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LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OCT 23 1915 VICTORIA B.C.

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THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915 NO. 47

Small Farm To Rent

6 Room House, Large Barn, range of chicken houses, garden, orchard and 11 acres of land

Excellent water supply, adjoining good road, about 2 miles from Cumberland and 4 from Courtenay. Rent $12 per month. Further particulars from

HARDY & BISCOE
Real Estate Agents
Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

Berlin Captured?

Not Yet, But---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Dr Morrison and J. Sutton left last week for Toby Inlet on a hunting expedition.

Born, at Courtenay, on Thursday morning, Oct. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Hicks-Beach, a son.

Roy Covert came over on the Charmer on Sunday morning, returning home again in the afternoon. He and "Dad" spent the summer in the Kootenays and are now located at Powell River.

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale Cheap-- 15 light electric outfit with engine, dynamo and storage batteries, can be seen in operation at the Ford Garage.

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

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

Strayed—Onto my premisse at Royston, a Jersey Cow and calf, number on ear. Owner can have same by paving expenses. Apply to Charles Simms.

Found adrift on high seas—decked scow, 32 feet long, 12 feet wide. Owner please see Walter Woodhuss, Oyster River Hotel, Vancouver Island, where scow is now located.

Found—At Campbell's Ranch, a cocker spaniel dog, long curly ears, two white front feet, hind foot white. Owner can have same by applying at Campbell's Ranch and paying expenses.

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

For Sale—Pure bred Jersey bull calf bred from Sophia Fern's Pogis a grandson of Sophia 19th, the champion long distance cow of any breed. Dam is from Eminent 24th, the first of whose heifers to freshen has just finished test with 7386,65 lbs milk and 430 lbs fat in 11 months, calving at 26 months 3 days. Call and see him. R. U. Hurford.

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

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

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

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Mrs. D. Kilpatrick returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit of nearly two months with relatives in Vancouver.

Mr. Lysle of Alberni was a visitor in town on Tuesday of this week. He drove over to see his old friend E. Fletcher.

Mr. Johnston, manager of the Royal Bank here returned yesterday from a fortnight's holiday spent at Ladysmith.

The Rev. C. G. Hepburn, B.D., who was recently in charge of the Anglican church work at Campbell River and district is now in France serving as a chaplain to the troops.

The Courtenay Church club will meet in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. This meeting will be in the form of a social evening and all are invited to come and join.

W. J. Whiteley, Provincial Organizer of Orange Lodges, paid an official visit to Courtenay lodge last week. While here, he with some other members of the order went hunting pheasants and he succeeded in shooting a fine cock which measured thirty-four inches from tip to tip.

The fruit and vegetables, bread, butter, etc., given for the harvest thanksgiving services at St. Andrew's and St. John's churches was distributed to twenty different families who were in need of food The gifts were much appreciated. A contribution was also sent to the Comox hospital.

The marriage of Elfrida Hart Hoff to Harry Pidcock took place on Tuesday, October 19th at St. John's church, Courtenay, at 2 30 p.m. The bride's dress was of white serge trimmed with old lace, and with a beautiful veil and orange blossom. She was attended by Miss Stella Sackville as bridesmaid who wore a dress of Saxe blue satin cloth, and by Gwendoline Smith as flower girl. The bridegroom had his brother, Mr. Reginald Pidcock as best man. Mr. E. Mitchell gave the bride away. A guard of honour of the Gordon Highlanders, commanded by Sergt. Kinlock attended the bridal party. (It will be remembered that the bride's brother was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers and went out with the overseas contingent, and was wounded in action and invalided home. He has now recovered and won a commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Second Bucks Regiment.) The wedding service was conducted by the vicar and the organ was played by Mrs. Laycock, who also sang a solo during the signing of the register. A reception was held afterwards at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mitchell. The happy pair were the recipients of some beautiful presents and many congratulations. They will make their home at Quatiaski Cove.

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

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church intend holding a bazaar on the 11th of November.

Mayor Kilpatrick visited Vancouver last week. While there he took in the sale of stock at Colony Farm.

Miss E. H. Jones of the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, will give a course of six lectures on home nursing to the Comox Women's Institute, beginning Thursday Oct. 28th. Ladies are all welcome. Particulars later.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia, who has just returned from the General Synod meetings in Toronto will make his visitation of this parish during November, and it is hoped that he will remain over to open the annual sale of work on November 25th.

The Directors of the Courtenay Fair held a meeting last Friday for the purpose of passing accounts and arranging to pay the prize winners. Owing to there having been no fair last year, and the age of the fixtures a lot of extra work and material was required to put the grounds and hall into shape; besides there were a lot of unpaid bills carried over from previous years, which the directors thought best to pay, so that the association will be able to start again with a clean sheet. After the debts had been provided for it was found that there was on hand a sum sufficient to pay half the prize list and it was decided to pay the winners fifty cents on the dollar, which is more than many expected to get, owing to the stringency of the times

The annual meeting took place last night, when the financial statement was presented.

President, J. McPhee.
1st Vice-Pres., W. Duncan
2nd Vice-Pres., W. Urquhart.
Secretary, P. L. Anderton
Treas., Merle Halliday.
Directors, Capt. Vigors, J. Davis W. Willard, T. Menzies, W. Wain, Mr. Dalziel, J. Aston, Rev. E. A. Laycock.

After the election of officers Capt. Vigors suggested the following resolution: That the prizewinners be requested to donate one-half of their prize money to the Blue Cross fund and the other half to the Society. A circular to this effect will be mailed with the cheques.

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

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

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED
Hull, - - - Canada

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

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.
CROWN TAILORING CO.,
Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

A Patriotic Policy

Imperial Oil Co. Making Liberal Allowances for Employees Who Will Fight for Country

The following circular letter, signed by George W. Mayer, vice-president, has been sent to the employees of the Imperial Oil Co.:

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, have decided to pay all employees who have enlisted, or who may enlist, with the Canadian contingent for overseas service—in the case of married men, half pay, and in the case of single men, quarter pay—until the end of the war, and in addition, will hold the positions open.

Should any employee who is serving with the colors, meet with a fatality in the course of the war, the directors will continue the payment—in the case of a married man, of half pay to his wife or immediate family for six months after his death and, in the case of a single man, one-quarter of his salary to his dependents (if any) for six months after his death.

The above applies to all regular members of the staff who were in the service of the company for at least six months immediately preceding the declaration of war.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

New York State produces less than one third of the raw material used in her wood industries. In spite of the popular impression that the introduction of concrete, brick and steel is doing away with the use of wood, it has been found that the state is yearly using more wood per capita than ever before. More than twice as much wood is used per person today than fifty years ago. More than six times as much wood per person is used in New York State than in Germany, and more than ten times as much as in Great Britain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The war is said to have saved $350,000,000 to the United States owing to its keeping at home the tourists who usually visit Europe in the summer time.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

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

Egg Marketing

Should be Delivered From Producer Direct to Consumer When Possible

The Ohio Experiment Station have recently published the result of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. Here are a few of the things they have to say about the marketing of eggs:

"The most serious objection to the present system of handling eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand is directly influenced by the low quality of the offering.

"The consumer who gets a poor quality of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so lessens the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for every nest egg, stale or dirty egg that he takes to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant.

"He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company; eggs in cases unprotected from the sun on a railway platform or in hot freight cars, which are little less than huge incubators, deteriorate rapidly.

"He suffers from the mis-branding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, more than any one else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product.

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer on a candled, i.e., on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first class price for a first class product, thereby putting a premium on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful.

"This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions and honest handling by the retailers, would result in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome, nutritious food product at a price much less than what is now paid for a very indifferent article and at the same time would increase the profits to the producer.

"When eggs can be delivered by the producer direct to the consumer it is an ideal way of marketing the product and should be followed more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively insignificant number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city poultryman should certainly stimulate such a trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the cheaper production under farm conditions."

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

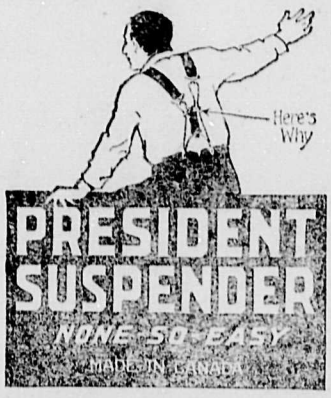
Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state wtih the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro-German in his sympathies. At Easton he "learned that there were some pro-Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation." The general feeling he summarizes thus: "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the kaiser. I like the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been devastated and if the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Providence Journal.

Whiskey Displaced

Referring to the omission of brandy and whiskey from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia on the ground that they are not useful medical preparations, a druggist in the United States said recently that until five years ago whiskey was an ingredient of many medicines. "Physicians," he said, "nearly always prescribed it as one of the principal ingredients of a cough syrup and it was part of many medicines for different diseases. Now, oils and balms of various kinds take the place of whiskey and only a few of the old school doctors prescribe its use. A large number of prominent brands of patented cough syrups whose main ingredient was whiskey in one form or another have substituted non-alcoholic substances for the liquor. You have possibly noticed on some of the patent medicine labels that additional copyrights have been applied for. This means that they have been compelled to reduce the alcoholic ingredients in them to a minimum."



Wet Land Not Desirable

Easily Drained Land Should be Selected as a Place to Raise Chickens

It is a mistaken idea to imagine that any old place will do to raise chickens, yet it is equally true that there is many a place that may be hilly, rocky or rundown that makes it unprofitable to work or farm that could be used as a chicken farm to an advantage.

One thing should be continually and firmly impressed upon your mind, and that is that chickens will not thrive on wet ground. Lowland is not the place for a chicken farm. Select the land that is high and rolling, so that the rain will run off instead of standing upon the place in puddles or lakes to keep the soil damp or else long enough for the sun to dry it up. Damp land means a sickly, puny flock, in which the attendant in the course of a year will have to battle with about all the diseases kin to chickens.

Damp land can be drained by using tile drain, it is true, but this is rather a laborious as well as expensive operation against a selection that will give the natural conditions.

By natural conditions is not necessarily meant the side of a hill, yet this would not be an objection, except that it would be pretty hard on the attendant to take care of a plant under these conditions. Just an easy, natural grade, with the coop or coops on the highest point, is the ideal condition.

The matter of soil has a bearing on the drainage proposition. A clay soil is the worst condition to encounter, and unless there is a fairly steep grade the water will stand around in puddles, making a regular mudhole out of the runs; with gravel or sand a different condition would exist. Either of these is considered the best, because even on flat land the water instead of standing on the surface will percolate into the soil and carry with it a good deal of the filth of the yards.

For C.P.R. Dining Car Patrons

Again the Canadian Pacific Railway is to the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novel feature has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc., are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cuts of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a chef in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, and it is meeting with great success.

"Well, Maria," said Jiggles, after the town election, "for whom did you vote this morning?'

"I crossed off the names of all the candidates," returned Mrs. Jiggles, "and wrote out my principles on the back of my ballot. This is no time to consider individuals and their little personal ambitions."—New York Times.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of the day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher in the West says in this connection:

"At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

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

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

Clean Water on the Farm

Rules to Follow to Prevent Contamination of Water Supply

Obviously the first logical step in securing a clean well water supply is to remove all the sources of possible contamination. Among the worst of these are the open privy vault, the leaching cesspool, and barnyard filth.

A well in ordinary pervious soil located lower than, and within 100 feet of, any of these is almost certain to be polluted. Even though the well is located on higher ground than these sources of contamination, heavy pumping or dry weather may so lower the ground-water level that it will reach the zone of contamination and thus polute the well. It is evident therefore, that the open privy vault and leaching cesspool should be discarded and a sewage purification system, or at least a sanitary privy be used instead. Sewage, garbage, manure, or other waste should never be dumped into sinks or fissures, and most certainly never into old abandoned wells. An old well used for this purpose is very likely to communicate directly with the water-bearing stratum from which other wells in the immediate vicinity draw their supply. Slops or waste water should never be thrown out of the back door or window onto the ground. If the pigs and chickens must run at large, they should at least be kept away from the well. A box built around the pump and filled with manure in winter is an extremely unsafe way to prevent the pump from freezing.

Concrete manure pits, impervious floors, and water-tight drains are desirable features for farm buildings. If these are beyond the farmer's purse, the manure pile should at least be placed a safe distance from the well.

The well itself should be located as high as possible with respect to buildings, stock pens, and chicken yards, and as far away from all sources of contamination as convenience and local surroundings will permit.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Power of a Stream

To determine the horse power of a stream it is necessary to know how many gallons per minute the stream will furnish. To determine this a square pit may be dug near the stream, if the ground holds water well, and the water from the stream run into it for a certain length of time, the gallons per minute then being calculated. With a well constructed water wheel, and a seven-foot fall, about 1,000 gallons per minute is required for each horse power delivered.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Panama Pacific Ex. Pays Expenses

Mr. G. T. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk System, received a telegram from the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, stating that the exposition is now out of debt. Most of the immense cost of erecting the exposition has been met by the tens of thousands of visitors who have daily poured through the entrance gates of the ground. That such an undertaking should have proven a financial success is looked upon as a striking testimony to the wonderful manner with which this greatest of all the positions was organized. A special celebration was held in San Francisco to mark the occasion.

A Word of Warning

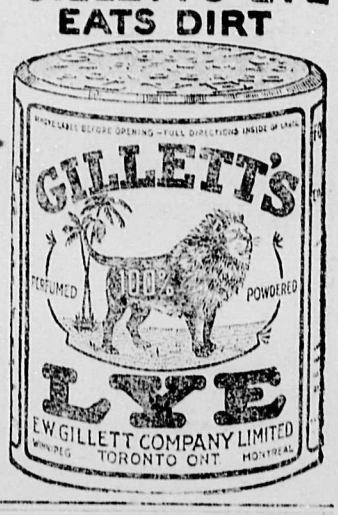
Every German who boasts of his American citizenship has subscribed to the following oath of allegiance. "I renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which I was a subject." The wording is sufficiently plain ,and this oath is not to be considered a "scrap of paper," even by erstwhile subjects of his most puissant monarch William Hohenzollern. A violation of this little paragraph in times of war means treason, and treason has heretofore been summarily dealt with in this country. —Puck.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

What B.C. Has Done

British Columbia has contributed just over a half a million dollars to the Canadian Patriotic fund, according to a statement just issued. This is exclusive of almost innumerable contributions for machine guns, British Columbia base hospital in France, etc.



Fish and the Cost of Living

As a Substitute for Meat, Fish Should be More Generally Used

"Eat fish" should prove a valuable slogan for combatting the high cost of living. Meat has risen in price steadily within recent years, and, strangely enough, the available supply is becoming less competent to meet the demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that fish should be looked to as a substitute. As a food it is excellent, comparing not unfavorably with meat, although the proportions of nutritive elements such as protein, albumen and fat differ considerably.

Heretofore, fish has not been a popular article of diet in Canada. The reasons for this are various and some of them must be removed before fish eating can become a national habit. In the first place, fresh sea fish in prime condition has been almost unobtainable even at points not far removed from the coasts. This has been due frequently, to inefficient handling of the fish by the fishermen and by the distributing agencies. It has also been due to unsatisfactory transportation and retail market conditions. These difficulties are not insurmountable, and some of them are already being overcome. Education of fishermen and others who handle fish is a necessity that cannot be much longer overlooked. Traditional methods of handling must give way to more scientific and efficient practices. Such changes would mean increased profits for the fishermen, and, at the same time, by making available large quantities of food which have hitherto been wasted, would improve the quality and lower the price to the consumer. Transportation is already being improved and, in time, when the inland demands for fish warrant it, fast train services should, and probably will, be established from the fishing ports to the larger inland centres. The present offers splendid opportunities to the fishery industry. A demand for fish is already half created by the high price and comparative scarcity of meat. But if Canadians are to be taught to eat fish, there must be more enlightened methods of producing and handling it. —A.D.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

The Walking Habit

A New York business man, who resides in New Jersey, has started a walking campaign, having conceived the idea while in training at the military camp at Plattsburg. The movement is spreading rapidly, and it is asserted that practically every man of military age in his part of the state is walking to and from business and to the railway stations when the place of labor is in some other town. Hikes into the country are also popular at the week end. The walkers are being told that the exercise will harden them and make them fit if called upon for military duty. It will also bring them health as well as pleasure.—oMntreal Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Curing a Halter-Puller

The following method of punishing a halter-pulier has been successfully used in many instances. Some horses, however, are clever enough to associate the pain with the circumstances that cause it and will continue to pull unless rigged with the rope about their bodies. It is a good plan to tie a young horse in this manner for a few times. Take a strong rope about 20 feet in length, make a small loop in one end that will not slip, pass the rope around the body in front of the hips, pull the other end of the rope through the loop and then pass the rope through the ring on the halter. Tie to something that is secure and endeavor to make the animal try out the rope a few times. A good strong halter is an essential part of the equipment.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogenous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which excludes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who held small quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. During peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of Radium, Limited, in London recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the internal use of waters which have been treated with radio-energy—it is believed that much may be done for the benefit of military sufferers who have contracted rheumatic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radio-active waters, our own home resources, both natural and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special battalion of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as the first Pioneer battalion, to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads unde short notice. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of $93,362,813,569, while property to the value of $12,313,519,502 is exempt from taxation

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention is likely to be paid to the sinister manner in which Germany has plotted to inconvenience her enemies—among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to the active belligerents.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two Americans were murdered and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German! The incident is likely to arouse a very ugly temper in the States, where the dislike and distrust of the genuine Americans for the German-Americans is already becoming a grave problem.

German influences are suspected in a score of other quarters. The Komagatu Maru, which brought that historic cargo of Hindoos to British Columbia shortly before the war, is known to have been organized from Berlin. Similarly with the native riot in Singapore, the strikes at American munition factories, the unrest in French Morocco, the Senussi rising in Tripoli. It is the same all over the world.

These treacherous machinations are going to recoil upon the heads of the nation that planned them, for there is not the slightest doubt that all the civilized governments will discourage German immigration after the recent exposures of the manner in which these people abuse the new citizenship that is granted them. This nation of sixty-five millions of people are deliberately qualifying for the position of the world's outlaws. Every man's hand and tongue and pen will be against them, and they will find that the civilization which they have flouted so insolently will force them and their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generation, to pay a very terrible price.—Montreal Mail.

The Gas Caught the Germans

"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gaily to storm a fort at Ossoviecs.

Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the British empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Britishers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported," "we must take the stories with a grain of salt," etc. Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both individual brutalities by officers and men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry found the enemy guilty en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel cowardice, meanness and barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Special bullets and projectiles have been not only devised by individual soldiers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. "Massacres of wounded and unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of special order, as when the notorious General Stenger ordered at Thiaville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even prisoners in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shut up in barns and burned to death." In some cases wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, educated men, personally doing this devilish work. The Bavarians particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with rifle butts. French wounded were sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary thoroughness. "Captured French doctors were treated with the utmost cruelty, and stretcher bearers were fired upon with every circumstance of treachery."

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us see our barbarian foe as he is and be under no foolish illusions. The Germans profess to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

Tidal Prohibition Wave

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of the United States published its annual report, which showed a great falling off in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably the correct one—the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes at work, among them the widespread and progressive reduction in the number of licensed drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibitory law has been in force in West Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcing its reports that the law has worked with "surprising success." Among other facts to support this announcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and similar testimony might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which licensed drinking places have been abolished amounts to fifty-two millions, and more than seventy per cent. of the area of the whole country is under prohibition. In a number of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to add fourteen per cent. to the "dry" area if all of the pending contests end in victories for prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition in Canada will have some influence on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the licensed saloons in Chicago being brought about at the next municipal election. Naturally the "liquor interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous campaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing circulars designed to show that the abolition of the liquor traffic would throw out of employment thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A man out west, who married a widow, has invented a device to cure her of eternally praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor, dear man! How I wish he had not died!"

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOME TOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer)

There are at least twice as many people living in our smaller cities, towns and villages as live in our fifty great cities. The home market of our farming population living about these smaller cities and towns is just twice as great as the city market. Yet we hear much that would lead one to believe that all of the people in this country to be fed by the producers on the farm are to be found in the great centres where the high cost of living seems now, more than ever, the one great thing talked about, and to be considered. Yet, the home market of the farmer is his largest and best market, right at his door where he can bring his produce every working day in the year and sell it to the consumer direct, without the intervention of any middleman whatsoever, and secure therefor every cent without any profit of commission to any middleman whatsoever.

In these nine states, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6,956 towns have lost population, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the whole country increased in the decade covered, 21 per cent. Out of the 78 county seats in these nine states, 217, or nearly 2 per cent. of them, have lost population, though the county seat is in many ways the centre of most of the activities of the county unit along the line of politics, courts, collection of taxes and in other directions. And, strange to say, this tendency of the decline of the towns is greatest in the richest and most thickly settled part of the states.

What does this mean to you and to me, and to all of the forty million people living in these towns? It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in these towns; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the higher the value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in your banks; it means that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the boys are not going to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to stay on the farm unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best interests; it means increased problems for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in our great cities; it means concentration of business of every kind in the great centres; it means the downfall of the small business man and the small banker; it means socialism.

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your home town most need? First of all, it needs team work, co-operation, first amongst bankers and business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities about us. There are too many bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of confidence exists. Competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local drygoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker's wife and family because his stock is not fine enough, hence, they trade by mail or visit the department store. Let me remind such a one that "a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in." If you cannot spend your money where you make it you are sucking the life blood out of our town and you ought to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are just as often guilty of the same practice, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and their business prosper. What inducement, let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry in stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose note he holds, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The whole question is summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men is that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but no more. There are many of our farmers, and some living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchants a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use and benefit when the crops fail and when the price is so low that they hold for a higher, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and often borrows the money from you in order to perform this service. Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the imaginary line between the country and the town is a barrier to the prosperity and the co-operation, and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augument this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. There is a great quaretet of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of the towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers, looking to co-operation with other interests in the upbuilding and increasing of efficiency of the farm, is the great movement of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the millions of people and particularly merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farmers. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by in any way crippling that great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers as a class go to, and depend upon for assistance and co-operation in times of extremity. It is the problem of today, that of feeding this nation, which is already a consuming rather than a producing one. To this cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support. There are more than a million of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and farmers in order that peace, happiness and prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and those about us, to become community builders. Community builders to the extent of blotting out the corporate limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It has been my privilege the most of my life to live in a community which to a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the bankers and the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in and out of town, and where I have lived, and what we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have become awakened to the situation: they are inviting co-operation; they are seeking light; they are spending money; they are doing everything that is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Is A Marked Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

F. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Hillicum roads, and has disposed of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week.

Sown in April, the onions are now of an average weight of one pound and one-half. The varieties which Mr. White put in were Alisa Craig, Withersfield and Yellow Danvers. Not one drop of water was used on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and the natural moisture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any market gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Wall," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

The Courtenay Review

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

It is stated on the authority of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture that no less than twenty-two million dollars is sent away annually from B. C., to buy agricultural products that can be and that should be grown in the province. We appeal to our readers to give preference to B. C. producers. Ask for B. C. canned and dried fruits for instance, in preference to Californian and soon there will be fruit canneries on the Island. Just think of $22,000,000 distributed in B. C. in the form of wages, rent, purchase of supplies, etc., not once but every year. We believe in Canada, we believe in British Columbia, and we believe in Vancouver Island. The Comox valley especially is a fine district in which to live and work. Let us then believe in our own, and make its productivity to increase twofold, tenfold, even a hundred fold.

The sentencing of the young man O'Brian to two month in gaol last week is proving a very costly one to the city, as the following bill of costs will show:

Auto hire	$ 4 00
Meals	2 10
Fares to Victoria	14 10
Auto to goal	3 00
Hotel bill for constable	4 00
Meals for constable	1 20
Total	$28 40

And to be added to this yet is the the pay for the magistrate, city clerk and board of the prisoner at the provincial goal. And all for what? Made irresponsible by over indulgence in intoxicants he walked off with a gun and a pair of boots, belonging to the hotel where he got the liquor, which he declares upon his honour as a man, since sobering up, that he had not the slightest recollection of doing. It would appear that the punishment more than fits the crime, and it is the innocent who are paying the piper.

The Ladysmith Chronicle says: "The transport yesterday morning brought over fitteen cars loaded with produce for Vancouver Island. Every article could just as well have been produced on this island as elsewhere, and yet we are importing for consumption when we might better be producing and thus be self sustaining. The papers of Vancouver Island have been for years trying to encourage home production, and while a little has been accomplished in this way, the producers are far from the point when they arble to supply the local demand. Prices for farm produce are all that can be desired, and in fact a little higher than any place else in the province, and we have land enough to more than supply the local wants, yet almost every day in the week the barges bring over fifteen cars of produce to supply a demand that could be met by the home farmers and others who should be tilling the soil instead of eking out a miserable existence in other ways. A campaign in favor of home production might remedy this condition of affairs."

The same state of affairs obtains in this district as in the Ladysmith district. Here we have produce brought in by the carload and by the boatload and the Express Co. and parcel post bring in nearly as much stuff as is sold by our merchants. This is not right, even now we are paying dearly for it. Every dollar that can be scraped together is being sent out of the country—never to return—by those who should produce.

Letter to The Editor

Editor Review,

Dear Sir, —Will you allow me space in the newspaper to publish an article dealing with incorrect statements made by Hugh Morrison last night at the meeting of the city council and which are very misleading to the public. Mr. Morrison told the city council last night that when he sold land to J. Johnston and J. Halliday that he did not sell the road. This is not correct because r. Morrison demanded and received payment for one half of the land required for the road. We had to accept these terms or he would not sell the land. The following description of boundaries and measurements written in our agreement of purchase will prove what I say: "Commencing at a post on the most westerly boundary of Lot 127, Comox District, which post is eleven chains and ninetynine links from the northwest corner of said Lot 127 thence at right angles in an easterly direction a distance of twenty chains, thence at right angles a distance of five chains and twelve links, thence at right angles a distance of twenty chains and from thence at right angles a distance of five chans and twelve links to the point of commencement and containing ten acres more or less," less one half of the road allowance. Mr. Drabble, the surveyor, reckoned that the twelve llnks in breadth by twenty chains in length would be approximately equal to one half of the land required for the public road, which road runs crosswise a distance of five chains and twelve links.

The above mentioned facts can be proven by the records in the Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. J. Halliday and myself purchased ten acres each, side by side, with descriptions and measurements alike, and we paid Mr. Morrison for one half of the road allowance.

Therefore I think this statement of facts will prove to the public that Mr. Morrison did not tell the whole truth to the city council when he stated that he did not sell any of the land required for the road allowance.

Yours truly,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Lake Trail

P.S. With further reference to the road or street which is opposite the objectionable part of sidewalk in dispute, which was apparently a cunningly planned scheme between D. Kilpatrick, the Mayor of our city and W. Hodgson who does not like to have any of his land taken for road opposite his premises in like form as myself and all the owners of other properties fronting on the street were required to do.

W. Hodgson is not entitled to payment for the strip of land required for the street opposite his premises any more than myself, N. concenia, L. Berkley and others in that district because we all had to submit to the same conditions for the street allowance opposite our premises without any payment for same.

Moreover, at the meeting of the city council last night D. Kilpatrick the mayor of our city made a shameless exhibition of his untruthfulness and dishonesty when a show of hands was taken on the question to decide whether the sidewalk be moved back to the registered line. The amendment got two votes and the resolution got three votes, making one of a majority, Neverthless, the mayor with shameless bluff called it a tie. The aldermen present can verify this statement I make. Surely the aldermen of our city council and others of our citizens will exercise their self-respect for fair and honourable proceedure in our city council sufficiently to overthrow such outrageous violation of decency or justice. Perhaps these unfavorable experiences will convince the electors of the necessity of being more careful in their selection of an honourable mayor to represent us on our city council and a body of aldermen who will not tolerate bluff in lieu of proper procedure.

Yours truly,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Lake Trail.

Courtenay, October 19, 1915.

Miss Penrose Gray left for her home in Vancouver on Sunday's boat.

Campbell's

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blankets, eiderdown quilts, comforters and flannelette sheets

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

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

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

TO SMALL PROPERTY OWNERS

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

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

Full particulars from

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Isabel St. COURTENAY

Opening Notice!

The Comox Co-Opreative Society Ltd.

has again opened for business in Courtenay in the

BROWN BUILDING

and hopes to merit a Share of Public Patronage

THE COURTENAY HOTEL RE-OPENED

Under New Management

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

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

T. Booth, Prop.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

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

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

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

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

D. B. NICKERSON
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

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

Leave your order early

The Courtenay Review

Telephone 59 Courtenay

Royal Standard

Bakes Better Bread

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

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

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

AT LEADING DEALERS

Royal Standard Grain Products

AGENCY

Wholesale Phone 33; End of Bridge; F. Movitz, Mgr. **Retail**

CITY COUNCIL

The Council met on Monday evening. All the members were present,

A communication was received from Magistrate Hicks-Beach, asking that the city pay at once the money due A. G. Read, garinsheed by Mr. Simms, and for which he had given an order for the city to pay.

Ald. Johnston also wrote asking that he be allowed to move the sidewalk in front of his lot back to the fence.

Accounts

Bagley & Sons	$ 5 30
Electric light for city hall and from bridg to Comox road	15 25
C. Callin	7 50
Review	19 20
J. Hannay, auto for prisoner	4 00
J. Hannay, meals "	2 10
W. A. W Hames re	
Fare to Victoria	8 50
Fare for prisoner	5 60
Auto to goal	3 00
Hotel expenses	4 00
Meals	1 20
Stamps	10 00

Reports

Ald. Kerton reported that the cost of a sidewalk on Lake Trail would be about $82. Sidewalk and grading on Wallace and Grabble streets $65, and sidewalk on Isabel and Grable streets about $180.

Ald. Leighton reported that there was a hole in the street in front of Sleeman's, and upon examination found the plank rotten in the bridge; required new planking.

Ald. Johnston said that whoever owned the flume should keep the bridge in repair. The mayor said it was up to the city.

The board of works was instructed to attend to this,

Ald. Robertson reported that the committee had visited the sidewalk on the Lake Trail and found that a short cut had been made from Hodgson's corner to Kerton's lot instead of making two square corners in front of Mr. Johnston's lot, and thought it should be left as it is for a time. He also reported that the committee had visited the Duncan lot and found that the matter was not so serious as some thought.

Ald. Johnston said the only fault was that the city did not stop when requested to.

The matter was laid over to talk the matter over with Mr. Duncan.

Ald. McKenzie wanted to know if the matter was to be left over indefinitely or to be settled at next meeting, or what? The mayor said he could appoint a committee.

The matter of Magistrate Hicks-Beach's letter was then brought up and it was explained by the mayor that the council did not really owe Mr, Read anything and that was the reason the money had not been paid at the time. The department had since advised the council to pay the salary, and also to pay a laundry bill. Since that time some other actions had been entered in the county court, and the government agent had advised the payment of all the money into the county court and let the judge apportion it.

Mr. Dundas said this judgement was secured before any other action was started and the council should pay this first and do as they liked about paying the balance into court. Nothing definite was decided upon.

When the plank question came up again Ald. Robertson moved that the city take up the planks, where they did not seem to be wanted, and place them in some other place in town where they were wanted and would be appreciated, in front of the English church, This was seconded by Ald. McKenzie,

Ald. Kerton thought Ald, Johnston should be allowed to move the planks back. Then the sidewalk would be close to the fence, and the squbble between Johnston and Hodgson would be out of the council.

Ald. Johnston said he had no squabble with Mr Hodgson.

Hugh Norrison asked permission to address the council. He said the sidewalk and roadway was 48 feet out of its proper place. He was was the original owner of the land and should know.

Ald. Leighton then moved that Mr. Johnston be given permission to move the sidewalk and put in a connection to the portion in front of Mr. Hodgson's.

Both the amendment and the motion received three votes each, and the mayor declared them both lost. The sidewalk will stay where it is.

Ald. McKenzie wanted to know the position of the mayor.

Ald. Johnston remarked that this was an outrage of justice.

The electric light bills held over were ordered paid.

When the matter of sidewalks came up Ald, Robertson moved that the hill on Grabble street be cut down and a portion of the earth be put on Wallace street, and a sidewalk be laid on a portion of Wallace, Grabble and Isabel streets. The board of works to decide upon what they will have done, and call for tenders in sections before next meeting.

The city clerk was appointed assessor for the balance of the year.

The hole in front of the bakery and on the Cumberland road will be filled.

Ald. McNeil stated that Mr, Carroll had asked that a sidewalk be laid to the creamery and school. They had no way of getting out now that the gravel pits had been dug in so deep.

The clerk reported that there was no money in the treasury.

The matter of draining the water from in front of the stores on Union street was referred to the board of works.

Ald. McKenzie brought up the matter of dividing the city into wards, and the mayor instructed the clerk to divide it into 3 wards of equal assessment. Two members from each ward will be elected

Dr. Millard called the council's attention to the fact that they could not drain into the river or into any running stream, and said it would be necessary some day to construct a sewer the whole length of the city along the water front to empty into the mouth of the river.

The second episode of the Master Key was presented at the Opera House last night. The next one will be presented next Wednesday evening

---

Mr. T. C. Woods of the Upper road was in town this morning with a load of the finest cauliflowers we have ever seen. The thanks of the Editor are extended to Mr. Woods for a couple of fine samples.

Corporation of the City of Courtenay

VOTERS' LIST 1916

The Voters' List for the forthcomiag Municipal Elections is now being prepared.

Householders and License holders who are desirous of having their names placed upon the list must make Statutory Declaration and file the same with the City Clerk on or before the Thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1915.

Owners of property under agreement to purchase must make Statutory Declaration and file same with the City Clerk on or before the Thirtieth day of November A. D. 1915.

Agreement holders who are not on the assessment roll may have their names placed on the assessment roll by filing a Statutory Deelaration with the assessor on the terms of Section 230 of the Municipal Act and may then have their names placed on the Voters' List by filing the Statutory Declaration above referred to.

Declaration forms may be obtained at the Municipal Office.

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk and Assessor

Dated at Courtenay this 20th day of October 1915.

C. P. DUNDAS

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

Phone 24 **Courtenay**

First-Class Plumbing

Hot Water and Steamfitting

Jackson & Whittle

Phone 9 Courtenay

Liquor License Act.

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

THOMAS BOOTH.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

Liquor License Act.

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

O. H. FECHNER.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

Liquor License Act

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

GEORGE BARLOW.

Dated Oct. 7th, 1915.

Liquor License Act

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

CECIL ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Dated Oct, 7th, 1915.

NEW PREMISES

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

Robertson's Drug Store

Advertise In The Review

ELK HOTEL

Comox, B. C.

Best Meals North of Nanaimo
Choicest Liquors and Cigers

C. A. Martin, Prop.

BENJ. MOORING

General Blacksmith

elicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet

MILL STREET COURTENAY

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.

We also attend to wood hauling

JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors

Courtenay Phone 25

CHARLES SIMMS

Expert Watchmaker Qualified Optician

Is selling Spectacles and Eyeglasses from $2.50 per pair, including sight testing. Each eye tested separately to insure correct vision

The Courtenay Jewelry Store

When In Doubt Play Trumps

Have Goard Tune Your Piano

Factory Experience

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

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

845, 8th Ave., W. - Vancouver

To Bake or Not to Bake?

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

W. Aitken - rop.

Oppositenew Presbyterian Church

Counter Check Books

and

Loose Leaf Billheads

AT EASTERN PRICES

We are now able to supply the needs of every merchant in the district with the above goods at exactly the same prices as quoted by eastern houses. Holders supplied free. Ring us up and we will call with samples, etc.

The Review, Courtenay

Telephone 59 Isabel Street

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"You see, I have already adapted myself to circumstances," she said when Geoffrey had asked politely and feelingly after the injured foot. "The donkey and I are old friends and Jessop got the cart for me. So I am all right. By the way, what is it I hear about your finding a body down on the sands?"

"It is quite true," Geoffrey said gravely. "The body of Dr. Tchigorsky.

"Tchigorsky! Dr. Tchigorsky! Do you really mean that?"

The smooth velvety voice had risen to a hoarse scream. Disappointment, joy, relief danced across the woman's gleaming eyes. For the moment she seemed to forget that she had a companion.

"What a dreadful thing!" she said catching her natural voice again. "How did it happen?"

Geoffrey gave her the details without flinching.

"It was a bit of shock for us," he said, "but we are accustomed to them. Of course it will be brought in that the poor fellow met with an accident, but there is not the slightest doubt that the poor fellow was murdered."

"Murdered! Why should you say that?"

"I don't know. Of course I have no evidence. But Tchigorsky chose to interest himself in our affairs, and he has paid the penalty. That was exactly what Marion said when she saw the body."

"So that poor child actually saw the corpse! How terrible!"

"Marion did not seem to mind. She is small and slender, but has courage and resolution."

Mrs. May nodded. She had received information that was a long way from being distasteful to her. She plied Geoffrey with questions as to what Tchigorsky had said and done, but Geoffrey evaded them all. Tchigorsky had said nothing; he had hinted vaguely at what he was going to do.

"I knew him years ago," said Mrs. May.

"Oh, indeed," Geoffrey replied. "He never mentioned that."

Mrs. May drew a long breath. Evidently she had nothing to fear. Her arch enemy had gone to his account, leaving no mischief behind. Sooner or later the man would have had to be removed; now he had gone away, saving all the trouble. Really, it was very considerate of Tchigorsky.

"You might come to the inquest and say he was a friend of yours," said Geoffrey.

Mrs. May looked at him sharply. Had she said too much or did he suspect? But Geoffrey's eyes were clear and innocent of meaning. Mrs. May shuddered. These kind of horrors made her ill, she said.

"Pray do not mention that fact," she implored. "It can do no good and it may cause a great deal of harm."

Geoffrey disclaimed every intention of making mischief. Besides, as Mrs. May pointed out, there was his uncle Ralph. Geoffrey shrugged his shoulders.

"It is a hard thing to say," he murmured, "but my poor uncle's testimony would not carry much weight. That accident he had some years ago injured his brain. But he is harmless."

Mrs. May exchanged a few more or less banal remarks with her companion and drove on. She had got nothing out of Geoffrey, but he had baffled her and, what was more, had succeeded in lulling a set of lively suspicions to sleep.

The inquest turned out as he had anticipated. A surgeon testified to the fact that the deceased met his death by drowning, and that the injury to the face was doubtless caused by a fall on the rocks. Beyond that the condition of the body was normal.

Geoffrey's evidence was plain and to the point. He repudiated the suggestion that the family enemy had had anything to do with the thing. Dr. Tchigorsky was merely a passing visitor; he had met with an accident, and there was an end of the matter. It was impossible to say more than that.

Then, to the manifest disappointment of those who had come prepared to be thrilled with sensational details, the inquest was over almost before it had begun. Directed by the coroner, the jury brought in a verdict of "Found drowned, but how the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show." Rupert Ravenspur rose from his seat and ordered the servants to clear the hotel.

"See that they are all out at once," he said. "Half an hour ago I found two women—ladies, I suppose they call themselves—in the picture gallery with guide books in their hands. Really, there is no sense of decency nowadays."

The curious crowd were forced back and once more Ravenspur resumed its normal aspect.

"I will see to the burial," Ravenspur said. "The poor man seems to have no friends. Geoffrey, you will see that all proper arrangements are made for the funeral?"

Geoffrey bowed his head gravely.

"Yes, sir," he said. "I will see to that."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Mrs. May Learns Something

Mrs. May sat among her flowers after dinner. She had dined well with herself. It had been a source of satisfaction to see the body of her worst enemy laid to rest in the village churchyard that afternoon.

For years she had planned for the death of that man and for years he had eluded her. To strike him down foully had been too dangerous, for had he not told her that he was prepared for that kind of death? Had he not arranged it so that a score of savants in Europe should learn the truth within a month of his decease?

"And kindly fate has removed him for me," she said as she puffed with infinite content at one of her scented cigarettes. "There is no longer any danger. What have I to fear now from those wise men of the East? Nothing. They will see that Tchigorsky has died a natural death and will destroy those packets. I can act freely now."

A strange look came over the lovely face, a look that boded ill for somebody. Then the whole expression changed as Geoffrey entered. She had seen him that afternoon; she had asked him to come and he had half promised to do so. That Mrs. May hated the young man and all his race with a fanatical hatred was no reason why, for the present, she should not enjoy his society.

She was a strange woman, this Easterner, with a full knowledge of Western ways and civilization. She could be two distinct beings in as many minutes.

A moment ago she was a priestess thirsting for the blood of those who had defiled her creed, for the blood of those to the third or four generation, and almost instantly she was the charming hostess she would have been in a country mansion or a West End drawing room. She waved Geoffrey to a seat.

"I hardly dared hope you would come," she said. "But now you are here, make yourself at home. There are some of the cigarettes you liked so well and the claret purchased for me by a connoisseur. I never touch wine myself, but I know you men appreciate it after dinner."

Geoffrey took a cigarette and poured himself out a glass of the superb wine. The bouquet of it seemed to mingle with the flowers and scent the room. Geoffrey mentally likened himself to an Italian gallant upon whom Lucretia Borgia smiled before doing him to death.

Not that he had any fear of the wine. Mrs. May was a criminal, but she was not a clumsy one. She would never permit herself to take risks like that.

Nevertheless, it was very pleasant for when Mrs. May chose to exercise her fascinations there was no more delightful woman. And there was always the chance of picking up useful information.

Mrs. May touched lightly on Tchigorsky, to which Geoffrey responded with proper gravity. Had Mrs. May known that Tchigorsky himself was not more than a mile away she would have been less easy in her mind.

"No more visions lately?" she asked.

"No more," Geoffrey replied. "But they will come again. We are hopelessly and utterly doomed; nothing can save us. It is to be my turn next."

Mrs. May started. There was an expression on her face that was not all sympathy.

"What do you mean by that?" she demanded.

Geoffrey slowly extracted from his pocket a sheet of paper. He had discovered it in his plate that morning at breakfast time. Long and earnestly it had been discussed by himself and Ralph and Tchigorsky, and it had been the suggestion of the last named that Geoffrey should find some pretext for mentioning it to Mrs. May.

"This was by my plate this morning," he said. "I don't mind showing it to you, because you are a good friend of mine. It is a warning."

It was a plain half-sheet of notepaper, the sort sold in general shops at so many sheets for a penny. The envelope was to match. Just a few lines had been laboriously printed on the paper.

"Take care," it ran. "You are marked down for the next victim; and they are not likely to fail. You are not to go on the sea till you hear from me once more, you are not to venture along the cliffs. If you show this to anybody I shall not be able to warn you again, and your doom will be sealed.—One Who Loves You."

That was all there was; nothing at the top or the bottom. Mrs. May turned this over with a puzzled face and a hand that shook slightly. Under her smile was another expression, the look of one who has been betrayed and is in a position to lay her hand upon the guilty person.

"You are fortunate to have friends with the enemy," she said. "But do you think you were wise to show this to me?"

She was playing with him as the cat plays with the mouse. It was a temptation she could not resist, feeling sure that Geoffrey would not understand. But he did, though he did not show it on his face.

"Why not?" he asked innocently. "Are you not my friend? Personally I believe it is a hoax to frighten me. You can keep that paper if you please."

"Then you are not going to take any notice of the warning?" asked Mrs. May.

There was a note of curiosity, sharp, eager curiosity, in the question. Geoffrey did not fail to notice it, though he shook his head carelessly.

"I am going to ignore it," as one should all anonymous letter," he said. "If the writer of that letter thinks to frighten me, then he or she is sadly mistaken. I shall go on with my life as if I had never received it."

Mrs. May's lips framed the sentence, "The more fool you," but she did not utter it. It filled her with satisfaction to find that the warning had been ignored, as it had filled her with anger to know that a warning had been received. And Mrs. May knew full well who was the author of that letter.

"I don't think that I should ignore it," she said. "It may be a cruel piece of mischief; and, on the other hand, it may be dictated by a generous desire to help you. So the moral is that you are to keep clear of the cliffs and the sea."

Geoffrey flicked the ash off his cigarette and laughed. He poured himself out a second glass of the amazing claret.

"It is an unusual thing for me to do," he said, "but your claret is wonderful. You speak of the moral, I speak of the things as they are going to be. Tomorrow I shall go out fishing alone as if nothing had happened."

"Ah, but you have not spoken of this?"

Mrs. May indicated the letter lying on the table. Geoffrey looked at her reproachfully.

"Have we not trouble and misery enough in our house without making more?" he asked. "Now, I put it to you as a lady of brains and courage, if you had been in my position, would you have shown that to your family?"

Geoffrey lay back in his chair with the air of a man who has put a poser. At the same time he had ingeniously parried Mrs. May's question.

As a matter of fact, nobody but Ralph and Tchigorsky had seen the paper. And the latter point blank refused to give his reasons why the letter was to be disclosed to Mrs. May.

She looked at Geoffrey with real admiration.

"I shouldn't," she said. "Of course, you are right and I am wrong. And I dare say you will be able to take care of yourself."

He was going to disregard the warning; he was going out alone; and nobody knew what was hanging over his head! Here was a fool of fools, a pretty fellow to assist. Much good that warning had done.

Geoffrey rose to his feet.

"And now I must go," he said. "Still, I hope to come again."

The door closed, and she was alone. Hardly had he departed before a dark figure in a white robe crept out of the gloom of the garden into the room. Mrs. May looked at the ragged looking stranger fixedly.

"Who are you, and whence do you come?" she asked in her native tongue.

The man salaamed almost to the ground.

"I am Ben Heer, your slave," he said. "and I bring you great news."

"Oh!" Mrs. May said slowly, "and so you have come at last."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Diplomacy

Mrs. May crossed rapidly and noiselessly to the door and closed it. Not that there was any need for caution, seeing that the primitive household had been abed long ago. But precaution is never wasted.

There was coffee in the grate kept hot by means of a spirit lamp. Mrs. May poured out a cup and handed it to her guest.

She lay back in her chair watching him with a keen glance and the easy natural insolence, the cruel tutting superiority of the great over the small.

The man stood, his hands into the folds of his loose sleeves, a picture of patient resignation.

"How did you get here?" the princess asked.

"At the great house in London I asked, O mistress," Ben Heer replied. "I came over, as thou knowest, to do certain work. There was yet another one with me. And when my work was done I came on to tell what thy slave had accomplished."

"You have the proofs of what you say?"

"Else I had not been here. For two years we have followed up the track of the victim. It was as if we had reached for one single perch in the whole of a great lake of water. But we never tired and never slept both at the same time. Then at last we got near, and it came to the knowledge of the prey that we were upon him. That was long before the last cold weather that nearly starved us."

The man paused and shivered. The princess nodded with careless sympathy. She had never tried a winter in England, but she could imagine what it was.

"He knew us at last," Ben Heer resumed. "He met us face to face in the public street, and he knew that his hour had come. A night later he was in Paris. At the same time we were in Paris also. He tried Rome, Vienna, Berlin. So did we. Then he came back to London again. When he did so we knew that he had bowed his face before the All-seeing, and prayed that the end might come speedily."

The princess followed all this with impatience. But the man was speaking after the manner of his kind and could not be hurried.

He would go on to the end without omitting a single detail and the princess was forced to listen. Despite the western garb and the evidences of western life and custom about her, she was no longer Mrs. May, but Princess Zara.

She had only to close her eyes and the droning intonation and passionless voice of the speaker took her back to Lassa again. And the day was near, ah! the day was near, when the goal would be reached.

"Once we had him and once he escaped," Ben Heer went on. "He was a brave man was Voski, and nothing could break down those nerves of iron. He knew that the end was near. It was in a big house—a house near to London—that we found him.

"There were servants, and they were glad to have their fortunes told. It was their evening meal on the table when we got there, and the man Voski Sahib was out. Then, behold, after that evening meal the servants slept till the dawn, and at midnight the master returned. He came in to his study and the bright flash of the lightning came at the touch of his fingers."

"Electric light," the princess said impatiently. "Go on."

"Then he saw us. We knew that he had no weapon. The door was barred. Then Voski, he sit down and light a cigar, smiling, smiling all the time. When we look at him we see that he moves not so much as a little finger. There was no sign of fear, except that he look at a little box on the table now and then."

"Ah," the princess cried. "You got it, eh?"

Ben Heer made no direct reply. He was not to be hurried. He meant to describe a sordid murder in his own cold blooded way. Probably he did not regard the thing as a crime at all; he had been acting under the blessing of the priests.

"You have come for it?" he asked.

"We bowed low with respect, saying that we had come for it. He lay back in his chair, making a sign for me to approach. Previously we had told him that it was useless for him to call out to the servants."

"You did not tell those servants their fortunes in your present garb?"

"No, no, my mistress. We no such pigs as that * * * Sahib Voski bid me approach. My friend had the 'pi' ready on the cloth. * * * It was held to the head of the other. And so he died peacefully in his chair."

"Ah, so you say. Where are your proofs?"

Ben Heer slowly withdrew a white packet from the folds of his dress.

"What better proof could the slave of my illustrious mistress have?" he asked. "It is here—the precious stone with the secrets of the gods written on it. Behold!"

With a slightly dramatic gesture a glittering fragment of something that looked like green jade was held on high. The princess grasped it eagerly and devoured it with her eyes. Words were pouring in a liquid stream from her lips; she was transformed almost beyond recognition.

"At last," she murmured, "at last! But the other one—your companion. How did he die? You say he is dead. How?"

Ben Heer shook his head sadly.

"I cannot say," he replied. "It might have been some scheme on the part of Sahib Voski. When we got back to our room in London we were both dreadfully ill. For days I lie, and when I get better they tell me my poor friend is dead and buried.

"Then I understood why Voski Sahib smile and smile in that strange way. It was witchcraft, perhaps, or some devil we do not know in the east—but there is the stone."

(To be Continued)

African villages are kept so clean that American explorers on their return were shocked at Philadelphia and New York. In Africa the chief is the head sweeper, and if everything is not as neat as a pin he is deposed and sometimes literally loses his head.

A Pathetic Romance

Belgian Maiden Heartbroken When British Lieutenant Meets Death

A pathetic romance of the war has been disclosed by the death in a little village near Poperinghe of a pretty Belgian girl of 19 years.

Some months ago a number of British officers were billeted at the house of the girl's father, who is a retired forage contractor, owning considerable property. Among them was a tall, handsome young lieutenant, the younger son of a well known peer's brother.

He fell ill suddenly, and expressing a wish to be allowed to remain where he was instead of being sent back to the hospital, was nursed to health by his host's daughter. He conveyed his deep gratitude to the girl, and gave her a souvenir in the form of a statuette of a British officer, modelled by himself from a fragment of a German shell.

A short time afterward the officers were removed further up the line and although the girl and her patient had been the greatest friends it is doubtful if she knew the full extent of her affection for him, which she was careful to try to conceal.

He had been gone only a week when she heard through one of his brother officers that he had been killed, and the girl was no longer able to keep her secret. She confessed to her father that she had tried to forget, but could not. Thenceforward every day saw her grow paler and thinner. Finally she took to her bed and died a few weeks later, death being due, according to the doctor, to grief acting on a naturally fragile constitution.

Still Favors Ross Rifles

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has returned from England as strong as ever in the faith of the Ross rifle. During his visit to the other side the minister of militia devoted considerable time to stirring up things connected with the Canadian gun.

Sir Sam Hughes says that the rifle equipment of the entire second division has been changed back, and the altered Ross rifle is again in use. The process of alteration is going ahead at the rate of several thousand a day, and the Ross rifle will again be furnished to the first division. The change consists in enlarging the chamber. In a word according to Major-General Hughes the Canadian arm is by no means out of commission.

The War and Employment

In some measure the war has solved the labor problem which it created. It has led to exceptional activity in many trades; the Armies require guns, rifles, shells, uniforms and many other impedients of active service, and thereby work has been furnished which has absorbed a great deal of displaced labor. The country has consequently on its hands no great masses of men and women without means of earning a livelihood, as it was feared would be the case. There is, in fact, less unemployment throughout the country than has been experienced for many years, and so long as the contest lasts and the various demands of our fighting forces and those of our allies have to be met we have no reason to fear an acute development of this particular embarrassment.—London Daily Telegraph.

Right-Gallant Parson

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John French's despatches, as well as a compliment from "Eye-Witness."

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing stealthily with the object of making a surprise attack on the British lines. Hastily telegraphing for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his force in a wood. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. As they retreated towards their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losses numbering ninety-five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U. F. church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Boswells U.F. church shortly before the outbreak of war.

As they sat on the shore watching a sailboat out on the lake, said he:

"Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?"

Said she: "No, but I can give you the address of a clergyman who would be only too glad to oblige you, I'm sure."

Belle—It looks like love at first sight with him.

Beulah—Oh, he loved her before he saw her.

Belle—Impossible.

Beulah—No, it's not. He had read about her.

Belle—Where, for goodness' sake.

Beulah—In Bradstreet's.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

Zam-Buk

In the Milk Room

Valuable Advice For the Handling of Milk in a Sanitary Manner

Milk ought to be handled so that none of it is spilled about the premises. It is difficult to remove from wooden articles, even when freshly spilled. Wooden buckets are undesirable, requiring more labor to keep clean than tin ones. Galvanized iron, copper and zinc for table tops and a concrete floor in the milk room are combinations that aid in and simplify the work of sanitation. After washing with hot water the hose may be turned on the inside of the room, thus cooling it and washing away dust and foreign material simultaneouly.

Sunlight is a destroyer of disease germs, but it is impracticable to have it where milk, cream and butter are kept in summer. The buckets, separator parts and cans should be set where the sun will reach them during the greater part of the day, preferably under a cover of wire screen to exclude flies from them. The milk room can be kept cooler if vines trail over it, and if the interior is darkened. A good plan is to hang some coarse stuff like gunny sack material over the windows and keep it wet; the evaporating water absorbs a great deal of heat and aids materially in reducing the temperature inside.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Happiest Man is Honest

We have noticed the happiest man many a time He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is he is a man of fine habits; doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and is getting ready to buy some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little which will give him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is a reliable man. He does good work. He will not smooth over bad work. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy. Water keeps its own level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an uplift or a hope.—Ohio State Journal.

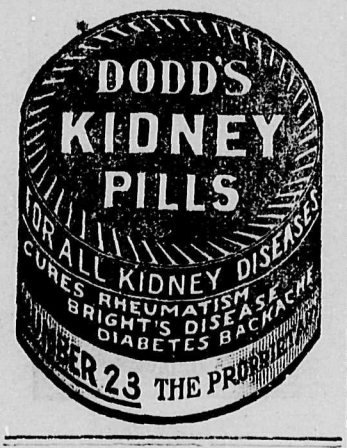
Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment, the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

The following interesting notice appeared in the columns of an enterprising Minnesota newspaper:

"I have been instructed by the Village Council to enforce the Ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk.—Harry Shells, Village Marshal.

The Ceres, built in 1811, is said to be the oldest British steamer. She is still—unless a German submarine has got her—sailing in and about the Bristol Channel.

Eugene Clough of Ellsworth Falls has a calf, born Tuesday, which has three perfectly formed hind legs. One of the hind legs is brown where a foreleg should be.—Rockland (Maine) Courier-Gazette.



Trust Kitchener

Hs Deeds for the Empire Have Won For Him the Confidence of Britishers

In the final analysis the man in whom our soldiers put their trust is Lord Kitchener. His deeds for the empire, extending over decades, have won for him the confidence of Britishers everywhere throughout the wide world. Kitchener's orders are the final word. He is a real warrior, and in days gone by has delivered "the goods." Lord Rosebery, a former British premier, argues convincingly when he says that we should have confidence in the British government, which alone has the necessary information as to the duty of British subjects. "If we do not put our trust in the British government and Lord Kitchener, we are representing, indeed, a lost cause." Lord Rosebery's remarks had special reference to conscription, but, in all war matters, his comment is applicable. We send our sons to Britain because we have faith in the British government and Britain's war minister. Is that not so? We hear too much about the incidentals and the lesser personages in this awful struggle. The great minds of the Kitchener type are not thinking of honors or prominence, but War and Duty. Canada has unbounded and unshaken confidence in the British government and the great warriors, under whom we may place our sons, confident that everything that is humanly possible will be done to win the day with the least possible sacrifice of life.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Moving the Wheat

Transportation Charges on Grain Shipments of Interest to the Grower

Available information seems to indicate that the railways have made adequate provision for moving the wheat crop to tide water. When the western farmer is relieved of the anxieties connected with harvesting and threshing his crop his next anxiety is the uncertainty which surrounds the rate which he will have to pay for transportation. West of the head of the lakes the maximum rate is fixed by the Dominion Railway Commission; east of the head of the lakes the rate is affected by the amount of tonnage. This year the war has created a certain degree of scarcity of tonnage and consequently the rate for shipping wheat east of the head of the lakes may be slightly higher, although we hope that this will not be the case. There is danger of cargoes being taken away from Canadian shippers and sent via the Buffalo route, which would be of course an injury to Canadian shipping interests. The task of transporting probably more than the usual tonnage with a reduced number of vessels so quickly and cheaply that the Buffalo competition can be successfully combated is one which will tax the resources and energy of the lake freighting companies, and we hope that they will be successful in accomplishing it in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the western grain grower as to themselves. Contracts are already being made for October deliveries to Georgian Bay at three cents and over—higher than ever before for that month.—Industrial Canada.

Paulham, the famous French aviator, who was sent to help the Serbians some months ago, has been made a captain in the Serbian army for his gallantry in bringing an Austrian aeroplane to earth. It is interesting to note that Paulhan at the outbreak of war, was not doing sensational aerial stunts, but growing flowers on the Riviera for the London market. He promptly adanboned this work and volunteered for service in the air.

German spies are said to be especially active at present in Holland, according to articles in the Amsterdam Telegraf. The paper says that the system centers in The Hague and is under the direct control of the German minister to the Netherlands, its purpose being to get military and naval information, influence the Dutch press and watch the large colonies of Belgians now living in Holland in order to learn along what roads Belgians manage to escape back to their native land. Some of the spies, the paper asserts, are women.

Horse Flesh a Luxury

Horse flesh is becoming so dear in Vienna that it is almost more profitable to sell horses for slaughter than for working purposes. At the last market horses for slaughter realized as much as $175, carriage horses ranged from $135 to $2,250; light draught horses from $125 to $200, and heavy dray horses from $150 to $275. Following the introduction of women tramway conductors, the Vienna municipal authorities are now employing women to keep the rails free from dirt. They wear no uniform beyond a service cap somewhat similar to that worn by the male employees.

An elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car, when the conductor noticing her difficulty, said to her:

"Try sideways, madam; try sideways."

The woman looked up breathlessly and said:

"Why, bless ye, I ain't got no sideways!"—Louisville Herald.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick)—What's the matter with you?

Tommy Atkins—Pain in my habdomen.

Corporal—Habdomen be 'anged. Stomick, you mean. It is honly hofficers 'as habdomens.

Battle Changed Into Murder

Archdeacon of London Tells of Baby Victims of an Imperial Murderer

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London.

"I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from he press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor. I tell you that to one hospital alone were the dead bodies of little children, fifteen, ten, seven and five years, of one little baby, so the nursery became a slaughter house. Of the imperial murder, who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—"I will set before thee the things that thou hast done."

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

Regulating Prices

Practically all the governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory concerning a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat or rye flour that should be used in making bread. Later Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control.

Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, and matches are government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuffs of each country.

"Your wife came from a fine old family, didn't she?"

"No; she brought them with her."

Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in woman's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A Canadian's Wish

Saw His Friends Crucified and Wants to Have Vengeance

At the City Temple, London, Rev. R. J. Campbell spoke hopefully of the present situation in France as a result of a visit to the British lines. "I was greatly impressed," he said, "with the undaunted spirit and delightful cheerfulness and optimism that prevailed among the English and Canadian troops. I found no pessimism until I returned to England.

"I met one grim young Canadian who wished to return to the front because he had a debt to pay. This Canadian had seen with his eyes two Canadian sergeants crucified. I said to him, 'Perhaps they were nailed up after they were dead?' The Canadian replied, 'Sir, you would not have thought so if you had seen their faces.'

"Our soldiers are more bitter against the Germans than they were at first on account of the atrocities attested to, sometimes by a number of men together, and which were too horrible to repeat," added Mr. Campbell.

WAR OFFICE ORDERS MOVIES

Cinematograph Record to be Used For Historical Instruction

The war office has made arrangements for taking cinematograph record of events of the war, both at the front and along the lines of communication in France. A number of skilled operators already have gone to the front to consult with the general staff as to the subjects of the pictures.

The war office desires to retain the complete set of pictures for historical record and instruction. A set will eventually be placed in the British Museum.

Women Aviators

Women aviators in France are desirous of going on active service. Mme. Martha Richer, secretary of the Patriotic Union of Frenchwomen Aviators, writes in the newspapers asking that woman aviators should be employed. "We are able," she writes, "to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to us. We offer our services gratuitously to France or to any of the allied nations who employ us. When we flew for sport we risked our lives, and the sacrifice which we are offering to make now does not therefore come into account. If the authorities do not wish to make use of our services near the enemy, we could replace good pilots engaged in keeping guard over towns, and let them go to the front."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO,
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Japan is Helping

Japan's factories are endeavoring to increase their output of shells for the armies of the allies. Premier Okuma and Minister of War Oka recently paid a visit to Nikko to report to the emperor their plans for increasing the supply of munitions in accordance with the decision recently reached to employ all available resources, both governmental and private, for swelling the nation's output in aid of Japan's allies in the war. Afterwards the premier and war minister conferred at length with the ambassadors of the allied powers. Orders have been despatched to the foundries and factories of the empire that are engaged in the production of munitions to rush their work.

The city of Milan, Italy, has undertaken a municipal renting agency, in order to supervise, to a limited extent, the hygenic living conditions among those occupying large workingmen's homes. Before undertaking the renting of a property it is first inspected by the city officials and a report made as to its cleanliness and location.

It is notable that many of the foremost advancements in hydraulic engineering have found their application and also their inspiration in Canada. Several very large power plants have been constructed and the many hydraulic plants approaching two million horsepower in aggregate capacity, have permanently established markets, while over eight times this amount is within reasonable zones of commercially economic development. The large cities of Canada are fortunate in being liberally endowed with adjacent waterpower sources.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Delia, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals on time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way.

Delia—Yez moight jist say thot Oi got the meals the same as Oi got me pay.—Puck.

Visitor—And how do you like your new little brother, Elsie?

Elsie—Oh, he's very amusing. It's better to feel that way about him, don't you think?

Madge—So you feel better since you gave up dancing and devoted yourself to ed Cross work?

Marjorie—Indeed I do dear, I've had my name in the papers nine times.

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No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

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is a remedy for your troubles. Absolutely FREE. No humbug or deceit. No obligations. Simply send your name and address to THERAPION MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Protecting Wild Game

Manitoba Authorities Taking Active Measures to See That Laws Are Observed

It is evident from the activity that is noticeable in Chief Game Guardian Barber's department that special efforts are going to be made this year to prevent infractions of the game laws and to prevent the further extinction of the vanishing game life of Manitoba. The repolter called on Mr. Barber and found him very busy attending to the numerous duties of his department, but was able to obtain the following statement from him:

"The Honorable Valentine Winkler has instructed me to see that the Manitoba Game Protection Act is rigidly enforced. You see, the value of animals, furs and birds taken each year amounts to $1,000,000, so that the wild life of the province is worth looking after, and we're going to look after it. The different sportsmen's associations are, of course, co-operating with us, and Mr. Winkler has authorized me to carry out promptly any suggestions that representatives from these associations may put forward.

"As future protection requires increased revenue, all sportsmen are requested and notified to take out permits and to help me as far as they can in the task that is before me. I have received particular instructions, about shooting on Sundays and out of season, and this practice has got to be stopped. The federal government of the United States has gone a long way towards the protection of ducks and other migratory birds and we shall reciprocate by doing our share in that direction.

"The duck season opens a little too soon for the young birds who are often weak on the wing, so the bag has been limited to 20 birds per gun, per day, and it is the intention of the department to see that this limit is not exceeded. Game guardians will be posted at the railway staions and other points to examine permits of hunters leaving on the trains and by automobiles, and to examine their bags on return. As little inconvenience and delay as possible will be caused, but sportsmen will have to expect this and assist the game guardians by having their permits ready for inspection and by turning out their bags at request." Mr. Barber is busy marshalling his forces, and experienced game guardians will be posted at all the favorite haunts of the sportsmen to see that the act is observed.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

The new cavalry trooper was being initiated into the mysteries of riding, when his horse bolted.

"Where are you going?" thundered the instructor.

The reply came back in gasps:

"Don't know—but the 'orse's 'ome is at 'Ammersmith."

Indian Potentate's War Contributions

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees ($160,000) to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the steamship Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.

"When I look at the congregation," said a London preacher, "I say, 'Where are the poor?' When I count the offertory in the vestry, I say, 'Where are the rich?'"

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It may be the doctor has to be summoned, and if so, no time need be lost. Help may be needed from your neighbor, from the police—rely on the telephone

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by the Oxo-Acetylene System

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

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Harry Idiens

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HARRY IDIENS

Follies Concert

GREAT SUCCESS

The "Follies" concert in the Opera House on Friday evening last was a success in every particular, and was greeted by a large audience. Some good entertainments have been given by local performers in the past, but it is safe to say that this one has capped the climax

The ladies were dressed alike in white with red girdles and pom poms; while the gentlemen minus their hirstute adornments, were also dressed in white with red pom poms and large white Louis XIV collars.

Each member of the company sang a solo and the rest joined in the chorus. The concert was bright and clean, not a rough word or clownish action in the whole performance.

Dainty refreshments were served by pretty young ladies during the intermission, at the close of the concert and also during the dance.

One of the amusing incidents being an auction sale of the remainder of the feast

The company were all in good voice, and had been carefully drilled by Mrs. Robertson, who was the originator of the scheme to carry on some kind of a musical organization after the departure of Dr Crompton when the Glee Club broke up.

For beginners Miss Annie Carroll and Mrs Cooke did splendidly and will likely be heard from again.

Miss Jean McKenzie's song was a treat to listen to and her dance was very pretty and all too short.

This was Mrs. Fairburn's first appearance on a Courtenay stage, and she made a hit with the audience in "Tipperary Mary."

Mrs. McIntyre is always a favorite with Courtenay audiences and her solo and duet with the other "Mac" were much enjoyed.

The gentlemen we have with us always, and they are all good songsters and entertainers.

E. Lindon's 5:15 express was a clever exhibition and received well merited applause, while his sketch "Prof. Knobtickler" in which he was assisted by Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Burnett gave a good rendition of "California"

A. W. Shepherd, who "went as far as he liked" and "parted his hair in the middle" was a whole show in himself, and made himself particularly agreeable to the ladies.

Jock Thompson was particularly fascinating when "Courting Bonnie Lizzie Lindsay," and his song "When I Get Back Again to Bonnie Scotland', was particulary well rendered and enjoyed.

Mr McIntyre appeared in two duets and a solo "Whoops Let's do it Again" and as usual whenever he appears gave a good account of himself and his efforts were appreciated by the audience.

Some of the local "hits" by We and Us were timely, especially those referring to planks and lights in the orchard.

Following was the programme:

Chorus, We'll never let the Old Flag Fall
Go as Far as You Like....Mr. Shepherd
My Toy Love ...Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre
On the 5:15....Mr. Lindon and company
Sally Anna.....Mrs. Cooke
California.....Mr. Burnett
The High Cost of Loving..Miss McKenzie
Whoops Let's do it Again.Mr. McIntyre
Lizzie Lindsay.....Mr. Thompson
Be a Soldier..Miss Carroll and company
Chorous.....Old Banjo
Roses.....Mr. McIntyre
The Way to Woo.....Company
Tipperary Mary.....Mrs. Fairburn
We Want a Girl.....Messers. McIntyre and Lindon
Cherry Blossom Time in Japan.....Mrs. McIntyre and company
Take me back to Canada.....Company
I Parted My Hair in the Middle....Mr. Shepherd
When I get back again to Bonnie Scotland .....Mr. Thompson
Sketch.....Professor Knoktickler Messrs. Lindon and Shepherd
Address.....Rev. T. Menzies
Chorous, Shine, Shine Moon..Company

Mrs. Robertson, to whose untiring efforts much of the success was due, accompanied the artists on the piano.

The concert was a financial success, and the Red Cross fund will be swelled by the sum of $137.60. The receipts and expenditures were as folloows:

Receipts	
Auction of food	$ 11 70
Refreshments	23 45
Dance	36 75
Admission	110 00
Total	$181 90
Expenses	
Orchestra	$ 12 95
McPhee	9 20
Printing	5 25
Tarbell	90
Hire of hall	10 00
Total	$ 44 30
Balance	$137 60

The company have already accepted invitations to give their entertainment at Little River and at Cumberland, and may go to Comox and Union Bay.

The members of the "Follies" company desire to thank all those who helped in the production of the entertainment, and also to the public for their generous patronage.

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

The following interesting letter is from extracts from a letter received by Mr. Geo. H. Roe, formerly of Union Bay, now serving with the Gordon Highlanders, from his son Desmond, who was well known in this district, and who left with the 48th Battalion on Friday, June 26, Col. Holmes in command, and arrived in due time at Shorncliffe, his vessel being escorted the last two days into Plymouth by a destroyer. He says the weather has been very bad, heavy rain falling continually. Drill has been maintained 9 hours a day and leave of absence hard to get. There were a number from each company chosen to attend a school of musketry at Lydd. He was one, but was for some time one of the battalion's sharpshooters. Latterly he has been attending classes under Major Beale in map reading and drawing. Apparantly he has shown ability in his work for in his last letter he has been promoted from lance corporal to sergeant. The 48th is not being sent to front as a unit but is being split up in drafts to reinforce at the front. This he says is a keen disappointment to them, but remarks that it cannot be helped. Already the first draft of the 48th, 160 men, have been chosen and gone to the front. He meet good old Jack Milligan one day recently at the Strand, London, when he was having a ramble through that big city. He was well; also Dick Ray and Leonard Picket; they are now at the front in this 160 draft. He says he would give a good many dollars to have a bit of shooting with the boys up north again, but says his hunting trip at home is not far off and he feels fit and fine for it. He says there is lots of game to be had too and expects to bag a good few of those ugly, big Huns.

The friends of H. Daint Golden will also be glad to know that he is well. He belongs also to the 48th Battalion. He used to be teller with the Bank of Commerce, Cumberland.

Letters or papers addressed Sergeant F. S. D. Roe, 4 Co., 48th Battalion, Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe, Kent, England, will find him Other boys addresses mentioned herein are the same except the company may be different. Mail is promptly forwarded to them when they have left for the front.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. H. ROE,
C Co., Gordon Highlanders
The Willows, Victoria

T. Aitken left for Portland, Wash., where he is attending the North Pacific Dental College.

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Wallflowers, Sutton's Blood Red
" Fire King Orange
Hollyhocks, Mixed
Coreopsis, Large Yellow
Alyssum, yellow

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

Inspection invited.

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