I was able to follow his every movemen through a pair of powerful field glasses.

"As I watched the air craft swing and turn through the small clouds, I saw the aviator was literally playing hide and seek with death. The shells were bursting near him, but he was always on the alert. The biplane would suddenly surge almost directly upward, then describe a giant spiral, then drop far down, but would always turn in the nick of time to spoil the range of the German artillerymen, who were serving their guns with remarkable precision.

The shells were constantly bursting all about the plane and it was only by the exercise of all his skill that the pilot was able to keep his machine unscathed. He was far across the German lines and discovered that the German artilery was posted in a rock quarry in what was practically an impregnable position, with the guns masked and mounted so they commanded the entire British-French positions. The camp was provisioned for a long siege, and because of the nature of the ground, both in front and behind it, can only be taken by a tremendous sacrifice.

"However, the aviator, after reporting to the commanding officer, went up again and passed through the same ordeal. This time, however, he was giving the range to the French artilerymen, who had brought up their powerful three inch guns and posted them advantageously. The Germans were literally shelled with explosive shells and shrapnel, until they were finally compelled to slacken their fire, although they did not abandon their position."

Cut Off His Own Leg

Describing the action in which he lost a leg, a sergeant of the Rifle Brigade says:

"I was just getting up and turning round to take my platoon to the left, when smack! went my leg—and didn't I jump!

It did not blow my leg clean off; it was hanging by a thick piece of flesh, sinews and skin, so I hopped a few yards down the hill under cover, sat behind some straw, and cut my leg off with a pen knife.

The shells were still flying round, and one came pretty close to me. I thought my time had come. I lay there for over an hour until I was carried to safety by a sergeant of artillery, and I came across some of my men, who carried me to a cave and put me on a stretcher.

I might mention I had a piece of string round my leg to stop it from bleeding, which saved my life. I was not sorry when I arrived here and saw the nice white sheets. It was like coming out of hell into Heaven."

Manitoba's New Territory

Under authority of an order in council recently passed that portion of the old Dawson Trail extending from the east boundary of lot 94, parish of Lorette, to the east boundary of township 8 range 8 east of the principal meridian, has ben transferred from the control of the Dominion to the Manitoba government.

Austrian Adjutant—Our equipment is no good.

General—So much the better! When the Russians get it they can't use it.

Waiter—What will it be, sir? Sauerkraut or pate de foie gras?

Guest—Ham and eggs. I'm neutral.

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Best Liberal Meeting Held In Courtenay

The Annual Meeting of the Courtenay Liberal Association last night was the largest ever held by the Association, some 40 being present.

The meeting was called to order by President J. W. McKenzie, who in his address stated that all the signs pointed to an early election, and it behooved the Liberals to be ready.

The secretary read a communication from E. H. Robinson of Alert Bay stating that an Association had been formed at that place with himself as Secretaiy, This is the first Association to be formed north of Campbell River.

P. P. Harrison wrote from the Cumberland Association asking that this Association send delegates to Cumberland shortly to select a candidate for the next election. It was decided to wait until the redistribution bill was brought down before taking action.

A communication from Liberal Headquarters regretted that speakers could not be sent just now, but that some would be sent out shortly and that Courtenay would not be overlooked.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $15.40 on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon President, Sir Wilfred Laurier; Hon. Vice Presidents, H. C. Brewster, Jos. McPhee and J. W. McKenzie, Sr. President J. W. Watchorn; Vice President, W. Urquhart; Secretary, Leo Anderton; Treasurer, Alex. McNeill; Executive, Chas. Ashenfelter, J. W. McKenzie Jr., R. Carter, R England, W. Swan, Jas. Aston, A. Beverage, Jas. Parkin, Wallace McPhee, Merle Halliday. Organizer, Horace McPhee.

After the election of officers Horace McPhee addressed the meeting, taking as his theme the apparent deficit in last year's business of the Govt, stating that in the ten years McBride had been in power the country had suffered, and that in a few years would be hopelessly bankrupt. He appealed to all to get in and help turn them out, Don't wait to be asked.

5000 Chinamen came into the country last year. If this continues there will be no room for the whites. The revenue fell off nearly two million dollars last year, and would likely fall off more each year. He hoped the Liberals would be put in to straighten these matters out.

Mr. Thompson of Cumberland, in the course of remarks said they were well organized in Cumberland, and that a Liberal was sure to be returned in this riding.

Mr. Mundell said now was the time for the Liberals to step in and win,

Mr. Jos, McPhee said there was plenty to talk about, but he didn't come to make a speech. He couldn't see where the McBride Government could get the money to run things for the next four years. Bowser shouted "A white B. C," but he seemed afraid to shut the Asiatic out, for fear they go bankrupt, said we had a four man government, Bowser, McBride, and two good Socialists. The Govt. was too strong. If we couldn't win, should give a good strong opposition.

Mr. Halliday said the election the other day sickened him of those who voted for Chinamen.

J. W, McKenzie Sr. said they could do nothing now, but the Liberal party was getting the machine oiled up, and it would help some.

Mr. McLennan of Cumberland thought it was time for a change. The country was dead, white men were walking around, while Asiatics were working

P. L. Anderton said that the Association had nearly doubled in membership the last year. He said it would not be the Liberal who would defeat Sir Richard, but the Conservatives who he had fooled. He said money had been wasted by Commissioners' salaries etc., and the govt. had not acted on their recommendations.

Mr; Biggs said he was going to be driven out of Cumberland by the Japs. and Chinese.

W, Urquhart urged the same agitation as had taken place in California against Asiatics.

Mr. Dennison said he was a recent convert to Liberalism.

Mr. John Johnton said he didn't know anything about politics, he read the Colonist and World newspapers, and his sympathies were with anything that would turn out the present Government.

Mr. Mc Phee said the Liberals had just as good men as the Tories, but they had no money and could do nothing without it.

Mr. Hames said that when the time came he would be prepared to do his share to put the McBride Govt. out.

Several other gentlemen present made suitable remarks.

Railway Board Heard On Cumberland Request

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The railway board has given judgment on the application of the Board of Trade of Cumberland, B. C., for interchange tracks between the lines of the Canadian Collieries Limited, and the E. & N. Railway Company at Royston. Assistant Chairman D'Arcy Scott, who writes the judgment, says in part:

"I think it in the public interest that there should be suitable facilities established near the crossings of these railways for transfer of goods, baggage, express and freight The Canadian Colliery Company' Limited is not under the jurisdiction of this board, and we have no power to order it to pay a portion of the cost of the work to be done, and I believe that if the connection were put in it would prove to be beneficial to the Collieries' line."

Coal oil 25c per gallon or $1 per tin at McKean's. Bring your own tin.

For Sale—Good Horse, driving, saddle or general purpose. Will exchange for pigs, fowls or cow. Apply, box 27, Review Office 7

The third annual meeting of the Little River Poultry Association was held at Lazo, Jan. 16th, 1915. Officers elected:

President, W. J. Miller.
Vice-President, P, W. Ryan.
Secretary-Treasurer, Bertrand Vogel.
Executive Committee, T. F. Hudson, W. Gray, C. A. Paterson, Edmund Whelan.

Secretary's report in part as follows:

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 total value of grain handled amounted to $8569; from July 1 to Dec. 31, value of eggs marketed $1133,

Average price for eggs received by members, 35 1-2 cents for the six months.

Membership for 1914 was 74 members.

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or 4 Pairs of our 50c value American Cotton-Lisle Hose,
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery
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