17

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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

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VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3 1916 NO. 11

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
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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. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Born—At Courtenay, on Saturday, January 22, to Mr. and Mrs, Fairburn, a son.

The service at S. John's Church on Sunday were cancelled owing to the illness of the Vicar.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this (Thursday) evening at the Agricultural Hall.

In our report of the school requisitions last week a line was omitted. It should have read miscellaneous $274, total $3,900.

New York has subscribed neatly one million dollars to the Jewish Relief Fund to alliviate the sufferings of the Jewish people in the European war zone.

All who wish to join the syndicate in obtaining agricultural lime will met at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, February 15, at 2 p. m. to hear the conditions and discuss the subject. Be on time.

At the annual meeting of the B C. Dairyman's Association last week Bridges Bros., got 4th place in the market cream competition, securing 87 points out of a possible 100. The Comox Creamery butter which has always seeared first place at this exhibition, this year got a setback and was beaten by 3 other creameries, Messrs. Duncan, Hurford and Game, from the district, attended the convention

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

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

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 black and white setter dog. Owner please come and take him away. Hugh Beadnell, Nob Hill.

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

COMOX

The Vicar of Cumberland announces that there will be a celebration os the Holy Communion in S Peter's Church, Comox, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Born—on January 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, a son.

Mrs. S. Piercy returned from Victoria on Tuesday's train.

The duck shooting season ends on February 15, and the season for shooting geese and brant closes on March 31st.

Upwards of 250 recruits for the 102nd battalion are stalled between Kamloops and Vancouver. They were expected by last night's boat.

Ex-Ald. McNeil received word last Friday morning that his father was dead at Cumberland. The funeral took place on Monday last.

Wolves are reported to have been heard around Trent River. This is the first time in many years that these animals have come so far from the mountains.

The soldiers appreciate very much the magazines and [illegible] the reading room [illegible] the citizens A few more each week can be used to advantage.

Last week a panther whose track measured 3x4 inches killed a deer at camp 5. His trail was followed to Doane's slashing where he had killed another, then his tracks were lost. Mr. Blight also saw one on his ranch on the upper road.

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

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.

Mr. M. Perez is home from Victoria.

Sixty-four inches of snow fell during the month of January.

Game Warden Dawley has for some weeks been feeding the pheasants on Mrs. Lewis' land back of the race track and also back of McQuillan's barn. Dogs and other vermin have been chasing them so he set out poison for the marauders. Some one was kind enough to tear the notices down. However, one night recently a big hawk which had killed a pheasant the night before got a dose of the poison and was found dead close by. Another hawk and a large eagle are also killing the birds almost daily. The eagle was seen perched in the dead spruce tree opposite the condensory for some time yesterday morning. Owners of dogs are requested to keep them up while the snow is on and the birds are being fed.

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

JUST IN---
Symingtons Pea Flour
For making a dish of rich nourishing souw in one minute, 25 cents
OXO CUBES, 10 in box, 15c and 25c
A MEAL IN A MINUTE | 1 OXO CUBE HOT WATER BISCUITS | SATISFIES FOR HOURS
Box 256 SHEPHERD'S Phone 40

McPhee & Morrison

ORANGES
Large 50c oranges now selling at 35 and 40c a dozen
Black Twig Apples $[illegible].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

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap. 14

Bovril Keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength—less cost.

S.H.B.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

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.

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at $1,120,253,771, or a total per capita of $137. Basing the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be $61,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be $27,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about $180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least $200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than would be accredited them as their total share of Canada's aggregate external trade.

Placing the grain exports at the above amount, it is likely that the prairie provinces will add $250,000,000 to the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed $400,000,000.

The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufacturies. Last year the manufacturing exports amounted to a little over $57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturers and grains other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufacturing products, etc., will total about $500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

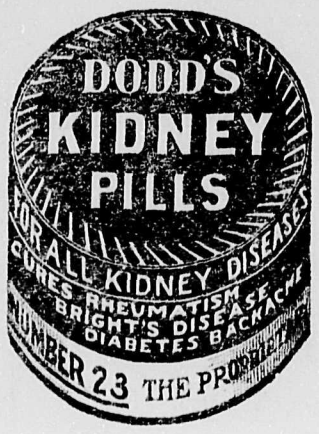
Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the right side of the ledger and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Cors Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established in China, during the present year, at considerable cost. There are now in operation three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry stations, and three pasturage farms. The government also has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in northern Anhui, under the direction of an American ranchman. A corps of lecturers and demonstrators is being trained for agricultural extension work throughout the country.



Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven under the lash into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

All Mothers Need Constant Strength

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their sufferings and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

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

A Japanese Regiment

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, has received from British Columbia a proposal to organize a regiment of Canadian Japanese for service in Europe. One thousand Japanese who have been naturalized in Canada will be enlisted at once under the proposal and sent overseas.

Not only will the ranks be made up entirely by Canadian Japanese, but the officers will be naturalized Japanese. The full strength of the regiment will be maintained by enlistments from time to time.

General Hughes explained that the proposal had come to him only informally, and that, pending the receipt of some official order, the military authorities would make no decision.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canada non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her helped to cheer a comrade who was beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension, the non-com. read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman, and it had the desired effect."

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about five billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries on which the prairie provinces depend.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "kulture" of Germans that so many are be-spectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Germany Atfer the War

After this war German universities will no longer be sought by students of English speech as essential and necessary nurseries of learning. German scholarship will be as good as ever it was, but there will not be the same respect for that Teutonic civilization which the Germans call culture. Nor, for a time at least, will the English-speaking people be much disposed to live among the Germans. We shall then have a fairer and more symmetrical adjustment than heretofore of our foreign sources of instruction and cultivation. This pilgrimage to Germany had become conventional. Universities, colleges, seminaries and scientific institutions of this continent had made German training such a fetish that it was almost necessary for a student seeking a position as a teacher to have himself been a worshipper.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enthusiastic Over Raising Regiment

Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused and the Indian department states that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.
THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED
10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—and the Worse of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habit forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practically no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health.

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whiskey on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or a quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirum within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Gouge, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness that the abstainers had."

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Men Specially Fitted Coming Back

The department of militia and defence desires it to be known that the officers and non-commissioned officers being brought back to Canada from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted.

Great Patriotism Throughout India

Subscriptions for Seven Aeroplanes Coming in From Northern Districts

A special report from Simla, India, says:

"Subscriptions for the seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab are swelling excellently. All the districts of northern India are supporting the movement most enthusiastically. The aeroplanes will be used on the battle-fronts where Indian troops are operating, and after the war will be handed over to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army. Two Maharajahs have given an aeroplane each, while the commander of the Kashmir army has given two aeroplanes.

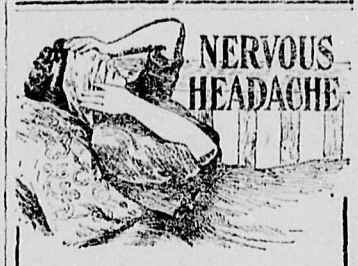
"The manufacture of munitions of war is proceeding briskly throughout the empire, and the people of India continue unceasingly to supply the troops in the field with necessaries and comforts."

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Praising perhaps the "prudence and foresight" which their rulers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

Man (who had been knocked down in Fleet street by a motor car)—Where am I?

Enterprising street seller—'Ere you are, sir; map of London, one penny.



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany—Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategical possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had.'

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and he has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the fame of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, leads to the expectations that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the plan is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsels.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trussemar, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghaza, and Gen. Von Mackenzen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason alleged—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa, a strong expeditionary force then stationed at Madagascar, but the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win if War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth.

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for some time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverence.

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries.

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec., 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the positions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-five, and red thirty-seven.

The Ripening of Cream

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or.

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so dennitely fixed that it cannot be altered over night. Few things have become more wearisome to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has for centuries been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to them, certainly all of the littoral and all of the islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the Eastern Mediterranean basis as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed and a goodish bit has already been seized. Old Serbia, including even Uskub; Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but the Greeks, from Kirk-Killisseh and Adrianople to and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople than to place the Moslem city under Greek rule would be the rankest injustice under which Greece would never cease to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed, though strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 40,000 or less, while the Turks ran them a close second with between 30,000 and 40,000. The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixtures so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory served by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and not a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Tracian refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of brick where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most increditable conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city to sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered on the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less was there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to almost a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply an drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department, it is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from them are enormous. It is impossible to give any accurate statement even of direct losses. The indirect losses, which also are great cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately $212,000,000."

The potash situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially during the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant help of the Pacific coast, the alunite deposits mainly in the mountains of Utah, the feldspathic rock of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is $9,873,000,000, an amount greater by $83,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913."

No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian timothy.

Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at $19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and non-fulfilment of army contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering our hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about $20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise.

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product.

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at $15 a ton if it wishes.

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Groose Isle indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremaudan, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petrograd. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bared by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamsche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttemburgian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in canteens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

The Courtenay Review

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916

The city of Portland, Oregon, is desirous of attracting visitors, with a view of getting them to stay as residents. To this end, every Portlander has been invited to mail letters to friends and acquaintances setting for the advantages of the city, etc, etc., and the scheme has been largely taken up, immense quantities of outgoing mail resulting Development leagues, boards of trade, publicity bureaux, and the like have been a failure in Canada, and if the Comox Valley is going to attract new settlers and new industries. every resident should follow the example of Portland. Here is a good use for pictorial postcards.

There are many families in B. C. descended from the younger sons of some of the leading families of the Old Country, and bearing names renowned in history and full of honour. The "Younger son" has made the empire what it is—he had his way to make and generally made it. In too many cases the younger son's children run to seed however, and fail to do the things their fathers would have done. The honored name skulks at home with a vague uncomfortable feeling that the "younger son" parent is turning in his grave at the thought of it. What a pity.

Notes by the Way

The Rev. J. R. Craig of Westminster Presbyterian Church South Vancouver in a recruiting sermon recently, said, "We are fighting to uphold our homes and to uphold the honor of the great British Empire. That honor is wraped up in a mere scrap of paper which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. We chose to uphold that honor. We are paying seven million pounds per day to do it. If necessary we will pay more. No sacrifice is too great to make in this cause." Mr. Craig is known to the valley and won universal respect and admiration for his courageous opinions and hard hitting when doing his duty here in his ministrial capacity, a year or two ago. He has offered himself for active service, but has been turned down for bad eyesight. Perhaps Comox can produce a recrut in his place.

An appreciable number of prairie farmers are visiting the coast, and making investigation and enquiries concerning farm lands. They are long headed folk and can size up a square deal when it is put up to them. If the valley fails to land one or two something is wrong with the system of making the district known. In the prairie provinces cooperation has become a fine art, and if the proposed extention of the Creamery is made widely known, it will be likely to attract attention on the prairie and draw new settlers.

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.

In the first ten months of 1915 Canada exported to the States 1,414,205,000 shingles valued at $2,853,170. British Columbia shipped the bulk of these and the above figures represent 25. per cent increase in the corresponding period in 1914.

There is published monthly by the Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, an extremely handy bulletin entitled "Seasonable Hints". These hints cover the following headings: Live Stock, Manure and Fertilizers, Field Husbandry, Seed, Weeds, Bees, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, etc., and are the production of experts in these several lines. Needless to say the bulletins are to be had free for the asking, and every progressive concerned should apply for them.

The high price of grain for chicken feed in New Zealand has so much affected the price of poultry and eggs that it is found profitable to import instead of export as hitherto has been the custom. Supplies are being received from the States and local poultry keepers would do well to note. Unless Canada produces more food recourse must be had to foreign countries at enhanced prices. Butter is scarce in Vancouver and is being imported from Seattle. Farmers, this money is lost to you!

In common with other food supplies, potatoes in Vancouver and Victoria are on the rise. Local spuds in Victoria are already $20 per ton.

The Black Box

In The Black Box we have outstripped every former attempt, surpassed every super-excellent standard that was known to successful serials. We have fairly outdone ourselves. We have explored the realms of science to provide mystery that would more than mystify. We have expended countless thousands of dollars for settings, scenes, and a thousand and one huge props that these extended episodes have demanded. The basic principle of the Universal is "Beat the last one," and in "The Black Box" we have beaten the last one.

The second episode of this wonderful play will be shown at the Opera House this (Thursday) evening. The show is now three nights per week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and the price of admission has been reduced to 15 cents.

The young people are practising busily at Mrs. Kilpatrick's for the coming minstrel show, in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund.

Owing to the great snowfall on Tuesday night the mails were not sent out by train on Wednesday morning, but were held over for the boat this morning.

The Little Red Cross Workers dance at Comox last Friday night was a very successful affiair. A large number were present from Courtenay.

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

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Spring 1916

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The annual meeting of the Comox Co-Operative Association will be held in the basement of the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening.

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Burns Anniversary

On Tuesday evening the anniversary of the Robert Burns was fittingly celebrated by the local Scots. A magnificent spread by Mine Host Booth of the Courtenay Hotel, to which about forty guests sat down. After full justice had been done to the repast a very long toast list was gone through, with Colin Campbell as toastmaster.

The first number was a setection by the Orchestra of the 102nd Batt., which was highly appreciated. The next was a song "A Wee Doch in Doris," by Corp. Kirby who has a good voice with a fine Scotch burr to it. "The King" was honored in the timehonored custom by singing the National Anthem. Rev. T. Menzies recited the "Broken Bowl"; J. H. McIntyre sang "Scotland Yet."

"Comox District" proposed by Hugh Stewart, reply by M. Manson. Mr. Stewart said he came 35 years ago; there were about 30 farmers here then and a fortnightly boat took all the produce they had to sell to Nanaimo. The country would be better than ever after these hard times were over. Something had always turned up to help the workers of this valley. He spent many winters in California and had travelled by boat and over land, and hand seen no scenery to surpass Vancouver Island.

Mr. Manson said that the word Comox was derived from the Indian word Comochawa—plenty of fishing. When he landed here in 1864 there were very few settlers and but 3 teams in the whole settlement. Steamboat day was always a holiday. He told how one a Mr. Ross had a large ox he used to drive before a homemade cart, and that he talked loudly and fluently to the ox. Another farmer used to fish in the river with a fork and his hogs fattened on the fish, of course the pork was 'high'. He helped to build the first bridge across the Courtenay River. Had seen the bay frozen over from here to Denman Island. He referred to the high class of farmers we had here. The creamery butter takes 1st prize wherever shown. He had heard the Courtenay condensed milk praised from the extreme south to Alaska. B. C. was preeminently a timber country and 80 per cent. of the timber output came from the Comox district. As high as 507,000 feet of timber had been taken off one acre. There are 180 logging operations being carried on in the district. The Quatiaski Cove cannery had turned out 30,000 cases of salmon, the same at Alert Bay, and great quantities of fish were caught in the inlets and shipped to Vancouver. One salmon caught at Campbell River weighed 86 pounds. We have immense coal and other mines. The largest paper mills on the Pacific coast are at Powell River with an output of 200 tons per day. There is still 400 billion feet of timber still standing in Comox. He referred to the great work the women of the district had done. He advised the young men who were physically fit to join the 102nd. His only son was somewhere in France fighting with the army and if he was able would be there backing him up.

O. H. Fechner "The Lighthouse Belis."

"The Land of our Adoption," proposed by Mr. McIntyre, responded to by Sergt. Brown, who said he had been here 21 years and was a Canadian first, last and all the time. He humorously described his life after landing when he worked for a miserly farmer for $5 per month. And gave several other amusing anecdotes of his western life.

Scotch Song, Corp. Kirby

"The Immortal Memory of Robbie Burns," proposed by Captain Rothnie, responded to by T. Menzies and Colin Campbell who said that Judeah, Greece and Scotland had plowed deeply in the history of the world. Many Scotsmen had helped to make the world famous. Burns had struck the highest notes in poetic flight and emotion. Mr. Menzies said this toast was second only to that of the King. Referred feelingly to the absence of John Masson, who had passed out since our last anniversary. Said the presence of the officers of the 102nd added dignity to the occasion. He had been in this country 21 years, and had helped bury men in Albert Canyon who had died from the effects of the "Scorpion Broth" dispensed in the hostelry where Sergt. Brown had presided as wine clerk. Burns was the people's poet, born and lived in the humblest circumstances, yet no man's memory was so honored in Scotland.

Alex. Aitken sang "There was a Lad."

"The Allies," proposed by Mr. Manson, who referred feelingly to Belgium's part in the war, and hoped soon to see France regain her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Capt. Rothnie responded, and said he had fought on the Western Front with the Belgians and French, also spoke very highly of their courage. He had been through the South African campaign with Col. Warden, who had asked him to join the 102nd when it was formed. They were doing well; had got some of the best men in the district, none others will fill the bill. The Empire needs the flower of the nation to go the front to fight. The manner in which Belgium defended her country against the Huns aroused the whole world. The Allies had gathered together every man of them who could carry a gun, refitted and clothed them. Things looked pretty sh ky in the early days of the war when the re reat from Mons to the Margne. He likened the Allies then as men armed with peashooters against gatling guns. Many regiments were cut down almost to a man. History repeated itself at Waterloo. One squadron turned the whole German flank. All the troops were working in harmony together with but one determination, to either stay there or win. There was quite a formidable enemy fleet on the Pacific when the war started; there are no ships now. We are getting a lot of their submarines, about eighty to date. The wounded soldier is royally treated by the Red Cross nurses and others who fairly killed them with kindness, but the Kilties were the favorites with the French girls. This war is something that no fit man should miss. He'll never regret it. Since the war broke out Britain had done what it took Germany 40 years to do in the way of fitting an army. It will not be necessary for conscription in Canada. Canadians will give up their last dollar and every drop of blood for the Empi e.

"Other Countries". Mr. J. B. Holmes responded for England with a rousing speech in his own inimitable manner. This was his first visit to a Burns celebration but he was an admirer of the famous Scottish bard. England always gave credit w ere it was due. She stands for freedom and honor.

P. J. Donnelly responded for the United States. He said the memory of Robert Burns was kept green, and tonight, from one end of that country to the other the anniversary was being celebrated. He said the great majority of the American people were in sympathy with the Allies in the European war.

Speaking for Ireland Sam Calhoun said the Inniskillen Dragoons were giving a good account of themselves. He was in Philadelphia when the Spanish war broke out and from happenings there he concluded that the American Navy had no particular love for the Germans. He paid a nice compliment to the officers of the 102nd and hoped we would all be together next year.

"The Ladies," proposed by W. Aitken, respondad to by W. A. W. Hames, and "The Press," proposed by W. Denholm, responded by N. H. Boden, concluded the program and one of the happiest Burns' celebrations yet held in Courtenay.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the

Comox Co-Op. Society

will be held in the

Presbyterian Church Basement

Courtenay, at 8 p. m., on

Tuesday, February 8

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

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"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.

"This is an outrage," she said.

"That is beside the point," was the reply. "It is an outrage, but we are not going to treat you badly. We are unfortunately compelled to keep you for some four-and-twenty hours from the custody of your friends, but you may rest assured that you will be *treated with every consideration*."

"I am your prisoner, then?"

"Since you like to put it in that way, yes."

Marion was properly indignant. She pointed out that the course these men were pursuing was a criminal one, and that it was likely to lead them into trouble.

But she might have been speaking to the winds. If she could only see these people! She had not the remotest idea what they were like. The man who spoke was evidently a gentleman; his companion seemed like a working man—a sailor by his walk. And yet it was impossible to see the *faces of either*.

"We are going to conduct you to one of the caves," was the reply. "Unfortunately no house is available for our purpose or we should not put you to this inconvenience. But we have made every precaution for your comfort, and you are not likely to suffer for want of food or anything of that kind. And I pledge you my word of honor that you shall not be detained a minute beyond the specified time."

He touched Marion on the arm to indicate a forward movement.

"I suppose it is of no use to ask your name," Marion said coldly.

"*I have no objection*," *said the* other. "The time is coming when it will be necessary to speak very plainly indeed. My name is George Abell, and I am secretary to Dr. Sergius Tchigorsky. My friend's name is Elpick. He was at one time a servant in the employ of one of your family."

"Tchigorsky?" Marion cried. "But he is dead."

"That seems to be the popular impression," Abell said gravely.

"The words appeared to strike a chill in Marion. She began to comprehend that all her sacrifices had been made in vain.

"Tchigorsky not dead?" she said hoarsely.

"No," said Abell. "I saw him a little time ago. It will perhaps not surprise you to hear that I am acting under his orders."

"But he could not know that I—"

"Dr. Tchigorsky seems to divine matters. He seems to know what people will do almost by instinct. He is *a wonderful man and does wonderful* things. But I cannot tell you any more; I am merely acting under orders."

He indicated the way and Marion proceeded without further protest. She felt like a condemned criminal when the sentence is pronounced. A long period of suspense and anxiety was nearly finished. How it was going to end Marion neither knew nor cared. But she did know that the woman who was known as Mrs. May was doomed.

Not another word passed until the foot of the hills of the cliffs was reached. It was no easy matter to *get down in the dark, but it was man*aged at length.

It was near the lonely spot where Geoffrey's stranded boat had been found. For days together nobody came here and Marion could not console herself with the fact that she could be rescued. Not that she much cared; indeed, it was a matter of indifference to her what happened.

Abell was polite and attentive. He indicated a pile of rugs and wraps; if Miss Ravenspur wanted anything she had only to call out and it would be supplied immediately.

"*I want nothing but to rest*," Marion said wearily. "I am tired out. I feel as if I could sleep for a thousand years. I am so exhausted mentally that I have no astonishment to find myself in this strange situation."

Abell bowed and retired. The night was warm and the cave, being above any, even the high spring tides, was dry. Marion flung herself down upon *the pile of wraps and almost at once* fell fast asleep. When she came to herself again the sun was shining high. Outside Abell was pacing the sands. Marion called to him.

"I want some breakfast," she said, "and then I should like to have a talk with you. If only I had a looking glass."

"You don't need one," Abell said *respectfully if admiringly*. "Still, that has been thought of. There is a looking glass in the corner."

Marion smiled despite herself. She found the glass and propped it up before her. There was no cause for alarm. She looked as neat and fresh as if she had just made a due and elaborate toilette. Geoffrey was fond of saying that after a football match *Marion would have remained as neat* and tidy as ever. She ate her breakfast heartily—good tea, with eggs, and bread and butter, and strawberries.

"Do you want anything more?" asked Abell, looking in.

"Nothing, except my liberty," Marion replied. "You may come in and smoke if you like. How long are you *going to detain me here?*"

"Four and twenty hours."

"But I shall be missed. They will search for me. By this time, of course, they are hunting all over the place for me. They will come here—"

"I think not," Abell said politely. "It is too near home. Nobody would dream of looking for you in a cave close to the castle. We thought of all that. They will not look for you for other reasons."

Marion glanced swiftly at the speaker.

"How could you prevent them?" she demanded.

Abell puffed airily at his cigarette. He smiled pleasantly.

"There are many ways," he said. "You do not come down to breakfast. They begin to be alarmed at your absence. Somebody goes to your room and finds there a note addressed to your grandfather. That note is apparently in your handwriting. It contains a few lines to the effect that you have made a great discovery. You have gone to follow it up. The family are not to be alarmed if you do not return *till very late. When you come back* you hope to have a joyful revelation for everybody."

Marion smiled in reply. Abell seemed to be so sure of his ground.

"What you outline means forgery," she said.

"So I presume," Abell replied coolly. "But forgery is so simple nowadays with the aid of the camera. After *what I have told you you will be* able to see that our scheme has been thoughtfully worked out."

"And when I come back do I bring a joyful confession with me?"

Abell looked steadily at the speaker. There was something in the expression of his eyes that caused her to drop hers.

"That depends entirely upon yourself," he *murmured*. "One *thing you* may rely upon—the confession will be made and the clouds rolled away. It is only a matter of hours now. Surely, you do not need to be told why you are detained?"

For some reason best known to herself Marion did not need to be told. It was a long time before she spoke again. She ought to have been angry with this man; she ought to have turned from him with indignation; but she did nothing of the kind. And if she had, her indignation would have been wasted.

"You are in Dr. Tchigorsky's confidence?" she asked.

Abell shook his head with a smile.

"I know a great deal about him," he said. "I help him in his experiments. But as to being in his confidence—no. I don't suppose any man in the world enjoys that, unless it is your uncle Ralph."

Marion started. In that moment many things became clear to her. Hitherto she had regarded Ralph *Ravenspur as anything but a* man to be dreaded or feared. Now she knew better. Why had she not thought of this before?"

"They are great friends?" she said.

"Oh, yes. They have been all over the world together. And they have been in places which they do not mention to anybody."

(To be Continued)

The Queen's Hotel

TORONTO

American Plan—$3.00 and up; $1.00 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.

McGAW & WINNETT

Teuton Reserves Gone

Germany and Austria Forced to Call on Aged and Physically Unfit to Fill Ranks

The British press representative with the French army declares that by the end of August all of the 1916 contingent in Germany had been called up, and every man between 19 *and 45 capable of bearing arms*, outside of those in the munition and other necessary industries, was under arms. The remaining reserves were the 1917 class and men over 45 years. To meet further losses, Germany must call its men over 45 years, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing authorities to register all men up to 50 years.

In November Austria-Hungary called up all men from 43 to 50 also, half of them being sent immediately to the front. Only the eighteen-year-old youths remain, and the time of putting them into the firing line will necessarily come early in the spring. *Germany and Austro-Hungary* are therefore about on a par in respect of the drainng of their man-power. In Germany, according to the same army authority, army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even consumptives. The Russians report the presence of deaf mutes on the firing line, and reports from the Anglo-*French front indicate a steadily grow*ing admixture of old men in the German regiments. Facts like these, which are far better known in the Teuton countries than to the allies, outside of the iron curtain, have led one German newspaper to insist that Germany must make peace now before it is too late. The chancellor is trying to do that very thing.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Canada's Exports Increase During War Times

Enterprising Drug Company is Reaching Out Into New Territory

In many lines of drugs and chemi*cals, Germany had the world's mar*ket in her hands. With the war, the German and Austrian sources were cut off and the prices of drugs have increased some 50, some 100 and some 1,000 per cent.

The large proprietary medicine firms have, as a consequence, had their profits greatly reduced because they have refused to increase the prices of their preparations to the public.

This has naturally caused them to make an effort to increase business by taking on new territory. As an illustration we may refer to the Dr. Chase Medicine Co., whose re*presentative, Mr. P. R. Cumming*, left Toronto on Tuesday last for an extended trip through Cuba, the West Indies, Central America, including Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, Columbia, Venezeula, British, French and Dutch Guiana in South America.

On account of the ertensive sales of Dr. Chase's medicines throughout *Canada and the United States, there* has developed a certain amount of direct trade in all parts of the world. The present undertaking is to consolidate this trade and by appointing agents in all these places, to establish business throughout these countries on a lasting basis.

As Mr. Cumming is well acquainted with the drug trade throughout the *West Indies and South America*, it is expected that his trip will meet with success, and that these medicines will find a further field of usefulness.—Toronto News.

Women have proved to be very excellent machinists in England, pressed into the 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 out*put on many of the operations* after only a week's instruction.

To facilitate the testing of shrapnel there has been devised a thermostatically controlled electric oven and it is now in use in one of the government arsenals in Pennsylvania. In the testing of shrapnel shells it is necessary that a temperature of 120 *deg. Fahr.* be maintained continuously for a period of twenty-four hours. In the new electric furnace the control of a thermostat breaks the heating circuit when the temperature exceeds the limit set and again makes it when the temperature has been lowered to the required degree. Arcing across the contact points has been reduced to a minimum by means of a condenser shunted across them. It is claimed that the temperature of the oven in a continuous test of twenty-four hours did not vary more than one degree.

A member of the impecunious and *greatly taxed middle class* was drawing his weekly pittance from the cashier, who apologized for the dirty condition of the treasury notes.

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes?" he remarked.

"Not in the least, thank you," was the reply. "I am sure no microbe could live on my salary."

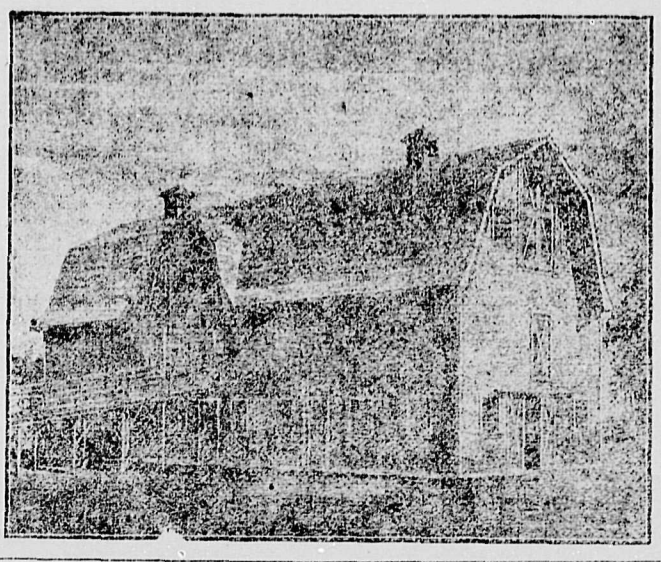
BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARNS

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

General Purpose Barn

A general purpose barn built on liberal lines, allowing ample space for all stock, yet allowing no waste area. This barn can be styled the maximum accommodation for the least money. The ground floor is well lighted with 24 windows, all of that special type, higher at bottom, which obviates draughts striking the cattle.

The barn on the right-hand side gives accomodation for 14 head of cat*tle, heads towards the outside wall*, and facing the feed passage, which features has decided advantages. There are also four large pens for loose stock, three of which have doorways to the barnyard, the one box stall in corner of the cow stable will prove to great advantage. It may provide accommodation for a bull or else be kept as a hospital stall for sick cattle.



On the left-hand side of the barn, *there is accommodation in four double* stalls for eight horses, also four single stalls, so that 12 horses can be kept in stalls all the time and in addition there are two large box stalls.

The harness room is a very valuable adjunct, the space occupied will pay for itself, in the saving it will create in the care of the harness.

The loft layout in this barn calls for special study, as with the driveway to the loft, "all the driveways we will show are built with a grade of 1 to 6."

Unloading can be done, either by driving directly into the barn or using the overhead carrier through the *end doors, as occasion may demand*. This double access to the loft, is not an expensive matter, and will be found very convenient. The loft in addition to providing ample space for the storage of sufficient feed to carry stock over a considerable period, can also be used to some extent for the storage of implements.

The barn door used at the driveway is exceptionally large, being 12x14, and as such a sized door would be unwieldy, built in two pieces, the upper portion is separated and hinged, *so as to lift up*.

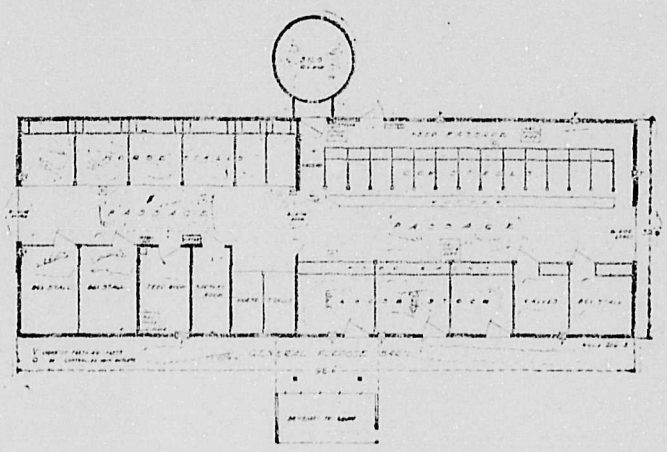
Just a word as to construction. Special attention has been given to the doors in all our barns. In the first place, they are standardized as to size, in the second place, they are built with an air space, which provides warmth, and constructed in such a manner, as under reasonable conditions, will give long life to the door.

The roof is of gambrel type, which is an easy type for anyone to construct, at the same time it gives practically all the storage area that can be ordinarily and conveniently used in the storage of feed.

In this barn 2x6 studs 18 feet long are used, they are spaced 2 feet on centres.

In another article on barns, we will deal with the question of various widths of barns, and *endeavor to* show the advantages of a narrow barn as compared with a wide one.

We will be very pleased to have a plan book showing numerous designs of "Houses and Barns" furnished on application to the Designers, c/o Toronto Type Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.



Germans Are Wearied of it

A private in the Rhine Brigade, writing to his wife at Portsmouth, Eng., says:

You could never realize the awful state the trenches are in now. Of course, the Germans are in same; in fact, I believe they are worse off than us. Today four of the enemy rushed out of their trenches with white handkerchiefs and gave them*selves up to one of our regiments*. They said they were absolutely fed up with it. Opposite us they keep shouting all day long that they wanted peace and hoped the war would soon end. It is fairly certain that they don't care what happens. Our trenches have fallen in to such an extent that to move along one has to expose oneself all along the parapet. As we are less than 200 yards from the enemy they could not miss us. But would you believe it, they are absolutely dejected and fed up, and, given a fair chance, the whole lot would come over and surrender to us.

Just Wait

"I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as knights did in the days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face.

"Your wish may be granted. Wait until you see her mother, my boy."

To Stamp Out Tuberculosis

The opportunity was afforded to every person in the United States on December 8th to set at rest his lurking anxieties as to whether he had any symptoms of tuberculosis.

That day, which was set aside as "medical examination day," occurred on the Wednesday of Tuberculosis Week planned by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of *Tuberculosis to be observed through*out the country between December 6th and 12th.

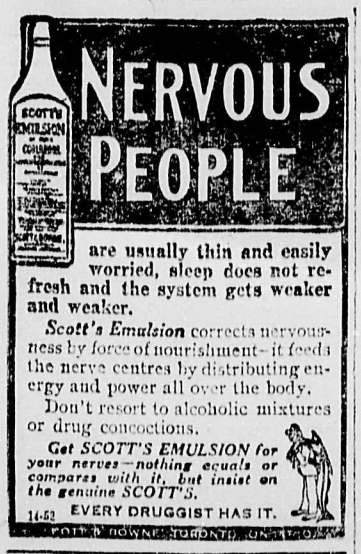
It is hoped that this will inaugurate a regular annual "inspection of the human machine." To this end the co-operation of physicians, employers and workers was secured. Other features of the week were the Children's Health Crusade and Tuberculosis Sunday, the sixth of such yearly interdenominational observances to be celebrated.—The Survey.

"I broke some records this afternoon."

"I didn't know you were an athlete."

"I'm not, but the next time my daughter undertakes to give a dancing party she'll find there isn't any music to dance to."

20



are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nerves—nothing equals or compares with it, but insist on the genuine SCOTT'S.

14-52 EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

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

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt by most friends of education that the course is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the committee, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school course as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools in particular it is felt that the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest definite means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners recently petitioned the minister of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to confer with the provincial superintendent of education on the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the commitete should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation.

On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the revising committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as the first positive step in the new reform policy which aims at adapting the schools of Saskatchewan to the special local needs and conditions of the province they are to serve.

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From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

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Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked.

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am,' he said.

TRAPPERS

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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.

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of Smut Diseases than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss, he, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to $17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of capital invested in these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to the smuts of wheat alone amount to over $14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the losses amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vast as the direct loss from the smuts, the indirect losses are also great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. Important text books even now point out the danger of such practice. It is claimed that smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters and the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

"The results obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments do not confirm this serious arraignment, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gusson.

"The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show frequently, during feeding experiments of any kind, certain indispositions, which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-spore-contaminated food, as it cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Pregnant animals, and those naturally subject to intestinal troubles should receive no such food."

As regards oat smut, the following opinion is given in a Canadian bulletin: "When abundant in a crop which is cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been attributed to this. In Montana, a lot of cows were fed on smutty hay, and within twelve hours after the first feed, one half of them died with symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed, and no more deaths resulted. A post-mortem examination showed the stomach "much distended."

We find these opinions more or less unanimous on the point that food contaminated with smut is at any rate unwholesome, and, although the matter is not definitely cleared up, we advise farmers not to run any risk of losing animals by giving them food of a so decidedly suspicious nature.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be requited to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service.

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations were complete. She was ready "to the last button." Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has retained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever.

Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action *brought relief. I had given up hoping* for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.

(Signed) C. PARKS,
Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Germany's Humiliation

Allies Will Cut the Claws of the Wild Beast of Europe

Slowly but surely the horizons of the war are clearing. The strange mixture of sullen defiance and practical admission of defeat by the German chancellor, the reports of food-riots throughout his country, the news that Hungary is determined to seek a separate peace if she cannot obtain it in any other way, and last but not least significant, the postponement of the new British war loan; these are all signs that point in the same direction.

Germany and her allies want peace. Their need is growing more urgent every day, and the Entente Powers know it. The only point that delays the commencement of negotiations is the fact that the Germanic nations are naturally anxious to save their prestige, and they have an uneasy and well founded conviction that the terms likely to be offered by the allies will be humiliating in the extreme.

In the first place the latter will certainly not consent to consider the subject at all until Germany has retired, voluntarily or otherwise, to her own frontiers. It is probable they will insist on dictating their terms in Berlin as Napoleon did a century ago. They will demand the most drastic rectifications of national boundaries, and the payment of indemnities which will cripple the already tottering Germanic empires for generations to come. They will in fact so cut the claws of the wild beast of Europe as to render her impotent for mischief for at least half a century.

Peace will come when the enemy is ready to accept it on that basis. They may elect to continue the hopeless fight, but they will do so with the knowledge that every day of delay will only make matters worse for them. The serious point for Germany is that she is not beaten in a military sense so much as financially and in the absolute exhaustion of her resources. Her only course is to sue for peace. In that connection there is a strong force of public opinion in all the allied nations that in the settlement of this mad war justice must come before mercy. The stakes are altogether too vast to permit of any false sentiment. The safety of the world demands that Germany must drink the cup of her humiliation to the very dregs.—Montreal News.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hail of the machine guns is to enter that select company, the Bravest of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES. Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 60c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outsiders know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser.

The ten thousandth page of the officially acknowledged German casualities has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that Germon losses in the field now certainly are not less than 3,600,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 360 names each. Before me lie lists 763 to 778 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 239 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is 86,040, or 9,560 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualities, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reasons to estimate Germany's attrition in the fields of war 10,000 every twenty-four hours.

The sheets are twelve and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation, since the war began, if piled together, would make many columns reaching to the ceiling of an ordinary room.

In all the world's history there never has been such a record of dead and maimed, in anything like the same period. It would indicate that the "nibbling" process on which Gen. Joffre pinned his faith from the outset of the war is being carried on pretty consistently, and that the decimation of the German armies in all the theatres of war is a problem that *must seriously concern the* German government, as the German male population with military possibilities is not inexhaustible.

The Prussian Guard is never missing from the death roll, whether infantry, uhlans, field artillery, hussars or machine gun section.

The tremendous losses in the flower of the Kaiser's legions is proof of the extent to which reliance now must be placed on the Landstrum and Landwehr brigades, and in substitute infantry regiments, which figure so prominently.

The believers in inevitable triumph by attrition find in these lists much ground for hope and confidence in its efficacy as a determining factor of the war.

Although the German lists are published with more or less regularity, it is a mistake to imagine that they are freely circulated in Germany. In the first place, the military authority arbitrarily prevented the publication of these lists in the newspapers. Newspapers are forbidden to publish anything beyond the bald, uninforming summary of casualty rolls. Newspapers may announce only that certain persons, say twenty-five or thirty persons, well known names in a particular community are among *the dead, wounded and missing.*

Berlin papers may not, for example, print a list of Hamburg casualties, and Hamburg papers are not permitted to say anything about Berlin casualties. No paper may print anything in the nature of a tabulation or computation of the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that, to Nov. 9, 10,000 pages of lists have been issued.

The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers *thought it desirable.* The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

This arrangements insures a very limited circulation of the German casualty lists. But the German lists are displayed in popular restaurants and coffee houses, where they find their most numerous readers. In earlier Germah lists, the time and place where casualties occurred were identified. That practice has been discontinued, so, when one finds, for instance, whole companies, including non-coms., wiped out in Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 18, Prussian list No. 368, or Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 103, Saxon list No. 217, it is impossible to know on what front they were fighting.

A significant feat re of the German lists is the completeness with which whole companies, numbering about 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty non-coms., the backbone of Germany's infantry units, are lost.

The absence of commissioned officers' names from the lists, as only at rare intervals is the loss of a lieutenant or staff officer announced, means that German officers either, as a part of the military policy, do not risk their lives, or that their losses are more numerous than Germany cares to acknowledge, which is the more likely explanation.

Lists are made up of losses of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg armies, and the Imperial Navy. Prussian losses are, of course, overwhelmingly preponderant, which naturally follows, from the greater population. Every arm of the united service, and all units of each arm, are constantly represented in the death roll.

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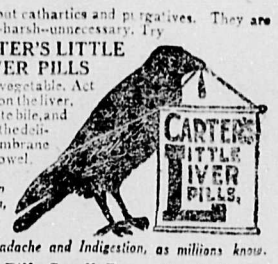

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Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance;
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance. —The Ledger.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

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Any information leading to the recovery of this Scow will be rewarded.
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A Greater Courtenay

DIAMOND DRILLING

Location Some months ago I took a large blue print of the Comox District and marked with a red cross each section that to my knowledge had Crown Granted Coal Rights, when finished there were 42 crosses on the plan. Also I specially marked section 39 as also drilled on but no record known beyond heresay, of results. Then I went to a friend who possesses a good knowledge of field work, and who has been engaged in the active development of mines all his life, explained my plan to him in detail and asked his opinion as to how many bore holes were necessary, and in what location, satisfactory results were obtained. I would mention here that this man is a comparative stranger to the district and is totally unacquainted as to who is the owner of any particular section

After studying the plan intently for some time he told me that 3 bore holes would fairly well prove up the report of the consulting engineer in respect to the coal seams underlaying the valley, but would not of course be sufficient to determine the location of a shaft. That he would recommend a drill hole on section 1, Comox, the late Mr. Robb owner, on section 8, upper side of high road, Capt Vigors owner, and on section 48 at almost extreme low end of property, Mr, Hugh Clark owner. The Comox bore he said would prove both tide flats and inshore property, section 8 bore would prove up a regular ring of crosses that showed on plan in that vicinity, whilst the bore on Section 48 taken in connection with the bore holes already down on sections 57 and 39, would prove up all the upper end of the valley. Taking for granted that at least three bore holes are necessary to the effective development of the field, the next question is what will they cost.

Cost. Exhaustive enquiries on my part last year amongst diamond drill contractors, as to contract price per foot for deep holes of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet, elicited an astonishing scale of varying prices. One contractor quoted me a price of $3 to $3.50 per foot up to 1000 feet, but his letter stated the cost would increase very materially below that depth. Another quoted his best price at $6 per foot for deep holes, subject to a 5,000 foot contract, and contingent on no bad ground such as quick sands being met with. The lowest price I could obtain was from a well known firm of diamond drill manufacturers and contractors in Chicago, who quoted me a price of $4 40 per foot on holes up to 2,500 feet in depth. The result of my correspondence was the opinion that contract prices were almost out of the question and that the most economical way was to buy a drill, hire local men many first rate diamond drill men are living in the district —and do the work by the day. A perusal of Maxwell's report of the drilling on section 57 confirmed this opinion, and as this report gives some very interesting data a brief synopsis will be of interest.

Starting at 700 feet the report covers 117 working days of this period the drill worked 91 days and was idle 26 days. The last entry shows a depth of 2,150 feet which gives an average of 15 3 4 feet drilled for each working day. The most striking point is the fact that the average is kept up evenly over the entire period and that depth appeared no hinderance to speed At a depth of 819 feet a record of 51 feet was drilled in one day, at 1,568 feet a record of 38 feet was drilled in one day, whilst records of 15 to 29 feet a day are common right down to the lowest depth of 2,150 feet.

A suitable and complete diamond drill outfit having capacity of putting a hole to a depth of 2,500 feet and removing a 2 inch core, including sufficient diamonds, can be landed at Comox for $9,000. Including the cost of the drilling outfit, allowing $25 a day in wages for two shifts of three men each shift, allowing an incidental expense account of $10 per day to cover repaias, etc., and estimating on the same average of speed as shown in Maxwell's report, 3 2,500 foot holes can be drilled for $3.53 per foot, a total of $26,475 and a saving of $6,525 over the lowest contract price offered of $33,000 for the same depth and number of holes, besides owning the drilling apparatus when the work is finished, which could be sold for at least 50 per cent, of purchase price and thus effect a total saving of almost $11,000. The above estimate is figured at a good margin of safety and we can safely assume that $26,000 will cover the cost of 3 prospect holes to the lowest depth required whilst if satisfactory results were obtained around 2,000 feet in depth, the cost would be reduced almost 25 per cent.

Financing. Supposing the total area effected to be 8,000 acres, and in order to raise $26,000 each owner was assessed equitably per acre, it would mean an assessment of $3.25 per acre or $520 for every 160 acres. Are the possible results in proportion? he is a hard man to please who denies that they are not. A sale at $100 per acre of these coal rights means $16,000 for every 160 acres, or over 30 times the small expenditure per acre required for development purposes. Even so, there are some owners no doubt who would refuse to consider an assessment at any price and unless all are in on an equal basis it is very certain that a proportion of the owners will not foot the bill and allow the laggards to benefit. To overcome this drawback I would suggest that a development fund be opened to which both the public and owners are invited to subscribe. That as this fund is essentially for development purposes and started with the sole object of putting on a saleable basis the Crown Granted Coal Areas that to date have proved to be unmarketable, that each and every subscriber to this fund is given a guarantee by the joint owners that if a sale is effected the sum of ten dollars will be paid back for every dollar subscribed to the fund, or, that if a company is formed that $10 worth of stock will be issued for every dollar subscribed to the fund.

Small amounts quickly total into large sums and there are hundreds of individnals in the district who would contribute from $20 to $50 each to such a fund on terms as outlined,

(Concluded next week)

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 unamiously 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 manaer 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

Courtenay, B. C., January 31, 1916

H. D. Forde, Esq.,
Agent Law Union & Rock Ins. Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir:---I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Law Union & Rock Ins. Co's cheque for the sum of $913.10 to cover the loss of my house and furniture by fire on the 3rd

My business relations with your company have been both prompt and satisfactory.

As stated, my house with contents was destroyed by fire on the 3rd, adjustment was arranged and proofs of loss mailed to Victoria on the 8th inst., and cheque to cover loss was mailed from Canadian head office of company in Montreal on the 19th inst.

Assuring you I will always have a good word to say for the Law Union & Rock.

Yours very truly,
ERNEST M. WEST

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