168

YOUR PRINTING
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THE REVIEW

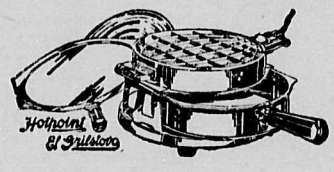
Classified Ads.
Make your little Wants known through a Classified Advertisement in The Review - - - Phone 59

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1915 NO. 50

Auction Sale
Agricultural Grounds
Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 p. m
Dairy Cows and Young Stock,
Horses, Pigs, Chickens, Implements, Furniture, Etc.
Further particulars from Auctioneers
HARDY & BISCOE
Real Estate Agents
Phone 10 Courtenay

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

3 Very Useful Articles
which we are offering at Reduced Rates



El Grilostove
8 inch Electric Stove and Grill combined. Just right for getting breakfast in a hurrry or for preparing afternoon tea

El Perro Prepares Delioious Percolated Coffee. Made of aluminum, no more metallic taste or taint. Costs 5c per hour to operate

El Boilo An efficient Electric Immersion Heater which is plunged directly into the liquid to be heated.
Dandy for shaving or heating baby's food at night.
Costs 3 1-2 cents per hour to operate

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Dr. Judson McPhee, of Nanaimo was in town this week.

Woody Fitzgerald returned on Sunday from a surveying trip up north.

Wallace McPhee and Mr. Catchpool spent the week end at their homes here.

Miss Maude Creech held a very enjoyable whist drive at her home last Thursday evening.

A very enjoyable dance was held at the Opera house last night after the conclusion of the picture show. The phonograph proved delightful music to dance to.

Extract for October from the Meteorlogical Register at Little River, Comox District, Bertrand Vogel, observer, maximum 59 5, minimum 34.0, rainfall 9 17 inches

The work in connection with the Red Cross will in future be given out every Tuesday from 2.30 to 4.30 in the afternoon at Sandwick hall and Mr. Idiens' office. All completed articles must be at Sandwick hall by Monday the 15th inst. as the next consignment will be packed the following day.

Those wishing to co-operate in obtaining agricultural lime at $4 a ton, if our order comes to 100 tons or over, or $5 per ton if under 100 tons, will send me the name and quantity wanted before 15th February 1916. This price is for lime delivered at Courtenay, Royston or Comox. J. A. Halliday, Sandwick Nov. 1, 1915.

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

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

For Sale Cheap---15 light electric outfit with engine, dynamo and storage batteries, can be seen in operation at the Ford Garage.

For Sale--Strawberry plants, $1 per 100; yearling rhubarb plants, 35c per dozen, 2 and 3 year old plants $1.25 per dozen Apply to Joe Davis

Found adrift on high seas—decked scow, 32 feet long, 12 feet wide. Owner please see Walter Woodhuss Oyster River Hotel, Vancouver Island, where scow is now located.

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

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

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

For Sale or To Rent—5 acres on beach at Point Holmes with house, barn, chicken houses and brooders, green houses and cold frames. Also store and dwelling, lately occupied by W. G Robertson, as a drug store, for terms etc., apply A. H. Peacey, Cumberland.

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

The Harmony Orchestra will hold a dance in the Courtenay Opera House on Friday evenng.

Mrs. Cooke left for Victoria on Monday with her friend Mrs. Shilcock, who has been her guest for the past month.

Carl Thulin, the Misses Thulin, Jas. McNeil and Maggie McNeil of Campbell River, were visitors in town on Friday and Saturday last.

John Duncan was brought home Wednesday night from Vancouver General Hospital where he has been suffering from a nervovs break down.

While putting a belt on a pulley at the Builders' Supply on Tuesdas afternoon Jock Thomson got his hand benath the belt with the result that it was carried over the pulley and the knuckles of his left hand were badly bruised.

The Master Key, a mining romance, is the title of a stirring motion picture play now running every Wednesday evening at the Opera House. The plot seems to be a taking one depicting striking scenes in western mining life. The films are clear and pleasant to look at. There are also a number of other films shown at each performance.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia will visit this Parish on Sunday November 21 and will preach at the following services; 11 S. Andrew's, Sandwick, 3 S. Mary's Grantham, 7.30 S John's, Courtenay. During Advent, Nov. 28-Dec. 18, the Vicar will preach a special course of sermons on Prophecy. Tuesday, November 30, is S. Andrew's Day. There will be Holy Communion at 11 a. m.

The Knights of Pythias held a very successful whist drive and dance on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, The honors were won by Miss Kerton and Wallace Piercy, while Miss Catharine Glazbrook and Wm. Hayman carried off the consolation prizes Dainty refreshments were served and a most enjoyable dance followed, the music being supplied by Adam Calhoun and A. Carwithen,

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, Parish of Sandwick and Courtenay will hold their annual sale of work in the K. of P. Hall, Courtenay, on Thursday, November 25 at 3 p. m. All kinds of plain and fancy work, candies, competitions, etc. Suppers will be served. During the evening an exhibition of local lantern views will be shown Good program of music. Admission free

Bert Whittle and Carl Thulin had a run in on the Siwash hill on Friday evening. Bert was coming from Comox for another load of passengers to the Follies concert, and Mr. Thulin was going up the hill with a full load of passengers for the same place. The lights from Whittle's car dazzled Thulin's eyes and he thought he was too near the left bank and turned in, with the result that the front wheels locked. Both front wheels of Whittle's car were broken off and the axle bent, while Thulin's car got off with very little damage and was able ta proceed home the next afternoon Miss Maggie McNeil was thrown out of Thulin's car, but received no injuries. Two other cars, which were following, got into the mixup, Fred Field drove into the rear of Jas Laird's car, smashing his radiator and breaking a spring on Laird's car.

The Debating Society was changed to a mock parliament club last night The leaders are: government, W. A Hames, premier and attorney-general, P. L. Anderton minister of finance and agriculture, J. Aston minister of mines, J. W. McKenzie, jr., minister of lands and works. W. J. Watchorn provincial secretary and minister of education, E. H. Peterson whip, Oppositionl, R. Duncan, chief supporters H. Stewart, J. McIntyre, Rev, E. Laycock, Clinton Wood, W. Duncan. Independent, Colin Campbell, Dr. Morrison, Denholm. Next Thursday night will be opening night when it is expected that Mr. Wm. Duncan will read the speech from the throne. The parliament will be conducted along strict parliamentary lines as laid down by Bourniot. By-laws were adopted for local government. The public are invited to attend next Thursday night.

ROYSTON

The King does not forget to show his appreciation and thanks to those who take a part in the war. The following is a copy of a letter received from his Majesty by the mother of Mrs. Joseph Idiens whose five brothers so nobly responded, one of them formerly in the Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, since dying in hospital in London, the result of wounds.

Privy Purse Office,
Buckingham Palace,
Sept. 6, 1915

Mrs. Foreman,

Madam:—I am commanded by the King to convey to you an expression of his Majesty's appreciation of the patriotic spirit which has prompted your five sons to give their services to the army.

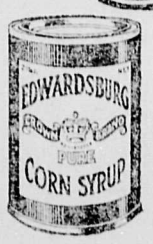
The King was very much gratified to hear of the manner in which they have so readily responded to the call of their Soverign and their country and I am to express to you and to them their Majesty's congratulations on having contributed in so full a measure to the great cause for which all the people of the British Empire are so bravely fighting.

I have the honor to be, Madam,
Your obedient servant,
F. M. PONSENBY,
Keeper of the Privy Purse

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

Direct from the Plantation to Cup
We have just installed an Elgin Coffee Grinder and can now supply you with freshly ground coffee beans. Try a pound the next time you are out of coffee. You will be pleasantly with the delightful taste and aroma..... 50c lb.
The Boys will be glad to hear that another shipment of McINTOSH'S TOFFEE has arrived
Box 256 SHEPHERD'S Phone 40

Delicious with Blanc Mange



Have you never tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". Perhaps you would prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal 30

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Haunted by Fear of Assassin

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has $8,000,000 invested in Germany and Austria, according to the Cri de Paris. The paper asserts Ferdinand recently told friends that he was constantly haunted by a presentiment of assassination.

"I constantly dream that I will be picked up dead from the steps of my palace," he is quoted as saying.

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

A Poser

Precocious Offspring—Pa, may I ask just one more question?

Patient Pater—Yes, my son. Just one more.

Precocious Offspring—Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's only the day that breaks?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

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

Taking No Chances

German Ships Said to be Fixed For Running Away

"There is no doubt felt in England about this war at all. England knows that if Germany could not do it a year ago, she certainly cannot do it now. As the sporting phrase has it: 'If you cannot beat a man when he's just off the grass, it's a very poor lookout for you when he is in training.'"

Sir Thomas T. Ewing, former minister of defence in the commonwealth of Australia, who is returning with Lady Ewing to Sydney, after a long sojourn in England, made this statement in an interview at Vancouver recently.

As for German battleships, Sir Thomas stated that they were only made to run away.

"To explain what I mean," amplified the Australian visitor with a laugh. "The Germans knew that they would never have a chance with the British in a fair fight, so the heaviest guns have been mounted aft to enable their captains to make a running fight of it. Officers who were in the engagement in the North Sea, in which Sir David Beatty's squadron sunk the Blucher and disabled three or four other enemy ships, say that the German vessels all had the heaviest batteries aft.

"The most striking thing in England just now," continued Sir Thomas, "is the indescribable imperturbability of Englishmen. I was staying at Richmond during the Zeppelin raid on London. As I am a pretty good sleeper, I did not hear about it until next morning. When I went into the city I expected there would be excited people everywhere. Not at all. Many living in close proximity to where bombs had been dropped had actually slept through it all. Many had come out to see the 'side show' as they called it, and then retired to bed, leaving the anti-air craft guns to settle with the visitor. You would really have to drop a bomb exactly on top of an Englishman's bed to make him feel nervous about Zeppelins.

Sir Thomas stated that the estimate of 3,000,000 khaki-clad men in England was a moderate one. Wherever one went one saw soldiers.

Sir Thomas who has kept in as close touch as possible with Australia while absent, remarked that there had been considerable trouble with so-called German-Australians at the beginning of the war. Many of these were loud in their protestations of loyalty. But when it was found that some of their number employed on the docks were putting bombs in the coal loaded into British ships, a rather less generous attitude had been observed by the government toward them.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A St. Louis, Mo., man complains that his $3.50 hat cost him $13.50 in tips on a recent trip he made to New York. Well, what if it did? The initial cost of an article is by no means the end of the expense it brings. An 80 cent shirt that goes regularly to the wash at 10 or 12 cents an immersion costs its owner several dollars before it is worn out. And, then, consider the automobile! The complainant from Missouri the next time he goes travelling should cling to his hat in defiance of porters and stand boys, and brush it with his coat sleeve whenever it needs dusting. In so doing he will keep down the cost of maintenance to the minimum.

Grain Growers Need Not Worry

There is no Danger That Carriers Will be Commandeered by Admiralty

Information has come to the department of trade and commerce, at Ottawa, that shippers of western grain fear to ship via Montreal lest the vessels with which they have made contracts to carry their cargoes from Montreal to Great Britain should be commandeered in Montreal by the government for war purposes and the shippers' contracts cancelled thereby.

Owing to this fear it is said that the shippers of Western Canada grain are chartering vessels to United States ports so as to avoid any possible difficulty in respect of such commandeering, and that in this way the tonnage that might otherwise come to Montreal is being diverted.

The minister of trade and commerce states that in respect of vessels engaged and contracted with for the remaining season of the St. Lawrence navigation, shippers may rest assured that no such interference will occur, and that any such chartered vessels will be able to fulfill their actual contract arrangements for the transportation of grain from Montreal.

A Determined Woman

Finally Found a Food That Helped Her

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a western woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a commercial traveller.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadan Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Dealers Are Stocking Up

Commercial travellers whose business brings them in very close touch with trade conditions throughout the country report that the assurance of Western Canada's big crop this year has already resulted in a great improvement of business in the country towns. Dealers, as a rule, had allowed their stocks to fall to the lowest margins, but now, with a crop assured, they are ordering heavily. This means not only more business in the country towns, but greater prosperity for the manufacturer and wholesaler, and increased activity in transportation circles. The effect is not felt so quickly in the larger centres as in the little towns, but it is already noticeable even in the principal cities.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Suicides in Budapest

A government decree ordering all factories in Hungary engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods to cease work and to surrender their stocks for military purposes, has thrown 100,000 persons out of work in Bohemia alone, and at least as many more in other parts of the empire, says a Budapest dispatch to the London Post. The decree has affected the Czechs particularly. Wholesale and retail dealers of cotton goods are said to be going bankrupt by hundreds. There is a similar paralysis in building, rubber and other industries.

Police reports show that the number of women in Budapest who have committed suicide has increased enormously during the last year. Seventy per cent. of the suicides are ascribed to poverty.

The Oil For the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

"Six months ago I lent you $10. I don't suppose I'll ever see it again."

"I know just how you feel. I don't suppose I'll ever see you again, either."

Prohibition Spreads

North Carolina went dry a few days ago. It was the nineteenth state to endorse prohibition. The others are: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

Edith—Miss Oldgirl says she has just reached the marriageable age.

Marie—You don't say. I wonder what delayed her.

Western Canada's Fish Crop

Western Canada is usually thought of as an agricultural country, but it has many products of great value in addition to those that are taken from the soil. Its resources in coal, timber and minerals are enormous, and its fisheries furnish an industry of much importance. The whitefish of Lake Winnipeg is known throughout the United States, and a big export business is done with that country. The fine lakes in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta also produce great quantities of the highest quality of fish. British Columbia, of course, is one of the great fish producing countries of the world. The exportation of halibut from Prince Rupert, B.C., will this year reach twelve million pounds, valued at over six hundred thousand dollars. This is an increase over last year of some three million pounds. Much of this fish is sent by express through Canada to the markets of the Eastern States.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Maloney (reading life insurance circular- Phwat's a 'table av expectancy?"

Casey—Shure, it's something that proves by statistics thot ye won't live as long after yez are 60 as yez did before."

Make Monday Ironing Day

LET Sunlight Soap do your washing Monday morning and you can do the light ironing Monday afternoon.

The rub, rub, rub at the board has no place in the Sunlight way—so with the hardest part of washing cut out you'll feel like making it a good day's work by doing at least part of the ironing.

Follow the directions that cut your work in half and remember there's nothing in Sunlight to injure fine fabric or dainty hand. A $5,000 guarantee backs this statement.

Sunlight Soap

5c. A BAR

All grocers sell and recommend it

1311

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL

WILL NOW NO LONGER CONSTITUTE A MENACE

New Means of Dealing with Enemy Submarines Have Been Evolved by Great Britain, and it is Believed That These Methods will Revolutionize Navy Warfare

Great Britain has put into effective operation means of combating the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea craft. New modes of offensive and defence that may revolutionize navy warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute a menace.

According to the reports destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number has reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London which was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the 50th underwater enemy.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained the United States has information concerning the methods which hae been employed. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points on the mainland.

Huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to pass and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended with floats have been cast. Then patrols congregate and when the submarine comes to the surface, as it evidently must, it is destroyed by gun fire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil from concealed places along the coasts has been disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals.

Aeroplanes are exceedingly useful in locating submarines. They can detect one even 100 feet beneath the surface. It is a habit of the German submarines to slip into favorable position along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally for observation. As the batteries are not exhausted, the boats not being in motion, only a brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to watch. Here the aeroplanes have shown their great usefulness as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

A Good Ally

A Frenchman Pays a Tribute to the Navy of Britain

I write this letter from one of the British warships which the Germans declared they sank during one of the encounters which cost them so dear. The admiral commanding it is relating the phases of the battle and showing me the parts of the vessel which were hit by the enemy's projectiles. They only damaged the ship, and today it is completely repaired and ready for a fresh fight. Around us is stationed under steam a wonderful fleet of the most formidable and mightiest units which prove to the world that Great Britain's naval renown has lost nothing of its legitimacy.

It is a great object lesson for me to be able to contemplate—after seeing the British army, which watches over a part of our northern front—the navy which assures the freedom of our communications, the security of our coasts, and the final restoration of Belgium to independence and fullness of its rights.

How I wish I could tell everything. Unfortunately, I am bound to much reserve and circumspection. But I need only hint, and what I must conceal will be divined.

It can no longer be concealed that the number of German submarines destroyed since the debut of their operations is very considerable.

One of the principal results of Great Britain's maritime action has been to render ineffective the attempted blockade which the Germans, in defiance of the laws of war, imagined they could accomplish by employing the most formidable naval weapon which science has placed in their hands. All the precautions that long experience of the sea and its battles could suggest have been taken. Skill, boldness, courage and energy have met all the needs of the case. Assuredly the submarines of Admiral Tirpitz have not exhausted the list of their exploits. They will continue to show in attackng warships an audacity which their enemies were the first to recognize. But their impotence becomes manifest in crimes against private individuals and the danger of their operations against themselves has lost much of its importance. Their field of action is limited, their power of destruction meets barriers. The losses to which they expose themselves, and those already suffered, cannot indefinitely be made good.

The spectacle of the land army created by Lord Kitchener had roused my admiration of the resources and determination of the country which has improvised it. The spectacle of its naval forces, organized and led by sailors, who are heirs of the most memorable traditions in history, confirms my convictions that nothing will bring low or overcome the maritime effort of our mighty ally.—Stephen Pichon.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE BRITISH TOOK THE TOWN OF LOOS

ELABORATENESS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Germans Fought Desperately and the Viciousness of Their Resistance was Due to Their Rage Over the Loss of Their Dugouts Which Cost Them so Much Labor

The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their guns and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos that they now have in their possession this German position.

The church at Loos which had been used as an observation post is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is ten thousand poor miners and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman, who cooked for the Germans, is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned away to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their lines. Dugouts of thirty feet depth, were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a flailing of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trench they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hands, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out.

All in the dugouts might surrender, or, on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender, bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as their regular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

The Germans fought desperately and the viciousness of their counter-attacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward, processions of swift, smooth running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours, longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering unseen guns, troops of the reserves in the field or beside the gorged roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns guarded by a gacing British sentry seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to inhabitants than to the parties of German prisoners. The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun-shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now re-taken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

New Air Weapon

Germans Are Perfecting a New Aerial Engine

The aerial tropedo invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupps may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo is more like an airship fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for three hours, and can be controlled from distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

In shape, this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About one-sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Telefunken system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally, these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to information, Germany purposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small, swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built.

Saskatchewan Fruits

The campaign carried on for several years by the board of trade at Saskatoon to induce small farmers to engage in fruit raising is beginning to have effect, and some excellent orchards of small fruits have resulted this season. These fruits include the usual hardy varieties, also some fine showings of plums, apples, cherries, and even grapes, of which some fine vines of the Concord variety have this year borne in the open air.

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the labor department has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the department.

Mr. Stewart succeeds Robert H. Coats, the new census commissioner. He is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

Roar of French Guns

Uncanny Sensation as of the Underground Growling of Distant Volcano

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following account by the German author, Dr. George Wegner, of the terrific bombardment which preceded the French attack in Champagne:

It is Friday morning. During the night we have been hearing the sound of distant gunfire, which in volume and duration exceeded anything experienced since we have been here. Yesterday evening the bombardment was exceptionally lively. Then it died down towards midnight, but about 4 o'clock this morning it started afresh with the unprecedented intensity typical of a big scale bombardment, with shot following shot in one unbroken growl of thunder like the roll of drums.

One hour—two hours—four hours—still there was no end to it. The like of it had not been heard since the days when the first German advance passed like a storm over this section. Where is it? What does it mean?

The thunder of distant guns can be better heard upon the hills than in the valley, so we went up to the top of the hill which rises outside the town.

I have just returned. It is now 11 a.m., and the guns are still thundering the extraordinary roll of a bombardment in the Argonne, which was the prelude to a French attack on the Marie Therese field works. It has lasted from eight to eleven—three hours, and the other bombardment has already been going on more than twice as long.

The whole atmosphere is in a state of dull vibration. It seems as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical sensation of being shaken by air waves. It is as if the sound came up from unknown depths of the earth, indeed, more than anything it is like the uncanny underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, shaking the earth's crust for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of argue.

Large War Orders

Inquiries From Allies For Blankets, Overcoats, Etc.

Inquiries are being made by the different nations of the allies, about the possibility of getting clothing, blankets, and other such equipment manufactured in Canada. The Canadian mills are anxious to serve the Canadian government first and are at present busy with the home government's orders. They will be busy until December 1 on this. Then, however, they will be able to make stuff for other countries. Through the Textile Association an order for 100,000 blankets, worth probably $300,000, has been placed with Canadian mills for the British government.

Mr. F. Barry Hayes of the Toronto Carpet Company has been negotiating with the Russian government for an order for overcoating. There seems no doubt that big orders will come to Canadians from Russia.

It is understood from other sources that the Russian government has also ordered several million dollars' worth of blankets. This order awaits the acceptance of the Canadian mills. The Italian government is also said to have ordered a million dollars' worth. —Toronto Globe.

If it is a thing a woman never is likely to need, she is pretty sure to put it carefully away.

Brutality of the Germans

Russian Soldiers Found With Their Tongues Cut

Russians charge the Germans with resuming the campaign of atrocities with which they sought to frighten the Russians at the beginning of the war, but which had diminished in recent months. Finding the towns and villages evacuated by the Russians bare of provisions and the distances between the towns becoming greater the farther they penetrated into the country, and incessantly harassed by the Russians troops, some of the invaders are declared to display a ferocious and revengeful temper.

The atrocities laid at their door are said by the Russian people to be as bad as those committed in Belgium just after the opening of the war. In many places, for example, especially in the three days' fight around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, all the Russian wounded left on the battlefields were killed, according to Russian reports.

Moscow newspapers describe, giving names and details, the repulsive affair near Vilkomir, northeast of Vilna. Half a company of Russians with three young officers were trapped by the Germans in a farm house August 6.

"All the soldiers, numbering 204, were killed," says the Russkoye Selo. "Some were found with their tongues cut out. The officers, Valdemar Kister, Sergius Miuts and Emile Balgin, were especially ill-treated. Kister, though wounded and lying on the ground, was bayoneted several times and the last ferocious blow sent the bayonet through his left eye and head, into the ground. Balgin was bayoneted, but was living and protesting when the Germans buried him. The third officer was covered with bayonet wounds when found dead.

"These details were given by a peasant found later tied to a tree. From his place he witnessed everything. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they commit terrible crimes in revenge for being forced to retreat."

Vacuum Fly Catcher

A New York man has put his vacuum cleaner and phonograph horn to the task of catching restless flies and mosquitoes. The phonograph horn is attached to the end of the hose leading from the electric vacuum cleaner and the motor is started. With this apparatus flies and mosquitoes can be caught on the wing in less time than it takes to tell of it, for when the mouth of the horn is brought close to the insect the strong current of air sucks it down the tube to captivity within the cleaner.

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews.

Joax—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

Big Irrigation Convention

Many Prominent Speakers to Deliver Addresses at Convention to be Held at Bassano

In connection with the Western Canada Irrigation convention to be held at Bassano, Alta., Nov. 23 to 25, an excellent program of addresses has been arranged. Among the most prominent men who have signified their intention of attending the convention, and who have promised to speak are the following:

I. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, U.S. reclamation service, Billings, Montana, "Better Farming."

James Speakman, president United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

W. H. Olin, agricultural commissioner, Denver & Rio Grande Railway, Denver Colorado, "Practical Irrigation."

E. A. Howes, dean faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, "Agricultural Education in Alberta."

J. T. Hinkle, third vice-president International Irrigation Congress, Hermiston, Oregon, "The Alfalfa Farmer."

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land."

William Young, controller of water rights, department of lands, Victoria, B.C., "The Success of Water Users Communities in B.C."

S. G. Porter, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Alfalfa, the Basis of Successful Irrigation Farming."

Marjorie M. Goldie, instractor in household science, Alberta government, Olds, "Advance of Household Science Training for Country Girls."

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, B.C. government, Victoria, B.C., "Agricultural Opportunities in British Columbia."

G. H. Hutton, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, "Grading up a Dairy Herd."

Don H. Bark, formerly in charge of U.S. irrigation investigations in Idaho, "The Growing of Alfalfa."

S. S. Dunham, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta, Lethbridge, "The Future of Irrigation in Southern Alberta."

D. J. Wylie, M.L.A., hon. president Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Maple Creek, Sask., "Livestock."

R. M. Winslow, secretary B.C. Fruit Growers' association, "Getting British Columbia Fruit to the Prairie Farmer."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., superintendent agriculture and animal industry, C.P.R., Calgary, "Livestock on an Irrigated Farm."

G. D. Walters, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Field Irrigation Investigation by the Irrigation Branch, Department of the Interior."

Others who have accepted invitations to be present and address the delegates are Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; E. F. Drake, superintendent of irrigation, Ottawa; Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, British Columbia; F. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, department of the interior, Calgary; T. A. Hargrave, president, Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Saskatchewan; Asa B. Thompson, president, Oregon Irrigation Congress, Portland, Oregon; G. A. Marnoch, president Lethbridge Board of trade; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, C.P.R., etc.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, will open the convention and officially welcome the delegates.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and president of the association will be in the chair. J. S. Mavor, chairman of the local board of control, will assist him.

Defect in Farming System

"Every farm in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, busy the whole year round," declared Charles Dillon of Topeka, Kan., in an address before the Farmers' National congress at Omaha. He added that the farmer should sell his products through co-operation with factories. Mr. Dillon declared that the fundamental weakness of the American farm as an economic institution is its failure to give profitable employment to the owner, the hired man and the family throughout the year.

Stocks of absinthe now are being converted into an ingredient for explosives at a co-operative distillery at Pointoise, France, which has been supplying clear alcohol extracted from beet roots to government explosive factories, where it is used in the manufacturing of guncotton.

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, NOVEMBER 11, 1915

Three thousand Canadian wounded will be home by Christmas. The best way to welcome them will be to ensure that every one of them gets a position as soon as he is ready for one. Therefore demand white labor, and encourage white labor to the exclusion of Orientals. Every dollar spent with an Oriental is an insult to a Canadian soldier. The Oriental is not an economic necessity. The Canadial soldier is, we take off our hat to him.

It is stated that the Dominion of Canada will appeal to the Canadian people for a large war loan during the next few weeks. His Royal Highness the Governor-General, will head the list, and every loyal Canadian will be given the chance to lend a hand in smashing the power of the Germar-Austro-Turkish-Bulgarian alliance. The money itself will stay in Canada for the most part, and will be used to pay Canadian firms for supplying Canadian material to equip Canadian soldiers, Instead of going cap in hand to New York to raise the wind. the government is trusting to its own people, irrespective of party The money is here, and cannot be better spent at the present time than by means of the coming loan, It will be lasting shame if people who ordinarlly expend large sums on lavish Christmas presents refuse to subscribe to their own protection. British Columbia is the most loyal province in the Dominion. Plank your dollars into the war loan at 5 1-2 per cent. and live up to your reputation.

Instead of paying attention to the letter directed to the council at the meeting on Monday evening, the aldermen should have ordered It into the wastepaper basket. By paying attention to it the council has virtually acknowledged that two of its most important committees, viz., the finance and the board of works, were incompetent. They should have examined the personell of the signatories, One of them is not a resident, another is not a ratepayer, and the third had not the courage to face the electors at the last municipal elections. Do these gentlemen represent the citizens of Courtenay? Without going into the merits or demerits of the suggestions contained in the letter, we think it will be quite time enough at the beginning of the year, when some comprehensive system of street grading, ditching, etc., is adopted, to commence financing on unpaid taxes. The taxes for this year are not overdue until Dec 31, and then will be plenty of time to call them arrears.

Notes.

Canada has determined to raise sufficient troops to bring up the total to a quarter of a million by the spring, a striking contribution from the land of the maple leaf for the defense of Empire. Recruiting for the 67th Batt. "Western Scots" being practically concluded, the gallant 88th Regiment is busy filling up the ranks for active service. Forty recruits were obtained one Saturday evening, not by the recruiting sergeants, but by the enlisted men themselves, who apparently put the case for service in a convincing manner.

Without any fuss men are giving up good positions in order to join but the most striking case is that of a South African and Indian frontier veteran who has really seen 57 summers, is married with two children. and owns a house with a mortgage on it. On the regimental rolls his age is declared to be forty-four. Somebody has got to see this thing through.

In spite of this year's bountiful harvest the prairie provinces are planning to put even more land under cultivation next year, and the splendid exa nple should be followed everywhere. If Canada produces foodstuffs she can get as good terms in a business deal as any nation in the world, and so far as B.C is concerned there are still far too many food commodities imported. No good holding uncultivated land for the next real estate boom! Make it pay its taxes, support a population, and contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the whole community,

No good grousing about the shortcomings of the government, past, present or future! If you cannot enlist, get out and dig!

The Huns have destroyed every sacred thing that came in their path, but they cannot destroy the coming season of Christmas. It is suggested that instead of presentiug friends and relations with cut glass, silver and other untimely gee-gaws, a few dollars' worth of scrip in the Canadian war loan be used as a present. This will cost no more than the usual style of Xmas gift in many cases, which gifts be it said are turned out at a large profit by the manufacturer, and it will also return an annual dividend. Most important of all the war loan provides an opportunity for thrift. Don't forget the thousands of dollars that were invested in city lots, and invested not only cheerfully but eagerly. Is our Empire. our Dominion, our liberty, and all that is sacred less to us than a miserable lot a few miles out of a city that suddenly ceased to grow?

Co-operation in Sheep Farming

Gradually the value of co-operation is being appreciated by our farmers. The latest proof of its effectiveness is the rapid growth of sheep industry in Quebec during the past two years, A year ago last winter the first wool growers and sheep breeders' association was formed in Pontiac County, now there are eight of these in sections where there are district representatives. These are purely co-operative associations formed primarily for the marketing of wool.

During the first season the Pontiac association sold over 12,000 pounds of wool. which realized for its members about $720 more than if it had been sold in the ordinary way. The best proof of the success and popularity of the association is the fact that during the past season 43,000 lbs of wool were sold through it. This year 104,192 pounds were sold through the eight associations. Every pound of this wool sold at from five to ten cents above the prevailing local prices, thereby netting the farmers an advance of from twenty to thirty per cent. The prices per fleece ranged from $1.13 to $2.50.

The associations have been so successful in the selling of wool that they are now taking up another branch of the work. This is faciliating the exchange of pure bred rams

The usefulness of the association is not going to stop here, however, In the near future they intend to include the marketing of mutton as well. There is no reason why this should not prove as successtul as has the marketing of wool.

There seems to be no limit to the application of co-operative principles, and we venture to say that in the near future co-operation will be the general rule rather than the exceptional case. It seems to be the key which will solve a great many of the farmer's difficulties, particulary as regards the marketing of his products.

The first snow of the season struck the valley this morning.

Two boats were up the river this week, one for a load of condensed milk from the Condensory, and the other with a mixed cargo.

Use Our Telephone

Use our 'phone for sending in news items of interest. Don't think because you know a bit of news that everyone else knows it. By sending it to us we in turn may impart it to the world, Phone 59. What interests you is always sure to interest the readers of the Courtenay Review; and it will make the paper more interesting to you, as you can then read what someone else sends in. Don't wait for the other person to start it.

Campbell's

Railroad and Teamsters Coats

Special in railroad and teamster coats in olive khaki. A coat that keeps out all the water all the time, You can not get the legs of your pants wet in this coat. Its waterproof qualities are exceptional

Fall Overcoats

Men's heavy overcoats in curly cloths and tweeds in the latest cuts

Raincoats

Men's English rainproof coats in all sizes and popular prices

Sweaters

Special value in Ladies' Hand Knit Sweater Sets made to order with sweater coat and toque to match in shades of eds, browns, greens, blues, tangoes, white and black

Ladies Raincoats

Ladies cord velvet raincoats in fawn and grey in new styles and popular prtces

Coatings

Coating suitable for ladies and childrens coats in checks; serges, rstrachan and bearskin

Dress Goods

Newest fabrics and novelty weaves in dress goods in all the leading shades serges, poplins, ladies cloths, satin cloths, ratines, novelty strlpes in silk mixture, fabrics in all light shades suitable for evening wear

Campbell's

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No. 3. Loan of $700 required for three years at 8 per cent. interest, first mortgage security on improved farm valued by owner at $8,500

No. 4. Loan of $1500 required for three years at 8 per cent. interest, first mortgage security on improved farm valued by owner at $12,000

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Adjourned Council Meeting

At the adjourned meeting of the council on Monday evening tenders were received for the various works advertised. For grading the hill on Grabble street from R. Creech for $367; Cairns and Cudmore $175 and L. Berkeley $120. The contract was awarded to L. Berkeley on motion of Ald. Kerton and Johnston.

For sidewalks Endall & Irwin $125, E. Kerton $125, J. Fitzgerald $84, E. Wilson $85. The contract was awarded to J. Fitzgerald.

For the drain and culvert on Union street A. Alexander offered to do the work for $75 and J Fitzgerald $30. The contract was awarded to J. Fitzgerald.

The following letter was received and laid on the table for discussion:

City Council,

Gentlemen:—At a recent meeting of the City Council the Clerk presented a financial statement showing, among other things, an estimated surplus of approximately $2,900 after allowing for the estimated necessary expenses for the balance of the year.

One or two things appears self-evident. Either the tax rate is too high, or the city should expend the surplus on much needed public improvements.

While it is true that this $2,900 is not "cash on hand," in fact there is about $4,200 unpaid taxes outstanding, it must be remembered that this in every case is practically a first morlgage on the property against which this money is outstanding, and that at our present tax rate of ei mills, or one per cent., every dollar due the city is therefore secured by a first mortgage of one hundred dollars worth of real property. With "accounts receivable" of $4,200 secured by a first mortgage of $4,200 it should not be difficult for the city to realize in cash on this asset.

This, therefore, appears to be an excellent opportunity for the Finance Committee to rise above a clercial level of checking invoices and vouchers, and to demonstrate to the public that they have the financial capabilities which their appointment to this important committee would lead the ratepayers to persume, and actually finance the affairs of the city.

While it is true that the city might have to pay a slightly higher rate of interest at present than during normal times, it should be borne in mind, first--that the outstanding taxes are bearing interest at a sufficient rate of intrest to pay the interest on the loan, and that the loan could be liquidated as rapidly as the taxes are paid into the city treasury Second—that at the present time a given sum of money will go further in the labour market than during normal times.

Take for instance the sum of $1,000. In normal times this could no doubt be borrowed for from 5 to 6 per cent. Say 5 per cent. This would net the city $950. This used in the employment of labour in normal times at $3 per day would net 317 working days.

Take $1,000 at the present time, at say 8 per cent. interest, would net $920 which used in the employment of labour at $2 would give 460 workindg days equal to a net gain of 45 per cent. These facts should be able to penetrate the brain of even an Alderman.

While it should be hardly necessary io point out the benefits accruing to the ratepayers from work undertaken at the present time it might be as well to enumerate a few of the advantages that would follow.

First. We would have better roads and streets, making traffic safer and pleasanter to the traveling public, in itself a great asset to the town.

Second. By giving employment during the dullest months of the year to a large number of our citizens, rspecially men with families, which in some instances may save the city the necessity of making relief grants to needy families during the winter months.

Third. There is no doubt that considerable of this money would find its way back into the city treasury in the shape of taxes from the ratepayers engaged on city work.

Fourth. The benefits accuring to property owners through the enhancing of values of property in the vicinity of improved streets.

This work would also be beneficial to the merchants as it would cause considerable money to circulate in the town which no doubt would be spent for provisions, clothing, etc., persuming of course that the ratepayers employed on city work and earning the citizens money would hardly have the face to send this money to outside merchants, bearing in mind that the outside merchants are paying nothing into the city treasury to make thir work possible.

Of course the very idea that the local merchants might indirectly benefit will no doubt be viewed with position horror by some of the Aldermen and will no doubt be a strong argument against the city undertaking any work at this period.

We would urge, therefore, that this scheme be given the serious consideration of the council and citizens generally, that an earnest effort be made to finance work along these lines to the extent of at least two thousand dollars, and as the committee under whose jurisdiction this work would probably fall has apparantly proven themselves grossly incompetent, that a capable and experienced foreman be put in charge of she work, selected without regard to his political leanings or personal bias, and responsible to the council as a whole.

It might be an excellent thing to hold a meeting of the citizens and to allow full and free discussion on this subject as it seems to be one which has been sadly overlooked by the council in the past.

Yours respectfully,
E. H. PETERSON,
J. H. MCINTYRE,
P. L. ANDERNON.

A letter was also received from the residents of Anderton street asking for more improvements. Also from R. Hurford re road to creamery.

After considerable discussion re the advisability of borrowing a sum of money against unpaid taxes, it was moved by Ald. McKenzie and Kerton that a special meeting be called on Thursday to consider a by-law to borrow $3,000 and give same its first and second readings

Ald. Robertson created some discussion when he brought in the question of the pernicious posting of bills on posts, etc., by outside firms, and gave notice that at some future meeting he would bring in a by-law relative to posting advertisements.

Fire Chief Denholm asked for permission to put up proper hooks for the hanging of fire ladders. The request was granted.

Loggie Bros. were granted permission to erect a boathouse at the foot of Alice street at a rental of $1 per annum,

W. Duncan submitted specifications re filling in gravel pit and tenders will be asked for same.

Belgain Relief

The Hon. Sir Richard McBride, Premier, is in receipt of the following message from Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada:—

"The British National Committee for relief in Belgium has sent out the following appeal, signed by the Lord Mayor of London, to all the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Overseas Dominions. It has been transmitted to me by Sir George Perley, and is as follows:—

"'Fete Day heroic King Belgians falls on Monday fifteenth November and as Chairman National Committee relief Belgium I appeal people British Empire celebrate event in manner that will afford King Albert greatest satisfaction, namely, by subscribing money enough to feed three million destitute Belgians in Belgium on their beloved monarch's Fete Day. Sixpence will keep one Belgian alive for one day, therefore I appeal for three million sixpences, enable us to keep alive on King's Fete Day every one of his subject who are without food. Canada has responded nobly to the cry of starving Belgians and I feel certaiu this special appeal for sixpence per head will meet with ready response. Ends.'

The appeal is for a most worthy object, and it is commended to your best consideration and to such action as you may think desirable. The messages have been trrnsmitted to me as Premier of Canada, I feel it my duty to commend it to you as Premier of your Province."

Remittances in this oonnection should be made to Mr. J. A, Lindsay, 304 Times Building, Victoria.

Is a Record Egg Layer

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—With a record of 314 eggs in 365 days, Lady Eglantine, a White Leg Horn pullet, today is the champion egg layer of the world. The little hen which weighs three and a half pounds, completed her year of egg-laying competition at Delaware College, Newark, Del., and beat the previous record of 286 eggs by 28. The pen of five hens of which she was a member also broke the American pen record with 1211 eggs. The average barnyard fowl produces only 70 eggs a year.

NOTICE

THIRTY DAYS after date the directors of the Union & Comox District Hospital intend to apply to the Registra. of Joint Stock Companies for pe.mission to change the name from Union & Comox District Hospital to Cumberlane General Hospital.

E. D. PIDKARD,
Secretary

Dated thif 6th day of November, 1915.

Liquor License Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of December next application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Courtenay for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Courtenay Hotel, situated in the City of Courtenay, in the Province of British Columbia.

THOMAS BOOTH.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

Liquor License Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of December next application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Courtenay for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Riverside Hotel, situated in the City of Courtenay in the Province of British Columbia.

O. H. FECHNER.

Dated Oct. 13, 1915.

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, Victoria, for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Lorne hotel situated at Comox, in the Province of British Columbia.

GEORGE BARLOW.

Dated Oct. 7th, 1915.

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, Victoria, for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Elk Hotel, situated at Comox, in the Province of British Columbia.

CECIL ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Dated Oct, 7th, 1915.

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

First-Class Plumbing
Hot Water and Steamfitting
Jackson & Whittle
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Comox, B. C.
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olicit Your Patronage. Careful Attention Given to Horses Feet
MILL STREET COURTENAY

Palace Livery & Feed Stable
Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.
We also attend to wood hauling
JAS. CAIRNS & SON
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Expert Watchmaker Qualified Optician
Is selling Spectacles and Eye glasses from $2.50 per pair including sight testing. Each eye tested separately to insure correct vision
The Courtenay Jewelry Store

When In Doubt Play Trumps
Have Goard Tune Your Piano
Factory Experience
Recommends from Leading Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Copies of same furnished on request
W. J. Goard will be in this city about August 1. Leave orders at this Office, or write direct to
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To Bake or Not to Bake?
The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction
W. Aitken - rop.
Oppositenew Presbyterian Church

Counter Check Books
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Loose Leaf Billheads
AT EASTERN PRICES
We are now able to supply the needs of every merchant in the district with the above goods at exactly the same prices as quoted by eastern houses. Holders supplied free. Ring us up and we will call with samples, etc.
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Telephone 59 Isabel Street

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"Well, we were spared for the moment and cast into a loathsome dungeon, where we were overrun with vermin, great rats which we had constantly to drive off, and spiders whose bite was very painful.

"How long we lay without food I don't know; anyway, it seemed days. Perhaps it was only so many hours. Try lying in the pitch dark fighting with nameless unseen terrors and see how many bitter years can be crammed into a minute. And yet we knew there was far worse to come. But for the fact that we were together and could cheer the black hours with the sound of each other's voices we should have gone mad. One moment we were cast down in the depths of gloom, the next we prayed for death; anon we laughed and sang sketches of gay songs. We were not insane, but were treading periously near to the borderland.

"Then, after many years—or so it seemed to us—they fetched us again. We were not led into the banqueting-hall, but to a long, low vault-like place on the floor of which were two shallow tanks or baths covered over with a frame of iron, and from the frame of iron ran long sliding rods for all the world like a bird cage, only the sliding wires of the cage ran far into the room.

"Around these cages were glowing charcoal fires, the greater part of the sliding bars or wires growing red and crocus blue form the heat. What did it mean?

"I wondered. Ah! I was very soon to know."

Tchigorsky drew a deep breath and a shudder passed over his powerful frame. The moisture on his forehead was not due to the heat alone.

"On a throne of stone the princess was seated. A few of the higher-grade priests were grouped around her. Evidently they had been discussing us, and had made up their minds. We were not going to be tried even.

"'Stand there!' the princess commanded! 'Dogs, do you want to live?'

"Ralph Ravenspur said nothing. He was ever a man of few words.

"'We have no desire to die,' I replied. "Nothing that breathes ever has. Even if I were an old man with one foot in the grave the desire for life would be as strong upon me as it is now!'

"The princess smiled. I will not try to describe that smile. If you had seen it you would have given ten years of your life to forget it again.

"'It is in your hands to live,' the woman said; 'it is for you to say whether or not you return to your people. But you shall not carry our cherished secrets to the West. You shall live, you shall go free, but you shall take no memory of the past with you!'

"I guessed at once what she meant. There were attendants upon the priests, poor fools who fetched and carried, who would undertake errands one at a time, but who had no reasoning powers, no wits of their own.

"They were not born idiots; they had been made so. They are put under drugs, a portion of the scalp removed, and then some fragment of the brain is destroyed. We could have our liberty if we chose but, at what price! We could go free, but for the rest of our lives we should never know the blessed light of reason again.

"I tell you it came to me like a cold shock and turned me faint and giddy. As I glanced at my companion I saw that he was ghastly as myself. What use was life to us under such conditions! And the fiends were equal to the cruelty of getting us to consent to this operation and then detaining us afterwards. We should be a mockery among them and a warning to others.

"There was no reason to discuss this refined cruelty, this vile offer. We glanced at each other and shook our heads. Far better death than this. We knew how to die; we could have drawn our revolvers and shot each other then and there. But we did not. While there was life there was hope."

CHAPTER XI.

The Iron Cage

Tchigorsky made a long pause before he resumed his story. His nerves appeared to require composing. It was impossible to shake off the horror of the past. At length he went on again.

"I saw the cruel light flame into the eyes of the princess; I saw that she was pleased and yet sorry to learn our decision. She gave a sign and we were brought nearer to her.

"'You understand what your refusal means!' she said. 'You have been here long enough to know how carefully our secrets are guarded and also how we punish those who try to read them. Where are those scripts?'

"We had no scripts and I said so. As a matter of fact, such formulae and papers as we had managed to become possessed of had been smuggled beyond Lassa to Ralph Ravenspur's servant, Elpick, who had conveyed them to a place of safety. But my statement was without effect.

"She turned sharply to her attendants.

"'Strip them,' she said, 'and put them in the baths.'

"We were going to learn then what those cages were for.

"'There is no need to remove our clothing,' I cried. 'We will do it ourselves!'

"I was afraid our revolvers should be discovered, or the cartridges be rendered useless by immersion. Ralph seemed to understand, for, like myself, he quickly discarded his robes and slippers and professed himself to be ready.

"Then the grating was raised and we were placed on our backs in a shallow bath formed in the shape of a coffin, and not more than ten inches deep. At first the baths were empty, but gradually they were filled with water until we had to raise our faces and press them against the bars to breathe. I thought that we were to be suffocated in this shallow water—a dreadful idea that filled me with stifling anxiety—but there was worse to come."

Again Tchigorsky paused and wiped his brow.

"The suspense was torture; the terrible uncertainty of what was going to happen was agony. Imagine being drowned with a bare half-inch of water over your lips and nostrils. I turned my head a fraction of an inch on one side, and then I saw that the water could not rise quite high enough to drown me without overflowing the edge of the bath. Evidently this was but the first chapter in the book of lessons. We could breathe by placing our faces against the bars. What next?

"There was no occasion to ask the question. Though my heart was drumming like the wings of an imprisoned fly, and though there was the roar of a furnace in my ears, I could make out the crack and rattle of machinery, and the bars over the cage began to move. My face, to escape the water, was so closely pressed to the bars that the friction was painful.

"The bars slid along, and as they did so, I remembered the long projecting ends which were glowing yellow and blue in the braziers. My heart ceased drumming and then seemed to stand still for a moment. I had guessed the riddle. A second later and the horizontal bars over my face were white hot.

"Here was the situation, then—I had either to press my face against those cruel bars or drown in a few inches of water. Could the mind of man imagine a more diabolical torture? I cried aloud; I believe my friend did also, but I cannot say. My face flinched involuntarily from the scar of the blistering iron; I held my breath till the green and red stars danced before my eyes.

"Flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and I was literally bound to raise my head. Into the flesh, as you have seen for yourself, those hot barriers pressed, while I filled my lungs with a deep draught of delicious air. But the agony was so great that I had to go down again. The water cooled the burns for the moment. But you can imagine how it intensified the agony afterwards.

"When I raised myself again the bars were cool. But only for an instant, for they came hot once more, this time in a horizontal direction. The same ghasty business was enacted; again there was the sense of semi-suffocation, again the long draught of pure air and the pain from the bars. And then, while wondering, half-delirious, how long it could last, something gave way and I fainted.

"That I deemed to be death; but it was nothing of the kind. When I came to I was lying on the floor writhing in agony from my wounds. Fortunately I had not lost my sight, nor had Ralph at that time. He was to discover later that the injuries received were fatal to his eyes.

"He was lying by my side and groaning with pain like myself. A more hideous and more repulsive sight than my companion's face I never wish to look upon. And doubtless he had the same thoughts of me. But I did not think of that at the moment.

"We were alone. I staggered to my feet and across to the door. It was fastened, of course. For a time we were too maddened by pain to take heed of anything, but gradually reason came back to us. My first idea was of revenge. Ralph had grasped for his robes and his revolver was in his hand.

"'Heaven help the first man who comes in!' he yelled.

"Like a drunken lunatic, I applauded the sentiment. For a minute we were both mad as the drugged Malay who runs amuck. Fortunately nobody did come in for some time, and gradually wiser counsels prevailed. We slipped into our garments and hid our revolvers. Then from raging madmen we passed to tears. We were so spent and exhausted that we cried like little children.

"But men like ourselves are not easily daunted. The pain was still great, but it only stimulated our desire to live and gain the better of those who had so cruelly used us. Later a priest conducted us into another room, where the princess awaited us.

(To be Continued)

"DEATH IN THE POT."

"Death in the pot." That sentence condenses the story of a tragedy. A little family gathering. A fine dinner cooked in the large copper kettle long disused, and the entire family poisoned by the accumulated verdigris. The story was told by the newspapers. The moral of it is, that the purest of food, put into a foul vessel, may become a minister of death.

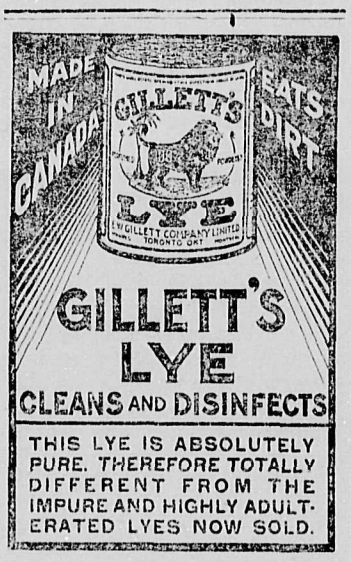
If the stomach is diseased it is like the poisonous kettle, which taints everything that goes into it. The symptoms are irregular appetite, undue fullness after eating, distressed feeling in the stomach, of fluttering and sinking sensations, palpitation, dizziness, ringing in ears, sour or bitter risings and constipation. Not all these symptoms may be present at the same time, but any of them show disease in the digestive or alimentary tract.

The intimate relation of the stomach to the blood, heart, liver, and lungs makes it a medicinal maxim, "Start with the stomach." It is upon this principle that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects so many and such remarkable cures. It cleanses the stomach and the system is cleansed. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and the body is enriched by the purified blood. It's a tonic and body builder that strengthens the digestive or nutritive organs and these strengthen the whole body by increasing the quantity and quality of its nourishment. It carries off the poisonous, effete matter. In this way it re-establishes health, banishing the bodily aches, which are but symptoms of the stomach's condition.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from any medicine dealer to-day, in either liquid or tablet form. Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 cents for "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound and illustrated.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

W. N. U. 1076



Canadian Shells Help in Drive

That the Canadian shell manufacturers are doing vitally important services in support of the great offensive just begun by the British, French and Belgians on the western front is indicated by the way in which they are now helping to feed the British guns, and the success of the allies depends on the sustained effectiveness of their artillery. Canadian workshops are producing one million empty shells per month and 17,444 shells per day with fixed ammunition. The latter will be increased to 50,000 per day in the near future.

"Disappointed again."

"How now?"

"This fellow told me he was going to show me the beauties of the town?"

"Well, didn't he?"

"He meant parks and office buildings. I was prepared to see some feminine loveliness."

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews?

Joax—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

"That old grouch certainly had his living room appropriately decorated."

"How was it done?"

"Mostly in fretwork."

What Britain Has Done

American Paper Pays a Splendid Tribute to Britain's Part in the War

The Wall Street Journal gives a very striking answer to the question: What has Great Britain done? It points out that while her navy, her financial credit and a small expeditionary army were all that were asked by the allies, she has swept the seas of German commerce, placed upwards of a million men in the field, and got another two millions in readiness; has lent her allies more than $2,000,000,000 and has conquered every German colony except the Cameroons. Continuing, the Wall Street Journal says:

"By her own enlightened system of colonial government the Boers have wiped out the German colony in Southwest Africa, the French Canadians are fighting on the Belgian frontier, the Irish are, characteristically, fighting in the thickest of the fray, and the supposed seditious Hindoos and Mohammedans are cleaning up all the German political gains in Turkish Asia. And there is more than this. If it were not for the British mastery of the seas, where would our own export trade be? Even with an uncertainty on the ocean, the trade which our shortsighted politicians grudge to the allies, because Germany is in no position to receive it, would not exist at all. To leave out the argument the inviolability of treaties and the rights of neutral and peaceful nations, all the moral issues involved, on the plain question of advantage to our present and future interests, can we ask ourselves, with any show of consistency or plausibility, What has Great Britain done?"

Do You Think of Safety

Get the Safety Habit and Pass It Along for the Benefit of Others

When you leave your home for your day's work, do you remember that constant care is necessary? Do you, when you arrive at the office, factory, or shop, bear in mind your own safety and that of others? To think first of safety means consideration for others; it means lives spared and fewer vacant chairs.

Most accidents can be prevented, but what is each one of us doing to prevent accidents? We must not expect that care will be taken for our safety and never take thought for that of another.

It is estimated that a man's average earning power is $700 per annum. Some of us receive more and some less, but whatever we earn each year will be reduced after a serious accident and will be stopped by death. What are you going to do about it? The obvious thing to do is to learn safety—to insist upon others doing their work in the safe way—to point out to the proper officials unsafe practices and unsafe machines—to take no chances. It may seem unnecessary to tell you this, but what of each years' toll of life and limb? Get the safety habit and pass it along as an heritage to the children.—Bulletin by Ontario Safety League.

Preparing for Spring

Home Gardens and Vacant Lots Should Have Autumn Cultivation

Custom or habit alone explains the fact that the home gardener almost universally leaves his garden plot in a neglected condition until spring. No attempt is made to prepare for the next season's planting.

If the farmer were to follow this system, the results would be disastrous. In the spring he would find himself with wet and heavy land, would be unable to work it and the delay would mean late crops, if any at all.

The garden should be dug in autumn, leaving the earth loose. If new soil is being used, the sod should be turned under a depth of four inches to ensure rotting. Vines, dead leaves, or weeds should be burned, and the ashes, together with a quantity of good stable manure, if available, should be dug well in.

The results of attention to his land in the autumn will fully repay the home gardener in the saving of time in the spring and in increased production.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the navy which has accumulated during the war is said by the Morning Post to be $20,000,000. None of this has been distributed, and the Post makes the complaint that purchases by the government of confiscated cargoes deprives the navy of prize money.

The Man—If you are so forgetful, how is it you remember me?

The Girl—Lots of times I remember little things when the big ones escape my notice.

For Rural Fire Prevention

Suggestions For Reducing Fire Loss on the Farm and in the Village

Farmers and villagers should be among the most active of fire protectionists. While most villages have some fire fighting system, few have paid departments. Living isolated from auto pumping fire engines, chemical and other apparatus, and fire alarm boxes, the farmer or the villager must constitute himself an individual fire department. It is in the autumn and winter when the stoves, the open fireplaces and the kerosene lamps come into use that the fire danger is greatest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Many country and village homes have a "store room" into which, during the cold months, rubbish and debris are thrown indiscriminately. Newspapers, rags, old clothes, etc., constituting the most inflammable collection, are thrown into this room, usually the worst—from the fire protection standpoint—in the house. Most villagers use the kerosene lamp or possibly a tallow candle while searching in the cellar or store room. The lamp or candle is put down, a rat runs out and, in the excitement, especially if a woman is present, the light is frequently knocked over and a blaze is almost certain to result. Water is hard to get, pumps freeze up and the farmer or villager is powerless when the fire develops.

During the summer, English sparrows carry nest making material into cracks and crannies, building nests close to chimneys and flues. Chimney swallows, nesting in the stacks, knock the mortar from the bricks and make holes through which sparks find their way to the sparrow's nest. A mysterious fire results, generally on the coldest night of the year.

All flues and chimneys should be examined before the fires are lighted in autumn. Water should be drawn at night and placed in pails where it will not freeze. Roofs should be examined and cleared of curling shingles and other spark catchers. The store room should be the most carefully kept room in the house. Rats, mice and squirrels should be cleared out. Lanterns should be kept filled, cleaned and with wicks of proper length. A dirty, short-wicked lantern, full of oil, is a bad fire hazard.

All dead herbage should be removed from the house and outbuildings. Sparks travel far on a winter gale and, alighting on dry herbage, are dangerous. Bonfires are a bane. Most persons who have large yards could well afford to build a small furnace of brick, covering the stack with wire netting, and thus burn the refuse without danger. Smoking about barns should be prohibited and lanterns placed where stock cannot kick them over. At all times, lanterns should be kept in a safe place. A small electric torch is a good investment where hay and fodder must be reached in the darkness. Matches should be kept in a tin box tightly covered and placed out of the reach of small children. No member of the family should search in cupboards or drawers with a match for a light. This is an imperative rule which is frequently violated.

Where wood is the heating fuel, there should be a wire front over the fireplace to stop the sparks. Where coal is used, a wide fender will often stop a threatened blaze. Coal, "snapping" out into the room, causes many fires. The place for ashes is a metal can and the place for the can is where its sides will not come into contact with wood. Because they do not show sparks, is no reason for believing that wood or coal ashes are not dangerous. Remember that ashes, especially the finer kinds, hold heat for a long time.

The foregoing cautions may seem simple but are frequently forgotten. It is the unusual that often happens. Teachers in village and country schools should educate the children to think of the dangers. One sharp-eyed boy is as good as a fire department.

If Any Are Left

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a Berlin telegram announces that Emperor Wilhelm has decided that the uniform of the German army in peace times shall be field gray, the same color used in time of war.

Things Rosy in Germany

The number of bankruptcies in Germany from July to September of this year was 981, as compared with 1,608 during the same period of last year, the Overseas News Agency announces.

Photographer's Assistant — Mrs. Van Perkins complains that her portraits don't look like her.

Photographer—Complain, does she? She ought to be grateful.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT FOR

"Canada" Feed Cutters and "Perfection" Grain Tanks

Highest Quality of Material---Best Value For Your Money

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED
Hull, - - - Canada

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
68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "OUT of SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT the BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

THERAPION

and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Missed Something

Mrs. McGreevy was a dinner guest one evening where a noted explorer was the attraction. Being of a somewhat languid turn of mind, she paid more attention to her dinner than to the conversation. After dinner was over she turned to one of the guests and asked:

"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?"

"Progressive Patagonia," was the reply.

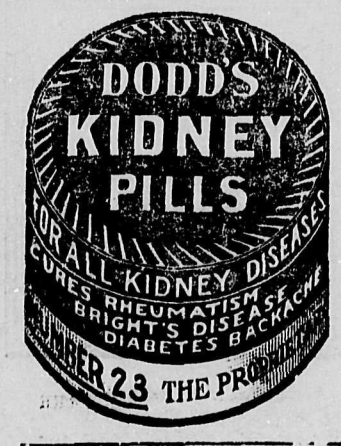
"Really?" asked Mrs. McGreevy with sudden interest. "And how do you play it?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Finland has an area of 144,249 miles, of which one-seventh is water on account of the innumerable lakes in the interior. At the end of 1914 its population amounted to 3,196,700, divided among eight Lans, or governments. Of the population of the Grand Duchy, less than one-sixth live in the cities, of which there are only fifteen having more than 5,000 inhabitants. Helsingfors, the largest city, has a population of 164,000.

In a great hurry he took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Liverpool street—I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will; I believe we are his heirs—John Back." The clerk having counted the words, said: "There are two too many, sir."

"All right; cut out 'with grief,'" was the answer.



To Judge Distances

Ability to Estimate Distances is Necessary in the Army

One of the most important accomplishments in the army is the ability to judge distances correctly. Every soldier ought to be able to estimate, more or less accurately, how far off from him any object lies and for this purpose there are certain rules which may be pretty safely relied on by any man of average sight.

At thirty yards, for instance, it is possible to see the white of a man's eye quite plainly, and the eyes themselves remain visible up to a distance of eighty yards. At a hundred yards it is possible to distinguish the details of dress and all the parts of the body, slight movements being perceptible.

At two hundred yards the contour of a face becomes confused, and rows of buttons lose their individual appearance, resembling mere stripes. At four hundred yards the face becomes a speck, but leg and arm movements are still perceptible. But at six hundred yards you can no longer make these out. At eight hundred yards the number of men in a crowd cannot be counted.

At a thousand yards a line of soldiers becomes a broad belt and nothing more. If you can distinguish cavalry from infantry, you may judge that they are not more than twelve hundred yards away; while at two thouand yards what is really a man looks like nothing but a tiny dot.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being drawn through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving and until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SOLDIER'S BUTTON

She wears a soldier's button
Pinned somewhere near her heart,
And shows to all and sundry
She owns a little part
Of a soldier who's upsetting
The Kaiser's apple cart.

She wears a soldier's button,
And feels she's bravely decked,
A certain pride of bearing
It's easy to detect.
She's got a man in khaki,
And she holds her head erect.

She wears a soldier's button—
There's virtue in the whim.
It keeps her strong and patient
When days are dark and grim.
She wears her soldier's button,
And she fights along with him.
—Jesse Pope in London ally Express.

Praises This Asthma Remedy.—A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

Indefinite

Mrs. Snooker—Men make me tired.

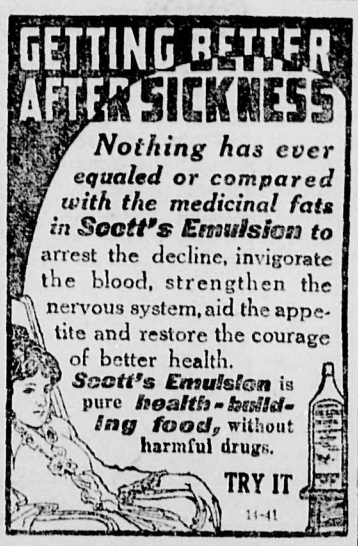
Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Snooker—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, 'Oh, clothes.'"—From Stray Stories.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mrs. Greene—Here's a most interesting article, Ezra, entitled "The Money Question in a Nutshell."

Ezra Greene—I know all 'bout it, Hannah; the pea ain't there at all when ye pick the shell up, darn 'em!



Horse Breeders' Opportunity

The Advantages of Western Canada as a Horse Raising Country

Just how great havoc the present war is playing with the world's supply of horses can hardly be estimated. While motor vehicles are being used to an extent never known before, the magnitude of the conflict is calling for sacrifices of horses that must affect the supply for many years to come. Records of previous wars show that 100 horses are required for every 300 men in an army, and that at least 40% of the war drafted horses have to be replaced when the struggle is over. If this percentage of horses is being used in the present war, the aggregate shortage must run into millions. A prominent agricultural paper asserts that for five years after the war France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Belgium, and England will have to import horses in large quantities.

With this demand in prospect, it is hardly necessary to point out to the horse-breeder where his opportunity lies at the present moment. Any one at all familiar with the country knows the advantages of Western Canada as a horse-producing territory. The best class of horse fodders is easily and cheaply produced; the climate is favorable, the water is good, and the price of land enables the farmer to raise horses, at a lower cost than in other countries. Already some of the largest and finest droves of purebred horses on the American continent are to be found in Western Canada, and the fore-sighted settler is steadily increasing the quantity and improving the quality of his horse-flesh.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Painted snipers who are indistinguishable from the landscape are the latest invention of the wily enemy. Writing from hospital, Private Searby of Tealby, Lincolnshire, serving with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, says that his tunic was perforated by seven bullets, one of which tore off the glass and hands of his watch. He adds that it "is not the ordinary rifle which is doing the damage; it is the machine guns and snipers. The faces and even the rifles of the latter are painted green, so that you get close on them before you see anything at all."

"You look blue and discouraged, old man."

"I'm not myself this morning."

"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."

The introduction of the tobacco habit among the Chinese dates back only a few years, and its spread throughout the country has been astonishingly rapid, so it is stated by Consul General Anderson at Hongkong. The cigarette habit is not confined to the male portion of the population. The females of all classes and ages, from ten years of age upward, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers.

Canada and U. S. Boundary Survey

Work of Locating and Placing Boundary Monuments Now Nearly Complete

Of 4,164 miles of boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada which both countries have united to survey, all but 450 miles have been traced and accurately plotted on maps and marked, by members of the international boundary commission, Edward C. Barnard of Washington, representing the United States, and Dr. W. F. King of Ottawa, representing the Dominion of Canada. The report which the commissioners are prepared to make to their respective governments shows that the work of locating and placing the boundary monuments is complete except for portions of the Maine and New Minnesota boundaries, and that only a very little remains in other localities of the work of establishing triangular points.

The commission was established in 1903, to control work which had been previously the subject of study. Dr. King has been the British commissioner from the beginning. The American commissioner was Dr. O. H. Tittmann of Washington until he resigned, last April, and was succeeded by Mr. Barnard, who had been connected wtih this boundary work from the beginning. From the start of the field work in 1903 to the present, the commission has directed a total boundary survey of 4,164 miles, including the Alaskan boundary. The unsurveyed remainder amounts to 450 miles. Three engineering parties are now out on this, one in the Rainy Lake region of the Minnesota boundary, one in the Megantic region of the mountain chain portion of the Maine-Quebec boundary, and one on the St. John river portion of the Maine-New Brunswick boundary.

In accordance with the treaty of 1908, the work has been divided into sections, as follows:

From the Bay of Fundy, through Passamaquoddy bay, 20 miles.

The St. Croix river, 116 miles.

From head of St. Croix river around along Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, 658 miles.

St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes 1,241.

From Lake Superior, at mouth of Pigeon river, to northwest corner of Lake of the Woods, 407 miles.

From northeast corner of Lake of the Woods, to summit of Rocky mountain range, 887 miles.

From the Rockies to salt water at Straits of Georgia, 410 miles.

From coast by water channels to the Pacific Ocean, 149 miles.

Of these 3,898 miles, 1,759 are land and 2,139 water. The commission has charge of an accurate survey of all of this except the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes. The commission has also had the work of surveying the Alaskan boundary of 1,507 miles, of which 862 miles is boundary of southern coastal strip and 645 is on the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularities of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately contituted.

More Munitions Needed

All that is needed here is a sufficiency of output. Germany, thanks to her long and secret preparations, enjoyed in the first year of the war a advantage over the allies from her superabundant supply of munitions. England in this respect had a great deal of leeway to make up, the more so as to the military effort the war has demanded of us proved to be of a magnitude that none of our statesmen or soldiers ever anticipated. We are importing large quantities of munitions from abroad, and every week that passes sees an increasing output from factories at home. Our armies in the field today are far better supplied with guns and shells than they have ever been before; but the need continues clamant; our armies are increasing and the wastage of war is great.—London Daily Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Wealth of Canada

Canada is generally recognized as one of the foremost power producing countries of the world. Her numerous rivers have immense potentialities and within the area of population reasonably to be anticipated in the near future, is estimated to have water power possibilities aggregating 17,764,000 horsepower, while some 1,712,193 horsepower of this amount has already been developed. Comparison with other countries establishes the Canadian standing among the industrial nations; power development on such a scale is significant of corresponding industrial activity.

American—I suppose you will abolish the house of lords some day?

Englishman—But I don't see how we can, my boy. There is no precedent for such a thing.

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.

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The trade commissioner sent by the British Columbia government to South America has cabled to the Vancouver board of trade orders for a thousand tons of potatoes and several thousand boxes of apples.

"Doesn't that youngster of yours toe-in a little when he tries to stand up?"

"Yes," replied the fond father. "We have great hopes of him. It looks to me as if he were naturally built for an expert golf player."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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COMOX

On Friday evening a concert was given in aid of the Red Cross Society in Martin's hall. Proceeds, $72,55, after expenses deducted a balance of $58.00 to be forwarded to the Royal Bank. The people of Comox witnessed a vaudeville of unusual merit, every turn was a star. A Victoria resident who was present remarked, "I see nothing as good in Victoria, and consider it the best and cheapest entertainment I have ever been to." As the various items have been described in a previous number of your valuable paper I won't go into particulars verbatum, suffice to say that Mr. McIntyre's 'gag" in the song "We Want a Girl, was good, very good, and "rocks" as a rhyme to 'Comox' filled the bill. All the choruses were well rendered, and showed careful training. Great thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Martin for the use of their hall, music, and ligts, and also to the ladies who helped. Mr. C. Martin as an organizer cannot be beaten After the performance the performers were invited by the proprietor of the Elk hotel to partake of refreshments, and afterwards taken back to Courtenay in various cars, the drivers of which had volunteeed their services. We would like to see the Follies again, they are an interesting bunch, the performace was bright and clean, not a dull five minutes, and the talent! The dance afterward completed an enjoyable evening

Mr. Kenneth Ferguson was in Comox in connection with the Imperial Life Assn. Co,, and left on Sunday morning for Powell River.

Mr. and Mrs. Robb left by Saturdays boat for Vancouver.

Mr. Frank Dulong is a guest at the Elk Hotel.

Guy Fawkes day was celebrated in the usual way by the young people' The school marms were conducted to the field of action by a mixed band of coal oil cans, cow bells, etc., and the lay figure of Emperor Bill was burned.

We are pleased to see that the wire gate has been returned to the P. O,

Mr. A. Grant is building an addition to the barn on the King and Casey property.

Services will be held at St. Peter's church on Sunday as follows; Holy Communion at 9 a. m., Sunday School at 3,30, and evensong at 7.30, and at Lazo Mission at 2.30 p. m.

The members of the St. Peter's, Church of England, Guild purpose holding a sale of work of fancy work and useful articles on Tuesday, November 23. in Martin's Hall, commencing at 3 o'clock and will be opened by the Lord Bishop of Columbia. Hooplar, homemade candy, fish pond, bran pie, gipsy fortune teller and competitions. Admission free. Entertainment in the evening commencing at 8:15. Excellent programme, admission 25c, to be followed by a dance.

A letter from Theo Fortune to a friend in Comox says that he has been in one general and three convalescents since he was wounded, and is now at Monkshorton where there are 3,000 Austrailian, New Zealand, British and Canadian soldiers. He is only 1-2 mile from Epsom, downs the famous Derby race course, but there is very little racing going on there now, owing to the war. He recently had 14 days furlough and visited Birmmingham, Kiddemaster and Bewdley, and saw many old castles and churches that were bombarded by Cromwell and also the Royal Pallace near Bewdley that was occupied by Henry VIII. He says that Billie Holmes must have a charmed life, he is a brick and every inch a man. Theo also says he was lucky to get out without being killed. They have a small theatre in the park and have moving pictures once a week, and five concerts weekly, the different contingents supplying the talent. Last week the Great Eastern Railway Musical Society of 70 pieces mostly stringed, gave a concert.

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Plant Now

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Plants 5 cenis each, 6 for 25 cent of MISS GAME, Comox.

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In Courtenay

I met a maid upon the street,
A little maid of seven,
So near an angel that her thoughts
Must surely be of heaven.

"Now, where away, my pretty maid,
With eyes so clear and bright?"
She Winked at me, "I go to see
Our city fathers fight!"

I met a little man who walked
With a most martial mein:
He'd grow a brave and valiant man—
'Twas clearly to be seen.

"You think," I said, "Of father brave,
Whose gone to fight the Hun,
You'd like to imitate the men,
Who drill with sword and gun?"

"Oh, no," he said, "For things like that
I do not care a rap,
I'm going down into the town
To see the Council scrap!"

In ways most devious, dark and damp,
(Orchard)
I met an Alderman;
"Why all this fuss, why rage and cuss?
Now tell me, if you can."

He smiled on me a boastful smile,
And said, "I will be frank,
The most important thing of all
Is 'bout a rotten plank."

I met a peaceful citizen,
(I did, I did, indeed!)
He seemed distressed, I dimly guessed
How argent was his need.

"I go to fight the Hun," he said,
"'Tis all the peace I'll get,
The future's black! When I get back
I'll find them fighting yet."

—B. V.

GRANTHAM

A meeting was held in the school house on Monday evening to make arrangements for further clearing operations on the school lot. The work on it now is about half done.

Presbyterian Church

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

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church are holding their annual bazaar, in the Agricultural hall this afternoon and evening. There is a fine dispaly of fancy and other work. The different stalls are presided over by the members, and a good business is expected to be done despite the inclement weather. There will be a concert this evening. Admission free.

GRAND DISPLAY

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Harness Repaired Neatly

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