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

THE REVIEW

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

VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY OCT. 29 1916 NO. 49

Auction Sale
COURTENAY, B. C.
Friday, November 3rd, 1916
at 1 o'clock, prompt.
Superior Household Furuiture, Dairy Cattle, 3 doz Rhode Island Pullets, just commencing to lay.
Particulars in Posters or from
GEO. J. HARDY
Telephone 10 COURTENAY

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

Cook by Wire
Electricity provides the cleanest, the most sanitary and the most hygenic method of cooking
The Electric range closely parallels the wood or gas range but excells either in flexibility of operation
With the Electric Range you cook under ideal conditions because
Each cooking unit can be switched to high, medium or simmering heat and kept there as long as needed
It is the acme of cleanliness
Practically no heat escapes into the room
The air is not vitiated
There is no contamination of food
You save food values through the retention of the essential salts and meat juices, on a six pound roast the saving is nearly a pound
All the latest standards of range construction are used, including high oven, thermometer or glass door, porcelain splashers
The fire risk is lessened because there are no open flames
We will gladly give you information on rates and electric ranges
Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Mrs, Cokeley is home from an extended vis t o Alberta.

Mrs. Spencer Taylor has returned from a fortnight's visit to Vancouver.

Fire Chief Parkin of Nanaimo, it visiting his mother, Mrs. E Parkin. Sandwick.

Arthur Grant and Wilfred Smith have returned from their trip to the harvest fields near Regina.

H. M. Training ship Shearwater left on Monday for Vancouver. Last week she was up the Butte Inlet:

Mr. R.B. Prendergast has enlisted with the Artillery Corps and intends leaving for Victoria on the 1st of November.

Robt. Grieve had the misfortune to nearly sever the forefinger of his left hand with a saw, last Thursday afternoon.

W. H. Kirkwood arrived home from the Prairie on Sunday morning's boat. He says crops on the Northern portion of the paririe are good, but the snow has made threshing almost impossible. The rust destroyed almost the entire wheat crop in the southern part

The many friends hereabouts of Bert Shopland, of Rochester, Alta. formerly of Sandwick, will be grieved to hear that he has been wounded in France, and wish him a speedy recovery.

Rev, H .M, Bolton, from the Westminster Diocese has come to assist Ven. Archdeacon Collison in his work here. He was last summer at various camps and summer resorts on Howe Sound, and as a student he has had experience in this diocese in the northern part of the Island.

The remains of Charles Matthewson of the Back road were found a couple of hundred yards from the house yesterday forenoon, He had not been well for some time, and while the household were asleep on Monday night, got up and took his gun and went out, either to go hunting or with suicidal intent.

Lost—Reddish colored Jersey Heifer about 14 months old, Anchor brand on left hip. Finder please phone or notify Fred Swan Sandwick.

House to Let--Free of rent for winter. Apply Mrs. Cudmore, Union Bay Road.

For Sale—Maleable range, first class condition, with water tank, sink, and force pump. Apply E. W. Hogarth.

For Sale Cheap—Young driving horse, new buggy and harness. Apply. H. Howard, Wireless Station.

Car For Hire—H. W. Heberden; phone X92.

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

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

Card of Thanks

The Sisters of St. Joseph desire to sincerely thank the congregations of St. Saviours, Denman Island, Comox and Sandwick for their donations of harvest Thanksgiving fruits and vegetables, and also Mr, Ross Lee, of Lazo, for a fine supply of bark.

IMPOUNDED

1. One bay yearling mare colt with white face and white hind feet.
2. One bay yearling horse colt.

Unless these animals are redeemed within ten days from date of this notice same will be paid by public auction,

Dated at Courtenay this 25th day of October, 1916.

W. A. W. HAMES.
City Clerk.

Comox Creamery Butter
50c per lb. this week

On Friday last Constable Hannay arrested J, Kura for assaulting J. Lino, of Camp 1. He was fined $20 and costs.

As briefly announced in this column last week, Mr, Frank Cross has purchased the business of McPhee & Morrison. This is one of the oldest businesses in the district; and was first established by Mr. McPhee 38 years ago on Mr. Matthewson's farm, next to the old Hudson Bay store, on their abandoning the post when the Indian population decreased He moved to Comox wharf after two years, when his lease ran out, In 1894 when Courtenay started to grow, as a branch to his Comox business he built the store now used by Kirkwood & Sutton, Undertakers. The Courtenay business was successful from the start, and he soon moved his family here, and conducted branch stores at Cumberland and Comox. About seven years ago Mr, McPhee retired and disposed of his Cumberland store, and the Comox and Courtenay business was taken over by W, S. McPhee and Hugh Morrison, In 1912 Mr. McPhee built the present large store, and an enormous business was done during the boom. Three years ago, after the death of Mr. Walter McPhee, the Comox branch was sold to Mr. A. B. Ball, and Mr, McPhee was appointed manager of the Courtenay store. Mr. McPhee was a shrewd and careful trader and had the confidence and respect of the community; and has amassed a fortune, and now retires from an active business life. Mr. Cross is a thorough dry goods man, having been raised and received his training at St. John's Nfld. He came to the Pacific coast in 1912 and has successfully conducted a general store in the Fraser Valley. We trust he will have as long, and honorable, and successful a career as his predecessor, Mr. McPhee.

Anglican Church Notes

The 19th Sunday after Trinity, Oct, 29, 1916.

11 a, m, Mattins and Sermon at St. Andrew's. Sandwick,

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

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

2,30 p. m. Sunday school at the old school house, Lazo,

11 a. m., Mattins and Holy Communion at Holy Trinity. Cumberland.

The Corporation of the City of Courtenay

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Voter's List for the forthcoming Mnuicipal Elections is now being prepared. Those whose names are entitled to be placed on this list without a personal declaration are all assessed owners who are also registered deed holders. All other persons desiring to have their names placed on the Voters' List must file with the City Clerk, declarations as below mentioned. A list of those whose names are entitled to be placed on the Voters' List without the declaration may be seen at the City Hall.

PROPERTY OWNERS. When the assessed owner of real property is the holder of the last agreement to purchase, or the last assignee of such agreement, or the holder of an unregistered deed, such owner, before having his name placed on the Voters' List must file with the City Clerk before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November next, a declaration proving that he or she is the holder of the last agreement to purchase, or the last assignee thereof, or the holder of an unregistered deed, and that such holder or assignee is liable to pay and has paid the current year's taxes.

CORPORATIONS. Corporations whose names are on the Voters' List can only vote by a duly authorized agent whose authority must be filed with the City Clerk before the 30th of November, such agent shall be a resident in the province and a British subject of the full age of 21 years.

HOUSEHOLDERS AND LICENSEHOLDERS. Persons of this class who are desirous of having their names placed on the Voters' List must, during the month of October, file with the City Clerk a Statutory Declaration as prescribed by the Act and must also have paid their Road Tax or License Money.

Declaration forms may be obtained at the City Hall.

W. A. W. Hames.
City Clerk

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

REMEMBER
to include a bottle of Symington's Coffee Essence in your kit when you go hunting.
LOCAL APPLES AND PEARS
Phone 40 **SHEPHERD & CO.** Box 256
Family Butchers, Grocers and Provision Merchants

McPHEE & MORRISON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes
Paints, Oils, Etc.
We carry in stock Bricks, Lime, Cement, Doors and Windows
Get our prices for goods in large quantities
Telephone 1 Courtenay

Protecting Birds

International Agreement That Will Ensure Protection of Bird Life

Uncle Sam has just signed a new treaty with Great Britain, a treaty which is of especial interest to this province.

It is a brand new treaty, novel, and unique, inasmuch as it is free from political chicanery or diplomatic manoeuvering.

It is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection and conservation of migratory birds.

Such an agreement will be welcomed by bird lovers everywhere.

The idea is said to have originated with John M. Wallace, state game and fish commissioner of Alabama, who for years has urged upon the powers at Washington the need for such a treaty.

Nomadic wild life does not recognize either state or national boundaries.

In their annual migration thousands of birds and waterfowl have paid the penalty, due to lack of uniformity of laws for their protection.

Wild geese, wild duck, snipe, woodcock, plover and other birds have been slain by the wholesale during their brief sojourn within any particular territory in which they rested.

A generation ago wild pigeons darkened the sky at their migratory period. But they are seen no more.

This treaty is designed to give mutual protection to those winged creatures. It has been ratified by the law-making bodies of all Canadian provinces and the British Ambassador has been instructed by London to sign the treaty.

The United States Senate must now ratify it, and we feel sure that it will not delay its approval of this beneficent measure.—Quebec Chronicle.

Pain Flees Before It. — There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Germans' Suits By Permission Only

Under the clothing ration system which has come into force in Germany, permit-cards are required by men for morning suits costing up to $18, lounge suits up to 15, and shirts up to $1.50, whether ready-made or made to measure. For women, cards are needed for a frock or tailored suit costing up to $20, a wrap up to $15, a nightgown up to $2, or a blouse up to $1.35.

THE NEWEST REMEDY

FOR

Backache, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid troubles bring misery to many. When the kidneys are weak or diseased, these natural filters do not cleanse the blood sufficiently, and the poisons are carried to all parts of the body. There follow depression, aches and pains, heaviness, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, chilliness and rheumatism. In some people there are sharp pains in the back and loins, distressing bladder disorders and sometimes obstinate dropsy. The uric acid sometimes forms into gravel or kidney stones. When the uric acid affects the muscles and joints, it causes lumbago, rheumatism, gout or sciatica. This is the time to try "Anuric." Send 10c. for trial package.

During digestion uric acid is absorbed into the system from meat eaten, and even from some vegetables. The poor kidneys get tired and backache begins. This is a good time to take "Anuric," the new discovery of Dr. Pierce for Kidney trouble and Backache. Neglected kidney trouble is responsible for many deaths, and Insurance Company examining doctors always test the water of an applicant before a policy will be issued. Have you ever set aside a bottle of water for twenty-four hours? A heavy sediment or settling sometimes indicates kidney trouble. The true nature and character of diseases, especially those of the kidneys and urinary organs, can often be determined by a careful chemical analysis and microscopical examination—this is done by expert chemists of the Medical Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. If you wish to know your condition send a sample of your water to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and describe your symptoms. It will be examined **without any expense to you,** and Doctor Pierce or his Staff of Assisting Physicians will inform you truthfully.

KNOW THYSELF!

Read all about yourself, your system, physiology, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1008 pages. Send to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 cents in one-cent stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Customs prepaid.

Where German Organization Fails

Methods of Conserving Food Are Strongly Denounced

Most destructive criticism of the much vaunted German organization of the food supply by Herr von Oldenburg Jannschen, the well-known agrarian, is quoted by Maximilian Harden in his paper Die Zukunft. He says:

"Our German people are suffering under this blessed organization much more than they need have suffered if the organization had been considerably reduced and free scope given to individual economic activities. As soon as anything shows signs of life a company, armed with the powers of a monopoly, at once throws itself upon it, rents a large flat, buys a number of club chairs, lets itself be photographed, draws a salary of $10,000, and then the article in question disappears from the market and can only be obtained at prices compared to which those of the private usurer are moderation itself.

"Many thousands of tons of cereals have gone bad through storage, millions of hundredweights of potatoes have rotted through frost and damp. Vast quantities of meat also went bad, sugar has disappeared, vegetables have been brought over from Holland, while home-grown food was perishing and fats and meats were deliberately destroyed and can never come back if pigs continue to be dealt with as they are now."

Miller's Worm Powders work so effectively that no traces of worms can be found. The pests are macerated in the stomach and pass away in the stools without being perceptible. They make an entire and clean sweep of the intestines, and nothing in the shape of a worm can find lodgement there when these powders are in operation. Nothing could be more thorough or desirable than their action.

Wearing Down the Enemy

By the Military Correspondent of the London Times

We have perfect confidence here that the Russian northern and western armies will continue their pressure so long as the present campaigning season lasts. We in the west shall do the same, if for no better reason than because we are all under a mutual and explicit obligation to continue, and because, though we have some dissappointments, the grinding effect of the general offensive, which has caused our enemies casualties amounting to 800,000 men since June 4, will have a crippling effect upon the man-power of the enemy and will end by abating his pride.

We must look neither to the right nor to the left, but only straight in front of us to the end, and we must steel our hearts against all impressions, emotions and suggestions which incline us to weakness in one or another form. This wearing down of the enemy's man-power has gone very far, but it must go farther yet to affect his resolution and exhaust him. Our duty is, during the two or three months of good campaigning season which remains to us this year, to fight on and fight ceaselessly, on all fronts and all together, until the spirit of Prussia and her dupes is humbled to the dust. The cessation of any one of our attacks, so long as the weather and munitions hold, is a crime against the common cause, and if we ease down a little in the coming winter it must only be with the firm intention of renewing the campaign at the first favorable moment in 1917 with increased armaments and with still more relentless vigor.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Out of Bounds"

A correspondent assures me that as he entered a Folkestone restaurant with his nephew, a soldier in the Royal Canadian Regiment, just recovering from a bad wound received at Ypres, a boy in buttons stepped up to the latter and said, abruptly: "Sorry, but this is out of bounds." The place was not an officers' mess, for it was open to civilians. It was not "out of bounds" to officers, for many of them — English and Canadian—were going in and out. It is only the private soldier apparently who is thus insolently ordered off the premises. My informant has written to Sir Sam Hughes about it, and I hope prompt action will be taken. It is simply silly snobbery at this time of day to treat the private uniform as if it implied a social stigma. In the case of a man like this young Canadian, it is a monstrous outrage which can scarcely be too severely punished.—London Daily News.

"Dope" Habit Increases in Canada

Society Will Be Benefited By Anything That Can Be Done to Remove the Evil

An alarming increase in the "dope" habit in Canada is indicated from the annual report on Canadian prison management just issued.

"During the past fifteen years," says the report, "there has been a rapidly increasing ratio of criminals who assert that the crimes were committed under the influence of the drug habit. At one of our institutions, a very large proportion of those admitted are confessedly 'dope victims.' A dangerous characteristic of the habit is that the man appears to be unconscious of the crime and during his sentence will persistently assert his absolute ignorance of the act, and, therefore of his innocence. To convince a man that he is serving a just penalty of his act while he really believes himself innocent presents great difficulties."

"Attention is called to this cause of crime," concludes the report, "because it is only within recent years that it has assumed serious proportions in our prisons and among the classes of the community from where prisons are filled. Society will be greatly benefited by anything that can be done to remove the evil before it shall become a national menace."

THE ROAD TO HEALTH

Lies Through Rich Blood and Strong Nerves

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, no energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to new health—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with new, rich blood, restore elasticity to your step, the glow of health to wan cheeks. They will supply you with new energy and supply the vital forces of mind and body.

There is not a corner in Canada where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak debilitated person. If you have not used this medicine yourself ask your neighbors and they will tell you of some sufferer who has been restored to health and strength through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One who has always a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Luther Smith, of West Hill, Ont., who writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I had an operation for tumors. The operation in itself was quite successful, but I was so badly run down and anaemic that I did not gain strength, and the incision did not heal, and kept discharging for nearly a year, until I weighed only eighty-six pounds and could scarcely walk across the floor. I had got so sick of doctors' medicine that I would vomit when I tried to take it. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I bought a box. Before they were gone I thought I could feel a difference, and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken five boxes the wound ceased discharging and commenced to heal. I took in all thirteen boxes and am today enjoying the best health of my life and weigh 140 pounds. I sincerely hope anyone suffering as I did will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I feel sure they will not be disappointed."

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

Australia avoids orphan asylums by sending parentless children to private families, which are paid for their care until they reach the age of 14 years.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

"You're a swindler!" exclaimed a garrulous lady to a dealer in birds. "You're worse than a highway robber! You ought to be ashamed of yourself to cheat a poor innocent woman the way you did! That parrot I bought of you last week is a fraud. You said it was a fluent talker, and you charged me a big price for him, too, and that bird hasn't said a single word since I got him. Not one word!"

"Perhaps," suggested the dealer mildly, "you haven't given him a chance!"

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Belgium

Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, has crossed to France as Canadian delegate to the agricultural relief of the Allies fund. He will visit the ravaged areas.

The Duke of Portland has a scheme for the whole Empire making a joint effort to lend assistance for the rehabilitation of these lands in Belgium, France and Serbia at the conclusion of hostilities by the provision of seed, implements and money.

Simply Wonderful For Chest Colds Makes 'Em Well Over Night

Nothing Half So Quick to Relieve and Cure as Good Old "Nerviline."

Don't lie awake tonight coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further — that's the way to coax on pneumonia.

NERVILINE

Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done, use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough.

After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come.

You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest.

You'll be amazed at the quick way it cured your cough and broke up your bad cold.

It's safe for even a child to rub on Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments; yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

It's worth while to remember that wherever there is an ache or pain Nerviline will cure it.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago. These are ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little ills before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size 25c, all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Franchise for Women

War Is Sweeping Away an Anti-Suffrage Argument

The foremost, though by no means the strongest, argument against woman suffrage has always been the suppositious connection between ballots and bullets. Since women could not bear arms it was argued that they ought not to vote. The fact that all voters do not fight and that fighting men have rarely been voters seemed to have no effect upon the minds of those who raised the objection. It is heard even in America, where almost the only class of men excluded from the polls is the regular army.

But the new mode of warfare has swept away whatever appearance of validity there was in this old anti argument. Lloyd George in his speeches has always insisted that the men making munitions were just as truly fighting the Germans as the men in the trenches. But "the men making munitions" now are largely women. There are over 600,000 women engaged in the British munition factories, practically enlisted in the service under the war department. It seems like a return to the days of our heroic grandmothers who cast bullets and loaded the muskets that the men fired through the chinks of the log house at the Indians. — From the N. Y. Independent.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Record Price for Wheat Crop

A record price for a wheat crop has just been paid to George Frank, ex-reeve of St. Clement's and a well-known farmer. Mr. Frank received $1.64 per bushel for his entire crop, grown on the Wm. Frank farm at East Selkirk. Mr. Frank had almost exactly 100 acres of wheat on his farm, which ran 25 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 Northern. He was paid a bonus over Winnipeg spot prices by the milling company for his crop.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES.
Commercial Traveller.

Ontario's rural population decreased during the ten years preceding census year (1911) 52,000, while its urban population increased 392,000. The only Eastern province that increased in rural population was Quebec.

Fears for Safety of Russian Explorers

The Russian consul at Montreal has communicated to the department of naval service the news that two Russian explorers, who set out at the head of two separate Arctic expeditions toward the Behring Straits in 1912 are missing. The men are V. A. Housanoff, a geologist, who sailed in the motor vessel Hercules for a scientific study of the polar seas, and Lieut. G. L. Brousiloff, I.R.M., who sailed on the auxiliary schooner Anna to investigate conditions of navigation from the Sea of Kars to the Behring Straits. Fears are entertained in the absence of news that both have perished. Word was received in August, 1914, that the Anna had been abandoned on Franz Josef Land.

Your Liver is Clogged up

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

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

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it against cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use for all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd. HAMILTON • CANADA

BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

150

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FRANCE RIVAL THEIR CRIMES IN BELGIUM

THOUSANDS OF INNOCENTS ARE TAKEN AS SLAVES

Children Brutally Torn From Their Parents and Conveyed in Trucks to Germany, Where It Is Presumed They Will Be Forced To Work For Their Captors

The tearing of thousands of innocent boys and girls from their homes in Northern France outrivals the worst atrocities committed by the German troops in Belgium. The outrage was not committed yesterday; it occurred about Easter, but news from the occupied regions of France comes with more difficulty than anywhere else under German rule, and the French Government have been at great pains to be sure of their facts before appealing on them to the world. About 25,000 French women and girls and boys were forcibly seized from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, three adjoining towns, torn from their families, placed in trains, and taken no one knows where.

Houses were entered in the night, and the selected victims were seized and hurried off. Many of the victims were young girls. For what purpose they were seized is not explained, but they were brutally torn from their mothers, who have already in many cases been bereft for ever of husbands and sons.

As news of the slavery policy of Germany at Lille and elsewhere is becoming more fully known in Paris, and as proofs have now become available, the indignation of the public has been aroused to a high pitch.

People are realizing that Germany has deliberately signed her own decree of outlawry from among civilized nations. In Paris nowadays one hears very little of the folly involved in attempts to whitewash the German people at the expense of the German Emperor.

Accounts of the horrors perpetrated at Lisle and elsewhere show that German soldiers have gladly associated themselves as partners in the crimes, and the French public agree thoroughly with the eloquent protest that has been made by M. Briand's orders.

M. Briand has shown the gross illegality of the German action, and has appealed to neutral feelings of justice and humanity.

He is able to claim that the French Government are in possession of satisfactory proofs of the accuracy of the allegations made against the Germans, and he invites neutrals to an independent verification of the outrages committed.

One of the towns which is suffering most from this new form of German atrocity is Lille — sometimes known as the Manchester of France, but a more beautiful Manchester.

The Bishop of Lille has addressed an eloquent protest in the name of religion to the German general in command of the town, but protests of any kind are a waste of words when addressed to the German military authorities.

Their apparent motive for the present proceedings is a desire to compel the French civilian population to engage in industrial work for the benefit of the German army or — which is the same thing—of the German nation.

This purpose is absolutely contrary to international law. No invading army has a right to compel the inhabitants of the invaded territory to assist its operations, either directly or indirectly.

On the day after the atrocious events which she describes a Frenchwoman, in a letter from Lille, says the preceding three weeks, and particularly the preceding eight days, had been a period of frightful anguish and moral torture among the mothers who had seen their children removed, with a refinement of cruelty, on the pretext that Britain was starving Germany, and that the French population would not work for their conquerors.

It was thought too kind to take whole families, so from one to five members were taken from each — men, women or children. To prolong the anguish the town was taken quarter by quarter without notice.

At daybreak bodies of soldiers, headed by their bands, armed with machine guns and rifles, came to take away the women and children, whither they did not know or would not say. The victims were captured in their homes, in the streets, on the tramways, and they were seen no more.

The remaining women were terrified, and when a number of girls and children had disappeared the French civil and religious officials protested.

Then posters were put up warning the population to prepare for evacuation, each person to have not more than 66 lbs of luggage. They were to stand at their doorways, and certain of them would be chosen.

The choice took interminable days and nights — a horrible nightmare. The Frenchwoman describes how an officer passed through the Fives Quarter, pointing to the victims he chose, who were then led to church or school, and thence to the station.

During the following day the pitiful flock was taken away, whither or for what work no one knew, but crying "Vive la France!" and singing the "Marseillaise."

The Mairie took fire, and by the light of the flames the domiciliary visits recommenced. From 1,500 to 2,000, many of them girls of seventeen years, were taken away daily. The concentration camps resembled slave markets. For a week this Calvary continued, the children weeping and their nurses offering to go in place of them.

We have seen one of Germany's measures of humanity (writes a mother in bitter irony). It consists in dividing families, in taking a girl here, another there, a father, or in leaving alone one or two octogenarians in order to allow the so-called voluntarily evacuated people to revictual themselves and to lead a more normal life by planting potatoes.

Nothing has shocked me more than this infamous act, which is criminal in consequences and possibilities, and has been accomplished, it is alleged, on humanitarian grounds. Our families are in tears at these enforced separations.

Parents have gone mad at seeing their daughter sent away to meet the unknown that is so full of dangers and pitfalls. Others have died at the sight, and for my part I bless heaven for all the months of separation that have at least spared me this last anguish. All France and all nations must know of this fresh crime, craftily prepared with so much lying pretence and hidden knavery.

At Roubaix the German officers refused to do their brutal work at night time. They were men from Verdun and some of them said they would rather have starved in the trenches.

A Brief Interview

An American newspaper correspondent had an interview with General Kitchener before the battle of Omdurman. "I had a cable message from my paper," he said, relating the experience, "the night before the battle instructing me to get an interview with Kitchener, ask him for his plan of attack on the Mahdi's forces, and rush it through. It was some distance from our position in the rear to headquarters, and the only animal I could get to ride across the stretch of sand was a donkey so small that I had almost to carry it part of the journey. Riding between high sand-banks, the animal suddenly doubled up and went down on his knees, throwing me over his head. Before I could get up I heard a voice exclaim, 'What the devil's this?' Sure enough it was Kitchener himself, and I got my interview with him on the spot. He said: 'Get out of the road!'"

A Disadvantage

The Germans will be immensely hated after this war. They will be the pariahs of the future.

Already we see signs of German hatred everywhere. At a reception the other night in a neutral city the guest of honor said to a man who had just been presented to her:

"You are a foreigner, are you not? Where do you come from?"

"From Berlin, ma'am," he answered.

The lady stared at him through her lorgnette.

"Dear me," she said. "Couldn't you go back and come from somewhere else?"—London Opinion.

New Zealand Doing Its "Bit" in War

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Commissioner Beddoe, of Auckland, New Zealand has now sent 60,000 men to the front out of a total white population of 1,000,000. The Dominion is now providing 2,400 men each month to maintain its army at the front. The total amount raised for war expenses is now over $55,000,000 and over $15,000,000 of this amount will be met by this year's surplus revenue.

Proportionately to population it will be seen that New Zealand has apparently done better than Canada in its contribution both of men and money to the empire's war forces.

100,000 German Hymns

In Germany a hymn is sung on the smallest excuse. There are at least 100,000 German hymns; 10,000 have passed into German hymn books and about 1,000 are regarded as classics by the German critics. We have borrowed largely from the enemy in this respect, says the Westminster Gazette, and, indeed, until the modern revival of the translation of hymns from the Latin and other languages, Germany was almost the only source from which hymns other than British were taken for our hymn books.

"We have evolved a standardized bridge prize for all our afternoon affairs."

"What is it?"

"A boiled dinner in a can. It keeps the wives happy and their husbands from scolding." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Farmers Urged To Pay Seed Liens Quickly

Conference at Calgary Suggests June 1, 1917, as Last Date for Payment

That western farmers who have given seed grain liens to the government and have not discharged their indebtedness shall be given until June 30, 1917, to pay up, and after that date the holder of a mortgage on their property may pay off the lien and add the amount to the mortgage at the named rate of interest, was the unanimous vote of a conference held under the auspices of the Calgary Board of Trade, to go into the whole matter of seed grain liens.

The Dominion Government was represented at the conference by W. W. Corey, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Provincial Government by Premier A. L. Sifton. The United Farmers of Alberta were represented by President H. W. Wood, and there were also present representatives from other Alberta municipalities and boards of trade, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the mortgage and loan companies and the banking interests.

During the winter of 1914-15, the Dominion Government advanced some $14,000,000 for seed grain and also for hay, groceries and other supplies for settlers, secured by one-year lien notes, which were made a first charge upon the land seeded or occupied by the applicant. Of this amount, about $2,000,000 has been repaid.

It was represented that neglect to repay this indebtedness was injurious to the credit of the farmers generally and President Wood, of the United Farmers, declared strongly that with two good harvests the borrowers of seed grain money should discharge their obligations.

Mr. Corey read a letter from Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, to a Winnipeg firm, in which he stated that January 1 next could be safely fixed as the date subsequent to which the department would not be bound by its registrations in respect to liens that are registered at the various land title offices.

The latter also said that the department had for some time adopted the policy of releasing liens on other parcels of land than that on which the seeding was originally done, provided such land is three times the value of the claim of the department.

Premier Sifton said that the Alberta Government was prepared to co-operate in any way with the Dominion Government, and would pass any legislation which it asked in regard to this matter.

Resolutions embodying the sentiment of the meeting as stated were passed unanimously.

Stern Struggle on Conscription in Australia

Premier Declares That if Voluntary System Fails There Must Be Compulsion

News reaches London of a stern conscription fight progressing in Australia. New Zealand has already adopted conscription, finding voluntary service inadequate to fill the drafts promised for the front.

Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons recently:

"Splendid services have already been rendered by Australia, which encourage us to hope that every available man will be placed at the disposal of the Empire in order to obtain ultimate victory."

The Times says: "The day has been when so broad a hint from the British Minister would have been bitterly resented by any Dominion. Today it is not resented.

"Premier Hughes himself claims it as in some respects the most direct recognition yet accorded of what Australia has done.

"The Premier also declares that if the voluntary system fails there must be compulsion for Australia, but it is for Australia to judge."

Mae Marsh, who plays the part of Flora Cameron in "The Birth of a Nation," a great motion play which will be shown at some of the leading western cities. The production will be given at Brandon for one week, commencing Monday, October 2; Regina for one week, commencing Monday, October 9, and Saskatoon for three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th. Other cities will be visited westward to Vancouver.

SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF WESTERN WHEAT

FROM THE HARVEST FIELDS TO WORLD'S MARKET

Wheat is the Creative Force of the Communities that Prosper Between the Rockies and the Great Lakes, Nurturing Towns and Cities of the Western Provinces

(By R. Magill, M.A., PhD., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada in By-Water Magazine.)

Wheat is king where only a short time since the buffalo and the wolf roamed at will. When wheat entered the prairie provinces, with it came civilization. Wheat placed in these provinces a population that is sturdy and virile, that is already large and that is rapidly growing.

Wheat has built thousands of miles of railway lines through the western wilderness. It has dotted the country with three thousand elevators. It is collected by these elevators from hundreds of thousands of farmers, carried from there by branch lines to he transcontinental roads, and emptied into the vast storage plants at the head of the lakes.

On its way from the farm to the terminal, wheat is the object of a great system of federal administration, which carries out strict laws of transportation, inspection and storage. Wheat gives traffic to the railways, raw material to the mills, and business to the banks. It creates grain exchanges, nurtures towns and cities, and is the creative force of the communities that prosper between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. And going on from the terminals, it keeps great fleets moving on the inland waterways as it enters the field of international commerce. It means food to the people of the United Kingdom, and it means returns to Canada in the form of imports from Britain.

The story of what happens to this wheat from the time it is harvested on the prairies until it finds its way into the holds of the steamships that carry it to the head of ocean navigation is a most interesting one.

The western farmer does not sack his grain. He hauls it loose in the wagon to the nearest shipping point, and there he uses either the loading platform or the country elevator.

If he chooses to use the platform he orders a car from the railway company, has the car placed at the platform, loads the grain into the car from the wagon, and orders and bills the car forward in his own name and to the order of some commission firm.

Many farmers prefer the platform to the elevator in order to save elevator charges and allowances, and also in order to avoid the possibility of their grain being interfered with prior to official inspection. As there are about sixteen hundred platforms in the prairie provinces, a large volume of grain, about one-third of the whole, is annually shipped this way.

The farmer can either sell his grain for cash to the elevator or store and ship his grain through it for a maximum charge of 1 3-4c per bushel. If he puts the grain through the elevator, he receives for it a warehouse receipt, upon which he can borrow money pending the sale of the grain. There are 2,995 licensed country elevators in the three provinces, with a total capacity of 94,322,000 bushels. If he uses the elevator he avoids the labor of loading it into the car, gets the grade (as agreed upon with the warehouseman) and weight of the grain, finances upon the receipt, and is able without further trouble to devote himself to the ploughing of his land.

When the car is loaded, whether at platform or elevator, the doors are sealed to prevent theft on the way, the bill of lading and waybill are made out, and the grain starts on its long journey to, say, Liverpool.

All grain going east from the prairie provinces is inspected at Winnipeg. When the grain train, forty-five or fifty cars, reaches Winnipeg, a gang of men from the inspection department meets it. The gang consists of about fourteen men, each having his own part to play. Dispatch and accuracy are indispensable, and experience has resulted in a sound organization which secures both. The car opener opens the car and places an empty sample bag in it. The sampler enters the car on top of the grain, drives his brass probe into the grain at five or seven points, and empties the grain each time on to a cloth laid for the purpose. The foreman mounts the ladder, watches the probing, mixes the sample into an average, puts it into the bag, writes the sample ticket, inserts this in the bag, and on descending, hangs the bag on the car door. The car sealer follows, reseals the car, collects the sample bags and takes them to the government office in the railway yard. The numbers of the tickets are there checked with the sheets made out from the waybills, by the government clerk, and the samples and sheets are then sent to the inspection office.

Grain is graded according to its quality (soundness, color, weight, etc.), condition (moisture and heat), and admixture (weeds, dirt, etc.). There are mechanical aids to inspection—the moisture test, the sieve and the scale—and every precaution is taken to secure fair and just grading. When the inspection is finished the samples and tickets are stored to be retained as long as they may be needed. The inspector does not know who owns the grain. He grades from the sample only, and when he has finished, his notations are handed to the clerical department, in which full records are made and the certificates issued.

The grain thus leaves Winnipeg, classified and graded by officials of the Canadian government. By the inspection being done at Winnipeg, while the storage point is 450 miles away at the head of the lakes, time is given for sampling, inspection, issuing of certificates, appeals from the inspector's verdict, and for the sale of the grain, before it reaches the terminal elevators.

Upon the arrival of the grain at Fort William, another set of government officials take hold of it. All signs of leaking or damage are recorded. The depth of grain in the car is measured. The unloading, the weighing, the cleaning, the binning and the shipping are all supervised. Government certificates of weight and grade of both the grain coming in and the grain going out of the terminals are issued. Warehouse receipts are registered, and upon these the movement of the grain is financed.

There are 13 terminal elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur, with a total capacity of 41,350,000 bushels. Not less than $20,000,000 of capital was required to build and equip these plants. They are modern in every respect. It is not too much to say that every device that makes for the proper treatment of grain and for efficiency, dispatch and accuracy in handling is provided in these elevators.

A farmer's wagon can haul about 60 or 70 bushels of wheat; a railway car about 1,200 bushels; a whole grain train from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels; while a large lake boat can take over 300,000 bushels. One of these large boats can be loaded by a modern terminal elevator at the rate of from 70,000 to 100,000 bushels per hour.

These lake boats are much more indispensable to the western grain industry than most people dream of. Western Canada lies far from the seaboard, and in this is its greatest handicap as a grain-growing country. Among the great grain-growing countries of the world, Canada has a unique and unfavorable position in this regard—a position which is met largely by the fact that the lake system of carrying grain is also unrivalled for its efficiency and its cheapness.

The larger lake boats are unloaded at elevators at the foot of the Great Lakes, while those built with not more than 14 feet draught are able to pass through the canals and take the wheat to the elevators at Montreal without transshipment. These great terminal elevators are really pieces of transportation machinery. Their function is not to store so much as to unload from vessel, and load again into car, river barge or ocean liner. To describe the work of the elevators would take an article all by itself. The machinery is a marvel of science and mechanism. It handles the vast flood of wheat just as though it were really fluid, sucking it in through pipes like water and discharging it in torrents into the holds of vessels which carry it across the ocean to the ever-hungry millions of Europe.

The part that inland navigation is able to play in the movement of wheat is one of the most important assets that our great country possesses, in allowing the products of the farmers of our rich and far-reaching plains to compete in the markets of the world.

Better Face Surgery

Surgery is making great advances as a result of the war. W. H. Dolomore, president of the British Dental Association, told his fellow members at the annual meeting that one of the lessons the war will teach will be the correct method of treating injuries of the jaw and face. Photographs exhibited showed remarkably successful results in healing gunshot fractures of the jaw with a minimum of disfigurement.

Our Dogs Made Good

Last winter the French authorities imported from Alaska and Canada several hundred trained dogs for drawing sleds in the Vosges Mountains. They proved so useful that they have been employed during the summer in similar work, though they now draw the sleds on small railways. Eleven dogs with a couple of men can haul a load of a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, according to the "Railway Age Gazette."

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, OCT 26, 1916

We do not wish to create a scare unnecessarily, but from information received we are convinced that this Winter will see food prices on a higher scale than is at present realized. Anybody with money in the bank can make no better investment than to lay in supplies now. This is perfectly fair advice for the wholesalers are stocking up for a rise, and the people may just as well buy at present prices as at higher prices later on. Our sympathies go out to the retailer next to the consumer, for he has to stand the racket of rising prices with too little cash coming in, and many bad debts to embarass him. It is high time the government stepped in and demanded reform in the handling of food supplies. At present the manufacturer sells to a jobber, the jobber to a wholesaler, the wholesaler to the retailer, and the retailer to the consumer. Allow each of the handlers a small profit, include the cost of each successive handling and storage, the freight incurred between each operation, the overhead expenses of each of the distributors, and it may be safely assumed that the final selling price to the consumer is at least twice as much as the manufacturer received. Talk about mobilizing resources, here is a strong case for elimination of surplus labor and needless expenses

It may not be out of place at this juncture to repeat what we have already said on several occasions during the past two years, namely, that in order to offset the higher prices of those commodities which we cannot produce, we must grow more of those which we can produce. In so doing we shall render a service to the Empire, to Canada, and to ourselves, to say nothing of the poorer brethren. It little becomes a man to grumble at the high cost of flour when his yard remains uncultivated, or at the dearness of meat and eggs when everybody can raise poultry and eggs. Also it is folly to wait for transportation before growing more than one needs oneself, for when any district grows more than it needs for its own use, transportation will be provided to take it elsewhere. In 1917 there will be fewer men than ever to produce food, while industrial activity will be greater, causing a greater demand for food, not only in B. C., but in Canada as a whole. Let the women now respond and shame the men by raising gardens, produce poultry and eggs, etc. They are doing so in the Old Country, and increased production is a patriotic duty of the highest importance, incumbent upon everybody,

The war continues to afford intense interest. In France, British and French troops are steadily driving an ever broadening wedge into the German defences, and holding the ground won, creating a problem that the Huns can only solve by radical measures. The "tanks" apparently must be credited for much of the recent progress, or rather, for the comparatively light losses in making important advances The Russians on their front are steadily driving onwards, slowly, but irresistably, The Italians also, keeping up the drive, are drawing nearer and nearer to Trieste inflicting heavy losses and keeping large numbers of the enemy engaged. The Roumanians, having apparently advanced into Transylvania too precipitately, have had to retreat, fighting, back to their own frontier. Superior artillery possessed by the Austro Germans on this front is said to be the reasonfor the retirement, but at any rate, the Roumanian raid has kept the enemy busy, and exacted much loss. In the Dobrudja, Russo-Roumanian forces are resisting what is part of the German plan to envelope Roumania, bring her thus to her knees, and then rush back the troops to other fronts. Possibly, the Allies will prevent this by increased attacks elsewhere. Summed up, the position appears to be that the Germans are taking heavy punishment, which will increase day by day, but that they are still strong enough to utilize their resources to the best purpose. It cannot be denied that they are on the defensve, they have lost the initiative and must preforce meet the various moves of the Allies instead of dictating them.

To the British Empire, not least of all to our Canada, the situation presents a call for more men, more munitions greater concentration upon winning the fight from those who cannot go to the front, and more sacrifices. Judging from the demeanor of some people; there might not even be a good sized dog fight in progress It will not, and must not do. The struggle demangs our all—not a small fraction of it; not fifty per cent of it, but the full measure of it brimming over. As long as that is withheld the longer will peace withhold, and the more sons, brothers, sons and husbands be slain and disabled. The Empire has to fight a powerful and unscrupulous foe, with years of concentrated preparation behind him; and, as if it were not enough that the Empire should have to defeat the Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians, the Empire has also to combat the selfishness, the meanness, the ignorance and the apathy of many of her own people, whose conduct almost amounts to treachery, we repeat, that it will not do, and henceforth a higher standard of conduct must be forthcoming in order to enable us to win through. We need not go about it in tears, neither on the other hand should we carry a smirk, but rather should we wear a look upon our faces like unto him; who having set his hand to the plough, looketh not backward,

The City Council seem to realize that the prevention of fire is better than putting out a big blaze in a theatrical manner, hence they have purchased the chemical engine which Mr. McPhee had on his hands, and have ordered a number of Pyrene extinguishers, which upon demonstration have proved very efficient in putting out small fires, with a minimum of fluid. The Fire Wardens have started a fire brigade, and have appointed Jock Thompson chief. Mr. Cucksey and Clinton Wood have offered the use of their motorcycles in carrying the Pyrene extinguishers whenever a fire occurs, It is hoped that an efficient brigade will be formed and financed by the city.

Married, At the Manse, Sandwick, by Rev, T. Menzies, on Friday, Oct. 13, Mr. Alfred A, Harkness, to Miss Irene Grace Bevard, both of Campbell River.

Campbell's

Dry Goods Department

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Ladies ready-to-wear and trimmed Hats Wonderful variety of plain and ornamental shapes.

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Novelty patterns in suit lenghts suitable for evening wear.

Costumes

Ladies man-tailored suits in Serges, Checks and Covet Cloths, etc,

Sweater Coats

Ladies all wool sweater coats and sweater sets and caps. All plain shades and combination colors in the newest styles.

Invictus Shoes

Invictus shoes for ladies in eight and ten inch tops in button and laced, with cloth tops and vici kid vamps. Also in patent with dull kid tops.

Coatings

Coatings in Eiderdown, Blanket Cloths in plain and sports checks, also Astrakhans and Tweeds.
Ladies coats in black and white stripes, Tweeds, Sport checks and plain covet cloths.

Gents Furnishings

Invictus shoes

The best guide in buying shoes is a reputable trade mark. The trade mark of what has become generally known as "the best good shoe" is Invictus.

Sweaters

Sweaters and sweater coats in grey, maroon, brown, kahki, also in combination colors in large plain rib and fancy stitches with open neck and shawl collar from $2.50 to $8.00

Shirts

W. G. and R. shirts. The greatest styles and fabrics backed up by the guarantee that goes with all shirts bearing the Red Label W. G. and R. full size Correct styles. Fast colors, and a white neckband, full shrunk.

Neckwear

Newest styles in flowing end ties in small and large black and white checks and stripes. sport ties, Bat wing bows, Derby and Windsor ties.

Hats, Caps! Suspenders, Belts. Also fine dress kid gloves and working gloves.

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Candies,
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Tobaccos

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151

Letters from the Front

We have had several letters from boys at the front recently, One of them says that if the ladies who are knitting sox for them would spend the money for tobacco and send that, it would be more appreciated, as Capstan costs 56c per tin over there. and the soldier gets 4 pair of sox at a time from the Army supplies.

Another from Alfred Jones in Flanders, says; "I would esteem it a great favor if you would thank the people for me, who were good enough to send socks to the Courtenay boys.

We have just been relieved from the trenches, and are at a rest camp for a few days, and then we go back to the trenches again.

What a pleasant surprise to get these warm sox after being up to our knees in mud for the last eight days.

Some of the local boys have gon under, but they died as only heroes who know how.

I have been through all the front line trenches and am pleased to tell you I have not got a scratch on me but I had some very narrow escapes Our officers are all born fighters and know how to lead men,

The officer in my platoon is only a young boy in years but does not know fear. and it is grand to watch him when the enemy's fire is hot. he is just as cool and looks after his men the same as a mother looks after children.

I hope and trust you are quite well, and that Courtenay will soon be built up again after such a disastrous fire."

A, W. Blight writes from Flanders giving a short account of the doings of the 102nd, since leaving the Goose Spit, as follows: "We had a quick trip to Vancouver, and from the boat we went aboard the train without being able to stay around the city at all, we started from there about midnight, arriving at our port of embarkation seven days later, on a Sunday morning. On the way we usually paraded the principal towns, but never given five minutes liberty Soldiers must be bad, and so the authorities couldn't trust us. I have heard Easterners remark that on the Island we get more rain than some other parts. especially the "Delectable East," but do you know when we reached the Prairies the rain was descending in torrents, houses, and farmyards flooded. and thunder storms galore, and this continued right to the Atlantic coast, Give me the Vancouver Island.

We reached England after an uneventful trip, and were camped in the southern counties, and stayed there six weeks, and then to Flanders. Our battalion was in the trenches in nine weeks after leaving the Spit, and some of the boys that walked out with the girls in Courtenay had passed the bourne from whence no traveller returns, among them being Mr. R Simmers. Since then many more fine young fellows have made the Supreme Sacrifice, and it has fallen to my lot to help dig the graves and bury some of the finest fellows that have left the fair province of B. C., but the price paid is on a winning basis Fritz is surely being driven back and the troops further south are now occupying elaborate dugouts that the Germans had prepared for their winter quarters, if we are to believe newspaper reports, viz. that the German prisoners had stated that the Kaiser had made public that he did not intend to prosecute a winters' campaign, but to remain on the defensive. The Allies surely are piling things on at present and we are hoping for the best. The trenches is an awful place to be in when a bombardment is on. one simply has to keep still and wait, with no chance to defend oneself (until the order comes to go over and attack) it is just murder. But the boys are braving it well, and show the utmost coolness in face of danger, Sometimes one sees the wild and excited stare with the old hands as well as the new, and it is not to be wondered at, for it is no picnic to feel the trembling of the ground, the noise of the shells through the air, and bursting close, with shrapnel etc. flying in all directions, and seeing men blown to pieces without anything hitting them, death caused by air concussion. Let those at home think of the sacrifices that are being made and cease to be always on the lookout for a good time, and one and all do their share of sacrifice whether male or female, The time demands it, and it is the only way of Victory,"

During Mr. Alexander's absemce last week someone took a six-foot drill out of his well, and dropped a huge rock into it,

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received for the erection of a hall to be used for Moving Picture and Dance Hall by H. F. Whittle. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Riverside Hotel. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders close Thursday, Oct. 26th, at 6 p. m.

H, F. WHITTLE

Comox Valley Cow Testing Association

List of cows that have given 50 lbs of butter during August

Name of cow	lbs milk	lbs butter	owner
Dell 2nd of Blue Ribbon	909	70.05	T. D. Smith
" 4 months	4217	288.45	
Nancy	1398	63.14	W. Beard
Blacknose	1138	55.67	R. U. Hurford
Cuds	710	53.84	F. Swan
Italia	960	53.76	W. T. Wain
" 3 months	3065	165.57	
Red	849	53.49	P. Machin
" 5 months	4879	251.95	
Gwen	736	51.08	P. Machin
" 2 months	1464	102.49	
Flora	940	53.08	Ed. Davis
" 3 months	3479	167.50	
Primrose	786	51.08	G. Pigott
Black cow	698	50.49	P. Machin
Beauty, 8 months	6926	428.54	W. T. Wain
Biddy 7 months	6399	354.72	R, U. Hurford
Betty 6 months	6221	348.52	Pritchard & Sons
Maggie 6 month	5963	327.89	Pritchard & Sons
Cassie 6 months	5207	314.45	"
Mary 5 months	5314	283.60	R. U. Hurford
DENMAN ISLAND			
Topsy	791	50.76	T. Chalmers
Sally 6 months	5154	300.37	A. McMillan
Nellie 5 months	5331	279.46	A. McMillan
Pansy	3776	261.23	T. Chalmers

COMOX

The Shearwater left Comox harbor for Vancouver on Monday.

The Government is grading and widening the trail from the hospital to the beach. This will be a great acquisition to the hospital and also to the residents. who will have easy access to the beach past the hospital

Norman Pritchard had a miraculous escape from being killed by a bull on Tuesday. As it was, he was badly battered up, but is doing nicely.

The corn harvesters who have been busy filling silos in the neighborhood. left yesterday to fill Mr. Game's new silo. Sandy Ledingham is with the outfit, and his many friends were glad to see his smiling face in Comox again, the first time in years.

Workmen are busy installing an Electric light plant in St. Joseph's hospital this week.

Born—At St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday, Oct. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Beech Jr., a daughter.

The 238th Battalion is at present at Longton, in Cumberlaad County, close to the border of Scotland.

The 102nd Batt. have been through the thick of the fight at Ypres, Hill 60. and St. Eloi since they went to France. and were moved to another scene about a month ago. Many of the brave fellows have bitten the dust.

The 239th is on the lookout for good practical railroad men of all classes, but more particuiarly good teamsters, pay at army rates, There is no delay getting away. as they are sending drafts forward every week to Halifax, N. S. where the battalion is now mobilizing and the final dratt will leave here on the 25th. inst. If anyone in the locality is anxious to go away and wants to get away quickly, further informafion will be given and transportation will be arranged for by applying to the Officer Commanding. 239th Batt. (Railway Construction Corps,) 175 Cordova St , Vancouver, B. C.

A very successful meeting of the coal right owners of the Valley was held in the Agricultural hall on Oct, 21st, and the Committee laid before those present the important results of their investigations and have received their unanimous consent to interview certain parties regarding the sale of the coal rights. The committee will call another meeting shortly and hope there will be a full attendance of coal right owners to hear the result of the committee's efforts.

The Council have decided to suppress the nuisance of horses running at large, with a firm hand. A substantial pound will be established, and a man engaged specially for a week to round up these vexatious animals. All animals running at large at the present time are doing so illegally, and the Council will confer a great favor on the citizens if they can keep the horses off the street altogether, and force the cow owners to keep their animals fastened up at nights.

PLEASE PAY UP

We Have Been Burned Out and Need the Money Badly

As a general rule subscribers to the Review are prompt in paying their subscriptions, but there are quite a few who seem to forget that it costs something to print a paper, even a modest effort like The Review. To the latter we would make the request that they liquidate their indebtedness as soon as they can find it convenient to do so. If they owe two or three years and feel they cannot afford to pay it all at the present time, surely they can arrange to pay at least half the amount, This notice is for all who are behind in the payment of their subscriptions.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

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

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

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

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

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

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

Designed this year it will ornament and enhance the good appearance of the tidiest kitchen in all Canada.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Come in and I'll show you why the Kootenay stays as good as new long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced. 869

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

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Comfort With Moderate Rates
Best Wines and Liquors T. BOOTH Prop.

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Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen
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FOR RENT
Four Good Houses, water and electric light in each
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Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
at Brown's Furniture Store
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Courtenay Tailor
Ladies and Gents Suits Made-To-Order
Suits $27 up Pants $7 up

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

Repairing, Etc.
Gents clothes kept in order by the month $2.50
Haney I. Kushida
Store, Union St., Courtenay

Palace Livery & Feed Stable
Horses and Buggies for Hire
Terms cash.
We also attend to wood hauling
JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors
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First-Class Plumbing
Hot Water and Steamfitting
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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All Rigs Guaranteed and Sold at the Lowest Possible Price
GEORGE B. LEIGHTON
Blacksmith and Carriage Builder COURTENAY

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued)

"The direction was in a woman's handwriting," observed she, after a pause.

"Yes, an old-fashioned, sloping hand. Hardly like that of a modern, up-to-date servant. Not good enough."

"No," said Lady Ursula, as she fastened on her watch and prepared to go downstairs to breakfast.

They found the whole household n a ferment of joy over the recovery of the pearls. From highest to lowest, everybody wanted to have a sight of the famous gems, to inspect the handwriting on the box, to decipher the postmark, to offer a suggestion, more or less futile, in explanation of the mystery.

Mr. Jackson was in a state of great excitement, and still more anxious to find the villain who had brought such a stain upon his domestic peace, than pleased at the end of the trouble.

On the whole, the general opinion inclined to the idea that Paul Payne was right, that the taking of the pearls was a practical joke, and that the joker, confronted with the real danger in which he—or she—had placed him—or her—self, had taken the earliest opportunity of getting out of the difficulty by a return of the missing gems.

They had been dispatched at the neighboring village on the preceding evening, and having been packed in a box flat enough to be posted from the outside of the building, it was not likely that the person who dropped the package in would have been seen and remembered.

There was something extremely touching, to those who had any inkling of the suspicions and fears to which the theft of the pearls had given rise, in the change in Lady Ursula and in her attitude towards her husband. For the past few days, strive as she might to overcome the dark doubts which would cloud her mind, it had been impossible for her not to know that both her brother and sister suspected Paul of being concerned in the ugly mystery.

It was in vain that Lady Ursula had put away any such thought from her own mind, but insisted—to herself—that Paul's conduct was now as unimpeachable as that of any member of the family into which he had married.

None the less she did feel unhappy and anxious, fiercely resentful of the suspicions which she knew were entertained, and angry at the ungenerous treatment of a now blameless man on account of his early and long-repented follies.

The relief she felt when the pearls were restored changed her from a grave and dignified woman into a happy child. She sang to herself as she walked along; her lips were curved in a smile, her eyes were bright, her voice had a ring in it once more. She seemd to be transformed.

Paul observed her closely during breakfast, and felt strangely moved by this change. He had married her for his own advantage purely, and had made up his mind to submit to a great deal of inevitable boredom as a result of the alliance with a woman with whom he had not an idea in common.

But Lady Ursula, not being the fool he had of course taken her to be, and being besides deeply in love with her husband, had tactfully avoided the subjects which were wearisome to him, and finding him to be much better read and better informed than she was, had made herself his pupil with such amiable docility, and had studied his tastes with so much eagerness, that to his own intense surprise and even confusion, he was now finding himself as much drawn to her as she was to him.

The situation seemed so impossible that for a time he had doubted it. He had looked upon it as a sort of passing weakness that he missed her if she went out without him, that he looked forward eagerly to meeting her again, and that his eyes sought hers constantly, or gazed upon her fair face with unwonted and vivid admiration of its beauty and charm.

Charm? Yes, undoubtedly she had charm. But how had it come about? Certainly this particular quality had been lacking from her in his eyes when he first married her.

And this indeed was probably the truth.

Living a simple and monotonous life in the country, absorbed in her philanthropic pursuits and without any thought of changing her maiden state for the married life, Lady Ursula had had few of the qualities which attract a man of Paul Payne's type.

She had indeed struck him at their first meeting as being dignified, stately and handsome, as being unlike the other women whom he had met at Oare Court, or the women of the circles in which he had now to find his friends.

She had brought with her an atmosphere which recalled to him the life he had lived in his very early youth, the well-bred woman, who had been the friends of his father and mother, women who scorned the aids of coquetry, and who lived noble lives in pure surroundings.

To this attraction she had, since her marriage, added that of a womanly anxiety to please which completed the spell she had unconsciously begun to weave. Paul was not himself aware of the extent of the influence which his wife had begun to exercise over him; but he did know that her whole-hearted joy at the restitution of the pearls moved him strongly. For a few moments he almost forgot, indeed, in the enjoyment of her passionate delight and innocent expression of her emotions, the plight in which he himself was placed by this enforced restitution.

But the letter which he had just received from Brady Gane left him in no doubt as to the intentions of his two accomplices to be paid their share of the booty entrusted to him without delay.

He had been foiled in his attempt to replace, by the proceeds of the fresh theft, the share of the other two in the last haul. How was he to make them hold their hands?

It was disquieting that Gane should have had the courage to come to the neighborhood of Oare Court. It was the first time that he had followed Paul without his express direction and permission.

Absorbed in contemplation of his difficulties, and in finding a way out of them, Paul Payne went down to the stables to smoke, and in the meantime Lord Eastling, overjoyed at what he considered the triumph of his own diplomacy, found it hard to be as reticent as was desirable when his two sisters seized him after breakfast to discuss with him the strange restoration of the pearls.

Whether Lady Ursula had or had not any vague suspicions as to the perpetrator of the "practical joke," the other two did not know. Certainly Lady Emmeline had definite opinions on the point, and she would have liked to discuss it alone with her brother. He, however, avoided her.

He was in a very difficult position. With all his strong doubts of his brother-in-law, he was not at all anxious to have disgrace brought upon his family, and unhappiness upon his sister, by the scandal of a criminal trial.

His hopes lay rather in Paul Payne's own good sense, if not in the awakening in him of a rudimentary sense of honesty which appeared to have been long dormant.

Paul was unprincipled and unscrupulous, he was dishonest and cunning. But he was also intelligent, amiable, and obviously more attached to his wife than he had been at the time of his marriage.

Since he had begun by restoring something that he had stolen, even though he might have done so under constraint, was there not hope that he might continue in the paths of honesty, now that he knew he was under observation.

Thus Lord Eastling reasoned with himself, as he strolled in the grounds in front of Oare Court, and observed a figure he recognized making his way to the house.

This was Brady Gane, whom he had now seen three times; once in the restaurant, once in the hotel on his way to visit Paul Payne in his room, and once in the village.

Lord Eastling watched him, and Brady looked back out of the corners of his eyes. Then, strolling after the visitor, Lord Eastling, seeing him hesitate on the wide flight of shallow steps, asked him what he wanted.

The man replied in a shame-faced, abrupt and jerky tone—

"I want to see a gentleman staying here—Mr. Paul Payne."

He spoke with a sort of shy defiance, and Lord Eastling was impressed by it.

"All right," said he. "I'll take you in. This way."

He led the way into the house by a garden door, just as Paul, after a visit to the stables, was coming up the rose-garden with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth.

On seeing these two together, he made a hurried movement forward, and then checked himself. After all, what could Lord Eastling do, even if he knew the whole truth from Brady Gane's lips? In the first place, Brady was not the sort of person who would be believed easily, and in the second place, if he confessed everything, it was certainly not to the interest of his brother-in-law to have an open scandal about a robbery of jewels.

So Paul Payne resumed his sauntering pace, and allowed the other two, who did not see him, to enter the house together.

"Is there any message I can give Mr. Payne for you?" said Lord Eastling, when he had made inquiries of one or two of the servants and looked into the library without finding Paul.

Gane shook his head.

"No, sir. I must see him himself. It's partic'lar," he said.

(To Be Continued.)

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago. Adv

Not For Sale

If it becomes necessary, says Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft, Great Britain "can, at the price of Canada, make an ally of the child that has thrived in luxury." When will they learn that the United States is not for sale? For that matter, neither is Canada.—New York World.

Boy Scout Notes

How Boy Scouts Can Become Useful to the Public and to Themselves

Recent events have shown that usefulness is one of the principal assets of the work of the Boy Scouts' Association in Canada. It is one of the aims of the organization to teach the Scouts services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. A short time ago we heard of how Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Toronto went to the rescue of the berry growers of that district. They not only relieved the scarcity of labor situations in that particular district, but they rendered a distinct service to the nation. Now we hear that the 1st Boy Scout Troop of Creelman, Sask., is building a Scout hall, which is to be used as a meeting place and clubroom. Two friends of the movement kindly placed two building lots at the disposal of the boys, and while the little building is slowly going up on one corner, the rest of the property is maturing a fine crop of potatoes and other vegetables which will go a long way toward paying for the interior furnishings. Besides their income from their garden, the Creelman Scouts have added considerably to their bank account by work of various kinds done for the town.

"He was only sixteen, but he stood by his gun to the last." Such is the story of one brave Scott, John Travers Cornwell, who served his country on the "Chester" during the battle of Horn's Reef. He died of wounds which he received early in the battle. Of him the captain of the Chester says: "His devotion to duty was an example for all of us. The wounds which resulted in his death within a short time were received within the first few minutes of the action. He remained steadily at his most exposed post at the gun waiting for orders. All but two of the ten crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position. But he felt he might be needed—and indeed he might have been, so he stayed there, standing and waiting, under heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him."

For this act of heroism—which has added to the achievements of Scouts during the war—the Chief Scout has awarded the Bronze Cross to commemorate Cornwell's splendid example to the Brotherhood of fearlessness in the presence of death.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada, while on a recent visit to the Western provinces, inspected the 3rd Brandon troop, which is composed of Indians. He mentioned that this troop was the first Indian troop he had seen in Canada, and he expressed great pleasure at meeting them and he complimented them on their fine bearing. He also spoke of the significance to the Dominion and Empire, of the blending of the original inhabitants and the British born, brought about by the Boy Scouts' Association.

Automobiles in Olden Days

Motor Cars Depicted in the Vision of Nahum the Prophet

It would be difficult to locate any district of Manitoba proper in which motor cars have not made an appearance, yet many enjoying the conveniences of an automobile do not perchance realise that the method of propelling vehicles by motor power represents a feature of movement the basic principle of which has returned to mankind following centuries amid the abyss of lost art. And this claim is not without corroboration in pages of holy writ. A perusal of the scriptural reference under allusion will lend color to the idea that some form of automobilar traffic was existent in ancient days. The application of motor-driven machinery to warfare is depicted in the vision of Nahum, the Elkosite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the account as given by this seer of the military muster of the Medes and Babylonians against the city of Nineveh, may be read the remarkable reference to motorism as recorded in the fourth verse of the second chapter of Nahum:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

The word "jostle" may, at least the writer is thus informed by an Hebraical scholar in Winnipeg, signify a variety of meanings. Indeed the expression may represent "a passing swiftly without any particular reason to and fro." Therefore, is it not possible to surmise reference is made by the prophet to some description of conveyance utilised in days of old, a vehicle the propulsion of which was of similitude in character to that furnished by motor cars of the present decade?—J. D. A. Evans.

Men Who Welcome War

Love-lorn Heroes Who Seek Chance to Die Quickly

Soldiers sometimes welcome war as a means of release from a life which remorse, despair, or some other feeling has made intolerable to them. A remarkable instance was that of a young English officer. Some time before the present war broke out, he was one day explaining the mechanism of a loaded gun to his sister. In doing so, he accidentally exploded the charge, by which the poor girl was mortally wounded. Henceforth his sole ambition was to die, and when war broke out he joyfully responded to the call to arms. Before he had been long at the front his wish was gratified.

Then there was the case of the son of a country solicitor. While employed in his father's office, he absconded with a large sum of money. This disgrace preyed so much upon his father's mind that he fell ill and died. When the prodigal returned—as prodigals invariably do—he found the home sold up, and his mother and sisters dependent on charity. For the first time he realised the enormity of his wrongdoing, and joined the army, with the determination to take the first possible chance of service in the field. He went with his regiment to France, and there distinguished himself by a number of daring exploits before he was himself killed.

A singular story is told of a certain brave officer who died fighting like a lion in the ill-starred Dardanelles campaign. Married only a couple of years, his wife developed a scepticism as to his valor, which was peculiarly mortifying to him. Telling her she would some day have reason to be sorry for it, he went out to Gallipoli, resolved to undertake any task that presented the maximum of danger. If his widow still entertains any doubt as to his gallantry, it certainly is not shared by the deceased officer's comrades-in-arms.

Aliens Must Be Naturalized

With reference to the story recently published in Ottawa to the effect that men of alien enemy origin are flooding the Peace River country in Alberta and settling on the land, the Interior Department at Ottawa states that no complaints to that effect have reached them.

It is pointed out that men of German and Austrian origin who have been allowed their freedom on account of good conduct since the war began are not interfered with so far as settlement is concerned.

These men, however, cannot secure the patents of their homesteads until they have taken out their naturalization papers.

Gold fields in northeastern Siberia that have not been operated in nearly ten years have been reopened.

The Rise in Prices

Department of Labor's Annual Review of Prices in Canada for 1915

The great rise in prices during the war, which became very steep after the middle of 1915, is shown in the report just issued by the Department of Labor entitled "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1915," which also contains information regarding retail prices and prices in other countries.

In Canada the wholesale prices of 272 commodities averaged over 8 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 9 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the retail prices of some thirty foods were 2 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1913, allowing for the importance of each article in family consumption. By December, 1915, however, the steep rise had brought the index number of wholesale prices to a point 20 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, while retail food prices had risen 10 per cent. during the same period.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 148.0 for the year, as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913, but by December, 1915, had reached 161.1, as compared with 134.6 for July, 1914. A weekly family budget of food averaged $7.86 for 1915, $7.73 for 1914 and $7.33 for 1913, but for December, 1915, stood at $8.13 as compared with $7.42 in July, 1914.

It may be noted that the rise in prices has continued during the current year as shown from month to month in the Labor Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices reached 180.9 for May, but declined slightly thereafter, metals, chemicals and certain materials being lower. In retail food prices the weekly budget reached $8.63 for August, there being a decline only in July when midsummer conditions lowered prices very slightly.

In other countries retail food prices also rose steeply, the rise from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 being calculated as high as 113 per cent. for Austria, 83 per cent. for Germany, over 30 per cent. in the Netherlands, Norway and Italy, and 44 per cent. in Great Britain. In Australia the rise was nearly 30 per cent., as a result of drought, while in New Zealand it was only 16 per cent. In Japan, prices were lower than in 1914 and 1913.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in food increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak."

The report shows that the rising prices were accompanied by increased activity in industry and trade. "Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked."

An American visitor to England was discussing agricultural matters with a friend. "Why, in our country," said he, boastfully, "the soil is so rich that if you stick a nail into the ground the next morning it has grown into a crowbar!" "Yes, I know," said the Englishman, "but in this country we use a tack for that purpose!"

"Circumstances alter cases."

"You bet they do. Reduction of fare is all right on a railway, but it isn't in a boarding house."—Boston Transcript.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.
50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

Would All Fight

Many Japanese Would Fight for the Allies if Given a Chance

A Japanese prince who fought against the Russians in the Russo-Japanese war asked—so it is reported on good authority—the Emperor to be allowed to ally himself with Russia and fight its battles at the front. The Emperor is said to have been favorably disposed to the appeal, until he asked his ministers. Thereupon he found that if the Prince's appeal was sustained the Government could not object to other subjects following his example. The Minister is also said to have given it as his opinion that if the chance was given one-half the male population would volunteer, such is the feeling in favor of the Allies. The Prince has not gone to the war, but he may escape to the coast. At least, that is the hint supplied in a newspaper reference to the incident.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure, without leaving a scar.

On an occasion when a country church was being decorated with evergreens and flowers an old lady walked up the aisle to the chancel, and stood sniffing. "Don't it smell solemn?" she said to the sexton, as she turned away with evident reluctance. "I don't know as I ever realized just what the 'odor of sanctity' meant before today."

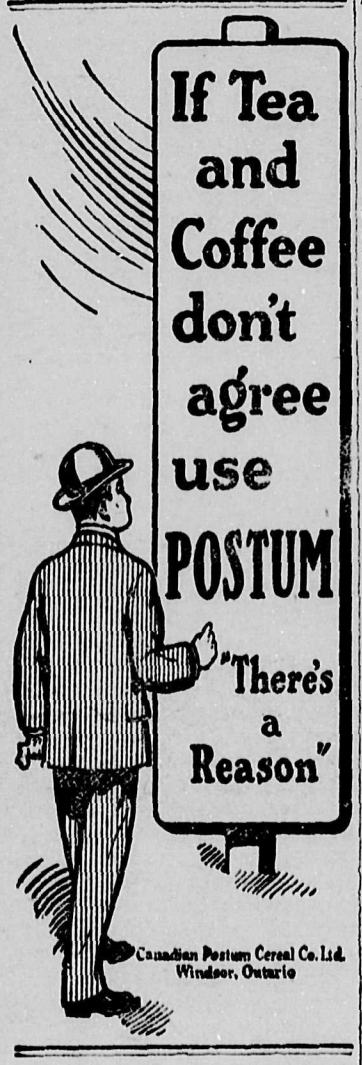
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Responsibility Rests on One Man

One sickens at the horrors he finds described in the French and English newspapers. Reasonable estimates place the aggregate of men killed on all fronts at 5,000,000; the number of those maimed for life is probably as great. The responsibility for such loss of life rests upon one man, and when a full realization thereof comes to him, as it finally must, he will take himself out of this world and history will chronicle the departure of another mad Emperor!—Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

He: And what do you want for your birthday?

She: Really, I don't wan't anything. But I know who'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.



Allied Torpedo Sank the Karlsruhe

Second Officer's Book Solves the Mystery of German Cruiser's Fate

Captain Aust, second officer in command of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, has published a book entitled "War Adventures of the Karlsruhe," stating that on November 4, 1914, when the Karlsruhe was lying in latitude 10.7 north, 55.25 west, she was torpedoed by an invisible craft. The ship broke in two and sank immediately with her commander and many of the crew.

The Karlsruhe was accompanied by the steamers Indriani and Rio Negro as colliers, which rescued many of the crew. The Indriani reached Norway and the Rio Negro arrived in a German harbor later.

This solves one of the most puzzling mysteries of the sea brought about by the war. It is the first definite news of the cruiser's destruction. Late last year dispatches from German sources said wreckage from the Karlsruhe had been washed ashore on the Scandinavian coast.

$1,000.00 Reward Forfeited if Remedy Fails

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c at all dealers.

"I understand that Mrs. Flubdub entertained some of her neighbors informally yesterday."

"Yes, she and her cook had a quarrel on the front porch."

Your Asthma, Too. — The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that everyone afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

The treatment that the German Government has endorsed against Herr Liebknicht has embittered the strong Socialist party in Sweden against Germany. For the first time since the war began the executive has come out flat-footed against the military tyranny of that country.

Always Serviceable. — Most pills lose their properties with age. Not so with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. The pill mass is so compounded that their strength and effectiveness is preserved and the pills can be carried anywhere without fear of losing their potency. This is a quality that few pills possess. Some pills lose their power, but not so with Parmelee's. They will maintain their freshness and potency for a long time.

Eggs Are Nutritious

Deserve Their Reputation as an Easily Assimilated and Highly Nutritious Food

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well-equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents and over, highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market price of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, and which defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

"Pass"

The other day, writes a correspondent in Paris, as I was coming out of the Metro, I found a small boy playing at sentry at the gates. He had a stick for a gun, and was amusing himself challenging the passengers to show their papers.

When my turn came, I gave as a password "England."

The urchin brought his "gun" to the salute and replied with the utmost gravity: "Pass, England, friend of France."

May we send you a copy of our new book, "Desserts and Candies"? —practical—helpful—and free. Write for it to our Montreal Office.

221W

"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy. But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins. Ask your dealer.

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

The Market Report

Contributed By Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg

The wheat market is feeling the effects of the laws of supply and demand. The American Government Report, which was published to the public on Sept. 8th, showed a total yield of American spring and winter wheat of 611,000,000 bushels. It is considered to be a fact that the requirements of the United States for feed and seed is 600,000,000 bushels annually, in other words, this year's crop in the States will not show any exportable surplus. The yield in that country for the crop of 1916 is the lowest in the past twelve years; in 1904 their total harvest was 552,000,000 bushels. But even of more importance to consider is the very abnormal conditions existing in the world's wheat situation, these are bullish in a period of great inflation of values, and we must also consider the big decrease in the Canadian crop as compared to last year, with a possible decrease to below normal production.

The situation, of course, is not as desperate as it sounds because last year we harvested, of a sort, a great deal more than was required to meet all commercial demands, and the surplus gives us a margin of safety. It is a surplus, however, that eases to some degree an acute situation and not a surplus that contributes any depressive influence on the price. We have not only our own wants to fill, but there will be contributions to the world's requirements regardless of any decided change in economic conditions abroad and these contributions will, with domestic needs, take the slack out of the wheat pit.

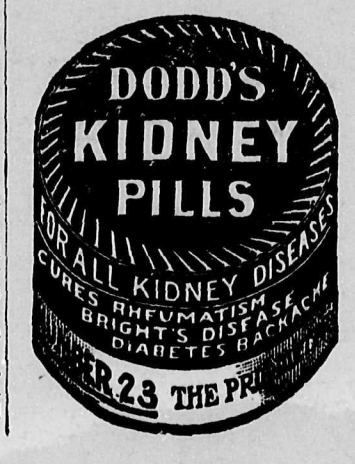
Whether speculation will receive a fresh impetus from the government report is open to question, not because the showing will fail to be very bullish, but because the high price level intimidates buying for a still greater rise. It is purely a commercial market with the strength in the cash wheat department a healthy symptom.

Wire information from outside markets indicates that there is a tremendous export business being worked. In addition to the large export, the local milling situation at Minneapolis has forced that market to reach out in all directions in an effort to obtain choice milling wheat to use with the inferior wheat that is being shipped from the spring wheat country, in order to hold up the standard of their flour. In one day they worked 100 cars from the winter wheat country, paying the highest premium on the crop.

The one factor that is liable to depress prices is success by the Allies in the Balkans. This would remind the trade of the Russian wheat that is held in store awaiting the opening of the Dardanelles and remove from the market the excellent export buying powers that are now very much in evidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The gift to Scotland has been officially announced of 12,000 acres to provide for the settlement of soldiers and sailors upon the land after the war. The donor is the Duke of Sutherland, and though the location of the estate was not mentioned it is understood to be in Sutherlandshire.



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WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

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

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

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

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

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

Seed Grain Samples

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Field Peas Are to Be Supplied Free to Farmers

By instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of: Spring wheat, about five pounds; white oats, about four pounds; barley, about six pounds, and field peas, about five pounds. These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests after the end of December will probably be too late.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Kind Inquirer: Why are you crying, my little lad?

Urchin: Boo-ooh! Billy hit me, an' feyther hit me because I let Billy hit me, an' Billy hit me again because I told feyther, an' now feyther hit me again because Billy hit me.

Demolished His Idols

Though not very strict Hindus, the Gurkhas are very superstitious. It is on record that the beautiful wife of a certain rajah of Nepaul contracted smallpox. The rajah vowed tons of milk and butter sweetmeats to the gods if they would cure her. She recovered, but when she saw her disfigurement she killed herself. The rajah fell into a passion, and had all his gods set up in a row outside his walls. Opposite them he ranged his artillery. Having abused the gods and reminded them of all the milk and sweets he had given them, he ordered the guns to open fire. Some of the senior officers, horrified at the sacrilege, rushed shrieking away, but after a few gunners had been cut down the guns opened fire and the gods were blown to bits. — London Graphic.

"You and your sister are twins, are you not?"

"We were in childhood. Now, however, she is five years younger than I."

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 B.B.
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 POLIGERA 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 EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
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Help Digestion
To keep your digestive organs in good working order—to stimulate your liver, tone your stomach and regulate your bowels, take—
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

One thousand Wesleyan ministers are registered as "officiating clergymen" to the troops in Great Britain.

Is Your Property Insured ?

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

To Messrs. Hicks Beach & Field,
Agents for the
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.,
Courtenay, B. C.,

Dear Sirs,---

I wish to thank you for the prompt manner in which the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company have settled my recent loss by fire. The fire occured on October the 2nd, and my receiving cheque inside of a week is proof to me that it pays to insure in an old and established Fire Insurance Company, when one can be sure there will be no delay in making settlement, providing the assured has taken the trouble to see that the description, etc., is correct as set out in his policy.

Thanking you, I remain, yours truly,

JENNY TAYLOR

Courtenay, B. C., October 9th, 1916

WE REPRESENT THE BEST COMPANIES

HICKS BEACH & FIELD,

COURTENAY, B. C.

Horses Wanted

Mr. E. Atkinson of Vancouver, will be at the

COURTENAY HOTEL

from Sunday October 22, until Thursday, Oct, 26, buying Horses

If you have horses for sale, call, or Phone 3

Special Tire Bargains

Having purchased a large quantity of 30 x 3 1-2 plain casings, suitable for Fords and other cars, we are offering same at $12.00 cash, F. O. B. any point on the Island. These casings are exceptionally good value and guaranteed for 3500 miles.

Plimley's Garage

VICTORIA - B. C.

Liquor License Act

Notice is hereby given that on the First day of December, next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Elk hotel, situate at Comox in the Province of British Columbia.

C. A. MARTIN

Dated this 12 th day of October, 1916.

Lquor License Act-

Notice is hereby given that on the First day of December, next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Willows hotel, situate at Campbell River, in the Province of British Columbia.

CHARLES THULIN.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1916.

Liquor License Act.

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

Dated this 21st day of Sept. 1916.

H. A. BULL,
Applicant.

R. M. GLAZBROOK

ACCOUNTANT

Accounts Audited and Books Kept

Office with Hicks Beach & Field

CIDER MILL

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

L. DUNHAM.

Three Reasons Why

The GREAT-WEST LIFE

has for nine succesive years written the

Largest Canadian Business

of any company operating in Canada

Its Premiums are the Lowest
Its Policies are the most Liberal
Its Dividends are the Highest

Vancouver Island Branch

J. BURTT MORGAN, Manager

109 Union Bank Bldg. Victoria, B. C.

P. L. ANDERTON, Agent, Courtenay

The Provincial police had J. Kamukura before Magistrate Bickle on Thursday last for stealing electricity from the Cumberland Electric Light Co. He was fined $20 and costs.

Major Stephenson started out to round up stray horses on Tuesday, but up to the present time has only succeeded in coralling three, one has been claimed, and two colts. The owners of loose animals have apparently got wise and taken their animals in

Notice to W. A. Members

Meetings will be held on Fridays at 2,30 at the houses of the following ladies.

Oct. 27, Mrs. Collins,
Nov. 3, Mrs. Brock.
" 10, Mrs Glazbrook,
" 24. Mrs. Kilpatrick.
Dec. 8, Miss Freeman,

Kindly cut out and keep for reference.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church have sent out invitations for a Hallowe'en party to be held in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Tuesday, Oct, 31 at 8 p. m, If you have not received an invitation, don't let that keep you away, as everyone is welcome, and a good time promised to all who come

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society having taken in review the amount of stores now on hand in England, France and Canada, and the great demands on the Society for its own undertakings, and for the assistance of our Allies, assures the women of Canada that, although the latest information from France and England states that further supplies of roller bandages and surgical dressings are not needed at present, yet, the demands for socks, shirts, pyjamas, dressing gowns, hospital suits, etc, is urgent, and practically unlimited, and the Executive Committee calls upon all Red Cross branches and Auxiliary Societies to continue to increase their efforts for the Society's work.