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

THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY JANUARY . 27 1916 NO. 10

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

HARDY & BISCOE

Real Estate and Insurance Agents
Auctioneers

Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP
COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 Courtenay

The Motor
Does All
The Work

Running a Sewing Machine is one of the most arduous clasees of work a woman attempts. It requires the utmost concentration to the work of sewing in addition to the work of peddaling. This is so laborious when long continued, as to completely prostrate the ordinary person

The little Electric Motor can be instantly attached to any kind of sewing machine, old or new, no tools or screws required. The cost of operating motor is less than one cent per hour

Phone us for a FREE DEMONSTRATION and get a chance on the free motor we are giving away

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

Phones: Office 35, Res. R58 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Married– At the Manse by Rev. T. Menzies, on Monday, January 24th, Miss Gladys Gunliffe to Herbert Parks, both of Cumberland.

The Comox Creamery Association held their annual meeting on Thursday evening last. Notwithstanding the hard times the make of butter was greater than the average, and a higher price was obtained. In fact orders for butter were refused almost every day.

Anglican Services

Friday, weekly service of prayer for the men who have left for the front 7:30 to 8 p. m.

Sunday, S. John's Church, Holy Communion at 8:30 a. m., Evening Prayer 7:30.

Red Cross

Another consignment of articles for the Red Cross society will be packed by the members of the local committee in Sandwick hall on Tuesday, February 1st. All finished garments, etc. must be sent in, washed and ready, before that date. Many articles are ready, cut out and waiting to be made up. The need is still great, do not slacken your efforts,

Wanted—6 little pigs. Apply Box 295. Cumberland.

For sale—sleigh, with pole, also top buggy almost new. Apply W. Duncan, Sandwick.

Wanted immediately—A piano, Must be cheap. Spot cash. Apply Box 12, Review office,

One or two bright furnished rooms to let on main road. Apply Miss Davey, Courtenay Postoffice.

Wanted to buy from the farmers of the Comox valley, potatoes and other vegetables. A. B. Ball, Comox.

Wanted—2nd hand cream separator in good working order, De La Valle preferred. Apply W. Bailey, Lazo.

Strayed onto my premises, a Jersey steer, Owner can have same by paying expenses, Alex. Leddingham, Grantham.

Wanted—Jersey cow, to come fresh soon : state price, age, and when fresh. Address Carl Peterson, Campbell River B. C.

For sale. Australian stump puller will trade for small launch engine, must be good. Apply J. Caljouw, Bowser P.O., Vancouver Isle.

Found—On the Lake Trail road, between the Power House road, and the cross road, a black enamelled search light. Apply at Review office,

For Sale cheap—A lot of agreement and assignment forms, leases, bills of sale, chattel mortagage, release of mortgage. Apply Review Office,

For Rent—J. B. Bailey's farm Upper Road, 10 acres, with or without dwelling house, all cleared. Apply Hicks-Beach & Field, Courtenay.

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.

Ten acre ranch, six acres cleared Fine six room house, barn, stable, chicken houses nd large yards, wire fenced, 3 miles from Courtenay price fifteen hundred dollars. Improvements cost over $1200. Apply by letter Box 11 Review office Courtenay.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

Miss Celia Davis is home visiting her father, who is ill.

G. P. Thompson, teller at the Royal bank is confined to his bed with a serious attack of influenza.

Mrs W. J. Carroll arrived home from Alberta last Sunday week, where she had been visiting her parents who were ill.

M. Manson, M. L. A., spent the week end in the valley. He was making one of his periodical visits to his constituents to see how we are getting along.

Under the heading "A Greater Courtenay" one of our correspondents opens up again the question of the Farmer's Coal Rights in the Comox Valley. An issue so important to the district is worthy of grave consideration, and we invite criticism and comment on the subject from those interested.

At no time for the last twenty years has there been so much snow on the ground at one time in the Comox valley. The snow now lies nearly three feet deep any place and at Black creek it is over four feet, while at Cape Lazo it is barely a foot. A number of barns have caved in with the burden of snow, and many staunch buildings are settling in the centre. The cold is intense and many are laid up with grip. This clear cold weather is bracing to the recently-arrived easterner, but those who have lived in this usually mild climate for years find it very disagreeable. However, there's a long warm summer coming when some of us will wish for just a breath of winter.

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

Reading Room for Soldiers

There have been opened in Courtenay two reading rooms for the use of the soldiers, which have been provided and furnished by the citizens. The committee in charge of the supplies for these rooms appeal to the general public for the gifts of magazines, books, etc., also games, such as chess, draughts etc. All gifts should be left with Mr. Aitken at the telegraph office, from whence they will be taken to the reading rooms as required. Pictures suitable for the walls will also be welcomed We feel confident that to mention these matters will ensure a plentiful and continuous supply.

E. P. Laycock,
On behalf of the Committee

Mr. M. Parez is at Victoria this week

Canadian Patriotic Society

An auction sale of superfluities, goods, live stock, etc., will be held in March on behalf of the above society. Mr. G. J. Hardy has consented to conduct the sale. If you have anything in your house or on your farm that you can spare or will sacrifice, please send particulars of same asoon as possible to Mr. Hardy at his office.

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

Morton's Potato Flour

Price, 15c per Package

Buy a package and try this receipt for Angel Cake

Mix and sift together three times 1-2 teaspoonful each cream of tartar and salt, 1-2 cup sugar and 1-3 cup Potato Flour. Beat until stiff the whites of 5 eggs; cut and fold in the dry ingredients, add 1-2 teaspoon essence of vanilla, and bake 15 or 20 minutes, in 1 dozen small tins, or about 30 minutes in a bread tin

Box 256 SHEPHERD'S Phone 40

McPhee & Morrison

ORANGES
Large 50c oranges now selling at 35 and 40c a dozen
Black Twig Apples $1.75 per box

TEAS
35c bulk teas are excellent value; also package teas at 3 lbs. for $1. Nabob, Empress and Blue Ribbon Teas at 45c a lb. Malken's Best 50c. Lipton's and Tetley's Teas at 50 and 60c

DRIED PRUNES
50 to 60's 10c lb. Also peaches, pears, apricots and cooking figs

Cross & Blackwell's marmalade, jams and pickles

Mincemeat in 4 lb. cans

Canned Tomatoes 2's 10c, 2 1-2 two for 25c

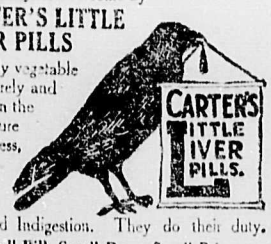
Corn and Peas 2 for 25c

FISH, KIPPERS and FINNAN HADDIE

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

King and Alexander WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Who will write for a FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOODBURY'S NEW METHOD treatment by

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

THERAPION

and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely **FREE**. No follow up circulars. No obligations. Dr. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG.

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick--"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for out door use--"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list.

Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices

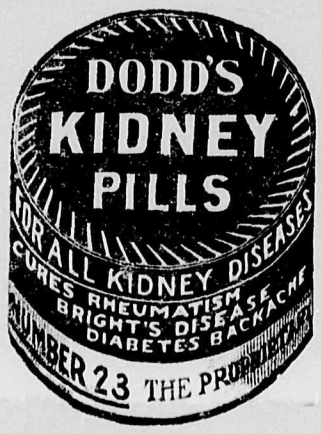
ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

"Young man," said the magistrate severely, "the assault you have committed on your poor wife was most brutal. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?"

"If you do, your honor," replied the prisoner at the bar, hopefully, "it will break up our honeymoon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Lady Jellicoe recently said that any notion that the Fleet was twiddling its fingers was wrong. A lady who sent her husband a ton of wool in order that the sailors could knit their own mufflers had the wool returned with the intimation that the *men were far too busy.*



Study of Agriculture

Our Paramount Profession Should Have a Place in the Public School Curriculum

"It should not be necessary in this day to offer reasons for giving agriculture a place in the public school, but nevertheless the necessity exists and because of this condition we must give justification for the faith that is in us. Two reasons will suffice. Agricultural education should begin in the public school because that is *the logical place to begin all education.* They generally call it nature study in the lower grades and elementary agriculture in the last two grades, and they may call it almost what they like so long as our educators give it a place commensurate *with the importance of our paramount* profession. Oh, yes, a girl teacher may not teach much scientific agriculture, but it is not the sum total of agricultural facts taught that counts—it is the trend of mind induced in the pupil. Develop his interest in, and *respect for the profession of his father,* and when he is older he will not depart from it. In the name of common sense, then, do not talk as though the young girl teacher were trying to teach agriculture to the whole district. Her business is with *the school and she knows her business* much better than most self-constituted critics can teach it to her. Just acquire a smile, and help that girl teacher when she wants a school garden, and you will have had the privilege of helping in one of the *most responsible works in the world.* Then, too, this agriculture in the public schools is the surest means to check the much deplored drift to the cities. When the boy sees farming receive its proper recognition in his school, when he feels that it is not *necessary to leave the farm to rise* in the world, he will be less apt to join the ranks of those who move toward the bright lights. This "back to the land" cry is all right as far as it goes, but not many will come back unless a too prolonged diet of husks *may send them back to see how* chances are for the fatted calf. Let us try to hold the lads, yes, and lasses, too, who are now known only as public school pupils."—Address by Dean Howes.

Children suffering from worms soon show the symptoms, and any mother can detect the presence of these parasites by the writhings and fretting of the child. Until expelled and the system cleared of them, the child cannot regain its health. Miller's Worm *Powders are prompt and efficient,* not only for the eradication of worms, but also as a toner up for children that are run down in consequence.

A Farmer Prince

Reported That Prince of Denmark is to Farm in Canada

Prince Viggo, youngest son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, will come to Canada early next year to be educated in practical farming. Prince Viggo, who will leave Denmark on January 13, will travel by way of New *York and make a short tour of the* United States before proceeding to Canada.

The Prince, who will travel incognito, will remain in Canada for several years. He is 22 years old. His family is regarded as the most democratic branch of European royalty. His eldest brother, Prince Aage, was married to a daughter of a former Italian minister at Copenhagen. The second brother, Prince Axel, is well known as an aviator. The third brother, Prince Erik, is a practical farmer. He worked a farm in England last year, for the purpose of studying English methods of cattle breeding. His only sister, Princess Marguerite, took the degree of bachelor of arts last year. She served as a nurse for several months this year, caring for British soldiers, until her work was interrupted by illness.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

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

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

A Terrific Price

Peace at the present moment would *suit German admiralty. That is the* truth at the back of every vain-glorious pose, whether on the east, the west, or the southeast. However, wonderful the achievement of holding the allies at bay for fifteen months, and actually penetrating far into certain *of their territories, the price Austria* and Germany have paid for these superficial and temporary "victories" has been terrific. Having failed in the real purpose for which she made war, Germany would indeed rejoice if she could get out of the pit into which *she has fallen while she has still in* her possession other people's territory to bargain with.—Glasgow News.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked 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 bargainng with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

A Permanent Peace

President Wilson Declares That it Will be no Patched-up Affair

President Wilson has expressed the opinion that there will be no "patched up peace" following the European war. *In a comprehensive and forceful* address before the Columbus chamber of commerce he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's *affairs, and bring about justice after* the present war.

The president defended his Mexican policy, and touched on the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

"When the present great conflict in *Europe is over the world is going to* wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I don't believe there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we *shall have guarantees that it will re*main, and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of force.

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere *in the world will assert itself once for* all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege, in one form or another, of being *the mediating influence* by which these things may be induced."

THAT COLD YOU HAVE

may bring sickness, doctors bills and loss of work; you know that serious *sickness usually starts with a cold,* and a cold only exists where weakness exists. *Remember that.*

Overcome the weakness and nature cures the cold—that is the law of reason. Carefully avoid drugged pills, syrups or stimulants; they are only props and braces and whips.

It is the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion that quickly enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs and helps heal the air passages.

And mark this well—Scott's Emulsion generates body heat as protection against winter sickness. Get Scott's at your drug store *to-day.* It always strengthens and builds up.

14-51 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Starving Men Into Treachery

A convoy of incapacitated soldiers released from German military prisons arrived in England recently.

Two of the Irish soldiers among them told the Daily Mail of efforts made by Sir Roger Casement to persuade the Irish prisoners to join the Germans.

"Sir Roger," they said, "visited the camp at Lemberg, and said: 'Now *is the chance to strike a blow for* Ireland. What has England done *for you?*' He promised all kinds of advantages to be derived from joining the Germans."

The narrator, Corporal Mahoney, of the Irish Rifles, said:

"We were being starved. No parcels were coming, for the people at home did not know where we were. Our food had been cut down by half. The Germans made no secret of their intention to starve us into joining them. Sheer hunger drove fifty men, *some of them English and Scotch, to* submit. We booed the first two out of camp. The others were taken right away.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

Canadians and Barbed Wire

Speaking of the *tremendous* importance of barbed wire entanglements in modern warfare, General Meighen, who commanded the famous 14th Regiment (Royal Montreals) of the first Canadian contingent, said recently.

"Not that they were *needed in front* of our trenches. We could have kept the Germans back without them, but if it had not been for the barbed wire in front of the German trenches we would have been across the Rhine by now.

"This barbed wire had to be broken by means of heavy artillery. Nothing else was effective. They had been given wire cutters in the beginning, but in the face of modern batteries and machine guns they were useless."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Congratulate me, old man. I got a notice from the bank that my account was overdrawn."

"But why the congratulation?"

"The bank failed this morning."

British Columbia paper and pulp mills will shortly introduce safety first schedules and devices. A committee has recently been investigating conditions in the Wisconsin mills with that object in view.

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

Kitchen Economy

If you consider its body-building powers Bovril is probably the most *economical food* you can buy. No other food, no matter how high its price, has been proved to possess Bovril's wonderful body-building powers. Bovril saves butchers' bills and is a great economiser in the kitchen.

S.H.B.

Your Trip to Toronto

When you are preparing to visit the Queen City of Canada you do so knowing that there is much of importance to you connected with your visit. It is a matter of business or social importance, and you will get more real value out of your trip if you have no worry about your accommodation. The management of the Walker House, Toronto, anticipate your needs and are prepared to receive you and any others of the family that may accompany you. Being Westerners ourselves we appreciate highly the patronage of Westerners. Every home comfort, service that takes care of the most minute detail and meals at rates so reasonable that you will really be surprised. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porters that meet all trains at the depot. Register at the Walker House, "The House of Plenty," "Toronto's Famous Hotel." **Rates** $2.50 per day up, American Plan; $1.00 per day up, European Plan. Special attention to the comfort of ladies and children travelling unescorted.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

A Low Death Rate Results In Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

How Business Men Help the Farmer

Live Stock is the Only Real Path to Prosperity

Wearing a considerable smile, and loaded up with parcels of merchandise bought in the Lethbridge stores, a farmer stepped into the board of trade rooms on Saturday.

"*I have come in to see if I could* pay off these notes that are due in February and May after I ship my last two or three cars of wheat"—that was how he opened his talk. "These four cows I got a year ago have each got a calf, and we are *shipping in our milk and getting a* good price for it. I didn't dream when I got those cows a year ago, that there was so much to be made out of livestock."

"This is how it happened. My wife and I were resting in at the Lethbridge Hotel one day last winter, when my wife happened to hear two farmers talking about a plan that the Lethbridge board of trade had for helping men who were too hard up to get assistance from the banks, to get cows or sheep or hogs. She said to me, 'Do you *think there would be* any chance, Hiram, for us to get one or two cows?' I said, 'I don't see how we could have the face to ask, for we couldn't pay a cent of a first payment.' Well, the wife kept on after me till at last I said I would talk with Mr. Marnoch about how it was done. I put in an application, and sure enough after a few days I got a letter saying I could go ahead and buy four cows. Each cow has had a calf, so I have eight head where I started in with four.

"Now I have 53½ bushels of wheat to the acre for my crop and I want *to tell you I'm feeling pretty good.* These four cows showed me what we could do with our little hay and pasture and stubble and straw heaps, and I have put all my spare grain money into more young stock, and I have, all told, 42 head of cows and *calves and young cattle.*

"This grain farming is all right in a year like 1915, and I got a fair crop off my summerfallow in 1914; but I know now that my land can't stand too many 53 bushel crops without getting manure. I am not going *to trust my luck any more to all*-grain farming. Milk cows will bring us in something every week even in the dryest times; and what is more, please the Lord, we'll have some irrigation water, and alfalfa pretty soon.

"*I just want you to tell your* Lethbridge business men who helped us out when we were in low water, that we stand by Lethbridge now; we know the place where we are treated good. We liked Iowa all right, but Lethbridge beats it."—Lethbridge *Herald.*

Persistent Asthma. A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be *taken than that of keeping at hand* a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

A Unique Social Experiment Planned

The London newspapers describe a unique experiment in state socialism *which will be tried at an unnamed* city in north England, where 20,000 men will soon be employed in munition work.

To provide for the men and prevent extortionate prices, the government has acquired all stores and shops in the district, and will either allow the proprietors to sell goods *under license* or will, in most cases, run them under direct control of the government. The government thus will be butcher, baker, grocer, milkman and barber to the whole population.

All the saloons, thirty in number, *have been bought by the government* and will continue the sale of intoxicants, some under close restrictions while others will be turned into lodging houses.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses.* But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from *many causes.*

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 105

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Women have proved to be very excellent machinists in England, pressed into this service by the exigencies of warfare. About 800 girls were at the outset employed in the munition factories. Some of these *have been at work four months, and* were trained by such skilled operatives as were available for the work of instructors. These girls were found to be capable of a good output on many of the operations after only a week's instruction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Tsarevitch is the most valuable child in the world. When he reaches the Throne he will inherit the Romanoff fortune, estimated at *$200,000,000, and will control 500 es*tates and 30,000 servants.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

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

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

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

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

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

TO FORMULATE PLANS TO PLACE AGRICULTURE ON A SOUND BASIS

UPON AGRICULTURE ALL INDUSTRIES DEPEND

Sir George Foster Places the Importance of the Basic Industry Before the Economic Commission, Laying Stress on the Great Opportunities Presented by the Work in Hand

How the industry of agriculture may be stimulated for the good of Canada, for the good of the empire, and to help and heal and resuscitate that large portion of the world now suffering untold miseries because of the war was the subject matter of an address before a meeting of the Economic commission at Ottawa recently, by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir George declared that the war had brought many changes, and one of these was the quickened sense of public duty awakened throughout the country. Canada had suffered and sacrificed to some extent in the war, but the staple and basic industry, agriculture, had been enormously stimulated with regard to the marketing of the crops. The question was how the distances could be bridged most economically.

"We cannot," he said, "cut down the miles, but it is possible to cut down the cost of transportation and the profits of those who intervene between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

"The matter of rate by sea and land is another question for your consideration," he said. "We don't lack railways.

"As to ocean tonnage, I hope you will consider this question. It is one that has vexed all governments, and it seems about as far away from a solution as it has ever been.

"As an adjunct of the agricultural industry any light which you can throw on this question will be greatly appreciated. The next question is that of immigration, or rather settlement on agricultural lands. What shall be done for our returned soldiers? How can these virile young men be placed on the great wild lands of the Dominion for agricultural and rural development? They will have to be settled and guided when settled.

"It is up to you."

In conclusion Sir George said: "This is just about the biggest opportunity and just about the biggest work that has ever been entrusted to any commission. Everybody seems to think things will be different after the war. Everybody is asking, what will be our attitude toward the great basic industry, agriculture, on which all other industries depend for their success. I don't think that the government has been niggardly to it in the past, but there is a feeling abroad that still more is expected. I welcome you gentlemen to your labors. The government will place everything at your disposal which will be of advantage, and the country will give you every opportunity to work out something which will be of advantage."

Population of Ireland Now Shows Increase

A Novelty for the Old Land—Marked Decrease in Pauperism Lately

The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the quarter ended the 30th of September last the number of births in Ireland was 27,779, a rate of 20.8 per thousand, and the deaths 14,670, a rate of 13.4 per thousand. There were only 3,511 emigrants, so that the net increase in population is 9,598.

It is the decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The situation might be even more satisfactory were it not for the heavy death rate of children under a year old. About one Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of twelve months. Leinster and Ulster have the predominance in this respect. In them one child in every seven or eight dies an infant, in Connaught only one child in every fifteen. Dublin and Belfast no doubt account for this, for poverty stricken Connaught has more fresh air than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a system of tenement houses, where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be, and is now on the mend, is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a very marked decrease. There were nearly eight thousand fewer people in the workhouses in the quarter under review than the average of the same period for the last ten years, and there were 12,235 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates.

The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. Enormous efforts, inspired by Lady Aberdeen, have been devoted in every part of Ireland to stamping out this scourge. It has been by no means unfruitful. But the scourge is still there, and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

Canada's Big Wheat Surplus

Financial Journal Estimates Surplus of Cereals at Over 300,000,000 Bushels

Canada has an exportable surplus of wheat of 228,132,200 bushels, according to a bulletin issued by the trade and commerce department. This will be the surplus left from the provisional estimate of cereal crop production in Canada this year, 336,258,000 bushels, after home requirements have been satisfied.

This estimate is arrived at by the following calculation:

Estimated total yield, 336,258,000 bushels, average loss in cleaning and allowance for grain not merchantable quality, say 10 per cent., 33,625,800.

Total retained for seeding crop of 1916, say fourteen million acres at 1.75 bushel per acre, 24,500,000.

Required for food, say 6.25 bushels per head for a population of eight millions, 50,000,000, total 108,125,800.

Balance available for export, 228,132,200.

The deduction for loss in cleaning and for grain not of merchantable quality is based on previous experience, the quantity estimated to be retained for seed allows for the seeding of over one million acres in excess of the present year's acreage of 12,986,400 and the quality allowed for food is at the rate of 6¼ bushels per head, which agrees with previous calculations of the same nature.

The largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 142,574,000 bushels in 1913-14. The quantity now estimated as available in excess of this amount and represents nearly 68 per cent. of the total estimated production of 1915.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Canada's Offer Accepted

Dominion Gives $50,000 to Anglo-Russian Hospital

The offer of the Canadian government of $50,000 towards the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received from Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London. The money has been forwarded.

The offer of the Canadian government reads:

"My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under the patronage of her majesty, Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. My government, desiring to assist therein and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor and heroism of the Russian armies, hope you will inform the government of Russia and Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the committe, that Canada will contribute £10,000 for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year."

Queen Alexandra on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be sent to Lord Cheylesmore:

"I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and her majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of £10,000 from the Canadian government to the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodoravna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

GRAIN GROWERS' GIFTS

Over $2,700 in Cash Has Been Sent to Central Secretary For Patriotic Acre Fund

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan through their patriotic acre scheme will increase the amount of the Patriotic Fund by approximately $100,000, according to the latest information secured from the central secretary. Altogether 4,460 acres were promised by the farmers and up to the present time over 15,000 bushels of grain have been received, besides $2,700 in cash.

The appointment of General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien to supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa means that the British are taking steps to endeavor to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them except a small part of the Cameroons.

The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but Smith Dorrien, with any army that is being raised in South Africa—troops already there and those who are going from home—hopes to complete the new job in short order. The commander, like the men under him, are experienced in African warfare.

One cannot but wish that those persons who are spending money so freely and so gaily at the present time should be placed under the necessity of answering the querries of how the country's great national expenditures are to be met in the absence of private economics?—The Statist.

Gallant Gunners

Canadian Acted as Machine Gun Tripod While Comrades Poured Bullets Into Enemy

How a Canadian soldier turned himself into a human machine gun tripod while his officer fired two belts of cartridges into the ranks of the Germans, how the gallant First Battalion went into the fight at Givenchy and was almost annihilated, and what a splendid spirit of confidence dominated the actions of the British soldiers in France, were vividly recounted by Corporal G. A. Smith, of the First Battalion, now in Halifax, after six months in the trenches with the First Canadian Division. Corporal Smith reached Canada recently and is now in Halifax with a party of 39 wounded and sick soldiers, nearly all of whom have spent a period in the British trenches in France. The wounds are usually shrapnel or bullets. A word of significance was carried in the words of Corporal Smith, who said in answer to a question regarding the wounds of the men. "One of the rarest things in France or Belgium is a British soldier with a bayonet wound. The Germans have such a fear of the British cold steel that they scamper like pigs when a fight at close quarters is threatened."

Corporal Smith continued: "Of all my experiences at the front, the last charge of the first battalion at Givenchy will remain longest in my memory. I cannot tell you how many men we lost in four hours, in my battalion alone."

"Watch your watches, cried the officers, that meant that a mine was being exploded in so many minutes and every man with a wrist watch stood tense watching the second hand so as to be ready for the concussion when it came. This is to guard against shock. We blew their trench sky high and the force was so great that the parapets of our own front line were destroyed. Then we were over the parapets and took their trench very easily. Not stopping there we charged the second line and took it with 57 prisoners. We had lost many owing to their artillery having our range, but we kept on and had the third trench before long. The British division on our flank made three desperate attempts to come up with us but could not. It was a desperate position. We had accomplished the task of winning the trenches but had to retire again leaving an unmentionable number of dead and wounded behind. It was useless to attempt to reinforce us as their artillery commanded our rear and we were isolated. Our supplies ran out and we had no means of replying in kind to the German bullets and shrapnel. After several hours we got a general order to retire. We all started, but only a few got back. Later, the 5th Battalion was able to take the first line trenches we had gained. We had been able to carry off some of our wounded but not all and those sent to relieve us got some of them away, but many others lay out there between two opposite lines and suffered until death relieved them, the Germans not making any attempt to relieve them.

"It was while in the isolated position under the fire of Germans that Lieutenant Campbell won his V.C., and one of the machine gunners the D.C.M. It was just before the order to retire had been given. Campbell had charge of the machine gun corps. At that time his corps had been reduced to one man unwounded, Pte. Vince, and a gun without a tripod, and two belts of cartridges. 'We are going to retire soon,' said one youngster near him. 'Retire, be damned,' answered the lieutenant, 'I've got two belts of cartridges left. If I only had a tripod for this gun,' pointing sorrowfully at the dismounted quick firer. Crouching at a point of vantage, Pte. Vince called out: 'Put the gun on my shoulder, sir. I can hold it, I guess.' It seemed almost impossible, but many impossible things had been done that day and the expedient was given a try. Holding the gun across his powerful shoulders, the heroic soldier served as a human tripod while the two belts were hurled into the sulien ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Campbell has since died a hero's death, but Private Vince remained when I left and had been through all the desperate fighting without receiving a scratch."

French Airman's Brilliant Feat

Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea off the Belgian coast on November 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator said:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and then dropped thirty yards under the Albatross, manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy. My observer had prepared to fire on our adversary, when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges.

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. At this moment we were 4,200 yards up. We were much relieved to see the Albatross drop yet more speedily, until finally it was engulfed by the waves."

Remember Napoleon

Napolean in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Ganges, Germans who hastily propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.—New York World.

VALUABLE WORK OF TRAWLERS IN GUARDING THE BRITISH FLEET

GOOD SERVICE OF THE BRITISH FISHING CREWS

Have Played a Unique and Valuable Role in Connection with the Dardanelles Expedition, Where They Have Been Hunting and Ramming Submarines

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle, E. Ashmead Bartlett pays a high tribute to the work of the British mine sweepers at the Dardanelles.

"What would King George 'ave done without these 'ere trawlers?" This was the historic remark of a West Country skipper as he gazed round the Aegean Sea from the bridge of his trawler when the submarine scare was at its height, and before the monitors had appeared to take the place of the cruisers and battleships.

The West Countryman had ample justification for his remark and every reason to be proud of his craft, and the hundreds of others, almost exactly similar to her, which have played such a unique and invaluable role in the Dardanelles expedition. Probably for the first time in their lives the majority of our officers and men, both soldiers and sailors, out at the Dardanelles, have been brought in touch with our great fishing fleet from the North Sea and from the West coast.

I have never yet seen a trawler receive an order from any admiral or captain which was not received with a volley of mild oaths from the skipper, followed by an eloquent lecture on how much better it would be to accomplish the same thing in a different manner. Nevertheless, I am not hinting that there is any real indiscipline, for the orders are always carried out, but generally in a manner which was never intended.

The skipper of a trawler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbors or take up difficult anchorage, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.

But few have any conception of the amount of work accomplished by these craft. In fact, it would have been almost impossible to have kept the army supplied without them. Between the bombardment of the outer fort on Feb. 19 and the grand combined attack made by the whole fleet on March 18, many of the trawlers were engaged in the most difficult and dangerous work of endeavoring to sweep the straits of mines. The strength of the current, and the consequent sagging of the nets, made this an extremely difficult task, and the results were disappointing. On March 11, 12 and 13 efforts were made during the night to sweep the mine field below the Narrows, and many of the trawlers were hit and suffered casualties.

Some kept their regular crews during this dangerous work, and others were manned by volunteer crews from the fleet, and were placed in charge of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. Unfortunately, the enemy's fire was too severe, and it was found impossible to clear the minefield, and after the failure of the attack of March 18 sweeping operations were abandoned.

Since that time the work of the trawlers has been divided into two classes. They go far afield, searching the coasts of the islands for possible hostile submarine bases, and examining every sailing ship which comes within the war zone. They have orders to ram any submarine, or anything they imagine to be a submarine, without hesitation, and many have been the reports and scares that have failed to materialize.

The trawlers engaged in transport duty have perhaps the harder time of the two. They leave Mudros laden with biscuits, fresh meat, tinned meat, live goats for the Gurkhas, ammunition and a hundred and one other articles which an army requires for its daily use. Piled on top of this mass of goods and livestock, officers and soldiers take passage to and back from the front. It was no uncommon sight to see a general sitting on a biscuit box with a goat gnawing at one boot and the other boot hidden beneath a quarter of frozen beef. More often than not there is not a vacant square inch of space left on the deck.

It is a remarkable tribute to the skill in seamanship of the trawlers' crews, that when one considers the thousands upon thousands of voyages they have made and the immense distances they have covered, I think only one trawler has been lost during the whole campaign, and she was sunk off Anzac by shellfire in the very early days.

Brought from their peaceful surroundings into the very centre of the great war game, the North Sea and west coast fishing fleets have swept the Dardanelles for mines; they have been exposed to shell fire for months on end; they have chased submarines and patrolled the islands of the Asiatic coast. With the destroyer flotillas, the seas were left to their care when the battleships and cruisers forced to shelter by the enemy's submarines, they have carried thousands of tons of stores from the bases to the beaches, and transported thousands of sick and wounded to and from the islands to the hostile shores.

Their skippers and crews belong to a hardy race of seamen, rendered almost extinct by modern ships and modern methods of travel. They grumble, but they carry out their orders; and, above all, in spite of all they say, they are proud of the navy and of the chance of working side by side with naval officers and naval men. A great spirit of friendship has sprung up between the two, and each recognizes the value of the work of the other.

This summer their task has been child's play, steaming about a sea that is generally smooth as glass, but now the winter is coming on the work must still go on, under conditions which will be very different, and then it will be, when the storms are blowing from the southwest or from the northeast, that the hard lessons they have learned in winters spent in the North Sea and off the wild coast of Scotland, will come in most useful. Seamanship will count a lot this winter, and the old West Country skipper's proud remark: "What would King George 'ave done without these 'ere trawlers?" will be amply justified.

Canadian Children Save Their Pennies

Nearly Quarter Million Saved in Pennies and Deposited With the Government

The claims of the Penny Savings Bank have been urged upon the school authorities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but up to the present time have not met with any great encouragement in these provinces. Up to a year or two ago pennies were very little used in either of the three prairie provinces, and small silver coins were used more freely by the western children than were the bigger copper pennies by the eastern children.

It will not be disputed that, generally speaking, the children of the west have had more money to spend than the children of the east, due to the great prosperity which has marked the progress of the west. But likewise the children of the west had more money to save, and would have saved more money had they been encouraged to do so through education in the public schools as to the value of the penny bank.

The Financial Post of Canada in a recent issue showed that the Penny Bank, the only institution of its kind in the Dominion, now has assets of $281,130, and of this amount $265,092 is deposited with the Dominion government through the post office. Practically the entire deposits of the Penny Bank are handed over to the Dominion government, so that, as the Financial Post points out, the children of Canada have this amount invested with the government.

The Penny Bank now operates in thirty-nine Canadian towns and cities from St. John in the east to Prince Albert in the west, and the institution has the support of the chartered banks of Canada. It is expected that during 1916 there will be a large number of new branches opened up in the three prairie provinces.

Being purely a savings bank, and having as its depositors the children of middle and lower class people, the comprehensive volume of its depositors gives a very good indication of the extent of the means at the disposal of the working class.

At the quarterly meeting of the bank recently held it was announced that in sympathy with the appeals recently made by the British government regarding the practice of thrift throughout the empire, the claims of the Penny bank had again been urged on the school authorities in all the towns in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in which the bank is not operating. In towns and cities where the bank was operating, circular letters addressed to the local banks and school teachers had been sent, urging the patriotic appeal. Supplementing the bank's own appeals, the Ontario deaprtment of education had also circularized all its inspectors, urging them to press the work in the schools they visited.

In the letter to the head officials of the chartered banks the point is made that "since all the deposits of the children go to Ottawa, each child who saves a dollar lends that dollar to the country. At present the school children of Canada are in this way lending her over a quarter of a million. They take pride and pleasure in knowing that they are helping."

Capt. Joseph Bernier, late commander of the Arctic, and famed as an Arctic explorer, has taken up land. The captain during his northern cruises established fishing stations at Button Point, in Baffin Bay and on Baffin sland at the junction of the Salmon River with Pond Inlet. He has erected houses at these stations and has now procured from the government a transfer of the lands, 30 acres at Button Point and 60 acres on Baffin Island at a dollar an acre.

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, JANUARY 27, 1916

A Venomous Writer

Three years ago a man in Vancouver on seeing The Review asked where Courtenay was, he'd never before heard of such a place. The Review and some outside contemporaries such as the Week are bringing Courtenay into prominence without the financial assistance of the board of trade. The Week of the 22nd inst, in commenting upon a letter received from a correspondent—bearing the Courtenay postmark—on prohibition, says it was the most abusive and at the same time amusing letters ever flung at the defensless head of its editor, and literally bursting with venom, which he consigned to the waste paper basket, said Courtenay, as anyone who reads the Week knows is not a very healthy place for gentlemen of his stripe just now, thanks to the effective business-like work of our esteemed correspondent, W. Idiens.

HAPPY VALLEY

Mr. Harrigan has returned from the east after a pleasant trip.

Mr, A. Ibbotson contemplates building a new barn He intends to use the upper storey for squab raising as he is confident it will be very successtul, the ground floor is to be used for breeding rabbits. He also has the contract for supplying fire wood to the Minto school.

Miss Pearce is home again after spending her vacation on the mainland.

Mrs. McClair of Vancouver is visiting her parents.

Miss Eva White is home again after being confined to the Cumberland hospital for a couple of weeks.

Splendid weather for fixing potatoes and other perishables such as finger tips and toes. Makes one stay indoors mornings until the roads are aired. Great sympathy is felt for the man on the milk wagon.

Happy Valley is still forging ahead and holding its own as a dairy centre, Mr. Wm. Wain having secured first place in the Comox cow testing association, Mr Broughton getting 3rd place, and several others top notchers.

The night school is proving a great success underthe able management of Mr. Corkum. Some of the pupils are very backward at coming forward, still having a little trouble with the o's and 9's. Others can't see wood for the tall timber, but it it will soon be daylight in the swamp.

COMOX

The Little Red Cross Workers' dance will be held in Martin's hall on Friday evening the 27th inst. The orchestra of the 102nd Batt. will furnish the music. We bespeak a good attendance for this band of little workers for the comfort of our fighting men.

CITY OF COURTENAY

Applications Wanted

APPLICATIONS are asked for the position of City Clerk for the Year 1916. Any person wishing to make application for the situation may leave their application with the Mayor, one of the Aldermen or with the present City Clerk, on or befor the 7th February,.

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk

Courtenay, 26th January, 1916.

Miss Mildred Moore leaves on Friday for St. Joseph's hospital, Victoria, where she will train for a a nurse.

There was a surprise party at Mrs Cliffe's last night.

Mrs. Martin, of the Elk Hotel, is in receipt of a letter from Mrs, Macoun of Ottawa in which she says the Canadian Club are doing a great work for the soldiers, especially the Prisoners of War committee. She is sure the prisoners get anything sent to them, as a young man recently escaped from Germany says so, and that food is badly needed as no one could live long on the rations handed out to prisoners by the Germans. This young man had lost an arm and had made the Germans believe he was crazy, so they sent him home. When he got to England he had more difficulty making the English believe he was sane than he had making the Germans believe otherwise. Mrs Macoun is an ardent suffraget, and says their society had recently banquetted the Australian cadets who were passing through Ottawa. Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Sam Hughes addressed the gathering, They have equal suffrage in Australia and Lieut Simons who was in charge of the cadets was very emphatic in his praises of the good work done by the women of Australia.

The Weather

The following are the rainfall records of Comox Valley for the past year.

January	6.64
February	5.47
March	4.07
April	1.79
May	1.91
June	0.27
July	0.79
August	0 89
September	1.24
October	9.43
November	7.71
December	12.45

There was also 6in of snowfall; 2 inches in January and 4 in December.

E. Duncan, Observer,

The Black Box

The first episode of this great detective picture serial was produced at the opera house last night. It gives promise of being an absorbing series of pictures, with plenty of fireworks and excitement. The films are clear and distinct and the picture story runs so that one can easily follow it. The next episode will be shown next Wednesday evening. A good house greeted the management last night. The other special features were of an entertaining nature.

Our report of the Burns anniversary banquet is unavoidably held over until next week,

Every applicant for a commission is made aware of the long "waiting list" of names put down with the same object. The majority of the waiting applicants appear to remain in private life until the desired commission is in sight. What a pity the many who wait do not enlist and prove their fitness first.

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

Campbell's

Spring 1916

Mew Goods Arriving Next Week

Ladies House Dresses

Wash Skirts and Middy Suits

Shirt Waists and Middy Blouses

Silk and Satin Underskirts

Velvets

Dress Goods

Dress Ginghams

Dress Muslins and Ducks

Crepes

Waidsook and Lawns

Linens

Galateas

Tickings

Towels and Towelling

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

ROYAL STANDARD
—perfect products—

Royal Standard Products are British Columbia Products

ROYAL STANDARD PRODUCTS have been proven SUPERIOR to all others. Thousands of British Columbians have attested to this SUPERIORITY. Poultry products—Food products—Grain products—all—right up to famous WILD ROSE PASTRY FLOUR—the first essential is QUALITY.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

is, unquestionably, the very best bread flour it is possible to secure anywhere. ROYAL STANDARD COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER HIGH GRADE FLOUR

ROYAL STANDARD PRODUCTS have been highly endorsed by the B. C CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. You can help build our Province by using ONLY flour made in British Columbia—and that ROYAL STANDARD

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"Made in British Columbia"

Crowns
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I guarantee to save you approximatety one-half on every kind of dentistry. By reason of the famovs PRECISION SYSTEM I can save you time and money and actually do your work better than most other dentists. Others must charge from $7 to $10 per tooth for crown and bridge work which I produce at $4 per tooth.

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Best Wines and Liquors

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Expert Watchmaker Qualified Optician

s selling Spectacles and Eye glasses from $2.50 per pair, Including sight testing. Each eye tested separately to insure correct vision

The Courtenay Jewelry Store

The Water Question Solved

FOR RENT

Four Good Houses, water and electric light in each

Apply, MRS. WM. LEWIS

Grippe! Coughs! Colds!

Mentholated White Pine and Tar 50c per bottle

Laxative Quinine Tablets 25c per box

Cod Liver Oil and Malt with Wild Cherry $1

Cod Liver Oil Compound $1

Wild Cherry Cough Mixture 50c

Robertson's Drug Store

Phone 30

Bert Kipatrick returned from Vancouver last week

FOR SALE

Thoroughbred Reg. Jersey Bull

Solid colour, white tongue, black switch, calved 6th January 1913, bred by Robert L. Burkhart, of Albany, Oregon, U.S.A.

"Fairburn Roiter" 5201

Sire, Foxalls Fern Lad 99378 A	Sire, Foxalls Jubilee 76944 A Dam, Fern of Florence 2nd 205059 A
Dam, Roiters Beauty of M. L. P. 2888-268438 A	Sire, Rioter, B. K. Helma 66053 A Dam, Dona Beauty 193852 A

Can be seen at the farm of Mr. C. Doering, "Fairburn" Duncan, B. C.

A bargain price on this animal at $75.00

City Council Hold "Quaker" Meeting

The City Council proceedings on Monday was the tamest affair held for over a year. There were neither fireworks nor oratorical flights, in fact every member seemed afraid to open his mouth for fear he would put his foot into it.

The meeting opened on time with two absentees.

A motion to reappoint Mr. Hames city clerk was defeated and applications for the position will be advertised for.

Elliott. McLean & Shandley, of Victoria, presented a bill for services during the incorporating period amounting to $548.09, which was laid over till next meeting for discussion.

The following accounts were referred to the finance committee to pay if found correct:

Electric Light Co	$79 56
Telephone	4 90
McPhee & Morrison	1 00
The Review	61 10
A. Fielder, shovelling snow	5 00
A. Blair, " "	1 00
Tarbell & Son	1 80
Dept. Ptg. & Stationery	2 50
J. Sutton, 3 ballot boxes	6 75
C. G. Callin, rent	7 50
Returning Officer	25 00
H. D. Fords, poll clerk	5 00

J. R. Johnston's application for refund of license fee for time his hotel was out of business was not entertained. The city having no authority to make a rebate.

The hospital's account for care of Geo. Hulme was referred back to the hospital for correction.

Contractor Fitzgerald's bill for culvert on Union street was ordered paid

Ald. McKenzie gave notice that he intended to bring in an amendment to the traders bylaw.

The clerk was instructed to get 6 copies of municipal act and two of the school act for the use of council and trustee.

Ald. Anderton moved, seconded by Ald. Carroll that R. U. Hurford be recommended as license commissioner and that Ald. McKenzie be recommended as police commissioner from the council.

School Trustee Sutton presented the school estimates for the year as follows:

Principal's salary	$1200
2nd teacher	960
3rd teacher	840
Fuel	90
Sanitary fluid	16
Janitor	300
Rent of school room	100
Insurance	20
School gardens	50
School grounds	50
Miscellaneous	3900

On motion the requisition was filed for reference.

Ald. Aston wanted to know what the council intended doing about lights on Union Bay road. All the other wards had lights but his, and they were equally entitled to them.

The Mayor remarked that he was early on the job

Ald. Anderton wanted to know if the switches controlling the stret lights could not be put in some central place or in the city hall where they could be looked after properly.

Ald. Hurford said that some of the citizens were complaining to him that the electric lights were competing with the moon unnecessarily, and that enough could be saved on the other lights to light Ward 3.

The Mayor told them it was up to the Utilities Committee to see the manager of the Electric Light Co and make any arrangements they could.

The school books are to be audited, and the accounts published.

Ald Hurford gave notice that he intended to introduce a by-law regulating street traffic.

Ald, McKenzie gave notice that he would bring in a bylaw appointing Mr. Dundas City Solicitor.

Some discussion arose over a new city hall. The Utilities Committee will look over various places, and report at next meeting.

A. Alexander was appointed to act as city scavenger so long as the soldiers are in town.

Ald, McKenzie was in favor of purchasing a horse and cart, and appointing a man to drive it who would do the scavenging and gravelling roads, and act as special constable.

When the matter of appointing an assessor came up, the Mayor stated that he was in favor of bringing in an outside man to do the assesing. There was a lot of wild land which should be assessed as such. Ald. Anderton said it was up to the Council to tell the assessor what value to put on wild land; and to define how much improvement was necessary on each lot to take it out of the wild land class,

Then a long weary wait for some one to move an adjournment.

Ex. Ald. Johnston and Leighton who were among the spectators viewed the proceedings from the back benches.

"Follies" Concert A Big Success

The "Follies" were greeted by a bumper house on Friday evening last, and they greatly surpassed their former efforts, even if half the company was ill with the grip. On Wendesday evening they were afraid they would have to cancel the performance, as it was several members were unable to be present. The numbers were all bright and new, and each performer received well merited encores.

The program was as follows:—

Opening chorus, "By Order of the King."

"Here we are again" W. G. Robertson.

The Quaker Girls, Mrs. Cooke, Misses McKenzie and Carroll.

"Mary Ann," J. McIntyre

"Saturday Afternoon," A. Burnett and company.

"Don't You Cry My Honey," Mrs McIntyre.

"Mrs. Jean McFarland," Jock Thompson.

"The Dear Little Girl," Mrs. Cooke.

"Aba Daba Honeymoon," Miss Jean McKenzie.

"Why Don't You Wear a Uniform," the company.

Speech by R. Burde.

"The Other Department," J. McIntyre.

"Just Her Way," A. Burnett.

"The Telephone Girl," J. McIntyre.

"The Army of Today," Mrs. Cooke.

"Who's Your Lady Friend," W. G. Robertson.

"Keep the Home Fire Burning" Mrs. McIntyre.

"Rob Roy McIntosh," Jock Thompson.

"The Spainiard that Blighted My Life," A. Shepherd.

"Are We All Here," J. McIntyre.

Jock Thompson's Scotch character songs and Mrs. Cook's song "The Army of Today" made a decided hit with the men of the 102nd who were present in large numbers. The dance afterwards was well attended and greatly enjoyed. At the auction sale of cakes at the close of the festivities the soldier boys were spirited bidders, one of them remarking that they didn't get cake every day now

During the intermission Lieut-Burde gave a short recruiting address in which he pointed out some excellent reasons why every young man who is physically fit should join the 102nd Regiment, which is now recruiting here.

The "Follies" desire to sincerely thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the entertainment. The receipts were in the neighborhood of $160.

The Cry of the Prisoners

We left our homes to fight for King and Country,
We did our little bit for you out there;
We fought them fair, and then they gassed us,
And now we're prisoners of war, on fare
That's all too scanty—
Send us Bread!

Some of us, while on our Empire's mission
Got badly wounded, sorely in need of aid
All of us are starving; in addition,
Affliction on us heavily is laid,
And we are hungry—
Send us bread!

Oh, you who live in plenty's larder,
In Western Canada where grows the grain,
Help us to bear the fate that's harder
Tightening our belts to ease the pain
Of knawing hunger—
Send us bread!

You cheered us when we left the station,
You helped us on our way to fight the Hun,
We, to uphold the honor of the nation
Went forth to man our country's guns,
Now we are starving—
Send us bread!

On God we still rely, as ever,
But God he works by human hands,
Will you not, out of your abundance, sever
Some store for prisoners in foreign lands?
For we're so hungry—
Send us bread!

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.

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G. BARRASS

Harmony Orchestra

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"Thank God, no. And yet there is plenty of time."

"There is ample time for the right as well as the wrong, Marion. But do not let us talk of the past any more, my dear. I am not going to pry into your secrets, and I know how far to trust you. Let me walk part of the way with you. I can wait by the barn till you return."

Marion raised no objection. It was the dead of night now and there was no fear of meeting anybody. Yet Marion started uneasily as Ralph began to whistle. She ventured to suggest that the noise was not prudent.

"Perhaps you are right," Ralph said amicably. "At any rate I will wait here till you return. You have not far to go, of course?"

"I have a very little way to go, uncle. I am going to Jessop's farm."

Ralph nodded. The farm loomed up not far off. As Marion darted off Ralph lighted his pipe and whistled again. Something moved in the bushes."

Meanwhile Tchigorsky and Geoffrey were nearing the window. Tchigorsky moved on resolutely and confidently with the air of a man who is sure of his ground. He put up his hand and fumbled for the catch. It gave at once and the pair of burglars slipped quietly into the room.

"We shall be safe," he said as he proceeded to strike a match. "It is just as well to take every precaution. What would the estimable Jessop say if he could see into his parlor?"

Geoffrey smiled.

"He'd be astonished," he said, "a little dismayed, too. But he would say nothing so long as I am here. Jessop would stand on his head for me."

The strong rays of the lamp lighted up the room. There were flowers everywhere, dainty china on the table full of blooms, bowls filled with choicest fruits. Wines sparkled in the crystal goblets on the sideboard, a silver cigarette box was conspicuous, and on a safe lay an object to which Tchigorsky called his companion's attention.

"What do you make that out to be?" he asked.

Geoffrey picked up the drapery. On the top of it lay something red with a feather in it. It appeared to be a costume of some kind. As Geoffrey held it aloft a light gradually broke in upon him.

"Well," Tchigorsky asked, "have you solved the problem?"

"I have," Geoffrey replied. "It is the blue dress and tam-o'-shanter hat which have played so conspicuous a part lately. But what brings them here? Has Mrs. May a companion hidden somewhere, a companion who might be Marion's sister.

"Seems like it," Tchigorsky said with a dry smile. "But I am not going to enlighten you any further on that question at present. Mrs. May and the girl in the blue dress are two separate people, anyway."

"You forget that I have seen them together," said Geoffrey.

"I had forgotten that. Well, it won't be long now before the identity of the lady in the smart dress and coquettish hat is established. Meanwhile we came here in search of something far more important than a woman's costume. Help me to turn out all those drawers, and be careful to replace everything exactly as you find it. We have a good three hours before us, and much depends upon the results of our search. Keep a keen eye open for papers in any language that is unfamiliar to you."

For an hour the search proceeded and yet nothing came to light. There were plenty of bills, most of them emanating from West End establishments—accounts for dresses and flowers, boxes for theatres, and the like, but nothing more.

Tchigorsky glanced keenly round the room.

"I am afraid we shall be compelled to show our hand," he said. "Mrs. May is so clever that I half expected to find private papers in some simple place, while an examination of her safe would disclose nothing. She has not anticipated burglary and what I am looking for it in the safe."

"Dare you open it?" Geoffrey asked.

"And show my hand, you mean? I fancy so. We are so near success now that it really does not mater. Put the safe on the table," replied Tchigorsky.

The heavy iron box slipped as Geoffrey raised it and clanged on the floor. An exclamation of anger and annoyance came from Tchigorsky and an apology from the younger man. They both stood upright for a few minutes listening intently. But the people upstairs were sleeping the sleep of the just. There came no answering sound.

"Blessings upon the pure air and the high conscience that hold these people," Tchigorsky muttered more amicably. "It's all right, my young friend. Hoist up the box, and let us see if my little steel jemmy will have any effect. I would rather have had the key. It is never well to betray your plans if you can—"

The speaker paused. From outside a little way off there arose a long, shrill scream, the cry of a woman in distress. The sound set Geoffrey's blood leaping; he pushed for the window, but Tchigorsky detained him.

"Where are you going?" he asked sternly.

"Outside," Geoffrey exclaimed. "A woman is there. She asks for assistance. Can you stand there calmly and see—"

"See you making an ass of yourself, eh? My dear boy, on my word of honor there is no woman in danger yonder. In a measure I am glad to hear that cry, though it proves to me that our allies have not been so artistic over their work as they might have been. You will not hear that cry again."

"Perhaps not," Geoffrey said, reassured considerably by Tchigorsky's placid manner; "but I hear footsteps outside."

Tchigorsky smiled. He had taken some steel bits from his pocket, but he replaced them again.

"If they are, then they are the footsteps of a friend," he said. "This being so, there will be no need for me to give you lessons in the way not to open a safe. Are you right? It seems as if the window was opening?"

The window was indeed opening. It moved half an inch, and then there was a "hist," and something clanged on the floor. Tchigorsky took the matter as coolly as if it had all been arranged beforehand. He did not move as the window closed again and stealthly footsteps outside moved away.

"Is it all right?" Geoffrey asked.

Tchigorsky smiled broadly.

"Splendid!" he said. "It could not have been better. My boy, this is the night's work which is going to crown our endeavors. Yonder we have the proofs, and here we have the means of getting them."

He picked the metallic object from the floor. He fitted it to the lock of the safe, and instantly a mass of queer things was discovered. Tchigorsky's eyes gleamed as he saw this; they positively flamed as he turned out a lot of papers.

At the bottom was a book in metal covers. As Tchigorsky fluttered it open a cry broke from him.

"Found!" he exclaimed, "found! We have them in the hollow of our hands."

CHAPTER LI.

"What Does This Mean?"

With less courage than she usually felt, Marion went on her way. Perhaps there was no more miserable being in England at that moment. It is hard to play a double part, hard to be thrust one way by cruel circumstances when the heart and soul are crying out to go the other.

This was Marion's position. And whichever way she went she was destined to be equally unhappy and miserable. She had to help her relations; she had to try to shield that infamous woman at the same time.

And now the great secret of her life had come to light. That was the bitterest trial of all. Vera had discovered that Marion loved Geoffrey. Ralph Ravenspur had made the same discovery long ago, but it did not matter so very much about him; Vera was different.

And here she was in the dead of night carrying out the errand of the deadliest foe the house of Ravenspur had ever known. She was half inclined to throw the whole thing to the winds, to disappear and never return again. Why should she—

She stopped. Something was stirring in the bushes on either side of her. Perhaps it was a rabbit or a fox. Probably somebody had dogged her footsteps.

"Who are you?" Marion cried. "Speak, or I call for help."

The threat was futile, considering the time of night. The bushes parted and two men appeared. Marion gave one loud scream, but before she could repeat the cry a hand was laid on her lips.

Whoever they were, they were not unduly rough. The hand that stayed further clamor was hard, but it was not cruel.

"You are not to cry out again," a voice whispered. "I will not injure you if you promise not to call out."

Marion indicated that she would comply with this suggestion. Immediately the hand fell from her lips.

(To be Continued)

A Queer Business

The Saloon Business the Only One That is Not Self-Supporting and That is a Burden to the Taxpayer

A Toronto hotelkeeper who is displeased at the eight o'clock closing order complained that no other business is treated in that way. Will some of the saloon fraternity tell us what other business is a burden on the taxpayer? Every other business is self supporting but the saloon has to be bolstered up with a tax on the people that in the United States amount to almost seven dollars on every man, woman and child, including, of course, those who never touch the stuff. That is no haphazard guess but accurate statistics gathered from public accounts by the American Issue Newspaper showing that taxes in license states are nearly seven dollars per capita higher than in prohibition states.

Supposing that it is only half of that in Canada it amounts to $17.50 to the average family of five. Why should I be compelled to pay an increase tax to support a business that I abhor? If the traffic had to support the paupers, orphans and criminals which it causes they would not get so rich and I would not have to pay so much taxes. One hundred million dollars wasted in drink, twenty-eight million increase taxation and thousands of paupers, orphans, criminals, etc., that is the work of the saloon. Why should it be allowed to exist?

Several so called hotelkeepers say they will have to go out of business which is an acknowledgment that they are not hotelkeepers at all but saloon keepers. It is surely time that the hotel business be separated from the business of making drunkards. The real hotel business requires a superior class of man with more than ordinary business abilities and there are many such but the majority of those who parade the name hotel are a shame and disgrace to the hotel business. It is too bad that there is a stigma attached to the very name hotel keeper which should not be. Let a hotel be a hotel and a saloon be known for what it is—the greatest curse on earth.

Commercial travellers say that they do not get as good accommodation in hotels where liquor is sold as they do in local option towns. One traveller puts it this way. In the ordinary hotel we pay one dollar and a half and get fifty cents' worth. In the local option hotel we pay two dollars and get the worth of our money.

It is time for a change from making drunkards to making munitions from making paupers to making prosperity and from making criminals to making men honest and industrious.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Crops on Alkali Land

Farmers in Idaho and other western states have a common problem in alkali soils. Water, rising through the soil by capillarity, brings with it salts. These are washed down without harm in regions of rainfalls, but in the west, where rainfall is light and evaporation is excessive, the alkali remains on the surface, retarding the growth of the crops.

White alkali may readily be washed out of the soil by irrigation, but black alkali, which corrodes plant tissues, is handled with more difficulty. If the expense is not too great, black alkali may be treated with gpmsum, which changes it to the white form.

George W. Graves, of the Idaho Experiment station, advises the growing of a crop to shade the surface of the ground, in some cases, thereby preventing evaporation. Cultivation will also help. In some cases where the alkali is so strong as to prevent seeding plants from getting a start, it may be feasible to plow the alkali under and seed at once. The plants will then get a start before the alkali accumulates again.

A stranded but still haughty "leading lady" was obliged to put up at a dilapidated country hotel. She glanced frowningly about the office, reluctantly signed the register, and took the brass key from the proprietress.

"Is there water in my room?" she demanded.

"Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but I had the roof fixed."

Weedy-looking Youth (to well-known pugilist)—I want to learn the art of self-defense. It's very difficult, isn't it?

Pugilist—Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head.

Russia contains 140 different races.

Fifth Universities' Company

Opportunity Now Open to Men Who Are Physically Fit to Join the Company

The Universities Companies are now well known throughout Canada. A fresh company is raised, equipped and partially trained about every two months, an dit is unnecessary to advertise for recruits inasmuch as each company is made up of brothers or relatives or friends of those who have joined previous companies.

The first company under the command of Captain Gregor Barclay has joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and has been for some time in the trenches.

The second company under the command of Captain George McDonald and Captain Percy Molson is also on the Continent.

The third company went overseas about 330 strong, and has gained a golden reputation at Shorncliffe.

The fourth company is at full strength and has now embarked. In quality it is in no respect inferior to its predecessors.

A fifth company has been authorized, a large number of applicants are on the waiting list, and recruits will be welcomed at Montreal on or after November 27th.

Those who wish to join must receive a rigorous medical examination locally by an army medical officer. Those who are not medically and physically fit are not wanted, so there is a subsequent examination on reaching Montreal. The recruit should also be attested locally before the nearest justice of the peace, and transportation to Montreal can be speedily obtained by sending a night lettergram to Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke St., Montreal. On arrival the recruit is issued without delay, his bahkets, palliasse and uniform, and his training commences on the campus of McGill University and on the slopes of Mount Royal. As to barracks the Canadian Northern Land Company loans the headquarters building, McGill University lends the Molson Hall, and the students not only lend the top floor of the Union, but also give the soldiers the privileges of the building as though they were students. Moreover, the Y.M.C.A. opens its quarters and places the swimming pool at their disposal. The training is varied, and includes shooting at the C.P.R. gallery, drill, tactics, bayonet fighting and physical training.

Nearly 1,200 men have already been raised by this organization, which is efficient, and also economical, inasmuch as there are no officers above the rank of captain.

A considerable number of young men who cannot get commissions in Canada are joining the Universities Companies with a view to commission in England: About fifty men who joined as privates, have already been appointed as officers. Information has been received from London that there is room for 40 to 50 a month if suitable men are forthcoming.

Particulars may be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 362 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, who is in charge of the depot.

The First Greek Bank

The first Greek bank in the world was the Bank of Venice, established in 1157, when the queen city of the Adriatic was the head of the commerce of the western world. At that time the great current of the trade between Europen and Asia all passed through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to Alexandria, Egypt, and was carried in ships across the Mediterranean Sea and through the Adriatic to Venice, where it was distributed to various parts of Europe. Venice was a sort of autocratic republic, founded and supported by its merchants, who were famed throughout the world for their wealth and reliability. They founded their bank, which was guaranteed by the government and was held in high credit in all the great cities on the routes of trade.

"Verboten"

"Verboten" is the German national motto. In peace this means the curtailment of liberty to vanishing point. It breeds the habit of unhesitating obedience, uncritical loyalty and a readiness for all sacrifices. The German believes what he is told, and does what he is told. His state of mind is impossible in a democracy, and it is utterly opposed to both the French and British temperaments. It is, however, an unquestionable source of strength in times of peril. It has enabled the German general staff to surmount difficulties and hold off disaster, and it compels us to put forth our utmost effort before we can hope for decisive triumph.—London Daily Express.

Officer—How is this, Murphy—the sergeant complains that you call him names?

Private Murphy—Plaze, surr, I never called him any names at all. All I said was, "Sergeant," says I, "some of us ought to be in a menagerie."

"Eat less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser-general to the universe. But it will be noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more."—Boston Transcript.

School Attendance in Western Canada

Some Important Information Bearing on Proposed Reforms

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina).

The last published report of the Saskatchewan Education Department reveals the startling fact that the actual attendance of pupils in the rural schools average only 54 per cent. of the enrolment and that that of town pupils was less than 57 per cent. of the enrolment. In Manitoba the average daily attendance for the entire province was 62½ per cent. of the enrolment. This was an advance of 5.2 per cent. upon the returns for the preceding year.

In Manitoba the oversight of truant and neglected children is in the hands of a government department, which receives monthly reports from the teachers of the province, regarding the unexplained or unnecessary absence of school children from their classes. The superintendent of this section is assisted by a large corps of local truant officers and while the law is still far from being satisfactory, there has been a remarkable improvement in the regularity of school attendance in Manitoba within the past two years. Official notices by the thousand are issued to delinquent parents with very gratifying results. The superintendent in charge of this work reports that 85 per cent. of the cases that have been dealt with have turned out satisfactorily.

A new and important act dealing with truancy was passed by the Alberta legislature a couple of years ago. All city and town school districts are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the act and every school inspector is ex-officio, a provincial truant officer. Every child who has attained the age of seven years, and who has not yet attained the age of fourteen years, is required to attend school for the full term during which the district in which he resides is open unless excused by reasons recognized by the law as valid.

The chief provincial truant officer in his last report states that in the rural districts 3,680 cases of irregular attendance or non-attendance were dealt with in 1914. As a result of this action 84 per cent. of these pupils attended school subsequently, 72 per cent. of them regularly. This includes the returns regarding almost a thousand children who had not been enrolled at all until the authorities intervened. Three-quarters of the children who were already enrolled but were in irregular attendance attended regularly as a result of the action of the officials. In some cases instead of a fine being imposed, the parents are placed under bonds to the extent of a $100 as a guarantee of obedience to the requirements of the act.

The details with regard to two or three school districts will be of general interest. In Kluz S.D. the average attendance during the second term of 1913, was 11. The truant officer intervened with the result that in the corresponding term of 1914, the average attendance was 28. In Schultz S.D. the average attendance was increased from 11 to 25, and in Quarrel S.D. it was trebled.

One of the chief problems occupying the attention of those interested in educational reform in Saskatchewan at present, is that of enacting and enforcing better attendance laws, and the experience of the neighboring provinces in this regard must, therfore, be of exceptional interest.

Features of Good Bread

The bread maker may consider her bread well made if it has the following features: Lightness, both in weight and in appearance of the interior; the shape evenly raised throughout; a "nutty" flavor, the natural sweetness of the grain, and not the sweetness of sugar; a pleasant odor, free from traces of sourness, mould, or putrefaction; the crumb of an even and fine grain, creamy white in color, tender and elastic enough to spring back under the pressure of the finger; the crust crisp, but not hard, and evenly browned on top, bottom and sides.—Rural Educator.

Bulgarians have a reputation for longevity, and boast of possessing more centenarians than any other people. Among these is "the oldest woman in the world," Mrs. Baba Vasilka, still living at her native village of Bavelsko, which she has never left. She was born in May 1784. According to the custom of the country Mrs. Vasilka worked in the fields for more than a hundred years. When she was born Bulgaria was merely a province of Turkey.

In Great Britain goat keeping by the small holder has increased considerably since the war, and suburban residents have found the ownership of a goat or two less troublesome and more profitable than pigeons, rabbits or even poultry.

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American Plan—$3.00 and up; $4.00 with bath
ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well-known. 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with bath; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station. Hotel coaches meet all trains.
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Make Visit with Sick Short

One Should Also Try to Cheer up Patient With Happy Recollections

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and bright, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room.

Another thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright potted plant, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer. —Iowa Homestead.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Del Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and tunnels in the Province of Huelva (in southwestern Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier), have just come to light, the scheme being to wreck enterprises connected with or owned by the allies.

It is stated that German money to the extent of $500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage.

Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracies recently unearthed in the United States.

The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mine to the allied countries. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies, the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

"Oh, lovey, what do you think? Baby's got a tooth."

"Well, he cried long enough for it."

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

To Suppress Rumors Now

Jail Awaits the Man Who Gossips About War in London

In war times, under a strict censorship rumors are as common as dirt. Every one has one to pass on. You don't "belong" in any gathering unless you have at least one rumor to whisper. If a newspaper reporter believed all he heard he would never stop writing, or wouldn't write a line, depending on his physical makeup.

Now the London police authorities have decided there are too many rumors about, and are taking steps to put a gag on the rumor mongers. They have a merry task ahead of them. If every rumor monger is caught and labeled there will be more gags worn here than Iron Crosses in Berlin.

But there is to be a distinction made in rumors. In the near future the man who whispers "My friend in the admiralty tells me the Zeppelins are coming tonight," is liable to be thrown into jail and kept there at hard labor for several months. It won't make any difference whether he is an Englishman, a Frenchman or an American. Prosecutions will be pressed under the Defense of the Realm act, and this act gives the authorities a wide latitude. Woe betide the offender!—New York Tribune.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

Monster Foghorns

One of the new monster foghorns in the United States lighthouse service is capable of emitting a sound that can be heard twenty-five or thirty miles at sea. It looks like half of a submarine boat, and a man of ordinary stature can easily step into it.

The horns rival the great brazen ceremonial trumpets of the Uriankhais, in Mongolia, which, 10 ft. in length—and probably the largest of natural wind instruments—are supposed to carry to the farthest reaches of the heavens. The mechanical foghorn makes a doleful sound, and in this it is the big brother of the great Mongolian instrument, both of which are intended to bring the good and ward off the evil event.

The new foghorns are worked by compressed air furnished by an engine of from twenty to twenty-five horsepower.

SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

Facts About Rifles

No two of the European armies now engaged in war are equipped with the same rifle. The French and Austrian forces are using the largest calibre instruments found on the continent, while the latter, at the sacrifice of velocity is employing the heaviest bullet. The German rifle attains the greatest muzzle velocity, but this is partly on account of the fact that it uses the lightest projectile shot by any small arm in Europe.

The longest rifle in service belongs to the Russian equipment, while the French have the longest bayonet, a thing which gives their weapon the greatest total length, and therefore an advantage in charging. The shortest gun is that of the British army, and with the bayonet added the instrument is still shorter than those of any countries except Belgium and Austria. Owing to the small size of the gun, however, it may be handled with ease.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,
Feb. 14, 1908.

"The coffee is weak again this morning. Didn't you speak to the cook about it?"

"Yes, I did, but she says she likes it that way."

BANK OF MONTREAL

Ninety-Eighth Annual Report Shows Bank in Very Strong Position

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the annual report of Canada's leading bank, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting by the president and the general manager. They afford an insight into the financial consequences of a year of war on the country generally, and into the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and that this year's bountiful harvest may not only be expected to stimulate current trade, but to attract renewed emigration to Canada.

The annual report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of $302,980,551—an increase for the year of $38,800,138—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, no less than $170,007,568 is in cash and liquid assets. This is over 64 per cent. of the bank's total public liabilities—a ratio whose significance will be better understood when it is compared with 55.4 per cent. last year, and a little less than 50 per cent. (considered a high proportion in normal times) in 1913.

While holding so large a proportion of the bank's assets in liquid form does not tend to large profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most gratifying. Amounting to $2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividends and two 1% bonuses on the capital of $16,000,000, the war tax on bank note circulation, $127,317, and left over $60,000 to be added to the profit and loss account, bringing the balance of the latter up to $1,293,952. This, of course, is in addition to the rest account of $16,000,000—equal to the capital.

Owing to the reduced volume of commercial business in the country, the current loans dropped from $108,845,332 in 1914 to $99,078,506. Loans to municipalities, on the other hand, show an increase of over two millions, reaching the figure of $11,203,472.

One of the most striking and important features of the report is the remarkable increase in deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased during the year from $42,689,031 to $75,745,729, while interest bearing deposits have grown to $160,277,083—a total increase of $98,800,138. Though this is partly accounted for by special transactions, it must be regarded as highly satisfactory, and an especial mark of public confidence.

In reviewing the year, the president laid special stress on the record harvest in the west, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan he placed at four hundred million dollars—a sum which could be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position, from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said:

"In the seven months ending October 31st, 1913, the value of exports of Canadian products was $245,550,000 and in the same period of 1914 was $226,757,000, while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of $326,430,000, or $100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop surplus has still to go forward.

"Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the 7 months period ending with October, imports have declined from $390,544,000 in 1913 to $253,107,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from $245,550,000 to $326,430,000, an adverse balance of $145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of $73,323,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of no less than $218,000,000 within the short space of two years."

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said:

"The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies.

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

Lightning Rods Prevent Fire

Experience Has Shown That Good Results Come From Their Use

In connection with the general campaign for a reduction of the enormous fire loss in Canada, the following statements, from authorities, giving actual experience with lightning rod protection will be appreciated:

Mr. R. R. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ailsa Craig, Ont., under date of Sept. 25, 1915, says: "With this company, the principal cause of fire losses is lightning. During the last six years, we have paid 54 claims for damage by lightning and only six claims for damage by fire otherwise started. In our case (insuring farm buildings) lightning rods seem to be the practical remedy."

Mr. W. G. Willoughby, secretary-treasurer of the Lambton Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Watford, Ont., says: "Lightning has been the principle cause of our losses, and, if the amount paid on stock were added to the amount paid for losses on buildings by lightning, it would be more than fifty per cent. We have not had a rodded building burned for years, and the damage to them is very small—none in 1914 nor in 1915 so far (Sept. 30, 1915). We make a difference in rates in favor of rodded buildings, and over half are rodded."

Bert B. Buckley, Ohio State Fire Marshal, in his August Bulletin says: "During these three months, lightning is credited with 68 fires, with a resulting loss of $91,165. In every case the buildings struck were not equipped with lightning rods. Not a single fire was reported where the building was rodded; in fact, it is very seldom indeed, that such a case is entered on the records."

In the face of the foregoing evidence, and in view of the small cost of installing lightning rod equipment, it would seem advisable for farmers to equip their property with this protection, and also to the advantage of insurance companies to give a preference in premium rates to risks so protected.

MR. H. V. MEREDITH
President of Bank of Montreal, who presided at the 98th annual meeting held on Monday, Dec. 6th.

Canada's Timber Supply

According to R. H. Campbell, director of the Dominion forestry branch, Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between five hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 170,000,000 acres. This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value as saw timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value.

The commission of conservation is engaged upon an investigation of the forest resources of Canada, which, when completed, will furnish the basis for a more accurate estimate of the amount of timber in the various sections of the country than has previously been practicable.—C.L., in Conservation.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

French Politeness

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British Weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient.

"And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

Do Long Breaths Hurt?

DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY

Speediest Cure is 'Nerviline'

Ouch, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs!

Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy.

Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns, of Stanford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. 'Nerviline I consider saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of a cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline which is a marvel for reducing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. The 50c large family size is the most economical. Small trial size 25c at dealers everywhere.

German Morality Debased by the War

The latest German papers contain a chorus of lamentation over the debasing effect of the war on German morality, especially among the young.

The Cologne Gazette speaks of the "truly terrifying picture" presented by the increase of crime among young people in the industrial districts.

The Magdeburg Zeitung denounces usury, immorality, licentiousness and degenerate love of luxury that prevails, and invokes the "Lord God of German history to aid in preventing calamity from overwhelming the country."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Mr. Bowen was having dinner with the Reillys, and the seven-year-old son of the family was present.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Bowen of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother and a judge to please father, I'm goin' to be a policeman."

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents**. Four Razor Strops **75 cents**, O. K. Strops **$1.50**—**Best Made.**—**Canada Hone Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

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Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

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Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To
BARTLETT & LANGILLE
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange
A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION
Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, Manager — S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.
UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
327 GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS.
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

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Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum Cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, $2.50—$3.00 per day without bath; $3.00—$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say **"Carls-Rite"** to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

ELK HOTEL
Comox, B. C.
Best Meals North of Nanaimo
Choicest Liquors and Cigars
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Logger's Shoes made to order.
In North and South, in East and West,
Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

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Oldest Shop in Courtenay
Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection
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Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen
Wm. Merryfield
Proprietor

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

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Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos
Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

SCOW LOST
On December the 17th from Stevestone, Scow G. Q. L. 2. Last seen off Nanoose Bay, December 21st.
Any information leading to the recovery of this Scow will be rewarded.
MARSH-HUTTON-POWERS Co., Ltd,
New Westminster Phone 826

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Have Goard Tune Your Piano
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Recommends from Leading Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Copies of same furnished on request
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Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Comox Co-Operative Society will be held in Agricultural Hall, Courtenay, on

Tuesday, February 8th. 1916

at 8 p. m. At the same time and place a meeting of the creditors of the above Society will be held to hear the report of the dirctors for the last six months, and to make arrangements for the future carrying on of the business.

W. DUNCAN
Chairman, Board of Directors.

GRAND DISPLAY
at
Willard's Harness Emporium
Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.
Harness Repaired Neatly
W. W. WILLARD
Cumberland and Courtenay

A Greater Courtenay

At Mayor Kilpatrick's election meeting on the evening of the 12th inst., a pamphlet was distributed amongst the audience headed as above. This pamphlet described:—How Courtenay had grown from a mere hamlet to its present size since the advent of logging operations in the District; The importance of the farming industry to its continued prosperity and growth; The necessity of securing other industries to help build up a prosperous city and community. In looking about us continued the pamphlet, "What other industry of any size have we in sight, only one, namely coal mining. At our very back door we have this established industry knocking to be admitted. At No. 8 Mine, now No. 4 Shaft of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd, is a coal mine which within eighteen months will be employing 500 miners, and in all probability 1,000 miners within 3 years. This number of miners with their families and necessary tradespeople and others, will mean a population of 2600 to 5000.

The writer of this article, whilst giving all due credit to the Canadian Colliery Co., for the new life blood that will certainly flow through the City of Courtenay from the operation of No. 8 Mine, could not refrain from drawing a mind picture on a larger scale of "A GREATER COURTENAY," had the pamphlet been able to finish up by stating that development work would also start in the immediate future of the large "Crown Granted Coal Areas" surrounding our city, owned for the most part by the farmers residing in the Comox Valley.

The prosperity and benefit to the whole district that would follow in the train of such development work carried through to an actual working basis of the coal areas in question, would be of a size commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, and would dwarf to a mere shadow in comparison the prosperity that we all enjoyed 3 or 4 years ago. Courtenay in a very few years would most certainly rival Nanaimo in size and population Comox as the shipping point would enjoy undreamed of development and prosperity. Every resident of our city and the district at large would directly and indirectly feel the stimulus of better markets, better business conditions, more money in circulation than ever before.

Hot air, you remark, but why so, four years ago the farmers coal rights was a live issue, an option was then in force, meetings were being held, and any coal right owner one met was fairly optimistic as to the benefit he would derive from the sale of his "Black Diamonds." Four years ago the price of $100 per acre for coal rights was tenatevly discussed as being a low figure, today many owners would not pass up an offer of $25 per acre, and yet the same value lies below the surface today as did 4 years ago, if we can accept the report of the engineer, on the field, as authentic.

It appears to me the whole trouble is the coal right owners have got cold feet, have lost heart in the marketable value of what they have to sell, and it also appears to me they have done so without just cause, because, beyond the log of one diamond drill hole and the report of one consulting engineer on the field, they had not sufficient data at hand with which to prove and convince to any prospective purchaser that the coal areas claimed to exist, underlaid the Comox Valley.

You my agree with the foregoing paragraph, but add, that the present time is out of place to talk of further development work with the war raging in Europe, and a financial stringency existing keenly felt by all. I say that the present year, if ever, is the physiological period, to attempt the financing and accomplishment of sufficient development work of the Crown Granted Coal Areas to put them on a saleable basis. I make this statement in view of the fact that the war will surely be over either this year, or early in next, when, it is a commonly accepted fact, that for at least ten years following the end of the war there will be the greatest revival of business, the greatest shipping tonnage in operation, the greatest market for coal, "and especially steam coal," that this coast has ever experienced. No doubt exists in my mind but that during the early period of this era of prosperity, monied interests could be found who would take over these coal areas on a working basis, providing sufficient development work had been done by the owners to eliminate all doubt as to the existence, depth and extent, of workable coal seams in this valley, or that a company could be formed and sufficient shares sold to provide the capital to sink the first shaft and start operations But to take advantage of either opportunity depends entirely on having the project in such shape, as to interest capital at that early period after the close of the war when Canada is in the limelight in the eyes of the whole world, and capital from many hitherto untouched sources will be drawn to her for development of her industrial resources.

A diamond drill should be pounding away this summer and fall, but to put it there it is up to the owners to get busy now.

Next week, if the Editor will grant me space, I shall attempt to outline the cost and extent of the necessary diamond drill work, and to suggest a possible method of financing same.

(To be continued)

Money To Loan

We are open to receive applications for Loans on Improved Farm Property in the Comox District

H. D. FORDE & CO.
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents
Isabel St. **COURTENAY**

The People's Prohibition Movement of British Columbia

VANCOUVER ISLAND BRANCH

A Non-Sectarian and Non-Partisan Organization

ITS ORIGIN. This Movement had its inception in a convention composed of several hundred delegates representative of all parts of the Province, which assembled in Vancouver on August 25th and 26th, 1915. This convention unanimously adopted certain resolutions which have since determined the character of the organization and given direction to its activities

ITS PURPOSE. The immediate purpose of the organization is to secure *the suppression of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment to the* fullest extent of the constitutional powers of the Provincial Legislature. At the same time the fullest possible sympathy and co-operation will be given to the Dominion-wide movement for National Prohibition

ITS METHOD. As its name indicates this movement is in the highest degree democratic and its sole court of appeal the people of the Province. It is not trammelled by entanglement with any sect, faction or political party. Believing that a large majority of the people of the Province are heartily sick of the liquor traffic, with all its concomitant and consequent evils, its members have pressed and are pressing, the Government of the day, vigourously and unanimously for the submission of the whole matter to a vote of the people at the earliest possible date and in such a manner as shall admit of their rendering an unequivocal verdict. In view of the Government's failure thus far to give *satisfactory assurances that this will be done the following petition is now* being circulated for signature by the electors throughout the Province:—

(Front of card)

To His Honour, The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, Province of British Columbia, this petition sheweth:

1. That I, the undersigned, am a duly qualified voter in the Province of British Columbia, in the Electoral Riding of.....;
2. That I am in favour of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic without compensation;
2. That I hereby request the Government to submit to the electorate of the Province at the earliest possible legal date a measure which shall be approved by the Executive Committee of the People's Prohibition Movement of British Columbia, and which shall embody the principles outlined on the back of this card;
4. That should this measure be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the same, I hereby request that the said measure shall be enacted as law to come into force not later than the First day of January, 1917;
5. And I further request that in the meantime the hours of sale of intoxicating liquors be curtailed, making the closing hour 7 p. m., on each legal day, until the above described legislation comes into effect;

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Witness: Signed.....
..... Address.....
Dated at..... ....B. C.,
this.....day.....191..

(Back of card)

Provisions of Proposed Measure

ITS SCOPE

The suppression of the Liquor Traffic to the fullest extent of the powers of the Provincial Legislature

ITS PURPORT

To prohibit the sale, barter or gift of intoxicating liquors within the Province of British Columbia for beverage purposes

ITS METHOD. All signatures will be treated as strictly confidential by *canvassers and officers of the movement, unless express consent is* otherwise given by the signators. When the canvass is completed the signatures will be checked with the voters' lists and covering affidavits setting forth the results will be made for presentation to the Government

ITS MEMBERSHIP. Any person, male or female, who may be sympathetic with the aims and activities of the movement is eligible for membership. Enrollment is now in full swing but do not wait to be solicited. Your duty to ally yourself with a righteous cause is quite as imperative as that of somebody else to ask you to do so. Call at our headquarters or give your name to any local officer or committeeman. **DO IT TODAY**

ITS FINANCES. It cost the friends of Prohibition in Alberta $30,000 to win their fight, and it has therefore been estimated that victory in British Columbia cannot be secured short of an expenditure of $25,000. Through large volunteer service and strict economy the work has thus far been carried on almost exclusively by means of the funds from membership fees, viz:—$1.00 for men and 50 cents for women. If registration continues as it should the entire campaign can thus be financed, and nobody asked for large sacrifice in this time of stress and strain. Come along with your dollar and make this in the fullest sense

THE PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION MOVEMENT

Vancouver Island Branch Office — J. Burtt Morgan, President
101-2 Union Bank Bldg. Victoria — *H. A. Beckwith, Hon. Sec.*
Courtenay District; Wm. Duncan, President; R. Willoughby, Secretary

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Farm of 80 acres, 15 cleared and under cultivation, 3 1-2 miles from Courtenay on main road, 4 roomed house, small barn, outbuildings and motor shed, all newly erected; good garden and orchard, soil cannot be beaten. Best bargain ever offered in this District. Price $2,000 cash, balance of $2,500 to remain on mortgage

Apply by letter
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