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

THE REVIEW

Classified Ads.
Make your little Wants known through a Classified Advertisement in The Review - - - Phone 50

VOL. 5 COURTENAY, B. .C. THURSDAY JAN. 11 1917 NO. 8

IMPORTANT
Auction Sale
for Mr. E. A. Mitchell, Cairns Ranch, Courtenay
Saturday, Jan. 13
at 12 o'clock Luncheon at 11
30 head Dairy Cattle Chickens, Hay, Straw Roots
4 young Pigs, Horse and Buggy
GEO. J. HARDY
AUCTIONEER
Telephone 10 COURTENA

COMOX LUMP
COAL
$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention
D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

NOTICE
of Increase in Prices
We have been notified by the manufacturers of an increase in the prices on all Electric Lamps.
We have, however a fair stock on hand, so our presett prices will hold good until the 10th of January 1917.
Our prices on lamps up to and including 60 watts is 35c each,
After January 10th, our price will be 40c,
Courtenay Electric
Light, Heat and Power
Company Limited

Local Lines

Orson K. Dyer, an employee of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, has started suit for damages against the Comox Logging Company and the Canadian Western Lumber Company for injuries received July 21, while at work on the Comox Logging Railway.

C. J Moore is selling his fancy teacups and saucers at $2 per dozen.

There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Union in Agricultural hall on Friday evening, Jan. 12,

C. J. Moore is clearing out his childrens shoes at reduced prices

Sam Watson's many friends will be pleased to know that he is still in the land of the living, in a German prison camp,

Part of a house, unfurnished to let. Apply Mrs. Halliday, Courtenay.

For Sale—Cow in calf, quiet, good milker. Cheap for cash, Also quantity of hay. E. J. Fouracre, Happy Valley.

Go to McBryde's for quality bread,

Good family cow for Sale— Giving one and a half gallons milk daily. Milk test 5.5, $55 cash Phone 79F.

One day recently the Indians shot a 45 foot sperm whale in the bay at the mouth of the river. They have got him pulled up close to shore and are taking the oil out of him and cutting off the blubber. Nearly everybody in Courtenay has been down to see the monster.

Thos. McQuillan left for Vancouver on Sunday's boat.

C. J. Moore is selling children's all wool hose at 25 and 35 cents.

Our private list of persons who are qualifying for the Annanias Club is still growing.

The Junior Alderman for Ward 1 "set" too long. His flock of votes were a few short.

'Twas an awful slaughter.

Poor old ward 2 again has no resident representative at the Council board,

The oldest resident says the work begun two years ago is now accomplished,

And now to business,

For Sale Cheap—House in Orchard lately occupied by Dr. Morrison, Small cash payment balance to suit customer. Apply A. H. Peacy, Cumberland.

Full size Mahogany piano. good condition. $100 cash. Apply Review office.

Welding—cast iron, aluminum, brass, steel, etc, Ford Garage.

Ford Garage for Nobby, Goodyear and Dunlop auto and bicycle tires and accessories. Bicycles for sale.

Safety First
Go to
FRASER'S
For Fresh Tobacco, Cigars Confectionery and Soft Drinks.
BARBER SHOP
in connection
Isabel St. Next Royal Bank

Comox Creamery Butter
55c per lb. this week

Mr. W. Howard, who has been the chief operator at the Wireless stetion at Lazo has been transferred to the Point Grey station, for which place he left on Sunday's boat. Mr. Creer, who has been in charge of the Point Grey station, succeeds him. Mr. Howard, during his time of service in this district, has made many sincere friends who will wish him luck in his new field of labor.

It will be remembered that on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, the then premier of this province, Sir Richard McBride, secured two submarines from a Puget Sound shipyard on behalf of the Canadian Government. In course of time the "gutter press" saw fit to attempt to make political capital out of what most fair minded people thought to be a far seeing and patriotic action, and in consequence of this, the Ottawa authorities appointed a commissioner to enquire into the matter, The latter's handling of the enquiry won even the approval of that small section of the press already referred to, and it must be chagrined now to read the report published on the findings of the commissioner, Sir Chas. Davidson. For that report in the plainest of language vindicates the purchase of the submarines, referred to in cautions and reserved terms as having been "highly desirable for naval defence, and probably saved Victoria and Vancouver from attack and enormous tribue" While the original contract at which the vessels were ordered was $818,000 and Sir Richard McBride paid $1.150,000 it must be remembered the commissioner proceeds, that a general advance in prices had occurred since that original contract was placed by the Chilian government, and that in any case, to have refused the two submarines because the price was high would have been a mistake of judgment, and would have been indefensible."

When the war is over, and official records are made public, maybe the actual work done by the submarines in question will be realized Judging from whispers, they saved the B. C. coast cities on at least one occasion, including the property of some of the precious critics. The feature of the whole business to be deplored is the eagerness of partizan papers to make political capital at all costs, even at the expense of their own souls, and self-respect.

The municipal nominations were held on Monday, and resulted as follows:—For school trustee, W. G. Robettson, acclamation. For Mayor, D. Kilpatrick and J. W. McKenzie Jr, For Aldermen. Ward 1, P. L. Anderton, L. L. Dunham. F. Kerton. G. Leighton, Ward 2. N. H. Boden, R. Hurford. A. McNell, M. Perez, Ward 3, J. Aston, C. Brown, E. Fletcher H. Idiens. The election took place on Thusday and resulted as follows;—

Mayor, J. W. McKenzie.

Aldermen. Ward 1, G. Leighton, P. L. Anderton. Ward 2, R. U. Hurford, A. McNeil. Ward 3. J, Aston, C. Brown,

C. J. Moore is selling men's oil skins at cost to clear.

Miss Gregg, Supervisor of the B. C. Telephane Co, paid an official visit to the offices in the district this week. She had a most delightful trip from Union Bay to Cumberland.

A block of wood fell from the top of the railway bridge and hit a workman who was standing underneath a blow on the forehead this morning, Dr. Millard rushed him to the hospital, where he gained consciousness, and is doing nicely

The bridge and trestle across the Puntledge river is being rebuilt this week. Some of the piles were worn or rotted nearly through by the action of the water. The Courtenay sawmill has the contract for cutting the timber.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever
GET BUSY
Nyal's Face Cream
25 and 50c
Nyal's Beef & Iron Wine
$1 per Bottle
If you feel good, All is Good
Braces you up
ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE

we guaranTEA
the QualiTEA
of our TEA
45c PER POUND
SHEPHERD & CO.

Chas. Simms
Watchmaker Jeweler and Optician
Gives Special attention to the fitting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses—Each Eye Tested Separately
Prices away below those charged in Vancouver or Victoria, at
THE COURTENAY JEWELRY STORE

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made *Scott's* famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on *Scott's Emulsion* at once.

IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-8

An Enlarged Experience

Canada Preparing for Larger Production of Manufactured Articles

Canadian prosperity, it is true, has been brought about partly by war orders, but these constitute only a fraction of the nation's new industries. They have been most helpful in showing the country what it can do towards supplying its own needs. The war orders have tested the country's supply of raw material and the skill of its mechanics. When the war orders shall have stopped, Canada will be prepared to go on with the production of manufactured articles on a scale that it could not have attained in many years without the instruction and experience that have come with the demand for munitions. The war has cost Canada dearly, but the experience will not leave the country without some valuable compensation, especially in an enlarged knowledge of itself. — Christian Science Monitor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER No DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO WRITE FOR **FREE** BOOK TO DR LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON ENG.
TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

To the Rescue

Time for Civilization to Defend Itself Against War

This war is by far the most terrible of all wars in the scale of its destruction and the horrible nature of the instruments of destruction which it employs. The next war is likely to be worse, for as science progresses and the ingenuity of man extends, so is the mechanism of war likely to become ever more diabolically destructive. Is it not time for civilization to defend itself? Should we not apply some portion of the energy and the contrivance which we lavish on war and its preparation to the preparation and the buttressing of peace? It is not impossible. The way has long been discerned, and it needs little more than goodwill and a fixed resolve to achieve the triumph more glorious than any which arms can bring.—From the Manchester Guardian.

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

One More New Department

How many departments are grouped under the euphonious name of the War Office? Whatever may be said of the advisability of some of these departments, general satisfaction is felt throughout England at the creation of one to look after the soldier discharged from the army unfitted to look after himself, with the aid of his pension. The result of the old plan that thousands of soldiers were found unable to take up work, and yet were not weak enough to be retained in a military hospital, the average of which is crowded to its capacity. Mr. Lloyd George has created a department to handle this problem, which will mean that doctor's aid will be continued after the soldier has left the hospital.

A Very Merry Christmas

The Gift That Gets A Smile —

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas — over and over again — is

The Gillette Safety Razor

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from $5 to $25.

225

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory—GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

A Land of Wealth

The Benefits to Be Derived From Learning the Glorious Lesson of Thrift

The really great countries of the world are peopled by thrifty, hard-headed, sensible folks who are not ashamed to save, and a large part of the destitution and misery of this world are traceable to somebody's lack of thrift—somebody's unwillingness to give up present pleasures for future prosperity. The boy and the girl who fail to get the schooling they should; the mother, broken by hard, unending toil; the foreclosed mortgage, the broken-up home —how often do these come from somebody's failure to save?

If we have not already done so, let us now learn the glorious lesson of thrift; let us join the bank line and be our own masters, rather than the bread line of dependent supplicants. Let's save some money.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasoline as Wash for Wounds

Contused, lacerated wounds with dirt ground into them are cleaned with gasoline in a field hospital in France. The skin and then the surface of the wound are rubbed with a swab or absorbent cotton soaked in gasoline. The interior of the wound is swabbed out with gasoline as far as can be reached with pledgets of cotton wrapped around a forceps.

Gasoline causes no pain, but it will cause blisters if left on and covered with bandages that prevent evaporation. Medical journals say gasoline has long been used by workmen in factories for cleaning dirty cuts and lacerations.

HIS FRIEND HURT; HE HELPED HIM

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested, But He Thanked His Comrade Later

Once upon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainland, N.J., that a close friend had been injured, and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was practically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment "put him on his feet."

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

The Waiter: What makes you so stout?

The Maid: Because I eat what is right. What makes you so thin?

The Waiter: Because I eat what is left.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

The Honored Guest

First Gent: Come and dine with me tomorrow evening, old top.

Second Gent: Afraid I can't. I'm going to see Hamlet.

First Gent: Never mind, bring him along with you.—Today.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Policeman: What are standing 'ere for?

Loafer: Nuffink.

Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place how would the rest get past?

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

Real Sorrow

"Who are those two sad-looking women over there?"

"They're a couple of neighborhood women who always get together to mourn."

"Torn by some common sorrow?"

"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around home all the time."—Houston Post.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure take you away from home, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the

Walker House "The House of Plenty" or **Hotel Carls-Rite** "The House of Comfort"

The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our Policy. Convenience is a natural asset owing to the splendid location of each, both within a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by large and perfectly trained staffs, and detached brick structures open on all sides with every modern convenience.

The rates are very reasonable considering the increased cost of living. Give your baggage checks either to the Walker House or Carls-Rite Hotel porter. Both will be at the Union Station on your arrival.—American or European Plan.

THE WALKER HOUSE or THE CARLS-RITE HOTEL
TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTELS
GEO. WRIGHT & MACK CARROLL, Proprietors. (Both formerly Westerners.)

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED **Established 1857**

Electrified Trousers

Trousers warmed by electricity is one of the war inventions. It is the idea of an Innsbruck professor who is at present serving in the German army, and a Vienna professor of medicine. Besides the comfort in winter, it is pointed out that electrical trousers and likewise an electric arm-warmer, might be profitably used in airships. The garments are made with extremely supple electrical warming wires, woven in with the cloth, which is itself made specially with a view to insulation. The device is fed by cables at a distance of a hundred yards and more. The wearer can himself connect and disconnect the heat conductor. The expense of keeping trousers supplied with an electric current is about two cents an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Canadian Dairy Products in Britain

The Department of Trade and Commerce state that during the month of August, 23,150 hundredweights of Canadian butter were exported to the United Kingdom, as compared with 1,421 hundredweights in August, 1915. The comparative figures for cheese during the same months were 265,251 hundredweights and 188,928. The export of eggs to the same country increased from 27,747 to 82,710 "great hundreds"—a great hundred being 120.

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity — with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

Plain Reason

"I never could see why they always called a boat 'she.'"

"Evidently you have never tried to steer one."

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

Further Proof That Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure for Chronic Eczema

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance Road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

fered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness, for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and heals the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all

MILITARY THRIFT IS SHOWN BY METHODS USED IN SALVAGE SHEDS

EFFICIENCY FIRST AND THEN ECONOMY IS MOTTO

This Article Describes How the Litter of War Material at the Front is Carefully Gathered Up and Nothing Wasted That Can Be Repaired and Put to Use Again

To feed and equip our millions of fighting men entails a strain even upon Britain's vast resources. So there is a stern call for business methods and prevention of waste in all departments of the Quartermaster-General—that universal provider who has turned the whole empire into a series of arsenals and stores.

The fine flower of Britain is in arms—peer and peasant, miner and clerk and millhand. And to supply our armies is now the prime industry of the nation, and one of roaring activity, thanks to our glorious command of the seas. Shiploads of ore become giant guns and shell-cases. Cotton and chemicals are turned by war-wizards into high explosives of volcanic fury and force. The wool for khaki is bespoke on the backs of Australian sheep. American and Argentine cattle are marked down for meat, and the hides go to Leicester and Northampton for the soldiers' boots—millions of pairs, for our Allies' use as well as for our own.

Whole fleets of ships ply back and forth between our home ports and the army bases in France. They carry every conceivable device of offence and defence, from monstrous howitzers and aeroplanes to trenching-tools and barbed wire. As for our army's food, is not the world combed for it? Is there not a huge hierarchy in charge of it, from the director of supplies in Whitehall to local inspectors at the world's end? In Assam for tea, in Santos for coffee, in Chicago for meat, in Sydney for grain. Also in marts nearer home, from Mincing Lane to Bethune in France, a typical town of the British "invasion," where local supplies are bought.

And everywhere is jealous watch kept upon quality and quantity of stores and food. Woe to the dairyman who works milk powder or other adulterant into his butter. I have in mind an English prosecution, where the War Office analyst condemned 40,000 lbs of butter and got a conviction against the contractors, with the maximum penalty and social ostracism besides. So the whole earth is our soldiers' storehouse, and British workshops the immediate source of supply.

Our laden fleets lie alongside the Havre quays, where thousands of khaki porters and clerks handle mountains of stuff, from bombs to bacon, from drugs to telegraph wires and motor kitchens that cook for troops on the march. Then the French trains are filled, and at railhead there are endless files of waiting lorries, which day and night haul stores to all headquarters—those of army corps, division, and brigade.

The whole system is one of clear sub-division, and the filling-in of forms, indents, vouchers, and receipts. All works smoothly until the quartermaster-sergeant of each unit takes delivery.

And what of the litter of an advance over the deadly "No Man's Land" between the warring lines? Smashed rifles, twisted bayonets, machine guns broken down or abandoned. Revolvers and field glasses, water bottles, haversacks, cartridges, and shells either in fragments or unexploded. There are no words to describe the grievous disarray that lines even the yawning pits and shell craters in which houses might be hidden. Here is a first-aid tent, and round about it stray tunics cut away by the surgeons from stricken men. Boots and caps and greatcoats, too often with letters and portraits, and pathetic little keepsakes fluttering amid the broken wires.

Over the field move the stretcher-bearers and casualty squads with officers collecting identification discs or recording wounds and destinations. After these come the new salvage corps, whose quick eyes and practical instincts save the nation enormous sums, as I shall show. These men gather up broken weapons, clothing, and equipment of all kinds, from a belt or a cartridge clip to an aeroplane propeller. They load up horsed wagons with this valuable "rubbish" and transfer it on the road to motor lorries that chug off to railhead for the Army Ordnance base.

And here you will find a mushroom industrial town, with khaki armies of its own, as well as Frenchwomen at American machines that sew and mend and patch with magical celerity. Here you realize the great work of civilian soldiers—the cobblers' corps, who repair old boots; the tailors and harnessmen, the skilled mechanics and armorers who mend broken rifles and bayonets. These last take a four months' course in the Woolwich and Enfield small arm shops, and repair anything from a maxim to an officer's range-finder.

These dumping sheds are not exactly cheerful places, but the sorters get to work with contagious zest. Boots are paired with uncanny insight. Leather is scarce these days, and in great demand by all the nations from Greece to Sweden, and from great Russia to little Holland, who stands so anxiously on watch. So each sturdy upper must stand three good soles; the wear and tear of trench warfare on all equipment is truly tremendous. The finest khaki uniform ever woven on the Leeds looms is soon caked with clay and jagged by the never-ending barbed wire.

Ten sizes in boots are looked out, then handed over to the cobblers and their whirring machines. When mended these boots pass into women's hands for further sprucing and a bath of castor oil. It is a fact that Tommy prefers these to new pairs, so soft and pliable are they to the soldier's feet. In tunics and trousers and greatcoats gigantic renovation is made. There are new engines of ingenious type for steaming and disinfecting all garments. These are afterwards ironed and pressed and folded for re-issue on a great scale.

Utterly hopeless uniforms are first stripped of their buttons (you will see women filling sacks with these), and then cut up as woollen rags for return to England, where they sell for as much as $90 a ton. So the Quartermaster-General is the thrifty "housewife" of our army. Nothing is wasted. Even old tins are pierced with holes, and go back as trench stoves, with prospects of hot cocoa and steaming stew.

Other tins are cut up for labels. And here is a circular saw with the lifted wheels of an ambulance chassis supplying power to it. This ingenious device is slicing odds and ends of wood into tent-pegs of various sizes in view of the coming summer campaign. Officers at this "old clo'" depot welcome new ideas that may bring new grist to their never-resting mills of salvage, or new uses for the products of their marvellous mending and cleaning machines. These turn out as new all things military, from a haversack to a horse-rug, and to save John Bull's purse, lavish and prodigal as that purse is, in provision for our heroes in the trench.

For, remember, unless this battlefield litter were collected, sorted, and repaired by khaki-civilian ministry, new articles would have to be issued by the Army Ordnance Department at a cost of thousands of pounds a day. "Efficiency first and then economy" is the motto of the Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, and throughout all ranks of administrative service, down to the Q.M.S. of company or platoon—himself the caterer and housekeeper of his unit in conjunction with the cook.

Quartermaster-Sergeant sees to it that there is no waste in food or general stores. That no meat rations are drawn for casualty cases or the sick; that no cartridges are trampled in the mire, and every trenching-tool accounted for. The regimental cook was probably educated in the Salamanca School at Aldershot. Quite likely a wise woman had a hand in his kitchen education, teaching him new lessons in food values and varieties.

"No waste" is the reiterate watchword of our six-figure army, and the warning is seen in wondrous operation in those humming ordnance sheds, where the rubbish of the battlefield is first dumped, then sorted and transformed out of all recognition, so as to reduce the cost of a campaign which, as the Prime Minister reminds us, "already exceeds the flight of any financier's imagination."
—W. G. FitzGerald.

The Non-Returned Aeroplane

What happened to one of the two British aeroplanes that attacked the hangars and aerodromes of the Germans in the vicinity of Brussels has been cleared up.

As the machine descended in the night and the motor was stopped it was neither heard nor seen. The pilot and the observer attempted for three-quarters of an hour to re-start the engine but without success, and they therefore set fire to it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

The two brave aviators then succeeded in hiding and eluding capture until Tuesday, October 17, when a squad of German soldiers appeared at the house of a schoolmaster in a small Flemish commune and arrested the two men in the schoolhouse, where they had passed the night.

The schoolmaster was also arrested on a charge of complicity and the prisoners were then removed by rail.

The schoolmaster has in all probability been shot by this time.

A violation of the liquor laws in New Zealand is looked upon as in the category of big crimes. A Maoris and white man were recently fined $100 each for attempting to treat each other. In Wellington where the case was tried they are determined to get rid of the liquor.

"What church does your neighbor belong to?" the caller asked.

"She's a utilitarian, I understand," responded old Mrs. Blunderby.

Staying With Allies To the Last Man

Lord Derby Explains What Conscription Really Means

Lord Derby, in an interview in London with a special correspondent of the Paris Journal, said:

"I cannot see how anyone can feel the slightest uneasiness respecting the results in man-power of the Compulsory Service Acts. Unfortunately people sometimes lose sight of the fact that if soldiers are necessary in the trenches and for the artillery they are also necessary in the rear, and men are also required to work in the munition factories and on equipment.

"The whole question is one of proportioning the one to the other and, so as to obtain the best results possible, to employ each in the sphere in which he is most suitable.

"The great difficulty is not of finding men. We can with a stroke of the pen send hundreds of thousands of men to the colors, but, since we have already embodied all those who were employed in "luxury" industries or those who were not absolutely indispensable, our new recruits must be drawn from the ranks of those who perform essential duties.

"You understand what degree of prudence is necessary in dealing with the staffs at munition factories and in the mines and also with the crews of merchant vessels. However, we are unceasingly performing the labor day by day. We are thus in a position to pass a certain number of men to the colors. Our one anxiety is to exploit our resources in men to the best common advantage of the Allies. We are with you to the last minute, and if necessary to the last man."

Market for Canadian Fish

Possibilities of Developing Trade With Britain Are Illimitable

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, Director of Fish Supplies for the Canadian Army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. He is the young man who induced the Government to supply fish to the fighters, and the idea has now been taken up by the British authorities.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish and getting it over," said Major Green. "Once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish is here if they will go after it."

Major Green is now representing the British Board of Trade in buying for the War Office. Since the fish supply to the Canadians in England was inaugurated last spring, 2,500,000 pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents a pound. Canadian halibut landed for the forces costs 13 cents, while, according to Major Green, the prevailing price in London is 56 cents.

"A change of diet in the trenches is always welcome," said Major Green, "and if Canada could produce it, the Allied armies would take ten million cans a week. The Canadian fish business in England is not ephemeral. It has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded. We are now figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of 80,000 pounds a week."

Major Green is a young Scotchman who previously to going overseas was in the fish business in Saskatoon. He is in Ottawa to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and the War Purchasing Commission, and to organize a business whose prospects he regards as illimitable. The Major will visit the principal centres of the fishing industry.

The Ubiquitous Turkey

The Domesticated Kind Now Found in Almost Every Country

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

As a flier, the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully, and with great effort, and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter. He can outrun a racehorse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed.

He was taken over the ocean by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, and the far east, until now he is well-nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

Embezzlement

Meeker: Didn't I always give you my salary cheque on the first of every month?

Mrs. Meeker: Yes, but you never told me that you get paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler.—Judge.

RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES WILL BE A BENEFIT TO WESTERN CANADA

DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN FARMING DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Manitoba has a Unique Plan to Provide the Farmer With Easy Facilities for Securing Loans at a Low Rate of Interest

That farming developments have been handicapped in the past, and are being handicapped now, by the lack of available capital and ready money is a fact known to even a casual observer of the situation.

Huge commercial enterprises are floated on borrowed capital, cities and nations make liberal use of the wealth of others, paying a small percentage for the privilege of so doing, even the large expense of the present war is met mostly by borrowed money, and yet, the most fundamental of all industries, and the one in which money can be more safely invested than in any other, goes abegging often for a few dollars to tide over a poor season or to increase the productive powers of the land.

The West is seeing that the situation is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the governments of some of the western provinces are taking steps to remedy the matter. The clamor of the farmers for cheap money and easy facilities for securing loans in rural communities has crystalized in a plan being advanced by the Manitoba Government unique in many respects but perfectly sound as a financial proposition, according to many substantial citizens.

It will become effective as soon as the legislature meets and contemplates an ultimate investment of fifty million dollars to be employed in farm loans at five and six per cent. in amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000 over a period of forty years, a certain part and principal payable semi-annually.

A committee of the legislature has been working for some time with the Provincial Union of Municipalities, of Grain Growers, the Credit Men's Association and leading financial figures of the province and the scheme as planned represents the combined wisdom of this element.

Saskatchewan adopted the French plan of rural credits, but Manitoba thinks hers will be an improvement. At least it possesses the merit of soundness for it makes the land of each municipality where loans are made security for any loss sustained in the operation in that particular part of the province.

A unique feature of the plan is the fact that the borrower has to accept five per cent. of this loan in stock of the Government Company. To keep this stock out of the hands of ordinary investors it is made non-transferable and is attached to the mortgage. All profit of the plan goes to the borrowers, however.

In the beginning the Government will provide a working capital stock of $100,000 and will borrow $1,000,000 to initiate the organization. Increased sums will be provided as the demand for loans increases. One month after the idea is approved by the legislature loans will begin to be made in the province. After one million dollars in loans have accumulated the government will begin the sale of bonds, based upon the mortgages secured in the transactions. These securities will bear five per cent. interest and be guaranteed by the government.

In addition, the mortgages will be collateral security and all the real estate in each municipality will be subject to a special levy to make good any loss sustained by a loan made in that locality.

This plan is the product of the discussion the farmers of the West have been engaged in for some years. Mortgage and loan company representatives assert frankly that they are hostile to the idea. They claim that money is going begging on even more favorable terms. They say since the 1915 crop so many of their mortgages have been paid up and cancelled that they cannot invest their surplus funds. They intimate, however, that the proposition is sound in so far as it can be worked without loss to investors.

When rural credits are spoken of in the West, three distinct classes may be included in the reference.

First there is the long term or mortgage credit given on the security of the farmer's lands, by trust and mortgage companies. The term is usually five years in this class and the mortgage is capable of renewal. The rate of interest charged is eight or nine per cent.

Secondly, there is the short term bank credit, which is primarily intended as an accommodation to current business. The security given is the farmer's note and the rate of interest usually is eight per cent.

Thirdly, there is the miscellaneous class, chief of which is the machinery credits. These also include lumber and all retail store credits. The rate of interest varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

It is now generally agreed by farmers, bankers and mortgage company men alike that the present financial problems of the country would be greatly simplified if the people on the land had not accepted so much of the third class of credits. There is no doubt that much of the soreness and agitation which have arisen in the West over the alleged lack of financial accommodation for farmers has been due to the evil of abundant credit of the third class, given during the years of rampant speculation.

Mortgage loans for purposes of capital expenditure constitute the other side of rural credits. Into this field the provincial governments propose especially to enter with their co-operative schemes. Instead of five-year mortgage loans at eight and nine per cent. from private corporations they will arrange to supply capital to the farmers at six and seven per cent. The private loan companies, moreover, at the present time welcome the prospect of the entrance of the western provincial governments into the business of money-lending. They hold that now in the West a first mortgage is deprived of its just rights by certain drastic legislation, such as the exemptions acts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dominion seed grain liens are regarded as another damaging influence to the position of a first mortgage.

If the provincial governments undertake to guarantee loans to farmers they will have, so the loan companies say, to correct much of their own legislation. At any rate the West is booked for important financial reforms, and, as in the case of all reforms, final good will come only with experience and possibly many blunders. That the farmers will benefit there can be no doubt.—Montreal Family Herald.

Russia Will Fight To Final Victory

Firm Determination Not to Make a Separate Peace Under Any Circumstances

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to all Russian representatives in Allied countries declaring Russia's firm determination not to make a separate peace under any circumstances, according to the semi-official news agency. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Reports spread abroad recently by the press of certain countries of pretended secret pourparlers being carried on between Russia and Germany with the object of signing a separate peace are futile and make no impression on the Russian Government.

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries.

"Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant Allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory.

"Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree the irrevocable decision of Russia.

"You are charged to give the largest publicity to the preceding and to bring the contents of this telegram to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited."

An Aerial Attack at 10,000 Feet

On May 21 Flight Sub-Lieut. R. S. Dallas, R.N.A.S., sighted at least 11 hostile machines, which had been bombing Dunkerque. He attacked one at 7,000 feet, and then attacked a second machine close to him. After reloading, he climbed to 10,000 feet and attacked a large hostile two-seater machine off Westende. The machine took fire, and nose-dived seawards. Another enemy machine then appeared, which he engaged and chased to the shore, but had to abandon owing to having used all his ammunition. Lieut. Dallas has been awarded the D.S.M.

The fine old warrior who refused to quit his position at Bruges as British Consul when the Germans took possession has just passed away. He and his wife and daughter were cast into prison for their obstinacy and then sent into Germany as prisoners of war. The wife and daughter were released, and, eventually, the Colonel (Paul Frederick M. Baddeley, R.A.) was exchanged for a German officer in England.

Reaching Out

"We need a few more rough and ready spellbinders," said the campaign manager.

"Why, surely you don't discount the efforts of our polished orators?"

"Certainly not. But we need some speakers with an up-to-date vocabulary of slang. We've got to appeal to all classes of voters, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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

THURSDAY JAN, 10, 1917

The pre ence of Germans in our very midst, who carry on, unchecked and tolerated alike by the law and by public opinion, their sinister activities, is evidenced again and again. Some months ago, two soldiers from this island, prisoners in Germany, were able to inform their friends that they were starving, in spite of anything expressed to the contrary in order to pass the censor The means used was the incorporation into the postal address of the necessary intimation, so well disguised that the German censor passed the correspondence, Some blatant ass must needs give the full story to the press, the result being that the soldiers were punished and their parcels stopped, when the same story was made known in Germany. No need to ask how it got there, for it is easy enough for any Hun at large in this province to send such news to a friend in Seattle who forwards it through regular channels. It is an instance of our "fool" methods, and of that ceaseless warfare carried out so ably by aliens in our midst, with the idea of stultifying the efforts and sacrifices of our men at thie front. When public opinion is alive to the urgency of this question there will be something moving,

War is a great factor in the industrial life of a people. It was the ravages of war and religious persecution on the continent of Europe that drove many thousands of people to seek refuge in England. They carried their crafts with them and laid the foundations of that wonderful commerce that has made the Old Land so great and other nations so jealous Today in Great Britain, hundreds of Belgian refugees are plying their trades within the sanctuary afforded them, teaching the same crafts to British workers, or conveying superior methods. It is doubtful whether all these Belgians will be able to return to their once prosperous and thriving country, now a waste of desolation, its factories despoiled and plundered, and its natural resources depleted in order to supply the needs of Germany. Some there fore will stay in England, to build upon the foundations of the new industries and improved methods methods they have introduced, and the result will be that Germany will be faced with keener competition than ever. Passing along, there are industries in England today, that we owe their origin to the fact that it was no longer possible to procure the commodities and articles they produce because they were "made in Germany." After the war, Germany will be lacking much of the former demand for her goods from the British Empire. Here in Canada, and in this province of ours, toys are being made, not very artistic so far it is true, but better than the German toy they are intended to supercede. Pencils were once a German and Austrian monopoly, Even though they bore the names of American manufacturers the shaped pencils were sent to Europe to be filled with graphite. Today, in Ontario, Canadian-made pencils are being manufactured in the town of Newmarket, marking the rise of an industry, which with the support of the Canadian people should grow to substantial size, As the struggle goes on, other industries will be estab ished, thus giving Canada, in common with the rest of the Empire, the means to pay in part for the cost of the war.

Considerable pressure, largely dictated by alien influences, doubtless propaganda camly suffered in Canada, is being exerted to discourage and prevent the signing of the National Service cards. We are sure that no man of intelligence or reason will listen to such intrigues, and that if he has not already done so, he will fill up his card like a man ot British blood, or if he has been fool enough to destroy his card, that he will apply for another speedily.

The choice of Mr. Parker Williams as a member of the board charged to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act is as good a one as could have been made. Of course, some folks ore jibbing at the salary attached to that office in the same way that objection is made to any man, other than the objector himself, of course, receiving more than a man would get for road work. "A prophet is without honour in his own country," that is, when he has finished his unpaid work for the community. The trouble begins when he is assigned a salary.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Russel begs to express her deep sense of gratitude for the many tokens of sympathy and assistance extended to hgr on every haud daring her sad hour of trial.

Campbell's

January Whitewear Sale Commences Saturday Jan. 20

Muslins and Cambric Nightgowns, Combinations, Underskirts, Princess Slips, Corset Covers, etc.

Special Bargains in Embroidery & Laces

Embroidery Edgeings 3, 4, and 5 inch widths at 10c per yard.

Corset Cover Embroidery at 35, 40, 45 cents per yard

Flouncings, Skirtings, and All-over embroidery all at sale prices

500 yards white flannelette at 10c per yard

300 yards heavy striped Flannelette at 7 yds. for $1

Extra wide width Flannelette, best quality, 5 yards for $1.

Heavy brown Turkish towelling at 50c per pair Large size Turkish towels at 60c per pair.

INVICTUS SHOES

The Correct Shoe for Women

The tendency in fashionable costuming to make the feet more noticeable caused us to stock an unusually attractive range of styles n Invictus shoes for women

Ladies High Top Black Patent shoes with white Kid uppers, black buttons and Louis heels

Ladies High Top Black Vici Kid shoes with Gray and Bronze Cloth Tops, Buttton, with Louis heels Ladies High top Velour calf shoes with black cloth tops, Buttons, with Military heels

Ladies Black patent pomps, with white kid uppers and Louis heels

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL STANDARD GRAIN PRODUCTS AGENCY

MR. BRUCE TOWLER—well known in Courtenay—has been appointed Manager of the ROYAL STANDARD GRAIN PRODUCTS AGENCY at Courtenay. Coincident with this appointment we have pleasure in announcing that facilities have been greatly extended to improve SERVICE. In the past difficulty has been experienced in transportation but this has now been eliminated.

MR. TOWLER will be pleased to render every service possible to customers and to improve SERVICE materially,

Royal Standard Flour
Wild Rose Pastry Flour

and all other ROYAL STANDARD Products

are still leaders in the great Canadian field. No other products are, or could be, SUPERIOR to ROYAL STANDARD, Every care is daily exercised to keep ROYAL STANDARD up to the very highest state of perfection.

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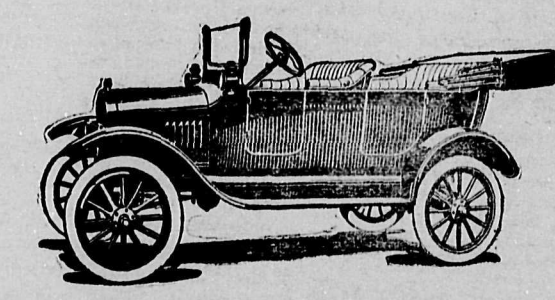
ROYAL STANDARD GRAIN PRODUCTS AGENCY

Bruce Towler, Manager — Courtenay, B. C.



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Auto, Launch, Motor Cycle, Gas Engine and Bicycle Supplies, Repairing, etc.

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Holiday Excursion Tickets will be sold at

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Good Going Dec. 22 to Dec. 25th, and Dec. 29 to to Jan., and returning on Jan. 2nd 1916

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

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Choicest Liquors and Cigars
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IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

CITY OF COURTENAY
Municipal Elections

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Courtenay, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the

City Hall in the City of Courtenay

on the Seventeenth day of January, 1917 at twelve o'clock, noon for the purpose of electing one person to represent them in the School Board as School Trustee for the unexpired term of William Duncan, resigned

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the School district as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination. The said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the Schedule of the Municipal Elections Act, and shall state the name, residence and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate,

And in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the

20th Day of January 1917

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as School Trustees shall be such persons as are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing within the district, and having been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the city school district of the assessed value, on the last municipal assessment roll of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified to vote at an election of school trustees in the said school district, and shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee in such city school district,

Given under my hand at Courtenay this ninth day of January, 1916.

W. A. W. HAMES,
Returning Officer.

The sad intelligence was received here last Sunday that Pte, Henry Mitchell had succumbed to an attack of Pneumonia. The sympathy of the whole comunity is extended to the family in their bereavement.

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. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

CIDER MILL

I have just installed a cider mill and am prepared to make cider every day. Bring your apples and cider vessels.

L. DUNHAM.

Anglican Church Notes

Jan. 14, 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.

9.30 a. m, Holy Communion at St. Mary's, Grantham,

11.15 a, m. Holy Communion and Mattins at Comox.

2.30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at Lazo Mission.

3 p m, Sunday School at St. John's. Courtenay.

7.00 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at Holy Trinity, Cumberland.

7 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at St. John's Courtenay.

The following are the meterological observations for Comox

Highest temp. for 1916	85.1
Lowest " " "	4 3
Mean Max. " " "	45.8
Total Precipitation "	35.56 in.

For week ending Jan, 7.

Jan. 1	Max. 38.5	Min, 35.0
Jan. 2	Max 38.6	Min, 31 1
Jan. 3	Max. 39.8	Min, 27.0
Jan. 4	Max, 41.9	Min. 33.4
Jan. 5	Max. 42.5	Min. 30.0
Jan. 6	Max. 42.7	Min. 29.0
Jan 7	Max. 45.0	Min. 30.5

Total preipitation 1.49. in.

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Courtenay Review

Intense heat-resisting power is the feature of the almost imperishable fire-box linings of our own McClary semi-steel fire-box made in eight pieces—can't warp.

McClary's Kootenay Range

The man who designed the Kootenay knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers',

For sale by C. H. Tarbell & Son, Courtenay

It was with the utmost regret the residents of the Comox district learned of the tragic death of one of our most respected members of the Valley. Tragic in the extreme. Mr. Russel was in the best of health and had shortly before left Mrs. Russel in the house to enter his garage in order to to give the engine of a car he had recently purchased a run for half an hour with a view of charging the battery.

Having started the engine it is assumed from all the circumstances he had laid down by the wheels in order to release some of the soot from the muffler by tapping it with a hammer. While in this position the gasses from the exhaust accumulating and hanging near the ground overcame him.

Not returning for some half hour Mrs. Russel went to the garage and finding him insensible opened the doors which had been closed until then and immediately went for medical aid. For the purpose she had to tramp nearly two miles through a foot of unbroken snow. When Dr. Millard arrived on the scene it was too late. the deadly fumes having only too surely done their work Mr. Russell with Mrs. Russel had lived in the neighborhood for nearly nine years during which time they had made a host of friends Seldom or never apart they were known to all for their genial temperment, and by thos whose privilege it has been to share their hospitality can best be understood the loss which must be borne by his widow after a long period of thirty years untrammeled happiness. Without children to solace her in the hour of need, it cannot be said she is without friends. The many they have befriended is not known to all. Let us therefore in any way within our power show how that can be appreciated at a time when friendship is needed most.

Prior to taking up farming Mr. Russel spent some twenty years in the Imperial navy as Ships Carpenter. Having served in various parts of the word and for some considerable time at Esquimault he left on pension in 1901 at a time when the Imperial Navy was removed from these parts. He was granted a pension. but this unfortunately terminates with his death. As in the case of Mrs. Russel, she is a native of Portsmouth, Eng.

While the distance of his farm and its isolated nature prevented his taking an active part in those circles in the District. He was known to be an ardent Mason. the members of which body paid their customary tribute at his graveside at the service by Archdeacon Collison, according to the rites of the church of England.

The measnre of sympathy extended to Mrs. Russel may to some degree be gauged by the large concourse which assembled to pay tribute on the mournful occasion of his burial, but many more than those who were present realized her loss and trust that fortune will support her and keep her to continue bravely in the hour of her affliction.

The circumstances of his death might also be a warning to others not to run the engine of a car in closely confined quarters without assuring sufficient low ventilation for the removal of the exhaust gas which being heavier than air accumulates from the floor upwards and gets its dangerous work in before the victim is aware of what is happening.

THEED PEARSE

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Suits $27 up Pants $7 up

Pressing		Cleaning and Pressed	
Suits	$ .75	Suits	$1.25 up
Coats	.50	Coats	.75
Pants	.25	Pants	.50
Skirts	.25	Skirts	.50
Vests	.15	Vests	.35
Dresses	.50	Dresses	1.74
Overcoats	.75	Overcoats	1.25

Repairing, Etc.
Gents clothes kept in order by the month $2.50

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued.)

It was by chance—it must have been only by chance, that the letter Lady Ursula received from Lady Creslow formally inviting her to pay the visit she had suggested, reached Oare Court on the morning after Paul's departure.

She read the letter through with a tearful countenance. Lady Creslow said in the most decided way that the visit was to be paid by Lady Ursula alone, and although she worded her letter tactfully, there could be no doubt that she declined to receive her son. Lady Ursula wondered, however, whether there might not be hidden under these words something of a natural longing to hear about her disinherited son, even though she was too proud to own to such a weakness.

However that might be, the letter had to be answered, and Lady Ursula sat down to do so at once. In her letter she thanked Lady Creslow for her invitation, admitted sorrowfully that all was not well between her and her husband, but gave no details, and ended by saying that, however she might feel towards her husband, it would be too painful for her to visit Lady Creslow without him. With this tactful avoidance of a more explicit avowal of her parting from Paul, Lady Ursula dispatched the letter.

There was only just time to do so before the car was ready to take the Wintersand party to the station. A letter had been sent to Lady Gravenhurst on the previous evening by Lord Eastling, warning her that they were all coming home rather suddenly, and that they had bad news to tell her connected with Paul Payne. That was as much as he thought it prudent to write, and he left it to his mother to prepare the Earl.

The journey was a painful one, and tedious besides, as they had to break their journey in London, and the weather was bitterly cold, with snow showers and a biting wind.

An old-fashioned carriage, roomy but not particularly comfortable, was waiting for them at the station, and they reached Wintersand as the short winter's day was drawing to a close.

When the three young people entered the room where Lady Gravenhurst was sitting alone knitting by the fire the meeting was a most distressing one. For Lady Ursula, unable to answer the first questions put to her by the countess about the absence of her husband, burst into tears.

Lady Emmeline led her upstairs, while Lord Eastling hastened to take advantage of the earl's absence to inform his mother of what had occurred.

"I'm afraid, mother," he said, "that you must be prepared for a great shock."

"I am prepared," said she calmly. "Of course a marriage between one of our daughters and an American adventurer could only end in one way."

"Only he's not an American. He's the son of Sir Horton Creslow."

The countess laid down her knitting with a little cry. Those words told her more than he imagined, for she was old enough to remember the scandal caused by the delinquencies of Alban Creslow in his very early youth, and the information as to Paul's identity supplied the key to the puzzle.

"And he's left her?" gasped the countess.

"She sent him away. She had to. She found out that he had been making her a present of jewels which had been stolen."

Lady Gravenhurst was deeply moved and shocked.

"He is living the same sort of life as ever, then?" she asked in a voice of deep distress.

Lord Eastling hesitated.

"I don't know whether I can say that. I'm inclined to think that he is as heartily tired of the life he's been leading as he is ashamed of it. But what I've told you is enough to show how Ursula felt when she found it out, especially as he had been lying to her about it. I'm afraid, mother, he's a bit of a bad lot."

The countess was deeply distressed, but what troubled her the most was the break between Paul and Ursula. She was inclined to be merciful to Paul, whom she had liked personally, and to believe that a good wife might have done much for him.

"It is not the way to reform a man," she said, "to drive him out of the house when you find he's not a saint."

"It was flagrant, mother," pleaded he. "Remember, those very jewels which he presented to Ursula turned out to be stolen."

"And what has become of them?" she asked quickly.

"They have been sent to the police."

"Restored, that is to say."

"Yes. Ursula did that yesterday."

"Against his will?"

"No, I can't say that."

"Well, that alters the case, does it not? If Paul allowed them to be restored to their owners, and if you believe that he wishes to lead an honest life for the future, Ursula should not have been hard. Where has he gone to?"

"I don't know."

Lady Gravenhurst looked annoyed.

"More scandal and gossip," she murmured. "You can't even answer the questions which will be asked by everyone about his disappearance, then?"

"No, I suppose we can't."

The countess seemed to think this was as bad as anything she had heard about the affair. Decorum was one of the household gods of the establishment, and this was a breach of it which she could not forgive.

"What will my father say?" asked Lord Eastling.

"He will say," said the countess with decision, "that the girls ought never to have been allowed to visit at Oare Court. Indeed, I'm afraid he will find a certain satisfaction in showing us that it was the sort of thing we ought to have been prepared for, when we let them stay with such extraordinary people as these Jacksons."

Lord Eastling uttered an exclamation.

"That would be most unjust," he said. "What does Emmeline say to that?"

The question aroused fresh alarm in the countess.

"Emmeline!" echoed she. "Why should she be interested?" She faced her son solemnly. "Do you mean to tell me," she said, "that Emmeline also is going to contract a marriage of the same kind?"

"Oh, no, no! I'm sure I hope not. I don't know of any such thing," said he hastily. "But, well, you know, mother, you wouldn't have let them go there if you hadn't understood that—that—well, that they are girls, and that there are men about Oare Court, men who are looking out for wives."

"They must find them elsewhere than in our family, my son," said Lady Gravenhurst. "I don't like these fortuitous alliances. Hush! here comes your father!"

The earl came into the room at the moment, and greeted his son with an inquiry as to the reason of their sudden return.

"I thought you were all going to stay at this place with the odd name, among those funny people, until—er—the election," said he.

Lord Eastling made the best answer he could, saying that his sisters wanted to come back to Wintersand, and then he made his escape, leaving the task of breaking the bad news to his mother.

But Lady Gravenhurst found the way had been made smooth for her in a manner she did not expect. The earl had met his younger daughter, and had been prepared by her for the fact that there had been "friction," as she described it, at Oare Court on account of the pearls which had been taken away and then restored to Mrs. Finchden.

Of course the earl and countess had heard this story, and had treated the affair as "the sort of thing that happens at houses of that kind."

Now, however, the affair had assumed a more sinister aspect, and Lady Gravenhurst informed her husband that Paul Payne was implicated in the business.

"Just what I should have expected," said the earl indignantly. "I hope this will be a warning to you, my dear, not to allow the young people to visit at second-rate houses for the future."

"I'm afraid," said Lady Gravenhurst gently, "that the harm is done. Did Emmeline tell you that Ursula and her husband have separated?"

The earl drew himself up.

"That I cannot permit," said he with decision. "They must make it up again. I cannot have gossip about the marriage at this early stage. What is it? Incompatibility of temper, I suppose? As if everybody's temper was not incompatible with everybody else's, unless people have the sense to agree to disagree."

"It is more important than that."

"What is the matter then?"

"Paul has been found out to be living under an assumed name."

"Good gracious!"

"He is really a son of Sir Morton Creslow. You remember the scandal of a dozen years ago?"

The earl was partly exasperated, and partly calmed, for he considered that a scapegrace who is the son of an English baronet of ancient name is at least the equal of a man of reputable life who comes from nowhere and is related to nobody one has ever heard of.

"Has he ever been convicted?" he asked in a low voice.

"Never. I am led to believe that he was always too clever for that."

The earl sighed.

"It's a most unhappy business," he said; "but still I am of opinion that, all things considered, they would do better to hush it up. Ursula can surely bring her good influence, the influence of her own family and our own life, to bear on her husband."

"I don't know. They have been too precipitate altogether. He has gone away, and I understand that nobody knows where he is."

The earl was very much put out.

"I consider that Ursula is very greatly to blame," said he stiffly. "What is the use of the marriage service if a woman thinks herself at liberty to dismiss her husband at the first disagreement?"

"It is an exceptional case, dear," put in the countess, gently.

"Ursula considers herself an exceptional woman," retorted the earl.

"Well, what can we do? The harm is done. Paul has gone away; in fact, he has disappeared."

The earl walked up and down the room several times, and then stood within a few feet of the countess, looking at the fire.

"What will be the end of this unhappy business?"

Lady Gravenhurst shook her head.

"I am afraid," she said with a suppressed sob, "that Ursula will break her heart."

(To Be Concluded.)

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

Enormous Quantities of Rubber To Be Used

Output of Rubbers and Overshoes Will Be Especially Large This Season

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many to learn that the estimated quantity of crude rubber to be used this year by the manufacturers of the different rubber products will amount to 202,000 tons. In the face of the fact that the United States will use approximately half of the output, while Great Britain is in practical control of the entire world's supply, a peculiar situation is presented. The explanation given in respect to the control of the supply is that the present producing plantations were established by Great Britain some years ago. Through the financing and under the direction of the British Government, rubber plantations are now operated in Ceylon, Sumatra, the Malay States and Java.

As a result of this control, the British Government has been able to gradually lower the price of crude rubber from the former price of $3 a pound, which obtained in 1910, to 67 cents a pound at the present time. Just previous to the outbreak of the war the price paid for crude rubber was $1.25 per pound, so it will be noticed that despite war conditions, when the prices of all commodities have been soaring upwards, the price of crude rubber has been reduced.

It naturally follows that rubber is now rapidly superseding leather in every instance possible. The cost of leather is soaring constantly, and leather footwear is reaching prohibitive prices. Rubber footwear will, according to indications, be extensively worn this winter. It will no doubt prove a real economy to protect expensive leather shoes with rubbers and with rubber overshoes. Nothing is more ruinous to leather than water, snow water having a particularly injurious effect on fine shoes.

Mother's Cookies

When Mother's bakin' cookies the kitchen is so nice!
I love to smell the ginger an' different kinds of spice;
I like to go an' stay there; I kind of hang about;
(Sometimes I get a cookie, sometimes I go without!)
But if I'm very quiet an' do not tease, you know,
My Mother's sure to let me have a bit of cookie dough.
An' then, I make a cookie-man. It is such lots of fun,
Although he's very hard an' black when all his bakin's done;
Most nobody will eat him! It's strange, but it is true,
He never tastes at all at all as Mother's cookies do!

—Congregationalist.

One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"

"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

Not Much on Looks

Diner (looking at order): This isn't a very good looking piece of meat.

Waiter: Well, you ordered a plain steak.

Rubber Supply Steady While Leather Gets Scarcer

This Explains Low Price of Rubber Footwear in Spite of Increase in Cost of Chemicals, Fabrics and Labor.

The war is using up enormous quantities, both of leather and rubber. At the same time it is seriously restricting the output of the former, much of which came from Russia—while rubber production keeps pace with the demand. From the great plantations now reaching maturity in Britain's tropical Dominions will come this year 150,000 tons of raw rubber—75% of the world's production, and an increase of over 40,000 tons over last year.

Thus, thanks to the British Government's foresight in encouraging these plantations, the Allied armies have been abundantly supplied with all the rubber products they need—Germany and her allies have been cut off—and the price to the world at large has actually been reduced. Meanwhile leather has been getting scarcer and more expensive—80% higher than in 1914—and the end is not yet.

At normal prices a pair of good shoes cost about four times as much as a pair of rubbers—and would last twice as long if rubbers or overshoes were worn to protect them. Or a pair of heavy rubbers for the farm cost much less than heavy shoes, and would stand much more wear in bad weather. So even before the war rubbers were a mighty good investment, to say nothing of their prevention of wet feet, colds and doctors' bills.

Now, when leather costs so much more in proportion, the saving from wearing rubber footwear is so outstanding that no one who believes in thrift will think of doing without rubbers, overshoes, rubber boots, or whatever kind of rubber footwear best suits his needs. Nor will he who is anxious to help win the war, for by wearing rubber he conserves the leather that is so scarce, yet so absolutely necessary to the soldiers.

Wear Rubbers and Save Leather for our Fighting Men!

17

Inconsistent

A man who took his infant daughter to be baptized told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"But I refuse to call her Venus," said the clergyman indignantly. "Venus is the name of a pagan goddess."

"Well, how about your own girl, Diana?" said the man.—London Answers.

Advantage of Lady Churchwardens

Lady churchwardens may come to the fore as a result of the shortage of men. One such official in a primitive parish insisted on her right to collect alms. "I get more money than anybody else," said she, in reply to a remonstrance, "for if folks won't put in when I hand the bag I stand there till they do."—London Daily News.

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS
ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP
Everybody's Favourite

Children think only of the sweetness and delightful flavour, on Bread, Toast and Griddle Cakes.

But "grown-ups" know of the splendid food value of this famous table syrup—how wholesome and nutritious it is—and far more economical than preserves, or butter and sugar, when spread on bread.

Write our Montreal Office for a copy of our new recipe book — "Desserts and Candies"—sent free.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins. Get some today.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch. 225W

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

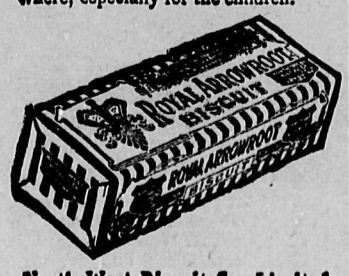
Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

The Navy Ever on Guard

The movements of the armies fill the eye, and every day brings its reports of encouraging progress; but, silent and efficient, the British fleet, hidden amid the mists, remains the main support of the Allies today, as it proved their deliverance at the beginning of the war.—London Telegraph.

Tommy (to bareheaded German): Want to surrender, do yer? You ain't no good ter me like that! You 'op back and bring yer 'elmet wiv yer. I'm goin' 'ome on leave next week.—London Opinion.

The Best of Everything
goes into the making of
Som-Mor Biscuit
and naturally the best "sodas" you can buy come out the other end of our modern automatic ovens—baked to a turn—ready to delight you with their crispness and flavor.
In Packages Only.
The same high-class materials and skill make our
ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUIT
so good that it is a favorite everywhere, especially for the children.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA. 4

Ready to Fight

When the official head and spokesman of the United States talks in one breath about strict accountability and a championship of civilization and humanity, then says he is too proud to fight, next explains that we are not fighting because the quarrel (of civilization and humanity) is petty and we don't know what it is about and finally announces our readiness to fight the world some time in the future "to maintain peace among mankind," he is giving to his country a reputation which we do not deserve.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Absolute Zero

By absolute zero scientists mean the point where absolutely no heat exists. This is assumed to be at about 273 degrees Centigrade, or 273 degrees below freezing.

That point has never been reached actually, but by liquifying gasses and by their evaporation liquifying others 268 degrees has been reached in Europe.

There is a practical value in the experiments, for it has been discovered that the electrical resistance of nearly all metals decreases with the temperature and near the absolute zero it vanishes altogether. Mercury, for instance, at about four degrees above absolute zero, becomes an almost perfect conductor. Could this phenomenon be applied practically, the smallest wire could be used for carrying the heaviest charge of electricity.

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

Preserving Eggs by Gas

A method of preserving eggs which is said to keep them absolutely fresh for an indefinite length of time is in use in France. New laid eggs in tin cases holding 1,000 each are placed in an autoclave, from which the air is exhausted until all the gas and nitrogen are introduced from tanks of these gases in liquid form and the tins containing the eggs are sealed with solder. Any germs of decay are killed by these gases, and it is said that the flavor of the eggs is in no way affected.

Thankful

"This is the last time I shall bring this bill," said the enraged collector.

"Thanks," replied the impecunious debtor. "You are so much more considerate than the other fellow; he

Revolutionizing Shell Making

Manitoba Man Invents Machine to Facilitate Output

Through an official visit of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, the Premier of the province, the mayor of the city and others to a factory in St. Boniface, Man., it has leaked out that a local mechanical genius has invented two machines which promise to revolutionize shell-making methods. They can produce 10 shells in the time that it takes to make one by the usual process. They are capable of turning out a shell from a solid piece of steel finished ready for the load in three minutes.

Experts have examined them and pronounced them to be valuable additions to modern mechanical appliances. If all munition factories, they say, were equipped with such machines, there would be no difficulty in meeting the enormous needs of the allied armies.

Mechanical engineers from New York and Chicago, sent to inspect and report, said that, besides being the biggest war-time inventions they knew of, they would revolutionize things in the ordinary world of mechanics and commerce, being quite easily adaptable to many other purposes, such as automobile bearings, cylinders, etc.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I was miserable, tired out and dragging around. My legs could scarcely support me. My husband had read about 'Favorite Prescription' and he got me to use it. I used four bottles and the results were surprising. I got stronger, was less nervous, my appetite improved and I felt like a new person. It is the best medicine for women I have ever heard of." —Mrs. A. C. Brown, 39 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

There is nothing that will bring comfort and renew hope to the invalid so surely as good news. When the vital forces are at a low ebb and everything seems useless, a ray of joy and assurance will stimulate the weary body to new effort and energy. A letter from a loved one has turned the tide in many a siege of sickness.

Doctor Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., has good news for every suffering woman. Write him to-day and tell him your troubles, and he will send you just the right advice to restore you to health and bring back the roses to your cheeks, and without charge. His "Favorite Prescription" has been the rescue of thousands of suffering women. Many grateful patients have taken Dr. Pierce's advice.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

It is not a secret remedy because its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Sold in either tablet or liquid form.

"I'm sorry I asked the girl to clean the typewriter."

"Why?"

"She took fifteen minutes to clean the type and two hours to manicure her finger-nails afterwards."

Young Doctor: I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle.

Second Ditto: I wish I had your luck. All mine get well.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the
Otto Higel Piano Action

Russia's Lost Mica Deposits

Long before window glass was made, Russia supplied the world with mica. In 1681 she exported 42,600 kilograms to Holland, 40,000 kilograms to England, and 8,600 kilograms to America. (A kilogram equals about two and a fifth pounds). As the glass industry grew that of mica waned, and so completely that the deposits of mica were forgotten. Before the present war Russia was actually importing mica from Canada and India. Today some of the mica beds have been rediscovered in the Mamsky forest, which is now producing 6,000 kilograms annually. Other deposits are being worked in the Ural Mountains, near Archangel, and in Siberia. The price has risen from about $1.50 a pound to about $35 a pound.

CHILBLAINS —

Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO. Proprietors
Napanee Ont.

Unions Solve High Cost of Living

The railway unions of this town have solved the high cost of living. Some time ago a special committee was appointed to purchase food and fuel supplies as required by their members. The committee has handled within the past week two carloads of potatoes, two cars of wood, forty head of cattle, two tons of honey, eight carloads of coal, and fifty carloads of hardwood. In a few days it expects a carload of groceries and two of apples. The committee is composed of twenty-five members, representing different crafts, and has saved 30 per cent. on its purchases to date.

Exhausted from Asthma. — Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

A Baked Apple for Breakfast

Potatoes are selling for $6 a barrel and apples for $4.50. Eat apples and save money while bettering your health. Eat them baked, stewed, fried and raw. The apple crop this year amounts to 67,695,000 barrels, and that is 9,000,000 barrels less than last year. There is nothing finer than a baked apple for breakfast. The best apples are free from bruises and worm holes. They were raised by farmers who have studied and practiced the methods of spraying. Here are the results of the scientific knowledge broadcasted by the Department of Agriculture, bringing better goods to our homes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Our Forest Products

The state of Canada's trade in timber since the war is a matter of the greatest importance to our citizens. The figures for the calendar years 1914 and 1915 are given in the bulletins of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The subject is divided in this way: lumber is dealt with in Bulletin 58A, pulp and pulpwood in 58B, and poles and cross-ties in 58C. Any citizen interested who has not received a copy of any of these bulletins may secure one free by writing to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition, and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Popular Authoress

"That stringy looking lady going by over there is our well-known authoress," triumphantly stated the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "Her contributions are printed in the big newspapers all over the country. She is an old maid. Her name is Miss Clessaphine Clatter."

"Strange, but I did not remember having heard anything about her," said the stranger. "What does she write—poetry?"

"Nope! testimonials. She has been cured of most all the heirs that human flesh is ill to, as the feller said."

One Grave Lesson of the War

One of the grave lessons of this war—as of every war—is that the consequences of carelessness, indolence and ignorance are not to be made good by any bravery or zeal of the fighting man. And for that reason it would be treason to the Empire to permit the careless, indolent and ignorant to escape scotfree when their faults cause disaster. — London Daily Mail.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brow, Havre Boucher, N.S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anaemia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

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

Origin of an Old Saw

"A feather in your cap" arose from a custom of woodcraft enthusiasts, and in Scotland today the one who kills the first woodcock plucks out a feather and proudly wears it in his cap. Oliver Cromwell gave it dignity of thought and diction when he declined England's offered crown. "Royalty is but a feather in a man's cap," he said. "Let children enjoy their rattle."

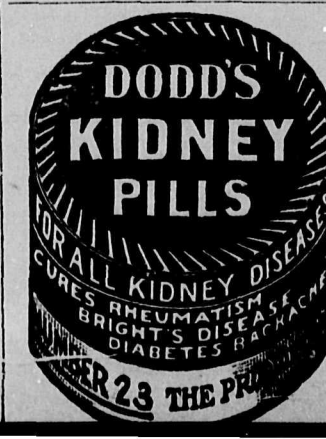
I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

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

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

Magnitude of Arcturus

The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a faraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminary. His diameter is 71,000,000 and his circumference about 224,000,000 miles. Our sun is but 866,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 551,000 times greater in bulk than is our sun.



Letter to the Editor

Editor Courtenay Review

Dear Sir;—Now that we are on the eve of another municipal election let us survey the works of the late board of Aldermen. Needles to say, they were all of one stripe and all followed their leader, whose only material interest in the city consists of two unimproved lots worth not more than one hundred dollars. At the last city election the principal plank in their platform which was made to get in on, not to stand on, was the settlement of the vexed electric light question. After one year's grand stand performance what have they accomplished in the matter? Nothing more than the framing of a franchise which they in their wisdom used every effort to prevent from going to the property holders for their approval of otherwise. It took them a year to do what any two reliable business men in the city could have completed in a week to better satisfaction of the public than the proposition shortly to be submitted to the electorate. Eleven months of the year were taken up in bluffing the Electric Light Co. and in an endeavor to secure an injunction anainst it. Finding they couldn't buffalo the Company at the end of eleven months they did the right about face manouvre and gave the Company more than had been asked at the commencement of negotiations. And now these same Aldermen come before the electors again on the plea that they didn't have time to complete their dealings with the Company and that it would be unwise to trust the matter to a new council of other men. Evidently they have a higher appreciation of their abilities in this direction than have the eleetors who, I feel convinced, will vote for them to stay at home for the next twelve months.

The cost to the city of this electric performance will be little short of two thousand dollars, nearly half as much as is collected for taxes in a year, and which will mean another five mills on the dollar on this year's assessment, and we, the ratepayers pay the piper while the Aldermen dance to the music of the "buffalo electric waltz."

The Mavor during the whole of his term of office has doue every thing in his power to keep down the expenses an d at the same time to faciliate the solution of the electric light question, but has been balked in every effort and outvoted by the solid six. Now one of these same aldermen has the effrontery to ask us to elect him to preside over the affairs of the city for the next twelve months. verily "insult added to injury." There are many things which these aldermen could have profitably devoted their time to for the city's welfare, As is well known, our schools, roads, bridges, sidewalks and sanitary matters are in a deplorable and shameful condition. Regardless of public utilities these must be maintained in a state of efficiency, and surely, Mr. Editor, it would be wiser to devote our taxes to this purpose rather than feeing a lot of fat Victoria lawyers. And again how can we expect to receive anv consideration or patronage from industrial enterprizes when the principal industry, namelv, the Comox Logging and Railway Co. is prevented by the Court of Revision from having a registered voter to represent it on the voter's list, whilst milkmaids, without any property qualifications whatever, are placed on the Voter's list.

Surely, Mr. Editor, it is high time that we realized that the tail has been wagging the dog, and that we called a halt to this wild catting and elected as aldermen men of common business sense and ability who would make the city s welfare their chief object with the end in view of having an attractive place to live and do business in, instead of a place to be shunned as this fair city of ours is fast becoming under its recent management.

Tax Payer.

R. M. GLAZBROOK
ACCOUNTANT
Accounts Audited and Books Kept
Office with Hicks Beach & Field

Corporation of the City of Courtenay

Bye-Law Number 25.

A Bye-Law authorizing the Corporation of the City of Courtenay to enter into a contract with the Courtenay Electric Light Heat and Power Company, Limited.

WHREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Courtenay considers it expedient to enter into a contract with the Courtenay Electric Light Heat and Power Company Limited in the form set out in the schedule hereto, and has provisionally executed the said contract on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Courtenay on the terms that the said Contract shall not be binding on the Corporation of the City of Courtenay, until this Bye-Law has received the assent of the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Courtenay in the manner provided in the Municipal Act:

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Courtenay ENACTS as follows:—

1. The contract between the Corporation of the City of Courtenay and the Courtenay Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. Limited set out in the Schedule hereto is hereby authorized, ratified and confirmed, and after this Bye-law shall have received the assent of the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Courtenay in the manner provided in the Municipal Act, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the city of Courtenay shall re-execute and deliver the said contract to the Courtenay Electric Light, Heat and Power Company Limited, and thereupon the said contract shall become valid and binding.

2. This Bye-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the Municipality of the City of Courtenay in the manner provided in the Municipal Act,

3. This Bye-law may be cited as "The Electric Light, Heat and Power Bye-law"

Passed the Municipal Council the 30th day of December, 1916.

Received the assent of the Electors on the .... day of ..... 191.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Municipal Council and the Corporate Seal affixed hereto the .... day of ..... 191....

.....
Mayor.

.....
Clerk.

SCHEDULE

THIS INDENTURE made the thirtieth day of December in the year One Thousand nine hundred and sixteen, BETWEEN The CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY, incorportaed by Letters Patent under the Municipalities Incorporation Act of the Province of British Columbia, (hereinafter called "the City") of the one part, and the COURTENAY ELECTRIC LIGHT HEAT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED, a Company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, (hereinafter called "the Company" of the other part;

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually COVENANT with one another as follows:—

(1.) The Company is hereby authorized and empowered for a period of Twenty years (20) years from the date hereof within the municipal area of the City of courtenay as now existing or as hereafter enlarged. to erect, construct, operate and maintain electric works, power houses and generating plant and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, and for transmitting the same to be supplied to consumers for lighting, heating or as a motive power, or for any other operations to which it may be adapted, or to be used or supplied for or in connection with any other purpose for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required, PROVIDED that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to in any wise restrict the right of the City to authorize any person, firm or corporation to enter into competition with the company, or from passing any Bye-laws necessary for the purpose of conferring franchises or enabling powers necessary in that behalf upon such conditions and with such restrictions as the City may deem advisable, and PROVIDED also that nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any wise to effect the right of the City to pass any Bye law which shall have for its object the raising of money for the purchasing, acquiring constructing, operating or maintaining of any works similar to those carried on by the Company, or the right of the City to carry on or operate any system of lighting or power which it may deem necessary for its corporate purposes or for the purpose of sale to other persons, firms or corporations in competition with the Company.

(2.) For any of the purposes of its aforesaid business the Company is hereby authorized and empowered by its servants, agents, contractors and workmen, from time to time to make and erect such electric works and to sink, lay, place, fit maintain and repair such electric lines, accumulators, storage batteries, electric cables, mains, wires. pipes, switches, connections, branches, electric motors, dynamos, engines, machines, cuts, drains water courses, pipes, buildings and other devices, and to erect and place any electric line. cable, main, wire, or other electric apparatus above or below ground along or over or across any street, and to erect poles for the purpose of placing the same, in such manner as the Company shall think fit, necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying out the operations of the Company in respect of and incidental to the making, generating or supplying of electricity, and also for all such purposes to open and break up the soil and pavement of the streets or bridges and to open or break up any sewers, drains or tunnels within or under such streets or bridges, and to erect poles, posts, pillars, lamps. globes or other apparatus in or upon the said streets, or bridges, or across any wall or walls erected on the same or adjoining thereto, and to dig and sink trenches and drains and to lay electric lines, cables and mains and to put lectric lines, wires switches and connection branches from such electric lines, cables and mains, in, under, across or along such streets and bridges, and from time to time to cut, remove, alter, repair, replace and relay such electric lines, cables, mains, switches and connection branches or other apparatus; PROVIDED THAT IF AND SO FAR as the execution of any such works will involve the breaking up or interfering with any street, bridge, sewer drain or tunnel, the Company shall previously to the commencement of such works serve a notice upon the City describing to the satisfaction of the City the proposed works, together with a plan of the works showing the position of such proposed works and the manner in which such street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel is to be interferred with, and the City may require such amendments to be made in the position or manner of execution of such works, and upon the plan as are reasonably necessary, and shall fix a reasonable time within which such works shall be completed and all necessary repairs consequent thereupon be made, and the works shall be carried out accordingly, and the Company shall within such period thereafter restore such street, bridge sewer, drain or tunnel as nearly as possible to its former condition to the satisfaction of the City; PROVIDED ALSO that all the plant, machinery, works, appliances and apparatus of the Company shall be made. executed. installed and maintained according to the rules from time to time in force of the National Board of Fire Underwriters: PROVIDED ALSO that the Company will when so required in writing by the City within ten (10) days from the receipt of such requisition, change the position of any pole or poles at the expense of the City, except in the case of any pole or poles which have been erected prior to and be standing at the date of this agreement, and the position of all poles erected prior to and standing at the date of this agreement shall be clearly marked or indicated upon a plan to be annexed to this Agreement, and the City shall within five (5) days from the date of this Agreement, notify the Company that it approves or disapproves of the position of each pole shown upon such plan, and in the event of disapproval the city shall in such notice state good and valid reasons for such disapproval and the Company shall forthwith at its own expense remove all poles of the position of which the City shall have expressed its disapproval, and PROVIDED FURTHER that the Company will at all times at its own expense provide and instal all safety devices which in the opinion of the Provincial Government Electrical Engineer are neccessary or proper to ensure the safety of the consumers and public and will from time to time if and when required so to do in writing by the said Engineer forthwith renew or replace such safety devices with similar or more efficient appliances as may be specified in writing by the said Engineer.

3 The Company shall upon requisition by the intending consumer supply electricity in such quantities as may be required to the City aud to any person, firm or corporation within the municipal area of the City of Courtenay as hereinbefore defined upon or in any streets, ways, lanes, passages, tramways, railways, manufactories, shops and warehouses, public or private houses, buildings and places lying within fifty 50) yards from any main supply wire or cable, and shall make all necessary connections at its own expense between such main supply wire or cable and the point of delivery at any of the aforesaid premises; PROVIDED HOWEVER that the Company berore supplying the electricity or making such connection or as a condition to the Company's continuing to supply the same, may require any consumer other than the City to give reasonable security for the payment to the Company of the proper charges for electric supply and for the rent of meters:

4 The Company will upon being required in writing by the City so to do, within fourteen (14) days from the date of the requisition extend its main supply wires or cables so as to supply electricity in any ward, district, street or place within the municipal area of the City of Courtenay as hereinbefore defined PROVIDED HOWEVER that the City shall waive such requisition if the Company shall prove that the returns from such extended supply will not amount to interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum on the capital necessary to be expended to effect such extension. PROVIDED that the City may make up any difference so that returns will amount to the said five (5) per cent.

(5.) All poles, standards, lamps and other appliances and apparatus required for public lighting shall be of such nature, number and kind, and erected, and placed and maintained in such manner and place as the City shall direct, provided that the City shall give to the Company two months previous notice in writing of its requisitions as to nature, kind, number, manner and place aforesaid, and shall pay to the Company in the event of the Company furnishing such equipment the cost price of such poles, standards, lamps and other appliances and apparatus, together with an additional sum amounting to ten (10) per cent of such cost price as aforesaid:

(6.) The Company before supplying electricity to any person, firm or corporation other than the City shall be entitled to contract with such intending consumer that any person duly appointed in writing by the Company may at all reasonable times enter any private premises to which electricity is or has been supplied by the Company, in order to inspect the electric lines, accumulators, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply or application of electricity belonging to the Company and therein, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, or where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the Company is authorized to take away or cut off the supply of electricity from any premises, for the purpose of removing any electric lines, accumulators, transformers, motors, distribution boards, meters, fittings, lamps works or apparatus belonging to the Company.

(7.) The Company before supplying electricity to any person, firm or corporation other than the City, shall be entitled to contract with such intending consumer that if such intending consumer shall neglect to pay the charges for the electricity or any other sum due from him, it or them to the Company in respect of the supply of electricity to such intending consumer the Company may cut off disconnect or remove any such electric line or other work through which the electricity may be supplied; PROVIDED HOWEVER that the Company shall before cutting off disconnecting or removing such electric line or discontinuing the supply of electricity to any person, firm or corporation, give such person firm or corporation two clear days' notice in writing of its intention so to do:

(8.) The scale of rates to be charged by the Company for the electricity supplied to persons, firms or corporations other than the City shall be based on consumption of kilowatt hours per month as measured by integrating watt mertes as follows:

on the first	30	kilowatt hour	14 c	per kw.	hr.
" " next	30	" "	13 c	" "	"
" " "	40	" "	12 c	" "	"
" " "	200	" "	11 c	" "	"
" " "	400	" "	10 c	" "	"
" " "	600	" "	9 c	" "	"
" " "	7.0	" "	8 c	" "	"

On consumption of over 2 00 kilowatt hours 7 cents per kilowatt hour. all such payment shall be subject to discount of ten per cent (10) of the amount charged if paid on or before the twentieth (20th) day immediately after the date of the bill rendered for the same.

(9.) The scale of rates to be charged by the Company for electricity supplied to the City for the purpose of street lighting, shall be based on consumption of kilowatt hours per month as measured by integrating watt meter as follows: 7 cents per kilowatt hour; PROVIDED when total consumption of street light and all consumers together exceeds four thousand five hundred (4500) kilowatt hours per month the rate to be paid by the city for street lights shall be six cents per kilowatt hour; when the total consumption exceeds nine thousand 9000) kilowatt hours per month the rate to be paid by the city for street lights shall be 5 cents per kilowatt hour All the above street lighting rates to be without discount;

(10.) The company shall be entitled to charge a rent for the use of meters supplied to consumers of electricity not exceeding twenty (20) cents per meter per month:

(11.) The company shall maintain a proper inspection of all lamps for street lighting and will furnish monthly a statement to the city of all failures of light. with the duration and the cause thereof, and will remedy any failure of light within twenty-four (24) hours after same shall have been reported to it. The Engineer of the city or his representative duly appointed in writing, shall at all reasonable times have free access to the plant, machinery, works, appliances and apparatus of the company, and the company shall give to him every facility for inspecting the said plant, machinery, works appliances and apparatus. If at any time the company shall fail to furnish or maintain a proper and efficient supply of electricity for street lighting for a period of three consecutive nights, the city may so often as the same shall happen, by resolution of its council provide for any other method of sufficiently lighting the public streets, and all additional expense incurred thereby shall be paid to the city by the company unless such failure shall have been caused by Act of God or the King's enemies, or any other cause of whatsoever nature or kind for which the company shall not be responsible

(12.) If by reason of fire, tempest. earthquake or other danger the officials of the Fire or Police department of the city shall deem it necessary to remove any plant, works, machinery. appliances or apparatus, or cut any wires, they shall be entitled to do so without any liability thereby incurred to the company for any damage so caused, and the workmen and servants of the company shall render any reasonable assistance which may be required; PROVIDED ALWAYS that the city will indemnify the company against any actions, claims demands, costs, charges and expenses which may be brought, occasioned or incurred by reason or in consequeuce of any act of any authorized representative of the city:

(13.) The company in the execution of its works shall not trespass upon or do any damage to the property of any person, firm or corporation, and the company will at all times indemnify the city of, from and against all action claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses. which may be brought, occasioned or incurred by reason or in consequence of or in connection with the exercise by the company of any of its powers either under this agreement or otherwise, or the execution of any works or the carrying out of any operations by the company or in the course of its business,

(14.) Within ten (10) days from the date of the final passing of the byelaw ratifying this Agreement, the city shall appoint a chartered accountant to ascertain the cost price of all the existing plant and equipment of the company, and the company shall permit such accountant to inspect and take copies of all books and documents of the company for the purpose of ascertaining such cost price as aforesaid, and shall disclose to the city the contract now existing between the company and the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmnir) Limited, for the supply of electric energy or power by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited to the Company: The words 'cost price" in this agrement mean the total of the sums actually and in good faith expended by the company in the purchase and installation of its existing plant and equipment, and shall include all attorney's costs, charges and fees incurred up to but not after the first day of December, 1916:

(15.) The company shall render to the Accountant so to be appointed by the city as aforesaid. all assistance in its power for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain the cost price of all the existing plant and equipment of the company and shall produce to him all books. documents and instruments necessary or convenient for enabling him to ascertain the cost price as aforesaid:

(16.) Within sixty (60) days after such accountant shall have obtained from the company all material necessary for ascertaining such cost price as aforesaid, the city shall be entitled to notify the company in writing under the Common Seal of the city affixed by virtue of an Order of the Municipal council of the city, of its intention to purchase all the existing plant and equipment of the company at the cost price ascertained as aforesaid, together with the sum equal to interest on such cost price at the rate of eight 8 per cent per anum from the fourth day of May 1914, compounded yearly up to the date of payemnt of such cost price by the city to the company.

(17.) The despatch of such notice by the city shall constitute a contract between the city and the company, on the part of the company to assign and transfer to the city all the company's existing plant and equipment, and to assign to the city or surrender to the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, all its rights under the said contract with the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and on the part of the City thereafter to pay to the company the cost price ascertained as aforesaid and the sum equivalent to interest at the rate of Eight per cent. (8 p. c.) per annum from the 4th day of May, 1914, to the date of payment, compounded annually and computed upon the cost price payable by the city to the Company. Contemporaneously with the transfer of the said plant and equipment the company shall without further consideration, at the election of the city assign to the city or surrender to the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. all its rights under the said contract with the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited: Provided that such payment shall be made in full within twelve months from the date of the notice referred to in clause 16 hereof.

(18.) The Company shall manifest to the City the existence of each item of the plant and equipment, the cost price of which is included in the sum total of the cost price to be paid by the City to the Company as aforesaid, and if any such item shall be missing, the cost price of such item shall be deducted from the sum total of the cost price to be paid by the City to the Company as aforesaid, and shall be so deducted before the ascertainment of the sum upon which interest as aforesaid is to be computed.

(19.) As and from the date of the transfer the City shall undertake to perform and fulfil all current and unexpired contracts for the supply of electricity which may have been entered into by or on behalf of the Company prior to the despatch of the notice mentioned in paragraph 16 hereof, and shall indemnify the Company against any actions, proceedings, claims and demands in respect of any breach thereof occuring after the date of the transfer.

(20.) In the event of the city not giving notice of its intention to purchase before the expiration of such sixty days as aforesaid, then at any time before the expiration of the privileges hereby granted. the City shall be entitled upon giving to the Company six months notice in writing of its intention so to do, to purchase and acquire of and from the Company all its plant, machinery, works. appliances and apparatus of every sort and kind within the municipal area of the City of Courtenay as hereinbefore defined, the price to be paid therefor by the City to the Company. shall failing agreement, be ascertained by the award of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Company, one to be appointed by the City and one to be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. and all the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall apply to such reference: The City shall in the Notice aforesaid. offer to pay a sum of money as the purchase price of the said premises, and if the Company shall reject the offer of the City the Company shall fix in writing a sum which it is willing to accept as the purchase price for the said premises: the subjects for which compensation is to be awarded by the arbitrators shall be the said plant, machinery, works, appliances and apparatus of the Company, but the arbitrators shall not take into consideration the value of any franchises or privileges conferred upon or held by the Company under this agreement or otherwise, nor the profits which may have been or may be derived from carrying on the undertakings of the Company: The Company shall also be entitled to receive the following bonus as addition to the purchase price, namely:—if this agreement has been in force for a period not exceeding five yrs Thirty (30) p.c. of the amount of the award; if this agreement has been in force for a period exceeding five but not exceeding ten years, Twenty-Five (25) per cent.; if this agreement has been in force for a period exceeding ten but not exceeding fifteen years, Twenty (20) per cent.; if this agreement has been in force for a period exceeding fifteen but not exceeding twenty years, Fifteen (15) per cent.; if this agreement has been in force for a period exceeding twenty years, Ten (10) per cent,

(21.) On payment of the purchase price as agreed upon or ascertained as aforesaid, together with the bonus aforesaid, the City shall be entitled to the possession of the premises to be transferred and the Company shall execute all necessary and proper assurances for transferring the same to the City free and clear of all incumbrances of whatever nature or kind soever; the date when the said premises shall be transferred to the City free and clear of all encumbrances is hereinafter called the date of transfer, and thereafter all the rights and privileges given to the Company under Clause (1) in this agreement shall cease and determine.

(22.) The Company shall have full power and discretion as to the conduct of its undertaking including the making of any necessary additions to or alterations of the works or plant up to the date of transfer, and as and from the date of transfer the City shall undertake, perform and fulfil all current and unexpired contracts for the supply of electricity which may have been entered into by or on behalf of the Company prior to the giving of the notice mentioned in paragraph (20) hereof, and shall indemnify the Company against any actions, proceedings, claims and demands in respect of any breach thereof occurring after the date of the transfer.

(23.) The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the conveyance and transfer of the plant, machinery, works, appliances and apparatus of the Company to the City or otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid jointly by the Company and the City; the costs of the arbitration shall be paid by the City or the Company according as the amount awarded is greater or less than half the sum of the amounts offered by the City and claimed by the Company added together.

(24.) Any failure on the part of the Campany to comply with any of the covenants, agreements and declarations contained in paragraphs [14] to [23] hereof, inclusive, shall immediately entail a forfeiture by the Company of all its rights and privileges under this agreement, and this agreemen and the byelaw ratifying the same shall be deemed to be one and indivisible so that if any part of this agreement or the said byelaw shall be declared by any competent Court to be invalid or beyond the powers of the City or incapable of being comprised in one byelaw the whole of this agreement and the said byelaw shall thereupon become and be null and void.

(25.) This agreement shall not be binding on the parties hereto until a byelaw authorizing the same shall have been assented to by the electors, and within two days after the execution by the Company of this Agreement the City will commence proceedings for the submission for the assent of the electors of a byelaw authorizing this agreement.

(26.) Any notice to be given under the provisions of these presents by the city to the Company shall be given by enclosing the same in a prepaid registered letter addressed to the "Courtenay Electric Light Heat and power Company Limited, Courtenay, British Columbia," and shall be deemed to have been given on the day following the delivery of such letter to the Post Office at Courtenay.

(27.) Any notice to be given under the provisions of these presents by the Company to the City shall be given by enclosing the same in a prepaid registered letter addressed to "The Municipal Corporation of the City of Courtenay, Courtenay, British Columbia," and shall be deemed to have been given on the day following the delivery of such letter to the Post Office at Courtenay.

(28.) The benefits and obligations of this agreement shall be unassignable except with the written permission of the city.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused their common seals to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

THE COMMON Seal of the Corporation of the City of Courtenay was hereunto affixed in the presence of —
D. KILPATRICK, Mayor
W. A. W. HAMES, City Clerk
[SEAL]

THE COMMON Seal of the Courtenay Electric Light. Heat and Power Company Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—
G. W. CLINTON, President
FRANK SAWFORD, Secretary
[SEAL.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at THE CITY HALL in the City of Courtenay on

Saturday the 20th of January, 1917

That the poll will be kept open between the hours of 9 a. m, and 7 p.m., and that W. A. W. Hames has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking such vote.

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk

Dated at Courtenay this fourth day of January, 1917.