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THE REVIEW

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VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1915 NO. 43

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

HARDY & BISCOE

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Auctioneers

Phone 10 **Courtenay**

COMOX LUMP

COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

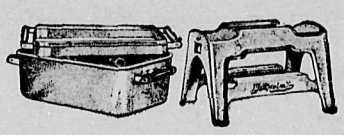
Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 **Courtenay**

A Hotpoint Electric Cooking Set



Will turn your Electric Iron into a Stove on which you can Fry, Boil, Steam or Stew

The Set comprises a Stand for inverting the Iron and 2 Seamless Aluminum Dishes

Set Complete, $2.25
Stand Only - .60

For sale by

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

Phones: Office 35, Res. R68 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Wallace McPhee leaves on Monday next to join the 88th regiment.

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

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

First consignment of latest styles in Fall Millinery at Miss Dency Smith's, Courtenay.

Wanted—Serviceable draft horse for his keep with option of purchase, Apply box 4, Review Office.

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

For exchange—One of the best building lots in Courtenay for one or two acres of good garden land. Will pay cash difference. Apply Box A, Review Office.

Lime and Fertilizers—Agricultural Lime $3.00 per ton at Kiln. Write for prices delivered at your station. Also Fertilizers. Malet & Co., 403 Central Building, Victoria.

Drainage for acreage. About ten acres to be drained, in exchange for ten acres next to Mr. Taylor's, about 2 miles from Comox wharf. What offers. Apply Capt. Guthrie Comox.

For Sale—18 ft. boat 3 1-2 horse power, Fairbank-Morse engine in good condition, price $150, or will trade for good milk cow Apply C. Peterson, care of Peterson Bros, Campbell River, B. C.

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

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

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

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

For Sale—At once privately, 240 egg Ppyher Incubator, lady's side saddle, 2 doz. yearling wyandottes, 1 Axminster carpet, 1 Brussels carpet, 3 small rugs, 1 door mat, 15 yds. Axminster stair carpet, white enamelled dresser and washstand, 1 brown dresser, washstand, drawers etc., 1 iron bed sofa, double, with pillows, 1 white bedstead double with Restmore mattress and pillows, 2 single bedsteads, 3 kitchen chairs, quantity knives, forks and spoons, large 5 gal. boiler grey enamel, 1 grey bowl 3 gallons with cover, 2 large stoves, sauce pans, baking tins, etc., 2 large stoves, 2 dozen white Whitney blankets nearly new, grey camp blankets, 1 green extending table sideboard to match 1 well desk, wheelbarrow, crowbar quantity chicken wire, Planet Junior cultivator, Oliver garden plow. On view at any time at Mr. Daniel's place, Sandwick:

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

For Sale—A strong general purpose horse, by Just, 3 1-2 years old. Very quiet. Apply Capt. Vigors.

Strayed onto my premises—one Irish setter dog. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the animal away. George Winger, Sandwick, P. O.

Mr. Ackland of Victoria formerly accountant at the Royal Bank is here visiting friends in town.

One of our amateur local nimrods shot an owl in the leg on Saturday afternoon, and carried it home for the other fellow to kill.

A dance is being given in the Opera house. The Harmony Orchestra will supply the music. Gentlemen's expenses, $1, Ladies free, Friday night.

The Harmony orchestra will furnish the music at the Agricultural Society's dance on Saturday night. Dancing commences at 8 o'clock. Gents expenses.

The Canadian Western Lumber Co. Fraser Mills, during August and September will have shipped eight million feet to the United Kingdom alone.

A party of engineers and surveyors are engaged in the preliminary operations in connection with the erection of a pulp plant and sawmill at the north end of the Island.

Mr. Bennet left on Monday to join the Pioneers, with which brigade he enlisted. Frank Cameron also leaves in a few days to join the same company. A. Chapman has also gone to Victoria to undergo a slight operation necessary before enlisting.

"The Master Key" is the title of a serial picture show which will commence on October 13. There are thirty reels in the series, two of which will be shown each night. These films are highly spoken of where they have been shown before and there is no doubt but that they will please the Courtenay people.

A public meeting will be held in the Agricultural hall on Thursday Sept. 30th for the purpose of organizing the district in view of the approaching plebicite on prohibition. Rev. Messrs. Laycock and Menzies will address the meeting, as well as outside speakers. Come and bring your friends, The meeting is non-political.

The Agricultural hall is being nicely decorated for the fair tomorrow and next day. The Secretary reports that already a large number of entries have been made, and everything looks good for a splendid exhibition. A good programme of sports is being arranged for. The Harmony orchestra will supply the music in the hall on Saturday evening. Two men have been busy scraping the floor for two days, and the floor, when completed, will be the best in the whole district.

Presbyterian Church

St. Andrews' Sandwick
Service 2 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p. m.
Courtenay
Sunday School and Bible Class 10:30 a. m. Service 11:30. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

And, by the way there is no 6c light in sight yet. How about those pre-election promises?

A fierce forest fire is raging at Camp 1, the men have all been laid off and all the rigging was got out safely but one line.

The first gun in the prohibition plebiscite campaign will be fired at the Agricultural hall next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

No. 162 is the winning ticket in the Razor Raffle. The holder is requested to call for the razors. The contest realized $14.70 which will be handed to the Red Cross Society.

A logger named Lahti was badly jambed between two logs last Friday. No bones were broken, but he was too ill to be moved until Tuesday evening, when he was taken to Comox hospital.

The party who went to Powell River on the 16th spent a very enjoyable evening Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Works, H. S. Clements, M. P. and M. Manson, M. L. A., addressed a very large and enthusiastic gathering in the public hall, after which a banquet was given which was in every respect an unqualified success. Powell River apparently knows nothing of hard times, mills are running steadily, people seem happy and the town is growing fast.

While coming to Comox from Doane's camp, Mr. Cockrane, of the Lake Trail, met with a serious accident, which nearly coast him his life. Preveously he had seen a number of animals along the trails and this time he took a large revolver along with him, thinking he might get a shot at something. By some means the weapon fell out of his hand and exploded, the bullet lodging in his breast. Dr. Montgomery had him removed to Cumberland when by the X Ray the bullet was located just above the heart. It was extracted, and he is doing as well as can be expected.

Hotel Arrivals

The following were registered at the Riverside Hotel last week: A. P. Mitchell, Victoria; L. H. Shepherd, Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Vancouver; R. Switzer, Victoria; B. Carter, Vancouver; E. G. Taylor, Vancouver; D. G. Hay, Vancouver; Mrs. W. H. Lamont, Parksville; J. Goodfellow' Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Victoria; Mrs. W. H. Richdale, Victoria; Thomas Johnson, Headquarters, Charles C. Marston, Victoria; H. S. Laughlin, Victoria; E. Gordon, Vancouver; H. w. Sissons, Arlington, wash., N. Field, Arlington, Wash., Col. Hodgins, Ottawa; Sergt. Gardner, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bannister, Nanaimo; John Noble, Victoria; F. w. Breeze, victoria; w. E. Morphy and wife, vancouver; E. Davis, victoria; H S. Tway, Deep Bay; Ray Tramp, Quathiaski Cove.

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

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 **Courtenay**

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The Eye of the Army

The Searchlight is Invaluable in Modern Warfare

In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of guarding against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by motor truck, and the motor that propels the vehicle drives the electric generator that supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two small motors govern the vertical and the horizontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the station of the operator, who although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

One advantage of this distant control is that the objects picked up by the beam of light can be sighted more quickly and more definitely, for if the operator stands behind the light and looks along the beam his vision is hampered by a luminous haze. A second advantage is that the light can be placed in an exposed position without endangering the men to run it. Were the operator and officer beside the the apparatus they would be certain to receive the fire that is sure to be poured upon a searchlight, and would suffer the instant the range was found.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" inquired a by-stander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."

"No," howled the mourner; "that's just why I'm crying."

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into

womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. Boscamp, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs

are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Meat Problem Faces Britain

Breeding Stock Sacrificed on Altar of High Prices

The meat problem in Britain has been forced to the front as one of the main issues caused by the war. There is a cry now that the nation's breeding stock is being sacrificed on the altar of high prices, and that in the event of the war's lasting a long time the situation will amount almost to a famine, not only of meat, but of milk as well.

One of the official leaders in the Times states that already many farmers have begun to dispose of immature and breeding stock to the butcher, so that they may be relieved from feeding them at the present high prices for grain.

Sixty per cent. of the meat—beef, mutton and veal—consumed in Britain is home product during normal times. Now, with figures of the consumption for the army and navy available and with large consignments coming in from the United States and the Argentine, it is not possible to say just what the percentage is, but it is known that the actual amount of meat slaughtered here is far greater than it has been before in the nation's history.

This extra quantity is, of course, put on the market without there having been any preparation of supplying it, and it must come out of the reserve stock of the breeding farms.

Two plans have been suggested for meeting this condition. The first and most drastic proposed is that an order be issued prohibiting the slaughter of any animal without permission from the government.

This would mean that farmers would be forced to keep their breeders, but it also would be of the greatest hardship to some of the smaller owners who are just getting along now by the occasional sale of one or two of their cattle. Lack of rain and the government demand for grain have caused pastures to be poor and other feed to be out of the reach of any except the wealthiest class.

The second sugg stion, and the one that finds the greatest favor in all cricles, is to have the Crown pay a subsidy to those who keep their breeding herds intact at a financial loss to themselves. This would be worked out by appraising the value of the animal as it would be under normal conditions and giving the owner the difference between that amount and the present market price.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Care of Hogs

Pointers of Value and Assistance to the Hog Raiser

Hogs can not be raised with profit without good pasture.

Pork made on good pasture with some grain, costs about one-third less than when made in pens or dry yard feeding.

More rapid gains are made on good pasture, and the risk of sickness is also lessened. On pasture alone hogs will hold their own.

Alfalfa makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Do not pasture it too closely.

If the number of hogs is sufficient to eat the alfalfa too closely they should be changed to another pasture, or hurdles could be used to change from one part of the field to another.

Alfalfa is not affected by drought, on account of its deep-root system.

Clover makes fine pasture for pigs, but experiments with both show that alfalfa furnishes more food value and for a longer time. Alfalfa is a strong bone and muscle-building food. Rape is also a good forage crop, and can be sown almost any time, the earlier the better of course. It will be ready for feeding in from six to eight weeks.

Provide a good shelter for the pigs in every pasture, as the hot sun will blister their tender skins.

Keep salt, sulphur and charcoal in a box under cover in the pasture.

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

Big Guns and Rainfall

While there is little doubt that in some instances rain can be produced by heavy explosions, the weather in Europe this summer shows that heavy cannonading has little appreciable effect on atmosphere conditions. Rain has fallen almost every day in Canada this summer but France and Great Britain have been experiencing one of the driest summers on record. In London, with the exception of a modest seven-hundredths of an inch, no rain fell during the later part of May and most of June, while in the west of England, there was no rainfall worth noting for two months. In France a veritable drought has been experienced. If the enormous number of big guns in use in France have had any effect at all on rain, it has been to drive it away rather than bring it.—Montreal Herald.

To Be Borne in Mind

Every preacher, teacher, editor, recruiting speaker ought to impress upon the public the plain fact that everyone indulging in any form of expenditure not directly conducive to the health and efficiency of himself and his family, is helping to "crab" the successful conduct of the war.—The Nation, London.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

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

The Prussian Way

American Declares Prussians Are No Gentlemen

Why discuss the minor faults of Prussia when America is agitated by the far graver question of a Black Eagle perched on our Capitol dome? asked Poultney Bigelow, in one of his characteristic letters to the New York Times. My friends of the hyphen need to have their patriotism refreshed by a study of comparative social customs. Let them note that after several centuries of rampant militarism, Prussia has not yet evolved what we call a gentleman. Indeed, the German language has no equivalent for the man who is tender toward a woman and fearless in his duty to society.

The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman. German actors do well in parts where there is much armor and marching and Wagnerian heroes and noisy declamation, but the drawing room parts are impossible in Germany—or else laughable to a well-bred spectator. The Prussian officer is the only gentleman known at the Prussian court, and a splendid set of fellows they are, so long as they stay in uniform. When first I attended a palace function in Berlin it seemed as though I had come to the barracks instead of the home of a civilized sovereign. The vast walls resounded to the rattle of hardware connected wtih sabers, spurs, and cognate ornaments. My eyes ached in search of those whom I, in my folly, had been taught to regard as the crowning glory of Kultur. I looked for the famous painters and sculptors; the poets and musicians; the historians and men of science; I did finally discover poor little Virchow—the despised rector of the Berlin university—the man whom the count had twice rejected because he was a Liberal in politics! Virchow is a name that rings true wherever science is honored, but at the court of Prussia the man who bore that illustrious name was shunned as though he were a political leper.

A notable diplomat asked me to a big dinner and asked me to name the guests. Of course I named first of all the great dramatist, Barney, a friend of Edwin Booth. At this my host held up his hands in horror. What!—ask an actor to meet the Prussian aristocracy! Never! No one would come! So, to meet Barney and the great minds of Germany I had to sneak out at the Palace back door and get among the social pariahs—where genius is not in uniform and Pegasus not mounted by a Death's Head Hussar.

A Simple and Cheap Medicine.—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man and those who wish to escape doctors' bills will do well in giving them a trial.

One of the largest shipments of wool ever received in Regina was that from the farm of Major Joe Glenn at Odessa. It will be marketed through the provincial co-operative wool marketing association. Over ten thousand pounds in all were received, and a gross price of twenty-five cents per pound paid. The wool averaged seven pounds to a fleece, a particularly good showing in view of the fact that most of the sheep were quite young. The wool was clipped from 1,442 sheep.

In the farming industry also, Major Glenn in spite of his military duties, is active. This year he has 5,832 acres in wheat, and 1,500 acres in oats and barley, one of the largest crop acreages in Western Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Another story has been added to the imposing array of those told at the expense of the newly-fledged bachelors of arts, who have not found the world as eager for their services as they could wish. While waiting for the manager to be at leisure, a young job-hunter took occasion to converse with the office boy.

"Do you suppose there is an opening here for a college graduate?" he asked.

"Will, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by ter-morrer night."

The pessimist was suffering from rheumatism.

"Every bone in my body aches," he complained.

"You ought to be glad you are not a herring," said the optimist.

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) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Germany's Isolation

Practically Cut Off From Cable Communication With Outside World

At the outbreak of the war Germany had eleven submarine cables running in the west. Five of these, the most important of all, landed at Borkum. Two of the cables ran to the Azores and placed Germany in communication with the United States; one went to Brest, another to Vigo, and another to Teneriffe.

As these cables all passed through the English Channel they lay handy at England's doors for demolition and were promptly cut.

Between England and Germany there were seven cables running, and communication by these at once passed under control. Looking for an outlet on the north, Germany might seek to send and receive messages through Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, but such messages would land in England or France, and so fall under the eye of vigilant censors.

In the south she was equally unfortunate. The cables running east and west in the Mediterranean are the property of the Eastern Telegraph Company, a British concern, and land on British soil. Should Germany wish to telegraph to Africa she would find herself in the same dilemma—the necessity of her telegrams passing through British hands. She is no better off if she tries to telegraph to India or China overland. There are no lines she can use save such as pass through Russia or India.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"For the making of billiard balls 500 elephants are needed every year," said the famous big game hunter in his lecture on India.

"How strange," whispered Mrs. Winsome to the lady who sat next, "that people can teach such great beasts to do such delicate work."

Shackles For Roosters

In complying with the "swat the rooster" suggestion, many farmers have been confronted with the fight problem. To deprive the male birds of their mates and then put a bunch of the burly fellows together in a pen is liable to lead to trouble. At Storr's Agricultural College they have apparently solved the problem. Shackles of coarse twine or small rope are used to overcome the fighting problem. The several males have their feet tied close enough to permit only an ordinary step, and prevent the extraordinary movements that accompany the fighting. After a week's association the males have become familiar with each other and the shackles may be removed.

A man took his wife to a doctor, who put a thermometer into her mouth and told her to keep her mouth shut for two or three minutes. When departing the man tapped the doctor on the shoulder and said:

"Doctor, what will you take for that thing? I never saw my wife keep her mouth shut so long before."

The Woman Who Takes

the proper help to keep her digestion right and her system free from poisonous accumulations, is not troubled with headaches, backache, languid feelings, unnatural sufferings. All women who have tried

BEECHAM'S PILLS

know this famous remedy to be the proper help for them. A few doses will make immediate difference and occasional use will cause a permanent improvement in health and strength. They cleanse the system and purify the blood and every woman who relies on Beecham's Pills, not only enjoys better physical condition, with quieter nerves and brighter spirits, but she

Enjoys A Clear Complexion

Worth a Guinea a Box

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

"SECURITY FIRST"

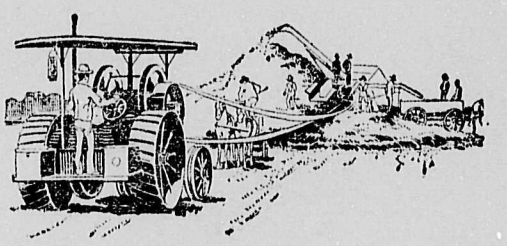
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.

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



PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

A most durable oil for binders, separators, disc plows and farm machines of all kinds. It is heavy bodied, yet free running; takes up the play and saves wear. Not affected by weather.

Standard Gas Engine Oil, an absolutely reliable lubricant for all types of internal combustion engines—either gasoline or oil burning.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured especially for the lubrication of steam tractor and stationary steam engines.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made In Canada

FACTS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

CANADA IS TAKING LENGTHY FORWARD STRIDES

W. W. Sutherland, in the Clay-Robinson Bulletin, Describes the Remarkable Exhibit of the Dominion at the Panama Pacific Fair, in which Wealth and Possibilites are Set Forth

No exhibit stands out with greater prominence at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco than that of our northern neighbor, the Canadian Dominion. It is a triumph; a marvel of clever arrangement, artistic housing and of comprehensive display. From the moment you ascend the steps of the classic building, simple yet rich in its architecture, and pass between the great guardian lions at the portal until you emerge from your inspection and study, you are wonderfully impressed. Canada may have been largely a name to you, but when you have examined the products and resources depicted and displayed, have digested the facts and figures laid before you and comprehended the entire interior of this marvelous exhibit, you wake up to the fact that Canada is a country of tremendous resources, remarkable development, and wears seven-league boots in taking forward strides; that her great northwestern provinces are undergoing transition. Farms are springing out of the ranges; great herds giving way before the inevitable march of the settlers; virgin soil being turned on a thousand plains; railroads piercing the hitherto unoccupied lands to the northward; manufactures increasing; more and larger elevators rearing their structures for the housing of her grains. Her population increased from five millions in 1901 to seven millions in 1911—and is fifty-five per cent. rural. She has 700,000 occupiers of land against 540,000 in 1901. Her government is spending $10,000,000 in aid of agricultural instruction. Her root and fodder crop last year was valued at close to $200,000,000, representing nine million acres. The value of her field crops in 1913 was $550,000,000, while the total value of field, forest, fish, fruit, farm and mineral production was a billion dollars. Canada has live stock valued at $700,000,000, and from the health standpoint grades ninety per cent. of a standard. In a decade her live stock values have increased 150 per cent. Both in 1912 and 1913 James D. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, was awarded the grand championship of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago with in each case a yearling Angus, both yclept Glencarnock Victor. In the former instance the animal was sold for fifty cents a pound, while in the latter he was returned to Canada by his owner. Two successive victories of this kind are indeed worthy of note.

"There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe," said James J. Hill. Thirty per cent. of Canada's area is cultivable; that means 440 million acres, but only 36 million acres are under cultivation though the farm holdings are three times that area. She has the greatest pulpwood resources of all the world, 90 per cent. of American newspapers being printed on paper made from Canadian pulpwood. The biggest consecutive wheat field in the world is hers—900 by 300 miles in extent, and at Port Arthur there is the largest grain elevator in the world, its capacity being ten million bushels. She has her great irrigation projects as in this country. The Canadian Pacific has 1,000 miles yet to do, representing an irrigated in her Alberta project and 2,000 miels yet to do, representing an irrigable area of three million acres. The great dam at Bassano was completed last spring, conserving enough water for the irrigation of a million acres in Southern Alberta.

"Step to the left," says the guard as you enter. That in itself is a clever thing. Everybody moves in the same direction, and you are enabled to view the exhibits both comfortably and consecutively. "Dawson City under a midnight sun," with shooting rays of violet and red and orange, the miniature city showing a myriad of lights. Then comes the panorama of the harbor of Vancouver, showing what is going to be in 1923, when Canada will be sending to Europe through the Panama canal 300 million bushels of grain at a cheaper cost of transportation. "It is not our wheat growers who are migrating to the United States," they claim quite the contrary. With the Canadian Pacific lowering its grade and big elevators being planned Vancouver has great expectations; not dreams, prophecies possibly, but founded on substantial basis. A panoramic view of the great wheat belt already referred to gives an excellent idea of the general topography of this vast region—a body of land embracing 270,000 square miles. The Canadian government is ready to give every adult 160 acres of this wheat land, and with a view of cultivating shrubs and trees presents the settlers with the seedlings. Since January, 1897, Canada has given away 400,000 free homesteads of 160 acres each—and has seven times that amount yet to give.

In the foreground of this picture are miniature homes, elevators, etc., and tiny trains traversing back and forth on their grain-carrying trade. And in this picture there is real wheat in the foreground that meets the painted and creates the illusion of a broad acreage of growing grain.

An orchard scene is a picture that causes the beholder to pause in wonder and admiration. On the canvas in the background are trees heavily laden with apples; the pickers are at work on ladders, while on the ground are many apples lying both loose and in boxes. Spread on green matted carpet that resembles the grass of the field are quantities of apples and so cleverely do these rest against the canvas and merge into the painted pile that one looks to see where the real ends and the artificial begins. And beside the painted boxes stand real cases equally clever in execution and arrangement. With it all there are pyramids of bottled fruits and pretty arrangement in design of the apples and other fruits on the green carpet.

There are mounted duck, grouse, foxes, elk, buffalo, domestic and wild game of which, of course, Canada has great abundance. They are depicted as nearly in their natural habitats as the skill of both artists and taxidermists could devise. Tribute is paid the buffalo, for to the roaming of these herds over vast areas is credited the present fertility of the soil through their fertilization. You see buffalo from the Peace River, a thousand miles north of the United States boundry line where once they roved in countless numbers, and which is now one of the finest wheat growing sections of the country. And there are mounted specimens of the wilder game, bears and mountain lions in their native haunts. Here is shown in a sportsmen's resort in Britsh Columbia, the snow-capped mountains on canvas, out of which comes a stream that meets real water in that most clever blending of the real and artificial that is so much a part of this exhibition. An eagle with widespread wings hovers over the scene, suspended by a nearly invisible wire; bears are emerging from tree and rocky crevice, and the busy beaver is depicted in his hut-building and dam-constructing operations. In this scene you see the beaver painted, mounted, and in the life, for on a ledge were huddled in sweet repose three of those little brown-red fellows who had travelled thirteen days to be present at the ceremony, while beside them on a real beaver-built hut sat two others, mounted but quite as life-like as their sleepy brothers in the flesh. As far back as 1670 the beaver was adopted as Canada's trade mark (as typifying energy and ingenuity) on the recommendation of Governor Frontenac to the King of France.

The corridors of this building contain cases in which are seen samples of Canada's many minerals, gold, silver, coal, etc., and of her grains, grasses, fruits, etc. There are many pictures and transparencies depicting farm and other scenes, illustrating developing in grain raising, live stock breeding, diarying, and on the supporting posts are heads of deer, elk, moose, antelope and buffalo. The ceilings are in white discs with red borders, while festoons of grain—woven ropes, terminating in bell designs—are suspended from the cornices, being here and there relieved by clusters of flags held together in shield form by the Canadian seal. In one of the corridors are some excellent portraits in oil of their majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain and of a number of Canada's governors and higher officials: McDonald, Dryden, Laurier, etc.

Farm Trade Totals $50,000,000 Yearly

Products Carried in International Commerce Reach This Great Figure, is Estimate

The farmer's part in international commerce approximates $5,000,000,000 annually. Statistics just issued by the U.S. department of agriculture give the following estimates of the value of principal farm products carried in international trade—that is, the total exports from all countries or imports into all countries.

Cotton, $1,127,000,000; wheat and flour, $774,000,000; raw wool, $480,000,000; hides and skins, $392,000,000; coffee, $386,000,000; sugar, $382,000,000; rice, $278,000,000; barley and malt, $220,000,000; corn and meal, $110,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $102,000,000; butter, $173,000,000; tea, $33,000,000; rye and flour, $125,000,000, and oats, $102,000,000.

Automatic Shell Feeder

Moving Staircase Used to Feed German Guns

The Germans have now devised an automatic shell-feeding system for 8 and 17-inch guns. An endless chain, on the principle of a moving staircase, carries the shells to the guns through an underground passage from the ammunition depot some distance in the rear. Once the range is found, the gun is loaded and fired automatically, control being exercised by officers from an armored observation post. Rapidity of fire and increased accuracy are claimed for the new device, which also embraces a novel use of the periscope for aiming purposes.

An old colored man remarked with a sigh the other day as he was reeling up his line: "Ev'buddy dat goes fishin' don't ketch fish, no mo' dan ev'buddy dat goes to church gets religion."

Predicts A New Germany

Downfall of Hohenzollern Dynasty Will Result in Liberation of the German People

In an article prepared for the Seven Seas, the magazine of the Navy League of the United States, Perry Belmont predicts the downfall of the German imperial government, which he describes as "modernized feudalism, heir in form and spirit to the despotism, of the iniquitous Holy Alliance." The title of the article is "The Monroe Doctrine." This notable policy, Mr. Belmont declares, has become the universal expression of the aspirations of all free governments.

Mr. Belmont characterizes the German empire as a "federated union of states, in form only self-governing, of which the economic system is in form only democratic." He continues:

"The whole industrial, intellectual, and commercial life of the German people is subordinate to the reactionary influence of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the military autocracy, whose feudalism is modernized in so far as is necessary to maintain its authority and enable it to mould all Germany into an efficient war machine. A successful war might prolong the existence of such a system. Unsuccessful war will mean its downfall. It will also mean a triumphant liberation of the spirit and genius of the German people from the yoke of Prussian absolutism.

"When millions of men returning from battles and disastrous campaigns realize the futility of the efforts into which they have been led against liberty-loving nations, free institutions and the republicanism of Europe, they will be found in revolt against a government based upon the theory of the Divine right."

The Monroe Doctrine, says Mr. Belmont, was democracy's answer to the challenge of absolutism of the Holy Alliance. The doctrine, he says, is one of the most vital issues before the American people. He adds that, as the world is constantly growing smaller in a political sense, the enforcement of this traditional policy is more essential today than when first proclaimed.

Teaching Patriotism

Good Work of Rural School Teacher in Saskatchewan

Somewhere in northeastern Saskatchewan stands a little schoolhouse hidden from view by the thick woods which surround it and threaten to encroach on the small space cleared for the school grounds, says the Public Service Monthly, Regina. The settlement is an Austrian one and at 8.30 every morning about 25 little foreign born boys and girls make their way along the trails that converge at the school. At the door they are met by the teacher, a young Ontario man who has spent several summers teaching among foreign-speaking people. He shakes hands with each child and his kind inquiries and remarks indicate that he has an intimate knowledge of the character and home life of each.

All the children then wash their hands and faces and comb their hair, the teacher assisting the little tots, and it is evident that the sweet-smelling soap and clean towels are very much appreciated. At the ringing of a bell the children march to their positions beside their seats and sing all together, "Father, we thank Thee," after which all heads are bowed and the "Lord's Prayer" is reverently recited in English. After this the "flagman" of the day—a lad of nine—takes his place at the door with a large Union Jack and the children file past him and form a circle round the old poplar tree which serves as a flagstaff. Two boys pull the flag up while all heartily sing the first verse of "God Save the King." It is now time to begin the work of the day, and the children march into school with happy hearts to wrestle with the difficulties of the three R's.

"God Save the King." Yes, and long live such noble-hearted teachers as this young man in the little rural school.

To Study Lumber Industry

U.S. Commission Will Co-oprate With two Bureaus in Inquiry Into Conditions

The U.S. federal trade commission has announced it would co-operate with the forest service and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in a complete study of the lumber industry, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

"Conditions in the lumber trade have changed, due in part to the widespread use of other structural materials than wood," the commission said in a statement issued recently.

"Lumbermen are confronted with many problems, often not fully understood by them and seldom appreciated by the public. Much can be accomplished by ascertaining the facts and putting them before the people with the authority of a fair and unbiased investigation. It is the purpose of the study to find practicable and constructive suggestions looking to the improvement of the present conditions."

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

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

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

GERMANY NOW STANDS CONVICTED BY THE JUDGMENT OF THE WORLD

CANNOT IN HALF A CENTURY REGAIN HER PLACE

Prominent American Contributes a Scathing Denunciation of the Attitude of Germany in Fomenting a World War For Which There was no Excuse or Justification

What the verdict of the American people is upon this war has never been more forcibly stated than by Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and it is worth while to review the article he wrote in response to the famous appeal of the 93 German professors and scientists which was addressed to the neutral world some months ago. These professors asserted in the first place that Germany wanted peace, and that the violation of Belgium's neutrality was not to be charged to her, but rather to Britain and France, which had previously arranged to invade Belgium in their march upon Germany, with Belgium's consent. They appealed to the shades of all the great Germans in the past to support them when they swore that the war upon Germany's part was a war of defence, and that the Fatherland was the victim of a conspiracy to blot her out of the number of the great nations.

President Church acknowledges the debt the world owes to the great dead Germans of the past; but he finds it difficult to believe that the illustrious men who signed the German appeal have read the official documents. How could they say that the war was forced upon Germany in face of the admission of the imperial chancellor, who admitted in the Reichstag that in violating Belgian neutrality Germany was committing a wrong, which would be made good as soon as Germany's military goal had been reached? Later he said: "Necessity forced us to violate the neutrality of Belgium, but we had promised emphatically to compensate that country for all damage inflicted." In the face of these official announcements, is it to insult the intelligence of readers or hearers to say that Germany did not violate Belgium's neutrality, or that she did so only after the allies had done so?

Answering the assertion of his correspondent that Germany did not begin the war, President Church uses these memorable words:

"If Germany is not guilty, then, in God's name, why are our armies in Belgium? Why are they in France? If you had waited until you had been attacked, you would never have found your nation at war. Your imperial chancellor says that you have violated international law and that you will endeavor to make good the wrong you are committing. Why, all the gold you could give to France and Belgium in a thousand years, and all the penitential prayers you could utter in every hour of a thousand years, together with the contrition of a shamed and broken heart, would not repair your ruin of two nations by fire and slaughter, nor dry up the ocean of human tears which have accompanied your hideous invasion. People sometimes ask us: 'Would you rather have the Slav than the German? And the reply is always to the same effect: 'Yes, since we have seen the German at war, we would rather have the Slav, rather the Turk, rather the Hottentot.'"

In the opinion of President Church, who has visited Germany, the war began potentially 25 years ago, when the Kaiser ascended the throne, proclaimed himself Supreme War Lord and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from the cradle to consider themselves soldiers; "and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform." The man wearing the Kaiser's uniform became at once a member of an exclusive class. A waiter questioning a score with a drunken officer was stabbed to the heart, his uniform making a good defence. A man in humble station who sought to greet with familiar approach a soldier now in officer's uniform was killed for his impudence, the murderer even writing a letter to his victim's mother justifying the crime. "I have myself," says President Church, "seen German officers elbow gentlewomen on the street to make more room for themselves. I have seen others of them raise their glasses to the day when they would be at war."

Another paragraph in the reply of Dr. Church to his German correspondent is worth quoting in full, for it expresses, as he declares, the opinion of the great masses of the American people:

"And so, at last, we find ourselves shocked, ashamed and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. When I say that we hate this conflict and that we execrate the German militarists who made it, I am uttering the opinion of the great majority of the American people, including hundreds of thousands of our German-American citizens. There was no justification for it. Armed and defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your borders. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbors, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind. Your great nation floated its ships in every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favor of humanity, because it was trusted as a human state. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost."

Potatoes for War Fund

Rural School Children of Ontario Engage in Patriotic Work

One hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, grown by rural school children of Ontario, are to be sold to increase the war fund, says the Canadian Countryman.

That is the advertisement that will be displayed to Toronto consumers this fall. Perhaps there will be far more than the specified number of bushels. One hundred thousand is a conservative estimate. But what there are the children will have grown for no reward but the inward sense of approval which comes from unselfish giving.

And thereby hangs a tale.

In every school in the province taking part in school fair work an offer will be made to the children that, judging by their past record, will be accepted eagerly. A quantity of seed potatoes will be given each one desiring it sufficient to plant a plot two rods by one in dimensions. Prizes will be awarded upon care of plot, quality and quantity of crop, as in other classes upon the prize list.

In the fall the potatoes from each township will be taken to central points in the various counties, and will be shipped to Toronto. There the crop will be advertised as War Fund Potatoes, and will be sold as such. The proceeds will be turned over by the department of agriculture to aid the soldiers.

Last year over 20,000 pupils of rural fairs grew crops or made collections of various kinds under the direction of the district representatives. The number will be greatly increased this year. From these figures an idea of the extent of the work may be gained, and the quantity of potatoes to be produced may be calculated.

But the greatest benefit to be derived from this patriotic feature of production will not come from the money secured from the sale of potatoes. That will help, and if Kitchener be not wrong in his analysis of the war situation, will be needed.

But the greatest good will come to the children themselves. To labor in a great and good cause, to give unselfishly for the public weal—these are the principles which must be taught, and practical experience is the best teacher. Such work will tend to develop traits of character that are the foundation upon which true co-operation rests, and which lead to improved social and economic conditions.

It will mean more to the right sort of child to produce something for the sake of the empire than to win a money prize. It is a step in the right direction.

The West Expanding

Prairie Acreage and Railway Construction Figures

The great importance of railway construction in the prairie provinces is strikingly depicted in a report recently published with respect to progress in this regard in Saskatchewan during the past ten years.

Practically 3,500 miles of railway were constructed during the decade from 1905 to 1915. Of this, the greater proportion was built in an easterly and westerly direction, that in a northerly and southerly direction being composed mainly of branch lines, built as feeders for the main lines.

"Measured in terms of acreage," the report declares, "the possibilities suggested by this increased railway mileage are striking. Taking the increase, in round numbers, to have been 3,500 miles, and fixing the distance on each side of the line for profitable farming at ten miles, a total increase of area has been made available for occupation under conditions of advantage amounting to almost 45,000,000 acres. Probably not more than one-fourth of this is as yet under cultivation, but each year will see more of this area tilled, with proportionate increase in the grain yield consequen thereupon."

A Paradox For the Farmer

In some localities land has doubled in value in the last decade. Where this is true the farmer must make his land produce just twice as much in order to realize the same profit. If he does not do this he is getting poorer instead of richer, although his land is worth more.

"What does 'MCMXIV spell?" asked the man who was looking at the calendar.

"I dunno," replied the man who was looking into space.

"New dance, I suppose. Some variation of the maxixe."

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, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915

Here's the first example of what the early closing by-law will do: A gentleman wheeled into town yesterday afernoon to purchase a suit of clothes and a pair of shoes, and saw in the window of one of our merchants the suit he wanted The merchant, who was standing in front of his store, refused to sell it to him because he was afraid of the $50 penalty. The would-be purchaser, who only has Wednesday afternoons for himself, left and declared his intention of sending to a mail order house for what he wanted in future. Can you blame him? Here's a pretty how'd do! The industrious merchant who wishes to do business is prevented by a silly bylaw. We have always held the view that when the other fellow was ready to do business we should be. We have never seen an early closing bylaw that worked satisfactorily.

Some members of the council are making themselves ridiculous over the plank episode. While it is true that some old planks were removed without permission from the council which are apparently intended for private use and should be returned, yet the planks which Mr. Hodgson got were not removed until he had the permission of the Mayor, the chairman of the board of works and the bridge foreman, and he distinctly stated that he wanted to lay a sidewalk from his place to the next corner over a bad mud hole, and would do the work at his own expense, and has done so. No particular attention was paid in the discussion in council to the planks removed by the others without authority, and it would appear that one of the members is actuated by personal spite and others are afraid their dignity will suffer. It would be more seeming if they upheld the dignity of the mayor and the chairman of the most important committee of the council instead of hounding them, especially when the latter had publicly stated that he gave the permission without taking much thought in the matter, and probably would not have given it had he known all the facts in the case. The government were putting new planks on the bridge gratis, and it is generally understood that any waste material belongs to the contractors unless specially agreed upon beforehand. At any rate the city's title to the planks was not very good, as the government took what they wanted for repairs in other places before allowing any one to remove those they did not want.

Since the above was put into type a private special meeting was held, no notice being given the press, by a majority of the councillors at which it was decided to give Mr. Hodgson and the other citizens 24 hours to return the planks, notwithstanding that Mr. Hodgson offered without prejudice to return all the planks that were not used, and as many surface feet of new 2 inch plank as had been laid in the sidewalk. Since his offer was rejected Mr. Hodgson has withdrawn it and will not return any of the plank, neither will either of the other citizens who have obtained plank from the bridge. It is now up to the aldermen who have made themselves ridiculous to do something.

VICTORIA NOTES

It is a widely-held belief that the drunkard makes the best fighting man, and that in the present campaign such a man, regardless of his skin and with nothing to lose, is invaluable. Even the opinions of such eminent persons as Lord Kitchener, Col. Sam Hughes and the Bishop of London have left many people unconvinced of the absurdity of the statement that a man in full control of his nerves is necessarily inferior to one who is practically drugged. The Germas however, believe that a sober man is a greater danger to them than than a "drunk" and accordingly have made a point of approaching the British trenches by night, and throwing bottles of spirits for the troops to fetch. Demoralization has followed where the men were foolish enough to take the bait, with the result that lives and trenches have been lost from time to time.

It takes all the faculties of a man to stay a fortnight in the trenches, with dead bodies needing burial in troublesome proximity, exposed to rifle, machine gun and cannon fire, always subject to attack by day and night, and with hostile areoplanes passing over, dealing deathly bombs Just as every officer must be a gentleman, so must every efficient soldier be free from the accusation of the drink failing. This is a holy war and the highest ideals a one must animate those who take part in it on the side of the allies, and only those ideals, nothing less, can bring ultimate victory.

"Drunks" have been and are being weeded out every day in Victoria from the active service battalions, without doubt helped to their downfall by German agents subsidized by German gold.

Victoria, B. C.,—Advices reaching the Minister of Lands on conditions in the Lillooet District mention that nineteen fires have been reported this season, the area burned over being in excess of two thousand acres, without appreciable damage to green timber. In most cases campers caused outbreaks through lack of care. The burning and disposal of logging slash this season has been very satisfactory, three hundred acres having been cleared up In addition many permits to settlers to burn slash for the clearing of land have been granted, and in no case has a fire got away in any area under permit. Co-operation between the forest service and settlers has faciliated clearing operations, while valuable aid has been rendered in the location and clearing of new trails, and the repair of old trails. The activiy in land clearing is evidenced by the number of fire permits granted to date, namely, 225. The season thus far has been exceptionally good for the dry farmer and stock raisers, the crops of hay and grain being remarkably fine and encouraging to the newcomers who have sown small areas this year.

Emanuel Lewis, formerly of the train crew at Headquarters, is in the Royal Canadian Regiment and stationed at Victoria.

It is rumoured in shipping circles that the steamship "Wellington" which was refitted a few months ago in order to carry lumber to the Atlantic Coast, will in future be used to carry coal from Union Bay to San Francisco.

Campbell's

Campbell's
CUMBERLAND

MONEY TO LOAN!

We are open to receive applications for the follow- loans on improved farm proyerty in the Comox District, First Mortgage Security

$5,000 for 3 years at 8 p. c. interest
$1,000 for 3 years at 9 p. c. interest
$1,000 for 3 years at 10 p. c. interest

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Phone 57 COURTENAY

Opening Notice!

The Comox Co-Opreative Society Ltd.

has again opened for business in Courtenay in the

BROWN BUILDING

and hopes to merit a Share of Public Patronage

THE COURTENAY HOTEL
RE-OPENED
Under New Management

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

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

T. Booth, Prop.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

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

Connecting at Nanaimo with Princess Patricia for Vancouver

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

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

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

HERBERT C. SWITZER
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST

Comox Agricultural & Industrial Exhibitio

The Prizes mentioned below were given too late to appear in the Regular Prize List

1. Best Colt sired by Dean Swift, given by J. Urquhart, $10
2. Exhibitor winning most points in Division E (Poultry) fi Roll of Wire, close nett, value $5.85, given by Builde Supply Co; 2nd, 2 Sacks Darlings Meat Scrap, val $2.15, given by Royal Standard Milling Co.
3. Exhibitor winning most points in Division H (Field P duce) case of Low Freezing Stumping Powder, given Canadian Explosives
4. Exhibitor winning most points in Division K (Floral) Lad Hand Bag, value $4.50, given by Chas. Simms; 2 Ladies Dressing Case, value $3.25, given by Robertso Drug Store
5. Exhibitor winning most points in Division L (Miscell cous) Aluminum Tea Kettle, value $4.00, given by C. Tarbell & Son
6. One Sack, 49 lbs., Royal Standard Flour given by Ro Standard Milling Co, for the Best Loaf of Bread m from Royal Standard Flour
7. One Sack Wild Rose Flour, 24 lbs., for the Best Loa Brown Bread, given by the Royal Standard Milling Co
8. Exhibitor winning most points in Division M (Cut Gla Dish, value $10, given by McPhee & Morrison
9. Exhibitor winning most points in Division N (Cut Gla Bon-Bon Dish, given by James Hornby

The Grain Growers Assobiation will give half a barrel of Pure Mola value $2, for the best loaf of bread made from "Grain Gro Flour"

All Exhibits in Classes E, Poultry; F, Dairy Butter; G, Garden V tables; H, Field Produce; I, Fruits; J, Manufacturers; inste 50c being charged for each entry; every person purchasin admission ticket of 50c will be allowed to exhibit in afiy o above classes by paying the sum of 10c for each entry

Prize Lists may be had by applying to the Secretary, Courtenay, or t W. Willard, Cumberland

P. L. ANDERTON, Secretary, Phon

Wild Rose Flour

Do You Know This ? Tested Pastry Flour

It is the choice of every careful housewife who takes pride in her baking. Not alone from the absolute and definite results which it always produces because it is a British Columbia Flour, the only Pastry Flour manufactured in this Province

Tested from every possible baking standpoint before it leaves the mill, it carries this guarantee:
"Your Money Back If You Are
In Any Way Dissatisfied With
WILD ROSE PASTRY FLOUR"

On Sale by All Dealers

Royal Standard Grain Products
AGENCY
Wholesale Phone 33; End of Bridge; F. Movitz, Mgr. Retail

Robt. Williamson will give a demonstration of plants, grains and roots in different soils, and Messrs. Duncan and Cockham will deliver addresses on the same subject at the Fair at 2 p. m. on Saturday.

The Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power Co., has entered into arrangements with the Canadian Collieries Ltd, for the purchase of about 2000 tons of coke per month for smelting at Anyox plant.

The total receipts for the Machine Gun Fund, (including $96.03 on Anniversary day) were $615.31.

Disbursements were made as follows:—

Canadian Patriotic Fund	$190.00
Returned to Subscribers	10.00
Overseas Aroeplane Fund	74 19
Red Cross Account for purchasing material	123.05
Base Hospital	150,00
Returned to Mayor Kilparick and Committee	67.83
	615,31

CRANTHAM

On Wednesday, September 22, a wekding was solemnized in St. Mary's Church, Grantham, when Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berkenstock, was married to Mr. Thomas Beech, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Beech.

The bride was attended by her maid of honour, Miss Rosalie Williams, and two little flower girls, the Misses Florence and Hannah Winger.

The bride's dress was of white silk and lace and she wore a tulle veil with orange blossoms.

The service was attended by a large number of friends, and as the happy couple left the church the wedding march was played by Mrs. Laycock.

COMOX

The Harvest Thanksgiving services at Lazo Mission on Sunday were well attended, and the hall was prettily decorated. There was appropriate music. Mrs. Gray very effectively sang the Harvest solo.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at St. Peter's church next Sunday. The decorating committee will receive donations of flowers and fruit at any time. The services will be: Matins and Holy Communion at 11, Evensong at 7.30 and Sunday School at 2 p. m.

A merchant over a hundred miles from Winnipeg has a customer who generously helps himself to all the good things in sight whenever he enters the store. When remonstrated with he retorted that so long as there were no signs "hands off" he would continue to help himself

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martin, Mrs. Mrs. H. Moore and Mrs. C. Piercy had an enjoyable trip to Union Bay in Mr. Martins launch on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. C. J. Moore, of Victoria, is a visitor in town this week.

Messrs. George Knight and Jerry Kentura have returned from Campbell River, where they have been fishing for salmon during the season. Mr. Kentura is regaining health slowly, having been ordered by his medicrl man to live under canvas for a period. Upon the arrival of colder weather he will resume his residence in the Wilcox block. The ladies are requested to bring cake.

Mr. and Mrs. Robb returned from Vancouver on Friday night's boat.

Malcom Burnett has joined the Frontiersmen, and left for Victoria on Monday.

The Sister's of St. Joseph have found a strong spring of pure water on their property across the road from their hospital, and have installed a gasoline engine to pump the water to the hospital.

The scholars of the Nob Hill school are preparing a concert to be given in Martin's Hall on Friday evening Oct. 1st. The proceeds will be devoted to Red Gross work. The Nob Hill children are noted for their proficiency in matters of this kind, and an enjoyable evening is in store for those who attend. A dance will be held afterwards at which the ladies will furnish the refreshments.

Mr C. J. B. Ward had a visit from his brother who is an officer on the steamer "Civilian" which is in port at Vancouver, and whom he had not seen for some years, on Sunday, He came up by the morning's boat, returning in the afternoon.

Notes on Germany

Form of Government: Unbearable.
Ruling Monarch: William the Last.
Heir: Clown Prince.
Dynasty: Oldest criminal line in Europe.
Characteristics: Decomposition.
Population: Every day 200,000 less than the day before.
Composition: About a million honest men from other nations—the rest Teutonic.
Finance: Imaginary.
Army: Away dying for the Kaiser.
Navy: No information yet.
Commerce; Not quite what it used to be.
Empire: Letter to Colonies to be addressed c. o. John Bull.

DANCE
Sat'dy Night
Agricultural Hall

For Britain's Cause On Land and Sea

God of our fathers, at whose call
We now before Thy footstool fall;
Whose grace hath made our Empire strong,
Through love of right, and hate of wrong,
In this dark hour we plead with Thee,
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Not for the lust of war we fight
But for the triumph of the right
The strife we hate is on us thrust,
Our aims are pure, our cause is just;
So strong in faith, we plead with Thee,
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Asleep beneath Thine ample dome
With many a tender dream of home;
Or charging in the dust and glare,
With war-bolts hurtling through the air;
In this dark hour we plead with Thee,
For Britain's sons on land and sea.

If wounded in the dreadful fray,
Be Thou their comfort and their stay;
If dying, may they in their pain
Behold the Lamb for sinners slain
In this kark hour we plead with the,
For Britain's sons on land and sea.

And soon, O blessed Prince of Peace,
Bring in the days when war shall cease,
And men and brothers shall unite
To fill the world with love and light;
Meanwhile, O Lord, we plead with Thee
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

"On the Field of Honor"

The Publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, are making a strong bid for that beautiful picture, full of pathos, entitled "On the Field of Honor." It is assumed the publishers of the Family Herald have in mind using it as a presentation plate. If that is so there is a great treat in store for readers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star this autumn. In past years The Family Herald of Montreal has been ooted not only for the wonderful excellence of that journal but for many beautiful picrures it has presented to its readers. The Family Herald has a name for succeeding in anything it undertakes, and we feel sure if it is humanly possible to secure "On the Field of Honor" that the publishers will succeed in getting it. "On the Field of Honor', is attracting widespread attention in Europe.

C. P. DUNDAS

Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
P. O. Box 209
Phone 24 Courtenay

Plant Now

Antirrhinum (snapdargon) various
Aquilegia [Columbine] white
Iceland Poppies, yellow
Wallflowers, Sutton's Blood Red
" Fire King Orange
Hollyhocks, Mixed
Coreopsis, Large Yellow
Alyssum, yellow

Plants 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cent of MISS GAME, Comox.
Inspection invited.
Orders may be left with Shepherd & Hornby

NOTCIE TO CONTRACTORS

• • •

RYOSTON SCHOOL

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Royston School" will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public works, up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of September, 1915, for the erection and completion of a large one-room school-house at Royston, in the Comox Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 3rd day of September, 1915, at the office of Mr. J. Baird, Government Agent, Cumberland; Mr. J. Kirup, Government Agent, Nanaimo; Mr. J. Mahoney, Government Agent, Vancouver, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

By application to the undersigned, contractors may obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars, ($10,) or a marked cheque for same amount, which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer, Public works Department,
Victoria, B. C., September 1st, 1915.
se2

Advertise In The Review

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property

UNDER and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of Sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1915, at the hour of 4:30 o'clock in the afternhon in the office of Mr. George John Hardy, Auctioneer, the following property, namely;—That certain parcel or tract of land situate in British Columbia, more particularly described as South Half of East Half of North-east Quarter of Section Nine, Township Nine, Map 552, and contains by admeasurement 40 Acres more or less. Above property is said to have frontage on the Puntledge River. And also Lots 44 and 45 of part of Section 61, Map 311 The Vendor is informed that there is a frame dwelling on each of above lots, which are said to be 40 feet x 120 feet each, and to be centrally located in the City of Courtenay.

TERMS—Acreage, 1-4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months; Lots, 1-4 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

C. P. DUNDAS,
Union St., Courtenay,
Solicitor for Mortgagee

Dated at Courtenay, B. C., this 16th day of September, A. D. 1915

WATER NOTICE

USE and STORAGE

TAKE NOTICE that White Brothers Lumber Company, whose address is Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use 7,000 cubic feet per second and to store 400,000 acre feet of water out of Nimpkish River, which flows northeast and drains into Broughton Strait, about 3 miles from Alert Bay. The storage dam will be located at Siwash Rock, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 400,000 acre feet, and it will flood about 300 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 1 mile from the mouth of Nimpkish Lake, and will be used for power purposes upon the lands described as Sections 33 and 34, Township 15. This notice was posted on the ground on the 30th day of June 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., and with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria, B., C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is Thursday, August 26, 1915.

WHITE BROS. LUMBER COMPANY,
Applicant,
By W. H. White, Agent

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION and USE

TAKE NOTICE that White Brothers Lumber Company, whose address si Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 50 cubic feet per second of water out of Kokish River, which flows northward and drains into Beaver Cove, about 4 miles southwest of Alert Bay. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1 1-4 miles from the mouth of the river and will be used for domestic and manufacturing purposes upon the land described as Lot 2, at Beaver Cove, Rupert District, Vancouver Island. This notice was posted on the ground on the 30th day of June 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., and with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or the Comptroller of Water Rights, Paliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspapr. The date of the first publication of this notice is Thursday, August 26, 1915.

WHITE BROS. LUMBER COMPANY,
Applicant.
By W. H. White, Agent

Public Notice

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for allowing rebate on the taxes has been extended to the 31st day of October. Any person paying taxes on or before that date will be allowed the rebate of ten per cent. on the general tax.

W. A. W. HAMES,
City Clerk

Dated at Courtenay, Sept. 23, 1915.

Tenders

SEALED TENDERS to move and reset the Old School Building, Grantham, B. C., will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday October 4, 1915. Also sealed tenders for digging and cribbing a well will be received by the Secretary of the School Board up to the above time.

Lowest or any teader not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to
MARKHAM B. BALL,
Sec. Grantham School Board
SANDWICK, B. C

ELK HOTEL

Comox, B. C.
Best Meals North of Nanaimo
Choicest Liquors and Cigars
C. A. Martin, Prop.

BENJ. MOORING

General Blacksmith
Solicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet
MILL STREET COURTENAY

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.
We also attend to wood hauling
JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors
Courtenay Phone 25

CHARLES CHARLTON

Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing
Garments turned out like new
Alterations and repairs of every description
Old Bank Building
Phone 17 Courtenay

When In Doubt Play Trumps

Have Goard Tune Your Piano
Factory Experience
Recommends from Leading Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Copies of same furnished on request
W. J. Goard will be in this city about August 1. Leave orders at this Office, or write direct to
845, 8th Ave., W. - Vancouver

To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction
W. Aitken - rop.
Oppo site Presbyterian Church

NEW PERFUMES

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

Robertson's Drug Store

First-Class Plumbing

Hot Water and Steamfitting
Jackson & Whittle
Phone 9 Courtenay

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"Mrs. May doesn't look like an invalid," she said.

"She doesn't. It is her heart. Any sudden excitement might be fatal to her. Is it not strange that I have the seeds of the same complaint?"

"You, Marion. I never heard that before. And you are here!"

"Oh, yes, I am here. A bad place for heart troubles, you would say. But I am young and strong. I merely made the remark—perhaps it would have been better had I not said anything about it."

Mrs. May was talking. She protested against the trouble she was causing. Indeed, there was no reason why she should not have gone back to her farm. Still, her kind friends were so very pressing she could stay the night. But she must be up and away early in the morning. She had pressing business, tiresome law business, to see to in York.

"And now I am not going to keep you up any longer," she said with a brilliant smile. "You will help me upstairs? Will you, dear?"

She had risen to her feet and approached Marion. The girl seemed to shrink back; it looked as if she was being dragged into some painful undertaking. Then the natural sweetness of her disposition conquered her dislike.

"If you think I can manage it," she said.

Mrs. May hobbled upstairs, leaning on Marion's shoulder, chatting gaily. The latter helped her into the room set apart for the involuntary guest and at a sign closed the door. All her smiles and pretty feminine blandishments vanished; her eyes were dark and hard; her manner was cold and stinging.

"You fool," hissed Mrs. May. "This is a nice thing you have done!"

Marion smiled wearily. She seemed to have suddenly fallen under the mantle of years. She dropped into a chair like somebody old and weary.

"What have I done?" she asked.

"Fallen in love with Geoffrey Ravenspur."

The words came like a blow. Marion staggered under them.

"I deny it," she said weakly. It is false."

"It is true, you idiot. You are blushing like a rose. And tonight, when that fiend Tchigorsky played that fool's trick upon us you had no eyes for any one but Geoffrey. Frightened as I was, I could see that. Your looks betrayed you. What are you going to do about it?"

Marion shook her head sadly. Never had any one at Ravenspur ever seen her look so forlorn and dejected as she did at this moment.

"I don't know," she said hopelessly. "I know what I ought to do. I ought to kill you and throw myself into the sea afterwards. Why should I go on leading my present life? Why should I shield you? What are you? What are you to me?"

"You dare ask me that question?"

"Oh, I dare anything in my present mood. Still, I am in your power. You have only to say the word and it is done."

"Then why do you take every means of thwarting me?"

Marion rose and crossed over to the door. Her eyes were shining. There was a certain restless motion of her hands.

"Take care," she whispered. "Don't drive me too far. Oh, if I could only live the last four years of my life over again!"

CHAPTER XXX.

A Leaf From the Past

Ralph Ravenspur, with Tchigorsky and Geoffrey, set smoking in the billiard room until Vera came in to say good-night and drive them off to bed. As they were about to separate at the head of the stairs Ralph gave them a sign to follow him.

"Come to my room for half an hour," he said.

The others complied. Tchigorsky slipped away for a while, and on his return he laid the end of a long silk thread on the white tablecover.

"Part of a little scheme," he said. "This is one end of the silk thread. Where the other end is matters nothing for the present. Ralph, everybody has retired?"

"Everybody," Ralph replied as he filled his pipe.

"I fancy you said that no servants sleep in the house."

"They have not done so for a long time," Geoffrey explained. "Not that we entertain the least suspicion of any of them. We merely made the change for safety's sake."

Tchigorsky nodded his approval. He arranged the silk thread neatly on the table, coiling the end round a daisy pattern worked into the damask cloth.

"For Mrs. May's benefit?" Geoffrey asked.

"Precisely," Tchigorsky said gravely. "I take a great interest in her."

Geoffrey smoked a whole cigarette before he spoke again.

"By the way," he exclaimed, "who and what is Mrs. May?"

"The devil fairly disguised," Ralph croaked. "A beautiful Mephistopheles, a fascinating Beelzebub, a dark-eyed fiend, a—a——"

He pulled up choking with all-consuming rage. His arm was sawing the air as if feeling for the white throat of his lovely foe.

"Steady, there," Tchigorsky muttered. "Steady, Ralph, my friend. Shall we enlighten Master Geoffrey a little as to the kind of woman she is?"

Ralph nodded over his pipe.

"If you like," he said. "Only the tale shall be yours. When I come to think of it, I go out of my mind, as I did that night in the Black Valley. Tell him, Tchigorsky; tell him by all means—but not all."

"Ay, ay, I shall know where to leave off. I'll sit here where I can watch the table. I am interested in that silk thread. So long as it remains simply coiled up there I can go on talking. When it moves—"

"You are wasting time," Geoffrey suggested.

"True. But to make amends I am going to interest you from the very outset. Doubtless you are curious to know the meaning of those scars on my face and on the face of your uncle. Lately he has managed artistically to disguise his for reasons that will appear later. There was nothing to gain by hiding mine and pretty ugly they are.

"These scars were branded on us both at the same time by the priests of the great temple in the hills beyond Lassa. Three of us had penetrated there, but the other one knew nothing of the mysteries of Buddha, for the simple reason that he was the servant of your uncle—one Elphick by name. Elphick is doing good work for us elsewhere, but you shall see him in time.

"Now, these two men, who had disguised themselves as Buddhist priests, and had penetrated all the mysteries of that most mysterious creed, and had made a boast two years before at Lahore of what they meant to do. And the words of their vapouring were carried to the ears of a woman who was a Brahmin, though it appeared as if she had abandoned her religion and had married an Englishman.

"This Englishman had been to Lassa himself, and, when a girl, his wife had fallen in love with him and he married her. There was a good deal of scandal about it at the time, but there are so many scandals in india that this one was quickly buried under a layer of other scandals. Some said that that officer had managed to pick up some of the holiest mysteries of Buddha, and that the lovely native had married him to close his lips. Certainly, he would never speak of Lassa and when the place was mentioned he always showed signs of agitation.

"Well, we went. We were not afraid. Both of us knew the east, we spoke many languages, we could assume any disguise. And in a short time, as honored pilgrims from a far land, we were free of the holy temple in the hills beyond Lassa. Soon we were picking up the mysteries."

"Are there any mysteries?" Geoffrey asked.

Ralph gave a quick barking laugh like the snap of a pistol shot. All this time his grave, wooden smile never relaxed.

"Ay," Tchigorsky went on, "mysteries! The things we saw and the things we learnt would have driven many a strong man mad. Occult sciences! What do we know of them? I tell you the greatest man who walks the earth, a whole regiment of the finest scientists in Europe, would be a set of chattering monkeys alongside a Buddhist priest. We have seen the dead rise from their graves and heard them speak. We came near to learn the secret of eternal life. And yet everlasting life and the unveiling of the future would not tempt me there again."

Tchigorsky's voice had fallen to a harsh whisper. As Geoffrey glanced at Ralph he saw that the latter's face was bathed in a profound perspiration.

"We were thus situated for some months," Tchigorsky resumed. "Gradually every mystery connected with life and death were opening up before us, and the secret of universal knowledge was within our grasp. Then one day there was a commotion in the city, and we found that there was no be a great feast in honor of a princess of the royal blood who had come back to Lassa after a long pilgrimage. We were bidden to that feast and had places of honor near the seat of the princess.

"She came in presently, gorgeously attired in flowing robes and strings of diamonds and emeralds in her hair. She was a magnificent creature. I have seen many a native queen on her throne, but none to compare with that woman who sat flashing her lovely eyes round the table.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1066

Peculiarities of Alfalfa

How to Determine the Proper Time for Cutting

Climatic soil conditions frequently modify or alter the characters of certain plants. Presumably this is a provision on the part of nature whereby plants have power within certain limits to adapt themselves to conditions.

In the case of alfalfa it is easy to be misled by advice emanating from certain sources relating to the time of cutting the crop. The westerner who is accustomed to a light rainfall watches the blossom or bloom and, taking their cue from that, many corn-belt farmers have made the mistake of letting their crop get too far advanced before cutting. The bloom is not a safe guide in the corn belt, a much better one being the growth that makes its appearance just above the crown of the old plant.

It is a simple matter to determine just when alfalfa should be cut by observing these young shoots. We do not refer to the suckers that sometimes grow spindlingly alongside of the old stems, says the Iowa Homestead, but, rather, to the new buds that break out periodically from the old root. When this growth ranges in length anywhere from two to four inches it is then time to cut the crop. In the first place, alfalfa will cure into a palatable and nutritious hay if it is cut before the stems get woody, and, furthermore, if the cutting is done so that the young shoots are not severed, this means that the next crop will come on without delay.

It is quite true that early cutting sometimes involves a difficult task in curing out the hay, because it is quite succulent at the time the new shoots begin to make their start in life but, all things considered, it will pay to cut rather than delay. If for any reason the second or third crop, as the case may be, should make a growth of five or six inches before the preceding crop is removed, then the cutter bar should be placed high enough so that the buds of the new crop wil not be cut. It is better to leave a portion of the old stems on the first crop rather than risk interfering with the growth of the succeeding crop.

As to the condition of the bloom or blossom, instances have been called to our attention where alfalfa has reached the proper stage to cut without showing any signs of blooming. Thus it can be easily understood how a blunder might be made and one cutting thereby lost if one waited until the customary one-tenth of the plants were in blossom.

Don't Grow Weeds

Every Precaution Should be Taken to Rid Premises of Weeds

The unsightly weed patches about the premises should be cut down before they seed to make ranker crops for next year. Such weeds as spring up in the corners, nooks and uncultivated spots about the house and immediate premises are offensive in more ways than that of being unsightly; they furnish hiding places for vermin.

The most expeditious way to rid the the premises of these weeds is to use the scythe where they can be thus reached. Where the scythe cannot be utilized the pruning hook or hoe may be brought into service; or, with gloved hands to prevent poisoning, the weeds may be pulled up from the extreme nooks and corners.

If, after being thus disposed of, there is any considerable covering of the weeds on the ground they should be removed from the yard or premises, as they will create a slime in decaying and give out a disagreeable odor. This mass may be thrown over some plot of ground provided the cutting has been done before the seeds formed.

They will thus form a coating that will enrich the soil, as the nitrogen and carbon they have gathered will in a measure be returned to the earth.—Farm Life.

Jones (to Brown, who has been boasting of his travels)—I suppose you saw the Dardanelles, then?

Brown—Rather!

Jones—And the Carpathians?

Brown—Certainly! Why, the missus and me dined with them both in Paris.

Disraeli is said to have remarked: "When I meet a man whose name I cannot remember I give myself two minutes. Then, if it be a hopeless case, I always say, 'And how is the old complaint?'"

"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"But; but she made him an awfully good husband."

Canning A Living

HOW THE FOOD PROBLEM WAS SOLVED FOR FAMILY OF TWELVE

(By William Harper Dean, in the Country Gentleman)

This is just a little story of how a man and his wife have solved big problems; how a family of twelve is getting the best things out of life at less than cost; and why the man and his wife have concluded that Bountiful, Utah, was wisely named.

Several years ago P. J. Sanders moved with his family from Kansas to Utah. Now Sanders has ten children of his own and some thirteen hundred belonging to other people. You see, he's the big, smiling daddy of Utah's boys' and girls' clubs. He was working with boys' and girls' industrial clubs in Utah before a single canning demonstration had been made in that state. Then he got the department of agriculture's canning expert, O. H. Benson, to give just one demonstration. That was enough. Sanders has taken care of canning in Davis county ever since.

"Now, then," said Sanders to his wife, "I've been studying balanced rations for farm animals long enough. I'm going in for balanced rations for this family of ours. I'm showing the club girls how it's done; let's organize another little club and call it 'Bountiful' for luck. Let's practice what I'm preaching."

They did, and just to demonstrate how this family has solved the food probelm, how it lives on fresh vegetables and spring chicken during the winter months, I'll give you Sanders' own account of what they accomplished last year. Remember, he has a very small place just on the edge of town.

"My wife, daughter and myself took charge of stocking the larder," said Sanders. "Of course, some of the youngsters helped when they were not in school, but the three of us did most of the work. When we were through and took inventory of our food supply we found more than 400 quarts of vegetables, more than 500 quarts of fruit, forty spring chickens, ninety-two quarts of spare ribs, tenderloin, pork chops, headcheese, and sausage. And so far as my family was concerned I didn't care whether the cost of living stood still or soared. We have ours!

"Now, here's how it all worked out—how we are living on the best the land affords at less than cost. I'll tell you exactly what every mouthful of food is costing us. Take our tomatoes, for example. At the grocery store they would have cost us eight dollars. A can of tomatoes means about two pounds of the vegetable, costing one cent; fuel and labor cost two cents, making a total cost of three cents a quart. Our ninety-five quarts cost us $2.85. We saved $5.15 on tomatoes alone.

"We put up eighty-five quarts of sugar corn, and it's as good as the best you can buy. At the store it would have cost $29.75; ours cost $11.05. We saved $18.70 on our corn.

"We didn't raise it; we bought it and paid a high price for it too. It cost us ten cents a dozen ears and a dozen ears cut from the cob just filled a quart jar. Sometimes eight ears would fill the quart, but the average was twelve. Each quart cost us thirteen cents—ten cents for the corn and three cents ofr labor and fuel. The best corn sells here for twenty cents a can, two for thirty-five cents. We should have bought our corn when it was cheaper—about seven cents—and made a greater saving.

"We put up 150 quarts of stringless beans on shares, our share being seventy-five quarts. We saved $7.12 on this item.

"Our fifty-four quarts of peas cost us five cents a quart; peas, fuel and labor included. Total cost $2.70. We saved $13.50."

"Twenty-three quarts of asparagus were put up at a total of thirteen cents a quart. We saved $3.91.

"One of the children gathered twelve quarts of mushrooms. All it cost to can them was thirty-six cents. At the store we should have paid twelve dollars for them. Another saving of $11.64.

"Fifteen quarts of squash cost us forty-five cents. If bought at the store they would have cost $2.25; saving $1.80. Twenty-six quarts of beets cost us seventy-eight cents; I don't know what they sell for at the store. And thirteen quarts of small, tender carrots cost us thirty-nine cents. The store doesn't handle carrots. Forty-eight quarts of catsup cost us three cents a quart, saving us $10.56. For this catsup we used small tomatoes, which cost us nothing.

"Chili sauce is good, especially when it costs just seventy-two cents for seventy-four quarts. And there were seventy-two quarts of preserved plums, peaches, and apricots; four bushels of apples for breakfast dishes; fifteen quarts of apple-pie filling, fifteen quarts for apple dumplings; and thirty-two quarts of Bartlett pears. On these things our saving amounted to about fifty per cent. Eighty-two quarts of rhubarb cost us five cents a quart. We saved $4.10 on this.

"We had kept forty spring cockerels until October, when we were offered forty cents apiece for them. But into the glass jars they went—the whole forty. If we had kept them until now they would have eaten their heads off because of the high price of feed. But instead of our feeding them they are feeding us—and incidentally saving us sixteen dollars.

"In December, when quite a number of our fruit jars were empty, we killed three hogs and canned in glass jars 215 pounds of their meat—sausage, headcheese, pork chops, tenderloin and ham. Besides this we have fifty pounds of ham put up fresh in a large crock now filled with fried meat, covered with lard and sealed with paraffin.

This Family of Twelve are Living on the Best the Land Affords —and Living Cheaply.

This is all fresh for summer use and only needs warming in order to have it ready to serve for meals.

"Our cow gave us 6,060 pounds of 4.2 per cent. milk during the year just closed; chickens are laying sixty eggs a day now; and crop prospects are good.

"The war may continue, butcher shops may close and gardens may fail but unless the thief makes a haul from our unlocked cellar we shall not worry. We'll eat on and on. And we'll eat a balanced ration, living on the cheapest and yet the best that the land affords.

"We have made the little things count, you know; and they tell me it's the little things that make for content and discontent. This family of ours begins with baby sister, who has been in Bountiful just four weeks, and runs up to big brother—just turning his twenty-first year. Five years ago, when twins came to us, one of the youngsters decided that one of them just must be sold to the junk man. I guess he thought there wasn't enough food to go round.

"But we have not one to spare. We're healthy and happy. We've made the little things count in every chapter of our lives. And we're content!"

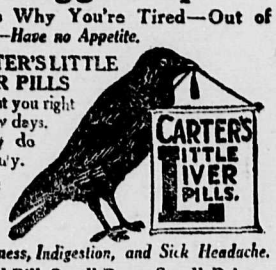
You can obtain further particulars by sending a post card to S. E. Greenway, department of agriculture, University, Saskatoon, or Prof. C. H. Lee, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., whichever happens to be in your district.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Your Liver is Clogged up

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Ambidextrous

Very few people are ambidextrous—that is, able to use the left hand as readily and skilfully as the right. But there is a story of an Irishman who was careful to cultivate that art. When he was signing articles on board a ship he began to sign his name with his right hand, and then changed the pen to the left hand and finished it. "So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer. "Yis, sorr," replied Pat. "Whin I was a bhoy me father (rest his soul) always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger nails with yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right!'"—Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

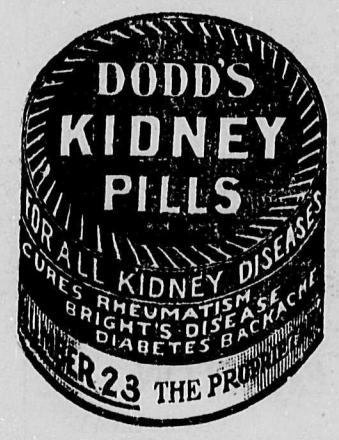
First Steam Battleship

In comparison with the dreadnoughts of the present day, the Demologos, the first steam war vessel ever built, furnishes some interesting contrasts. This ship was 167 feet long. It made its first speed trial on July 4th, 1814, and developed a speed of a little more than six miles an hour, which was thought to be very good at that time. The Demologos never engaged in battle. On June 4th, 1829, the ship was destroyed in New York navy yard by an explosion of its boilers, which killed twenty-nine persons. Some of the naval launches of the present day have a greater horsepower than that of the Demologos.

Pretty Cashier—You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade.

Manager—What makes you think so?

Pretty Cashier—The men are beginning to count their change.



W. N. U. 1066

About Fossils

Nature's Way of Preserving Evidence of the Life That Existed in the Dim Past

Few people value fossils at their proper worth, because but very few know anything about them. Sometimes an irreverent youngster may be heard to designate some one of conservative tendencies as "a regular old fossil," little knowing what he is talking about or to how beautiful and strange a child of nature he is referring. Rightly viewed, a fossil is a historical document carved in tables of stone, of unimpeachable veracity and almost incredible age. To him who has eyes to see a fossil will unfold a tale, so interesting that few other histories can vie with it, and so old that it laughs at such mere human attempts as the pyramids, or the palaces of Babylon, as things of yesterday. It is as if nature bethought herself how perishable all her work is; types vanish, specie and genera disappear and are as if they never had been, yet shall something be saved for future generations to see what went before them. Thinking thus, nature looks around and makes a generous selection, here a reptile eighty feet in length, there a creature that only the microscope can reveal to mortal eyes, now a huge tree trunk and then a filmy fern, a butterfly's wing, a horny crab, an egg, a seed, or a delicate flower petal, nothing is too small or too great, if indeed nature is aware of such distinctions.

Then she sets to work, not to copy the model as a sculptor or a painter might do—no, she patiently removes the whole structure, grain by grain, atom by atom, here a little and there a little, and as each molecule is removed she replaces the perishable substance by something far more durable, using whatever she has at hand—lime, sand or clay, to be afterwards baked and pressed in her laboratory for many thousand years. Each minute atom is replaced by another of its own exact form and size. This process is carried out faithfully throughout the entire structure, nothing is scamped, the most delicate filament is exactly reproduced, every curve or angle is as clear as in the original. When all is finished, there is, let us say, an elegant ammonite or a dainty frond of seaweed, as exact a copy of the original as any photograph could produce, and saying plainly to those who have ears to hear, "Though you have found me at the top of a high mountain yet these rocks that I now inhabit were once at the bottom of a deep sea and though there is nothing existing today that is like me, yet untold myriads of my brethren lived with me and peopled the seas." The same voice cries aloud from the huge brontosurus or the queer pterodacytly, as from the tiniest seed or most delicate feather. "We guard the past," it cries, "we tell the history of what has been, we are the witnesses of things long passed away but we can only speak to those who are able to hear."

An Oil For All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the outdoor laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

Horse Talk

Sound Advice on the Care of Man's Best Friend

There is no time in the colt's life when he requires more generous feeding than during the first year after being weaned.

The colt should have plenty of bone and muscles-making food. A small ration of oats and wheat bran should be given daily on pasture.

The foundation of bone and muscle development must not be overlooked at this time. A colt that is neglected at this time will never develop into the horse that he might have made.

It is found necessary to give the young colt cow's milk, it should be diluted about half with water, and sugar added.

Mare's milk contains less solids and more sugar than cow's milk.

All growing colts should be in pasture during the summer months. Exercise is most essential to the development of strong legs and muscles.

Give the work team the largest feeding at night.

The work teams should have a bran mash on Saturday night. The rest on Sunday will do much to keep them in the best of condition.

Regularity of work and regularity of feeding make long years of usefulness of the work horse.

Keep the farm teams well shod. Many farmers are careless in this matter and it is cruel.—Tim, in Farm Journal.

An artist and wife were entertaining friends to tea in the studio. The hosts picture, which had recently been "hung," was the topic of conversation. Said one lady:

"Mr. Vandike, yours was the only picture that I looked at in the exhibition."

Vandike bowed and smiled delightedly.

"Believe me, madam," he said, "I appreciate the honor."

But she gave a little start of perplexity.

"Honor?" she said. "The others, you know, were so surrounded by the crowd."

What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?

Literary Friend—A powder magazine, if you send in a fiery article.

WEAK, TIRED, DEPRESSED

That is the Usual Condition of Persons Afflicted with Anaemia

Anaemia is the medical term for poor, watery blood. It may arise from a variety of causes, such as lack of exercise, hard study, improperly ventilated rooms or workshops, poor digestion, etc. The chief symptoms are extreme pallor of the face and gums, rapid breathing and palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, headaches, dizziness and a tendency to hysteria, swelling of the feet and limbs and a distaste for food. All these symptoms may not be present, but any of them indicate anaemia which should be promptly treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills make new, rich blood which stimulates and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of aenaemic people bright, active and strong. The following is one of the many cures. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Rev. W. E. Phillips, Princeton, Ont., says: "Some years ago, while living with my parents in England I fell a victim of aenaemia. The usual complications set in and soon I became but a shadow of my former self. My mother, who had been a former nurse of many years' experience, tried all that her knowledge suggested; tonics of various kinds were tried, and three doctors did their best for me, but without avail, and a continued gradual decline and death was looked for.

"Later my parents decided to join my brothers in Canada, and it was confidently expected that the ocean voyage, new climate and new conditions would cure me. For a time I did experience temporary benefit, but was soon as ill again as ever. I was literally bloodless, and the extreme pallor and generally hopeless appearance of my condition called forth many experiences of sympathy from friends whom we made in our new home in Acton, Ont. Later a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although in a condition where life seemed to have little to hope for I decided to do so. After using three boxes I began to mend Continuing I began to enjoy my food, slept almost normally, and began to have a fresh interest in life as I felt new blood once again running in my veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about a complete cure and I am today in robust health. My husband is rector of this parish and I have recommended the use of the Pills to a great number of people with whom we have come into contact in the course of my husband's ministry, for we both know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

These Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Improved Machine Gun

A new type of machine gun, an improvement on the 1904 model of the Maxim gun made by Hiram Maxim, Jr., of Hartford, Ct., has been adopted by the United States army. A model, which will be a standard for the army, has already been constructed. This gun overcomes the difficulties of jamming experienced in both the 1904 Maxim and the Benet-Mercier machine gun now used by the army, it being possible to fire 16,000 rounds without jamming. This has been demonstrated by elaborate tests made in Texas. The new gun has already been adopted by the English army and is now being used in the European war. In fact several improvements have been suggested as a result of its use in the present war and will be incorporated in the new model.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

A Pleasant Reminder

The assurance from the Dominion government of continued hospitality in Canada for Americans, whether travellers or prospective settlers, and for unnaturalized foreigners from "the States" as well, without the requirement of passports, is a pleasant reminder of the 100 years of peace just ended and the second hundred just begun.—Springfield Republican.

On the last day of school prizes were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home and mother was entertaining callers. "Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"

"No," replied Peter, "but I got horrible mention."

"Here's a story about a man who got a piece of ice lodged in his throat and choked to death."

"Ah, another case of death from hard drink.

BE A MOVIE ACTOR

Earn big salary and become famous acting in Photo-Plays. Beverly Dawn, the famed actor and master director of instructions, gives private lessons by letter. Mr. Dawn trains all types of people in facial expression, screen-make-up and all the technique essential to moving picture acting. Beauty or previous stage experience unnecessary. Film producers demand new faces, people with training which we give you. We teach you to be natural and at ease before the camera.

Write for particulars. **Photo-Players Studios, 8 Heintzman Bdg., Toronto.**

The City That Was

Work of Germans is Compared to Invasion of Tartar Hordes Centuries Ago

"The City That Was." This is the name given to Shavli, still the centre of bitter fights in Lithuania, by those of the inhabitants who have returned to the ruins of their former homes there.

More than a thousand houses were burned by the Germans. Entire districts are in ruins, among which wander sorrowing men and women, vainly searching for the bodies of their dear ones who perished, victims of the barbarous warfare waged by the Germans.

No wonder the people of Poland and Lithuania compare the German invasion to that of the Tartar hordes that burned and destroyed everything in their path, only that the cultured Teutons go the savage Nomads of seven hundred years ago one better by sending off to Germany everything worth while. Scores of young men and women were taken as hostages—the youth to work in the fields of depopulated Germany, the girls to serve as slaves to the victorious masters.

When the Germans were finally driven out of Shavli, more than 2,000 inhabitants were left, starving and shivering, in the basements of their homes, where they sought refuge from the hail of shot that the Kaiser's artillery rained upon the defenceless city.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

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

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

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

German Torpedoes

According to the latest information, the newest German torpedoes have a range of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. Instead of carrying 250lb or 300lb of guncotton or other high explosive, the instruments have a charge of but 100lb or less. Because of the shorter range and lighter weight, the ordinary intricate mechanism is simplified. Indeed, some of the propelling parts necessary in the greater torpedo are omitted. Probably the most valuable saving is in the time of construction. These torpedoes are built and completely tested in five months, while ten months or a year is required to perfect a long-range instrument. The new torpedo costs about $2,250. This does not include the explosive charge. The German long-range torpedo, 10,000 yards, costs $15,000, while the intermediate range torpedo, 4,000 to 7,000 yards, costs about $6,500.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

A Long Voyage

Journey Around Greater Part of North America to Reach Port Nelson

In order that the proper kind of lumber for the construction of piers and docks may be available at Port Nelson where the Canadian government is building a railroad and steamship terminal on the shores of Hudson Bay it has been found necessary to send a steamer around the greater part of North America.

The steamer Durley Chine, which left Vancouver, B.C., on June 30, will cover approximately 10,000 miles to land her cargo of Douglas fir at Port Nelson, which is only about 1,200 miles distant from Vancouver in an air line.

Her route lies down the Pacific coast, through the Panama canal, up the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland, thence into Hudson Bay.

In preparation for this season's work at Port Nelson, a fleet of steamers is fitting out at St. John's, Nfld. Most of these are sealing vessels, equipped for service in stormy and ice-frequented waters.

Some of them will be used directly by the Canadian government for the transport of men, construction material and food supplies. Others are engaged by fur companies for the collection of last winter's accumulation of peltries along the Labrador and Hudson Bay coasts.

A minister of a rural parish in Scotland found one of his flock shooting a hare on the Sabbath, and remonstrated with him. "Macpherson, do you know what a work of necessity is?"

"I do," replied Macpherson.

"Well, do you think shooting a hare on Sunday a work of necessity?"

"It is that," said the parishoner.

"How do you make that out?"

"Weel, ye see, meenister, it micht nae be oot on Monday."

Russia Bound to Persist

Vast Empire Has as Yet Been Little Effected by the War

Despatches from Berlin, carefully framed to create the impression that they originated in Russia, suggest that the people are tired of the war and are likely to clamor for peace if the Grand Duke Nicholas is forced to evacuate Poland and fall back upon the line of the Bug. It requires only a glance at the map of Russia to see that the great mass of the Slav race are as remote from the sound of war's alarms as they would be if they dwelt on another planet. The evacuation of all of Poland, and the retention by the Germans of the portions of the provinces of Suwalki, Kovno and Courland now held by them, would give the Germanic powers a little under three per cent. of the area of Russia in Europe. When they cross the Bug in pursuit of the Bear—if they ever do—the Germanic armies will still be 650 miles from Moscow, and to reach it must traverse the most difficult country in Europe. But even were they to occupy Moscow, Russia would be unconquered still—as Napoleon discovered a century ago—so long as her will to fight remains and her western allies continue to supply her with munitions and war supplies. There are between thirty and forty million men of service age in the Russian empire. Not more than one in five of them has as yet been called to the colors. The war to the great mass of the people means only the disappearance from their familiar places of a small portion of the men who have had military training.

To say that among the people there is a demand for peace is to presuppose that they have a grasp of the meaning and scope of the war and know how it is progressing. The Intellectuals and the Bureaucrats are doubtless no less well informed than the average man in western Europe as to what is happening, but unquestionably the bulk of the Russian peasants only know that the Little Father is having some trouble on the western border of the empire, and that to prevent the soldiers who are helping him from taking too much vodka it has been found advisable to close the state dram shops.

Russia is not yet a democracy, whatever she may become as the result of the changes war will inevitably bring, and the little group of men in Petrograd who make war and peace on behalf of her swarming population are as determined to see the thing through as Asquith or Kitchener. The war was begun because Russia refused to give up her small Slav satellite, Serbia, to the unrestrained vengeance of Austria-Hungary. It will be continued to a successful end because Russian statesmen know that a Teuton triumph now would make the Balkan States the plaything of Germanic diplomacy, and the bridge across which the Teuton would pass to the possession of a great empire in the Near East. Russia may be badly hammered during the next six months, but the Bear will take it all standing up.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not to be found in other preparations.

Population of China

The total area of China is estimated at 4,278,352 square miles. A census of the kind taken in Western nations has never been attempted in China, and the nearest approach to a reliable estimate is probably the census of households (not individuals) taken by the Chinese ministry of interior in 1910. Assuming 5.5 persons to a household, which, by a test census was found to be a fair average, the population totalled 331,000,000, including 1,500,000 as the probable population of Tibet.

Long Range

A group of colored people were discussing the war. Uncle Ephraim's sympathies were all with the allies.

"Man," announced he, "Has you heard 'bout them Allies? They's got a gun what kin hit you if it's twenty-three miles off."

"Lawsie, that ain't nothin'," sneered a partisan of the opposite camp. "De Germans, dey kin hit you if dey jess has you' ad-dress."

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City Council Holds Long Session

The City Council held a regular meeting on Monday evening. All the members were present when the minutes were read and adopted. After which a communication was read from Mr. West's solicitors in Nanaimo, demanding his pay and also threatening to institute proceedings for wrongful dismissal. The clerk was instructed to forward the amount due Mr. West to his solicitors, although Mr. West has been notified several times that his cheque was ready, he has so far failed to call for it.

There was only one bid put in for the poles along the Lake Trail, although others were promised to be forthcoming.

The following accounts were presented and referred to the Finance Committee for payment if found correct:

C. H. Tarbell ..... $ 4.50
John Thompson 13 50

Mr. Wm. Duncan wrote claiming $400 damages to his waterfront by the City taking gravel therefrom. Mr. Duncan will be asked to attend the next meeting and explain how the amount is arrived at.

Ald. Robertson, for the Utilities committee, recommended that some lights be placed on Union Bay road and in the Orchard, the cost of which would be about $174 and would be the property of the city.

Mr. Johnston strenuously opposed the adoption of the report on principle. He and others were figuring on a watering and lighting system for Courtenay, and did not want to have to buy too much equipment from the Company. Mr. Woods said the lamps would cost about $9 each, the balance would be for wire and labor. Mr Peterson was asked for the Lake Trail lighting contract.

Ald. McNeil was in favor of cutting off the Lake Trail lights.

The Mayor said if something was not done shortly he would do all in his power to have them cut out.

Ald. Johnston said he would give $100 out of his own pocket if this could be done. Ald. Kerton said he thought the lights were all right and that the Company had made a fair contract. Ald. Johnston said he was surprised at Ald. Kerton making any statement like that. Ald. Kerton said he was referring to this particular contract. Ald. Johnston then began to lecture Ald. Kerton without addressing the chair, when His Worship called him to order, Mr. Johnston demanded the rules of order to be read before he subsided. Ald. McKenzie said all the discussion was beside the question. He was in favor of putting in the lights, but thought the city should know what kind of a contract the company were going to make with the city. The matter was finally left over for future debate at next meeting.

Ald. McKenzie, for the Fire Warden, recommended that the fire ladders be covered and that switches and lights be placed at the different stations. Ald. Johnston also wanted this left over, he was in favor of everything except the lighting. The report was adopted, and the work will be done this week.

Several accounts had been held up by the finance committee for more particulars. These were given and the accounts will be paid.

Trustee McPhee was present and explained that the cost of fixing the furnace at the school had been orginally fixed at $90, but when the bill came in it was $180, and they could not help it. He thought however, that so long as the School Board kept within their estimate the council had no kick coming.

Ald. Robertson gave notice that he would bring in a bylaw to regulate awnings, etc. at next meeting.

A petition was presented from Lake Trail residents to have Anderton street and sidewalk laid along Lake Trail to C. P. R. tracks

Ald. Robertson suggested that the matter be left over until next meeting and that the Board of Works look the place over and report.

Ald. McKenzie said there were other places in the city that required sidewalk, etc The Lake Trailers already had lights and other assistance and lived on the high ground. The matter was laid over.

The pool room bylaw was advanced a stage. The early closing bylaw was finally adopted.

The Pound bylaw was also up for final consideration, geese, ducks and fowl having been eliminated from it. Ald. Robertson moved its final adoption. Ald. Johnston wanted it laid over until Nov. 1st. On the first division the motion was defeated, but when the Aldermen found out what they had done they wanted the matter reopened, when after more discussion, Ald. Robertson again moved its adoption at once, Ald. Leightion moving that it go into effect on Nov. 1st, the latter motion carried.

Constable Hannay stated that a cow had strayed into his garden and eaten his cabbages—was th Council going to pay for them. Mr. Peasley stated th t this thing had been going on for months and the people were tired of waiting for relief

Ald. Johnston then started the fireworks when he moved that the clerk serve written notices on W Hodgson, J. Johnston and R. McQuillan, ordering them to return the planks they had taken from the bridge, at once, and if refusal is made, to instruct Solicitor Dundas to engage Bodwell & Lawson to enter suit against them for damages etc Ald McKenzie seconded the motion, which the Mayor refused to put, remarking that Ald. Johnston was not going to precepitate the city into a law suit, to gratify his personal spite, if he could help it.

The City Clerk reported that he had notified all three to return the planks but none had come back as yet.

Ald. Johnston said the Council was being made a laughing stock of. The government had sent a telegram stating that the city owned the planks and the bridge.

Ald. Robertson said that the Board of Works had arranged to put the planks into sidewalks. Ald. Leighton wanted to know when such a meeting had been held, and decided. Ald. Robertson said over the phone.

Ald. Leighton said that when Mr. Hodgson had asked for some planks, which were not worth the time to talk about, nothing had been said to him. He had given permission without giving the matter any further thought. He also had the consent of the Mayor, and the bridge foreman wanted them out of his way at once. Ald. McKenzie said that Mr. Hodgsom should either bring the planks back or pay for them. Ald. Johnston didn't want them up there at all. Mr. E. Kerton said that half the planks were laid in front of his place. Ald. Robertson wanted to know why Ald. Leighton didn't tell Hodgson to bring them back. A vote of censure should be passed on Ald. Leighton.

The matter was finally left over and a team will be sent for the loose plank, and if they are again refused proceedings will be instituted.

When the matter of extending the time for paying taxes was brought up the Mayor asked that someone make a motion to that effect. Ald. McKenzie sarcastically enquired whether the motion would be any good or not The time was extended until Nov. 1st. notice of which will be published in the Review.

The ladies will be permitted to use the streets for "tagging" purposes next Saturday.

Mr. Cooke asked the Council for permission to operate a slaughter house withen the City limits.

Dr. Millard, the health officer, said that if slaughter houses were kept clean they were not praticularly harmful at present. Permission will be granted if the place is put in sanitary condition to satisfaction of health officer.

Ald. Robertson wanted to know if the health officer could not have the dead fish removed from about the bridge,

Ald. Johnston wanted to know what about the septic tanks which smell very bad.

These were referred to the sanitary committee to work in conjunction with the health officer.

The crossings at H. Idiens entrance and L. Berkeley's lane will be looked after by the board of works, as well as the one at the Fair grounds gate.

Ald. Robertson suggested that a few loads of gravel should be placed along the Cumberland road, to fill small holes as they occur during the winter.

Ald. Leighton reported that the city scales had arrived and the board of works will select a place in which to install them.

Telephones were ordered installed in the City Clerk's house and also in the City Hall.

School trustee McPhee was asked by whose authority the new school had been established. He said it had been found necessary owing to the number of children. The entrance class, 1st year High school were being taught and one pupil was taking up 2nd year work. He would like to see the schools run right. They have trouble with the Department, with the citizens and did not want trouble with the Council. Ald. Johnston wanted to know what the rush for a new building was if the board had rented the church It was moved by Ald. Robertson, seconded by Ald Johnston that the Council recognize the Superior school, and pay accounts as they fall due.

Concessions for Sale

Tenders for concessions and booths at the fair to be held on Friday and Saturday Sept, 24 and 25, will be received by the secretary, at his office.

P. L. ANDERTON,
Secretary.

Hunter's Supplies
for Wet Weather

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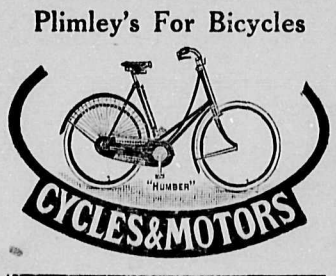

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