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

THE REVIEW

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VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1915 NO. 51

Goe. J. Hardy R. F. F. Biscoe

HARDY & BISCOE

Real Estate and Insurance Agents
Auctioneers

Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP
COAL

$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

3 Very Useful Articles
which we are offering at Reduced Rates

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

El Perco 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

Owing to the increase of business Shepherd's have been obliged to enlarge their store.

The Ladies' Aid Society desirs to thank all those who in any way assisted them in making the bazaar and sale of work a success.

Constables Hannay and MacDonald have made two raids on Chinese opium dens at Cumberland and Beyan during the last few days arresting 12 Chinamen, They all pleaded guilty and were fined.

The Comox Woman's Institute held their regular meeting on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. Eric Duncan. There was a good attendance. Reports of the nursing lectures were read by the secretary, and the afternoon was spent in sewing and knitting for the soldiers. Tea was served by Mrs. Duncan.

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 ime 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 — White Wyandotte cockerels, $5, $3 and $2 each; selected trios $7; heavy laying strain. Apply, J. G. Randall, Royston.

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.

Strayed—a short horned steer, red and white, mostly white faced, 18 months old, marked by piece cut out of right ear. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of same will be suitably rewarded. Last seen by Mr. Campbell's ranch. Please notify Geo. Davis, Union Bay.

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

Trooper J. B. Bailey, who is stationed at Nanaimo, is home for a few days this week.

Look out for the "Rustics" at the Opera House on Friday, December 10, in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

Contractor Fitzgerald is busily engaged putting down the sidewalk along Wallace street to Hungry hollow.

Mrs. H, V. Collins and her sister Miss Biggar leave to-morrow morning for the Old Country, per S. S. St. Paul from New York.

A man named Laird was arrested at Union Bay and taken to Cumberland on a charge of frightening women by appearing at their windows. He was examined as to his sanity, and fined $10 and costs.

Chief Constable D. Stephenson and Mr. Flemming of Victoria paid a visit to J. Hannay re relief. The Department is figuring on sending miners from this district to the Merrit coal mines on the mainland. The unempioyed miners from Cumberland will have the preference.

Messrs. Cooke & Matthewson last week purchased two spring lambs from a Jap rancher at Royston, one of which weighed 150 and the other 140 pounds, paying over $20 for them. This should conclusively prove that there is money in sheep, and it is a wonder that more of our ranchers and farmers in the valley do not go in for them There is not half enough raised for local consumption.

This week a letter has been received by Mrs. Laycock from Mrs B. S. Fenn, which gives news of our old friend, Mr. Fenn, organizer of the Patriotic Service Committee in this town. Mrs. Fenn writes: "My husband was taken on by the British Red Cross to drive a motor ambulance for an American unit serving with the French. He is very pleased that he is right up at the front all the time, as he is not attached to any particular hospital, and so will serve with the French army. Mr. Fenn received the highest certificate he could get for motor driving and was highly commended by the head of the Red Cross.

The Ladies' Aid bazaar last Thursday afternoon and evening was a decided success. A number of booths presided over by a bevy of handsome ladies, were filled with useful and fancy articles, and they all did a rushing trade. A biscuit making demonstration was given by Mrs. Kirkwood, and it was interesting to listen to the remarks made by the onlookers One said "No wonder they rise, 4 spoonsfull of powder!" Another, "that's not enough shortening, it won't be rich enough." "The idea! sifting flour three times and then once for luck. How much time do you think we have to bake in." etc., etc. The candle lighting table did a fine business. Ald. Robertson spent nearly half an hour trying to beat D. Bubar's record of lighting 34 candles with one match. Tommy Gairns is "some" milliner, winning first prize in the hat trimming competition. Miss Tucker's museum had a lot of patrons, to each of whom she gave a valuable receipe.

Return of Private Perrott

We understand that Mr. R. Hyde Perrott, who left early this year for Europe with the 30th Battalion and was later transferred to the 16th Battalion Canadian Scottish, has reached Victoria with several other wounded and disabled soldiers. Mr. Perrott was in the fighting around Festubert, and received serious injuries as a result of the bombardment by the Germans of a trench captured by his company. That he returns at all is marvelous, having on that occasiog been buried for the greater portion of twentyfour hours when the trench was blown in, in addition to shrapnel wounds, while later on the next tent to that in which he lay wounded was blown up in the course of a Zeppelin raid. We bespeak a rousing welcome for the first of our wounded to return, as soon as he is permitted to visit Courtenay. His injuries will keep him from rejoining his regiment for some time, and we therefore ask that others come forward to occupy the vacancies caused by his and other soldiers' enforced withdrawal from the fighting line.

Private Perrott experienced the awful results of the poisonous gas emited by the German shells, which while not as harmful as the other variety, still makes itself felt for some months.

A hearty welcome was given to the wounded warriors at Victoria, after a triumphal progress across Canada.

The race track committee intend holding a dance on Friday evening, Jan. 1st.

On Nov. 6 a Jap named Yamamato was caught pitlamping by Game Warden Dawley, and on Friday last Mah Sing a Chinaman was captured at the same game. They were taken before Magistrate Willard and fined $50 each or two months in gaol. This dangerous practice must be stopped. Already this season Mr. Keenan of Fanny Bay has lost 4 head of cattle, Mr. Muscamp of Union Bay 1 cow T. Aitken of Campbell River road 1 calf and six horses have been shot at Alberni by pit lampers.

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

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

The Elgin Coffee Mill
Is Working Full Time These Days
Try a pound of freshly Ground Coffee Beans 50c. per pound
Another favorite is Our Own Tea at 40c per pound
Box 256 SHEPHERD'S Phone 40

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)

"She smiled as she looked at our faces. That smile was nearly the end of her. Many a time since have I regretted that I didn't finish her career then and there. Had she betrayed the least sign of fear I should have done so. And by so doing your people would have been saved many a bitter sorrow."

"At the expense of your life," Geoffrey said.

Tchigorsky shrugged his shoulders.

"What matter?" he said. "The few suffer for the many. Well, as I was saying—"

The speaker paused suddenly as his eye caught something moving along the beach. It was the figure of a woman creeping along as if in search of some missing object. She proceeded very slowly until she approached the spot where the boat lay filled and sunk, and then she paused abruptly.

For a minute she stood fascinated by the sight, then she flung her hands high in the air, and a bitter wailing cry escaped her. If she had been a fisherman's wife suddenly brought face to face with the dead body of her husband or lover, her wail of anguish had not been more pignant.

"Who can she be?" Geoffrey asked.

Tchigorsky said nothing. The woman stood with her hands raised. As she turned and ran towards the cliffs, moaning as she went, Geoffrey started.

"Marion," he said. "Marion."

He would have dashed forward, but Tchigorsky restrained him.

"That is not your Marion," he said. "Your Marion does not dress like that."

Geoffrey looked again. It was Marion and yet not Marion. It was the girl in the blue serge dress and red tam-o'-shanter who resembled her so strikingly. What did this girl know about him, and why did she stand wailing over his boat? He felt he must solve this mystery.

"Sit down," Tchigorsky said slowly. "Sit down."

"But," Geoffrey cried, "I insist upon knowing—"

"And spoiling everything. Sit down, I say, or I shall have to detain you. I don't fancy you would care to measure your strength with mine."

Geoffrey dropped into his seat.

"Perhaps not," he said. "I don't believe you want me to know who that girl is."

"I have heard worse guesses," Tchigorsky said drily.

CHAPTER XLI.

Waiting

They were growing uneasy at the castle. There was a forced cheerfulness about the small party that testified to the nervous tension that held them. For some years now there had been a tacit understanding on the subject of punctuality. Such a thing was necessary when any moment might precipitate the next catastrophe. The mere fact of anybody being late for five minutes sufficed to put the rest in a fever. And Geoffrey had not come into tea at all.

The thing was almost in itself a tragedy. Geoffrey was always so considerate of others. Nothing in the world would have induced him to stay away without first saying he was going to do so or sending a message. And tea had been a thing of the past for a good hour. What could have become of him?

Nobody asked the question, but it was uppermost in the minds of all. Vera was chattering with feverish gaiety, but there was a blazing red spot on her ghastly white face, and her eyes were wild and restless.

Marion had slipped away. The only one who betrayed no anxiety was Ralph. He sat sipping his chilled tea as if he had the world to himself and there was nobody else in it.

Presently, with one excuse or another, all slipped away until Vera was alone with Ralph. He was so quiet that she had almost forgotten his presence. When she thought herself alone she rose to her feet and paced the room rapidly.

She pressed her hands to her throbbing temples.

"God spare him," she whispered, "spare him to me! Oh, it is wicked to feel like this and so utterly selfish. But if Geoffrey dies I have nothing to live for."

The tears rose to her eyes, tears of agony and reproach and self-pity. Ralph crossed the room silently. He was upon the girl ere she had heard the soft fall of his footsteps. He laid a hand on Vera's arm.

"Geoffrey is not going to die," he said.

Vera suppressed a scream. She might have cried out, but something in the expression of Ralph' face restrained her.

"Are you sure of that?" she asked.

"As sure as one can be certain of anything, child. We are alone?"

"There is nobody else here, uncle."

"One cannot be too careful," Ralph muttered. "Then Geoffrey is safe.'

'Thank Heaven. You have sent him somewhere, uncle?"

"No, I have not sent him anywhere. And you are not to ask questions. I have told you so much to spare you the agony and suspense that will overtake the others. I tell you because, had you not known, the mental strain might have broken you down," continued Ralph.

"Before long it will be proved almost beyond a demonstration that Geoffrey has become a victim to the family foe. There will be evidence to convince a jury, but all the time Geoffrey will be safe."

Vera said nothing. She could only gasp. Ralph's hand lay on her shoulder with a grip that was not devoid of pain.

"You are not to show your feelings to anyone," he croaked. "You are not to betray knowledge by a single sign. Ah, if I could tell you how much depends upon your courage, reticence and your silence!"

"I think you can trust me, Uncle Ralph."

"I think I can, dear. I like the ring of your voice. You are to be quiet and subdued as if you were unable to comprehend the full force of the disaster. Much, if not everything, depends upon the next few hours. Now go, please."

Ralph slipped away into the grounds. A little later he was making his way along the cliffs towards the village. For a brief time Vera stood still. She was trying to realize what Ralph had said.

"What did it mean?" she asked herself again. But she could find no answer to the puzzle. Still, Geoffrey was safe. Whatever sensation the next few hours might produce Geoffrey had come to no harm. It would be hard to see the others suffer, hard to witness their grief and not lighten it by so much as a sign.

But Ralph had been emphatic on this point. Had he not said that everything hinged upon her reticence and silence? Vera went slowly to her room, her feet making no sound on the thick pile carpet. A flood of light streamed through the stained glass windows into the corridor. In the big recess at the end a white figure lay face downwards on the cushions.

Vera approached softly. She saw the shoulders rise and fall as if the girl lying there were sobbing in bitter agony. It was Marion. Marion the ever cheerful! Surely her grief must be beyond the common?

"Marion," Vera whispered. "Dear Marion."

She bent over the prostrate figure with heartfelt tenderness.

Marion raised her face at length. It was wet with tears and her eyes were swollen. At first she seemed not to recognize Vera.

"Go away," she said hoarsely. "Why do you intrude upon me like this? Am I never to have a minute to myself? Am I always to carry the family troubles on my shoulders?"

She spoke fiercely, with a gleam in her eyes that Vera had never seen before. She drew back, frightened and alarmed. It seemed incredible that gentle Marion could repulse her like this. But she did not go.

Marion was beside herself with grief; she did not know what she was saying. It was impossible to leave her in this condition.

"You are grieving for Geoffrey," she said. "He will come back to us."

"Geoffrey is dead," Marion wailed. "He will never come back. And I—"

She paused; she had not lost control of herself entirely. But the look in her eyes, the expression of her face, the significant pause told Vera a story. It burst upon her with the full force of sudden illumination.

"Marion," she whispered, "you love him as I do—"

So her secret was known at last! And Marion was only a woman, after all. The selfishness of her grief drove away all other emotions.

"As you do?" she cried. "What do you with your gentle nature know of love? You want the wild hot blood in your veins to feel the real fire of a lasting, devouring affection.

'I tell you I love him ten thousand times more than you do. Look at me, I am utterly lost and abased with my grief and humiliation. Am I not an object of pity? Geoffrey is dead, I tell you I know it, I feel it. Love him as you do! And you stand there without so much as a single tear for his dear memory."

Vera flushed. The words stung her keenly. How cold and callous Marion must think of her! And yet Marion would have been equally cold and self-contained had she known. And it was impossible to give her a single hint.

"My heart and soul are wrapped up in Geoffrey," she said. "If anything happens to him I shall have nothing to live for. But I am not going to give away yet. There is still hope. And I shall hope to the end."

Marion sat up suddenly and dried her tears.

"You are a reproach to me," she said with a watery smile. "Not one word of reproof has passed your lips, and yet you are a reproof to me. And *to think that you should have learnt* my secret! I could die of shame."

Vera kissed the other tenderly.

"Why?" she asked. "Surely there is no shame in a pure and disinterested affection."

(To be Continued)

Optimists Wanted

Cannot be too Much Optimism in Canada, and Every Bit is Fully Justified

There is reported from the New York Stock Exchange a regular epidemic of buying, the orders coming from all over the country. The stock exchanges are generally accepted as the best possible barometers by which to gauge trade conditions, and adopting that standard the news from New York is decidedly welcome. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will prove infectious, and will travel to this country as quickly and as widely as possible.

Here in Canada there has certainly been a revival of trade activity during recent months, and when it comes to a head it may sweep the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers, and finally the consumers, into a great wave of prosperity. It will not be merely a question of meeting the increased demand for all lines of goods, but of building up stocks that have been allowed to become depleted to a great extent. The factories, apart from those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, have plenty of vacant space and the warehouses of the wholesalers are in the same condition, and so are the shelves of the retailers. When the revival in trade demands sets the wheels of prosperity turning again, they will hum more briskly because of the fact that there are such extensive arrears to be made.

In the present circumstances it is the plain duty of everyone who can influence public opinion directly or indirectly to preach optimism. There cannot be too much optimism in the country just now, and every bit of it is fully justified.—Montreal News.

Irish Home Rule Postponed

An order-in-council has postponed the Welsh Disestablishment act and the Home Rule act in the following terms:

"If at the end of twelve months from the date of the passing of the said acts the present war is not ended:

"No steps shall be taken to put the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, into operation until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the passing of that act unless the present war has previously ended, nor if at the expiration of those eighteen months the present war has not ended until such later date, not being later than the end of the present war, as may hereafter be fixed by order-in-council.

"The date of disestablishment under the Welsh Church act, 1914, shall be postponed until the end of the present war."

SPRUCE AND PINE TREES FOR FARM PLANTING

Supplied Under Special Conditions by Forest Nursery at Indian Head

The Dominion government's forest nursery at Indian Head is now distributing evergreen such as spruce and pine for farming under special conditions. The distribution is confined entirely to farm planting and no stock of any *kind is supplied for planting on town* or city lots. Applicants must be bona fide owners of farms. Those who desire to learn further regarding the opportunity to secure evergreens should communicate with the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

The Messenger Boy

The self-made man stalked into the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"

Royal Economy

The strict economy which the British king and queen have exercised in the royal household as an example to the nation since the war began is no new thing in the present dynasty. Queen Victoria was more extravagant in the royal menage than either her son, King Edward, or her grandson, King George. When the late king came to the throne, he found things carried on in so lavish a manner that he called in Lord Farquhar to go thoroughly into every unnecessary item of expenditure and cut it down. He thus saved many thousands a year. One of King Edward's earlier orders was, "No servants to wait on servants."

City Boarder—I suppose you're up with the lark?

Farmer—Before that. I have to git the hired man up with the lark.

Aim of Russians is Berlin

Will Not be Content With Driving Enemy Out of Russia

The interviews with Alexei Khvostoff, the new minister of the interior for Russia, did not announce his program, but quoted a number of interesting and epigrammatic statements as to his attitude on various questions. His appointment was due, he thinks, to his recent Duma speech about the excess of German influence in Russian economic life. Reforms are necessary, but their execution must be postponed until after the war. The prime necessity for the moment is a strong and authoritative government. All efforts must be devoted to securing victory, and victory means not only driving the enemy out of Russia; "our aim is Berlin," says M. Khvostoff.

The work of the Zemstvo and municipal unions must be encouraged in every way. The recent congresses in Moscow did excellently when they swerved from their functions when they raised questions of general politics. They must not be punished, however, for this slight error. The help of the unions is especially necessary in the campaign against the abnormal rise in prices, which is due to speculation and disorganization. This campaign must be the first care of the ministry of the interior.

Without a duma, political life in Russia is unthinkable, says M. Khvostoff, but there is no need to summon the duma before November. No undue restrictions must be placed on the press; the idea of a preventative censorship is absurd; it is as great an anarchonism as the restoration of serfdom would be.

Strong measures must be taken against German dominance in Russian public life and the best way to combat the influence of German capital is *by organizing Russian workmen* on national principles.

The steps already taken by Prince Cheratoff to extend the rights of the Jews must be followed. The only restriction that should be maintained with regard to Jews after the war is the prohibition of the purchase of real estate.

Wintering Vegetables

How to Keep Garden Products in Good Condition Through the Winter Months

It is often a problem to know how to keep our winter vegetables after we have grown them. The outside root cellar is the best for many of them. Cabbage needs to be kept just above freezing point and in open crates. If kept in a warm cellar and packed closely they will not. Turnips and potatoes both keep best in a place just above freezing. While pumpkin and squash need a warm, dry place, a temperature of fifty or more is good for these vegetables. It is better that they should not touch each other. The shells of pumpkins and squash continue to harden, and the harder they are the better they keep. The softer shelled squashes and pumpkins should be used first, as they will soon spoil if kept. Onions keep best spread out in layers or open crates where they may have free air circulation, dry and moderately warm is the requirement of the onion for good keeping.

Celery should be lifted with a share of the roots on it and with the earth still clinging to it. It may be packed in boxes, with the earth tight about it. Celery should be kept out as long as it can be kept from freezing, and the necessity of this vegetable is a cool storage. A temperature of forty-five degrees is disastrous. Thirty-five to forty degrees are allowable for the best keeping of celery. A box may be turned over to keep the tops from wilting, or wet blankets may be hung near by. Celery thus treated begins to grow in two or three weeks forming new stalks at the heart while the outside ones decay.

Salsify, parsnips, carrots and beets all need storing in sand or soil, and parsnips are much better flavored in the spring than they are in the winter. Spring seems the proper time to use parsnips, and in many places these can be kept in the ground, by being protected.

"Any rattlesnakes around here?"

"What's your business?" asked the boy with the big straw hat.

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well the last man who looked around here for summer board asked me a lot o' questions like that, an' when I told him there wasn't any rattlesnakes or mosquitoes or anything, he said he was a naturalist, an' he guessed the place wouldn't suit him."

Little Willie, whose people are not very strict churchgoers, went to a new school, and the other boys cross-examined him, as boys will.

"What church do you go to?" they demanded.

"Well," answered Willie, "I don't go to any church much, but the Church of England is the one I stay away from."

Unneutral Cards Barred From United States Mails

Labels Bearing the Words "Gott Strafe England" Are Non-mailable

Postmaster-General Burleson has issued an order excluding from the United States mails postcards and envelopes regarded as of unneutral character. The order specifically includes cards and envelopes to which labels have been applied bearing the words "Gott Strafe England," and pictures denunciatory of Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. The postmaster-general's order was as follows:

"Postmasters are directed to treat as non-mailable envelopes, postcards and so forth bearing stickers containing the words or having printed on them the words "Gott Strafe England," or a picture of the German escutcheon with a red blot labelled "Lusitania," inscribed as being not only unneutral but calculated to reflect upon certain classes or persons."

It was said at the postoffice department that postcards and envelopes of the character described had been found in big cities by postmasters and post office inspectors, and that the question as to their mailable character had been referred to the department. An examination of the postal laws and regulations was made with a view to determining whether the mailing of such envelopes and postcards could be prohibited. In issuing his order, the postmaster-general acted in accordance with the decision reached recently that the mailing of postcards or photos of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, near Marietta, Ga., should be prohibited as immoral and likely to inflame the passions of certain people.

The Farmer's Wife

Average Farmer Does Not Think of Providing Conveniences That Will Lessen Her Work

In the last 20 or 30 years, the development of the farm has changed so that high priced machinery is a necessity in making the farming operations a success.

Not so have the internal home conditions changed. The same house, the same inconveniences that were in use 50 or more years ago, are in many cases, in use today, and because they were good enough for mother, or grandmother, they are "good enough for my wife today." How little does the average farmer realize that the ultimate success of his farm depends upon his wife, upon the conveniences she has which will lessen her work, and give her more time to make the home attractive, and keep the children contented and happy on the farm. A wife is a necessity on a farm, but unless she is spared much of the hard drudgery and unnecessary labor she will soon give out.

Dr. Curtis says in speaking of the "Farm Wife": "The work she does today she will do tomorrow and so on to the end. There is no direct reward for her work. If the work is uninteresting the hours must be proportionately short, for the life of the spirit, the only life that is worth living, must come outside the work."

The greatest interest and recreation must come through the family, and if the possibilities of the home make it so, the wife can manage to give a few minutes each day to some instructive reading, and a little study of the conditions under which she works and how best to remedy them. Occasional visits to friends and neighbors, or to some community centre, membership in a club, visiting and taking an interest in the rural school, all these add to the liveableness of life. Some regular organized game hour would do much to help in the spirit of living, as well as tend to keep one in better physical condition. Play with one's husband and children brings one to the realization of much that is of pleasure and value.

Captured a Fire-Protector

One of the German liquid fire projectors—the so-called flammenwerper—such as were used against our troops at Hooge, was quickly captured. On inspection, it appears to be a metal box, worn on the back like a haver sack, with a length of piping, through which the inflammable material, apparently a mixture of coaltar, is squirted. Near the nozzle of the tube is a pressure-gauge, and in the nozzle a kind of wick, in which, when the apparatus is ready for use, a fierce flame is kept burning by means of a chemical to ignite the coaltar preparation as it issues forth from the tank under high pressure. The apparatus, which is being examined by the authorities, is remarkably ingenious.

"I suppose," said the timid young man, "when you recall what a handsome young fellow your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

"Oh, yes, I would," sweetly replied the widow, "but not for a second."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Army of Constipation

is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

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, No1 No2 No3 THERAPION** and decide for yourself. It is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely **FREE** No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. **WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.**

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

CROWN TAILORING CO.,
Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

BLACK LEG **LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED** by **Cutter's Blackleg Pills.** Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because **they protect where other vaccines fail.** Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in **vaccines and serums only.**
Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Supplementary Feed for Hogs

The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Oil meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. The physical condition of the hogs as influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

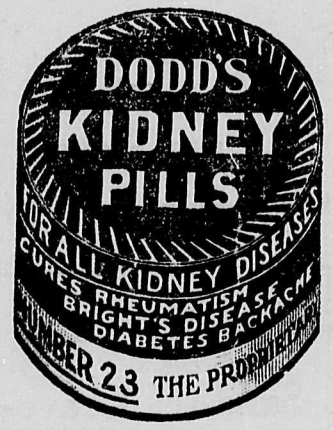
A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—*There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas'* Eclectric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

Bank Cashier—This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—Isn't what?

Bank Cashier—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.

Madam—Oh is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.



The Russian Duma

No Barbers Are Wanted Where the Members Meet

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail sends an interesting account of the memorable opening session of the Duma on August 1, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, in which he describes the Russian parliamentary body.

The legislative chamber, he says, is in shape like the French chamber of deputies.

"Imagine a large, oblong hall," the correspondent continues. "In the middle of the side which faces you as you enter is the president's dais. Here he sits, raised above everyone else, with a vice-president on either side of him. Below him is the platform for the orator who is addressing the house. No members speaks from his place. He goes to the tribune. Here he is a little above his audience, which makes speaking more easy. It also makes him more easily heard.

"The members' seats are arranged in a semi-circle facing the president and the speaker's plattorm. The floor is slightly 'raked,' that is to say, it slopes upward. Each member has a seat of his own. None has to stand, as many of our members of parliament do whenever there is a big debate.

"'Duma,' by the way, means literally not a talking assembly (parliament) but a council of thinkers (from doomat, to think). Do not think, however, that it is a more thoughtful body than others of its kind. A glance round at its members shows that they are no different for the most part from those who sit in public assemblies everywhere else. Only in one outward aspect do they claim unique distinction. They must be quite the hairiest assembly in the world. There are bald heads to be seen, but not nearly so many as at Westminster, for instance, or in the Capitol at Washington, or in the legislative palace over the Concord bridge. The clean shaven can be counted; there are not half a dozen of them. The greater number of deputies have beards as well as moustaches, and then there are also the priests with their long hair flowing from their heads about their shoulders, in addition to that which issues from their chins and cheeks.

"Most of these priestly members are on the extreme right. Here sits the party which opposes all change. At first sight the desks on this quarter appear to be occupied entirely by ecclesiastics. They look very fine in their cossacks of blue or gray or mulberry silk, with gold or silver chains round their necks and crosses on their breasts. Most of them are big men, broad as well as tall, with a stolid dignity which seems to defy the world to alter.

"Yet it moves in spite of them. Here is Mr. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, burly himself, more than common tall, with a noble voice and practised oratory, declaring in his opening discourse that not only have there been changes in the ministry of late but that the whole spirit of the administration has become different.

"On his right sit the ministers. Not the same who were there when the Duma last met. The 'old gang' have nearly all disappeared. For the blood of one of that gang even the Nationalists are now clamoring. The Nationalists before the war had only one principle, which was that the acts of the 'old gang' *must be supported.* There are a new war minister, a new home secretary, a new head of the church, new ministers, of education, justice, trade and industry."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Funeral Pyres Lighted in England

A strange consequence of the war is that funeral pyres for Indian soldiers are being lighted on the Sussex Downs in the south of England.

Major S. P. James, M.D., the head of the Kitchener hospital at Brighton, which accommodates more than 2,000 Indian patients, stated at the Royal Sanitary Institute congress that the bodies of the Hindu soldiers who die in the hospital are cremated on a specially prepared site at Palcham, on the Downs.

The burning is done on a funeral pyre of wood logs, in precisely the same manner and with the same ceremonies as those performed in India. The cremation is conducted by a member of the same caste as that to which the dead man belonged.

In order to prevent the different castes from "losing caste" eight different kinds of diet have to be prepared, and there are separate sets of cookhouses for six different classes of men.

War Hits London Shoemakers

Among the horrors of war from which the west end of London is suffering is a shortage of patent leather. Not ordinary patent or japanned leather, which is turned out in great quantities in England, and is employed in *the making of the cheaper kinds of* women's shoes and boots and men's dancing pumps, but the superfine leather which glitters on the feet of persons who can afford to pay high prices for their footwear.

This variety is made in Austria, and only in one place, where, owing either to the skill of the people or the peculiar properties of the water, or the method of varnishing and drying which is followed, the resultant leather is unique in its gloss and durability.

"Why are you offering such a thundering big reward for the return of that half-starved looking animal?"

"Simply to please the wife."

"Goodness, but such a reward will surely bring it back, and then you won't half look sick."

"But, you see, I know it won't. I drowned it myself."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

Grain Grades for Seed

For Seed Purposes Red Fife and Marquis Wheat Must be Kept Separate

An order-in-council has been issued establishing certain grades of grain, exclusively for seed purposes, without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canada Grain Act.

The primary purpose of the order-in-council is "to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, oats and six rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality, and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants, or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops."

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows, the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain:

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes. Nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties, and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

How Bookworms Are Tracked

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, a constant care is exercised, and a keen watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One woman is assigned exclusively to this work. When treating the books she wears a huge apron which completely covers her gown. A cheeseclorth veil protects her face against the germs, which lurk in the musty documents, and even the air she breathes is screened against contagion. Close touch is kept with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected areas are fumigated before being restored to circulation.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?

Young Bill—Please, miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has the Habit

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher writes: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—*sold by Grocers.*

American Harvest Best in History

Government's Crop Reports Indicate Record Harvests in All Directions

American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued recently, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn is still king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable crop of corn ever grown.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the government's early season forecasts moved up month by month, so that the preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record of 13,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels, rice by 500,000 bushels and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

Pale, Feeble Girls

Weakness Generally Comes on as Womanhood Approaches

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder or unequaled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss Minnie Duffield, Eramosa, Ont., says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. When I was approaching the age of womanhood I suffered greatly from bloodlessness, or anaemia. My work was a drag to me, I had no appetite and never felt rested in the mornings. I could scarcely walk for five minutes at a time without taking a rest. I was troubled with severe headaches, and things looked gloomy indeed. I doctored for a long time and got but little, if any, benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so and after taking them for a time felt better. I continued taking the Pills until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a new person, and was again enjoying splendid health. I would strongly advise any girl who is weak or run down to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Some Crop

A train of 40 foot cars, 3,225 miles long would be required to move the 1915 grain crop of 567,000,000 bushels in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Divided into 40 cars in each train, 10,970 locomotives would be called into action to transport the cars to market. The services of 58,850 trained engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors would be necessary. To move the 75,000,000 bushel wheat crop of Manitoba alone would require 75,000 cars with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each, these cars with an average length of 40 feet, forming a line 568 miles long—a string that would reach all the way from Edmonton to Winnipeg. If the crop of the west was moved at one time, 438,816 heavily loaded cars would be required, nearly 11,000 entire trains.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

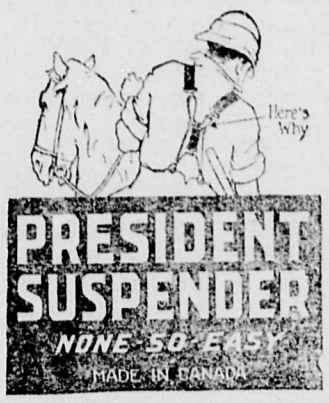
Hun Copper Supplies Are Short

The German ministry has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandelier and lighting apparatus as well as works of art, such as statues, will be taken over by the government, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lighting appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for yez. He'll save money at that.

Casey—How so?

O'Brien—Shure, it's less he'll be losing when ye don't pay it.



Canada Has Big Field In Eastern Siberia

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner Tells Dominion of Future Prospects

C. F. Just, former Canadian trade commissioner at Hamburg, speaks in glowing terms of Eastern Siberia and the opportunities awaiting the Canadian manufacturers. He points out that Great Britain and Germany were the great contenders for this business, and Germany is now eliminated. Western manufacturers, he thinks, should especially make an effort to secure some of the vast business.

When war broke out, Mr. Just was in Hamburg, and was immediately made prisoner. After seven months of waiting he, with seven British consuls, were released. On his arrival in England he found instructions from the Canadian government to go to Russia, and he has had unusual advantages in observing conditions in the Czar's empire. He brings refreshing information that throughout Siberia there are immense training camps where sturdy young Russians are being drilled and prepared for the army.

"Russia," says Mr. Just, "has an inexhaustible supply of men to call upon, and can put twenty million men in the field. All she is lacking is equipment, and this is being rapidly remedied, for while I was in Japan I learned that the whole output of the Japanese arsenals had been placed at the disposal of the Russians. Russians have no misgivings whatever as to the result of the war. They see a great victory in view, and are not alarmed at the invasion of their territory by Germans."

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

"Thoroughbred" and "Purebred"

The two terms, "thoroughbred" and "purebred," so often confused, are, strictly speaking, absolutely different. "Purebred" (which, to be grammatically correct, should be "purely bred") means just what the term implies; that is, of pure breeding. In its general application it is used as being synonymous with the term "eligible for registration."

"Thoroughbred" is the name of the old British breed of racing horses, and is never properly applied to any *other class of stock, although* frequently used in error as applying to any pure-bred animal. Even Webster's dictionary recognizes this latter use, but no well-informed and careful writer or speaker makes the mistake of using the word "thoroughbred" in place of "pure-bred." It is the name of a breed of horses, and nothing more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Hands of the Workers

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore, lies in the hands of the workers of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shell, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.—London Daily Express.

Remember that dampness is more fatal to pigs than cold. See that the quarters of the pigs are dry and that the hog building has proper ventilation to carry off the foul air.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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 18, 1915

According to eminent authorities there is no overproduction of logs at present, in fact prices will rise by next swring. This should encourage the handlogger and other small operators. The Pacific Coast logging industry is going to assume large proportions during the next ten years, and there is plenty of money to be made by those who are gifted with vision and foresight.

In a recent issue we gave the output of logs, butter and milk for the previous month in order to show our readers what was taking place in their midst. The Victoria "Colonist" and Vancouver "Daily Province" each reproduced the paragraph with due acknowledgments to the "Review." and thus wider publicity was given to the resources of the valley. We are convinced that the valley has only to be made more widely known to attract new settlers, especially those from the prairie. After all we need plenty of new blood to avoid stagnation.

There is a large movement of British Columbia potatoes to Australia, as well as to the prairie provinces, hundreds of tons having already been dispatched. Had the farmers of the valley the enterprise to dispose of their potatoes by means of a co-operative agency, which would guarantee the sacking and the grading of the tubers, a few thausand dollars would have been realised. As it is the surplus will be as usual ploughed in or fed to stock in many cases. It is a thousand pities especially as the Government has commissioners whose duty it is to sell agricultural produce on the prairie. The blame for not availing themselves of this opening is with the farmers.

VICTORIA NOTES

The success of the Canadian war loan will be a nail in the coffin of the enemy. Its failure will give them new life and energy. The success of the loan will bring the end of the war nearer. It will also raise Canada in the scale of nations and enable her to secure better terms in future when negotiating with the United States. Another result will undoubtedly be the planing of more war orders on this side of the boundary instead of going to the States. A loan raised in America is not necessarily paid in cash but as a rule in goods, which are represented by orders placed with American firms.

One result of increased production in this province is shown in the heavy shipments of potatoes and apples to Australia. The neccessity for increased production is evident by the fact that the Vancouver dealers are now buying butter from Seattle.

A large number of people proudly claim descent from United Empire Loyalists. The glory thereof is likely to fade unless the claimants carry on the loyalty of their forefathers. Today there is every chance to become United Empire Loyalists, second series, a boast to be handed down with even greater pride than even the former U. E. Loyalists.

According to the Victoria "Daily Colonist" there are more Germans under arms and drilling for war in the States at the present time than there are men in the ranks of the American standing army. Precisely, and the next thing will be a series of German raids from American territory, on the principal vulnerable points in Canada, and the war will be brought home to our very doors, with, in all probability a repetition of the German atrocities in Belgium. Every German on this side of the line should be interned, whether naturalized or not. while Uncle Sam should not allow the pursuit of dollars to interrupt his safeguarding of the dignities of the United States as a civilized nation.

COMOX

Mr. Walter Gage reports that last week's wind was so severe that his untethered cabbages were blown away and that it was entirely through the timely interest of his family and several of the neighbors that two fine radishes were temporarily secured with available ropes and saved from their impending destruction.

Arthur Watkinson's creek, the Thames (not London. Eng.) rose so high that his household gods were in imminent peril. He had fortunately sold out his stock of ice cream.

Mr Kendrick Sharp left by Monday's train for Victoria ; says that he is leaving a little sooner than he expected but that "he had a few words with Mike" and thought that under the circumstances he or Mike had better go away at once—hence his sudden departure from our midst.

Mr. Purser McKenzie is a guest at Dr. J. Montgomery's. Mack thinks the "simple life" is fine and that there is all kinds of sleep in the beds here.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation at S. Peter's church Comox on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Immediately afterwards a reception will be held at the vicarage to give parishioners and friends an opportunity of meeting the Bishop.

The services at S. Peters, Comox on Sunday next will be Mattins and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 2.30 and confirmation instruction at 3.30 p.m.

The members of the St. Peter's, Church of England, guild purpose holding a sale of work and fancy work and useful articles on Tuesday, Nov. 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 tell r and competitions. Admission free. Entertainment in the evening commencing at 8.15. Excellent programme, admission 25c, to be followed by a dance.

The Red Cross society intend making a shipment of goods to Victoria on Friday morning. 200 yds of material have been made up.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

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

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

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

L. D. CHETHAM
Dist. Passenger Agent, Victoria

D. B. NICKERSON
Agent Courtenay, Phone R 60

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 childreus 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

CUMBERLAND

Pay Your Grocer Firtt

When you pay your bills, give your grocer first money. He supplies you with the wherewithal for life—food.

One of the most important things in the world is to get something to eat.

If you must put off paying anyone, therefore be it anyone BUT the grocer.

He is not wealthy. He seldom has a surplus in the bank. His money is all invested in merchandise and accounts.

He buys of wholesale houses who sell on stated terms and have experts who are paid to "get the money" when due. He cannot pay with excuses.

He can't afford collection expenses. He should not be expectted to, If he is courteous enough to give you credit, show him equal courtesy by paying promptly and without making him extra expense

He has no security. What you buy of him is soon consumed and he cannot get it back. He trusts you on your honor alone. Who else does as much for you?

He asks no favors—needs no charity, but is entitled to a square deal.

Be square—be fair—be just.
PAY YOUR GROCER FIRST!

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
"I'll pay before I go to bed
The debt I owe the PRINTER"

VIOLIN

Lessons given on the Violin and Music

G. BARRASS
Harmony Orchestra
Riverside Hotel COURTENAY

IF YOU HAVE ANY MONEY
LET IT WORK FOR YOU

Below are Four Safe Investments:

No. 1. Loan of $300 required for two years at 10 per cent. interest, first mortgage security on improved farm valued by owner at $2,000

No. 2. Loan of $350 required for three years at 10 per cent. interest, first mortgage security on improved farm valued by owner at $1,500

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

Full particulars from

H. D. FORDE & CO.

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents

Isabel St. COURTENAY

Xmas. Cards

Our Samples of Xmas. and New Year Greeting Cards have arrived

Leave your order early

The Courtenay Review

Telephone 59 Courtenay

In Vancouver I Can Do Your Dental Work For Half

My improved 'PREGISION' system permits m to save you time and money on your dental work, A large practice keeps me busy and you pay for no idle time. Also I buy materials in large quantities and secure lower prices Thus **I am able to save you as much as 50 p. c. on all kinds of Dental Work.** I make **Highest Quality** crown and bridgework at $4 per tooth—no more—no less

So when you come over to Vancouver be sure to see me

Examinations and Consultations Free

Dr. Lowe
DENTIST
COR. HASTINGS & ABBOTT STS.
VANCOUVER B.C.

Be Patriotic

Build up your own city, not Toronto or any other city foreign to your own interests-Keep your money in circulation here

See our

Xmas. Toys and Dolls

not made in Germany, at

Robertson's
Drug Store

before sending out of town

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Grave
Rates Reasonable

ROYAL STANDARD
—perfect products—

Demand the best

Accept no substitutes

Whenever you see the name "ROYAL STANDARD" you may be assured the product is a SAFE purchase. Flour, cereals, grain, poultry foods, etc, bearing this name are sold under strictly "money back" guarantee

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR makes big white, sound and wholesome bread and biscuits. WILD ROSE FLOUR assures delicious big cakes, pies and other pastries

ROYAL STANDARD products cost no more than others. So why experiment? Better products are not made in any part of the world—bank on it!

Royal Standard Grain Products Agency

F. Movitz, Mgr. Phone 33; End of Bridge

"Made in British Columbia"

Short Session City Council

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening. The members were all present.

Several communications were laid on the table.

The following accounts were referred to the finance committee to pay if found correct;

Electric Light Co	$41 01
Colin Campbell	3 00
Builders Supply	5 00
Dept. Ptg. and Stationery	2 50
Telephone Co	5 20
L. Berkeley	1 50

Ald. Leighton reported that there was $20 left from the appropriation to fix Union Street, and he was in favor of expending it in gravelling the street, the contract to be let by the yard.

Ald. Johnston said it used to be the system of letting gravelling by contract 4 inches deep by 9 feet wide.

Ald. Kerton suggested that the work be split up among the ratepayers who had teams.

Ald. Robertson said it would pay to have a man to mend roads if gravel was piled up in places.

It was finally decided to call for tenders by the yard.

Owing to bad weather very little progress had been made on street work.

BY-LAWS.

The money by-law was not given its third reading as there was some doubt about getting the money.

Both banks refusing to make a loan unless the money was repaid this year.

Ald. Robertson's by-law was not ready as he had not heard from his lawyers.

Ald. Johnston wanted to object to one of the accounts passed but was told that he could discuss that in committee.

Ed. Creech objected to Loggie Bros. building a boathouse at the foot of Alice street unless his property was protected.

Ald. McKenzie said that he did not object at last meeting, but it was a very dangerous side and he thought Loggie Bros. unwise to risk their boat there.

Mr. Loggie said he had agreed with each alderman to safeguard the neighboring property.

The board of works along with with Mr. Loggie and Mr. Creech will examine the place and report.

A communication from H. D, Forde re lights in Orchard stated that the company had agreed to instal the lights providing the city will pay for the current.

The council agreed to pay for the juice, on motion of Ald. Robertson seconded by Ald. McKenzie.

The council will purchase the typewriter offered by Mr. Callin for $60.

The Mayor and Ald. Kerton and Leighton were appointed a court of revision of the voters' list.

The Clerk was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary of State re Belgian relief.

McKinnon & Co. wrote to know if the city had any bonds to sell.

Ald. Kerton wanted to know if the contracts recently let were to be proceeded with at once. He was informed that they were.

Tenders will be asked for filling up the hole in Mr. Duncan's gravel pit.

The council decided to take steps to welcome Pte. Perrott on his return from the front.

Council adjourned at 9.10

To Residents and Property Owners of "The Orchard"

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have gained our end, "Orchard Street Lights are to be installed at the most advanteous points as quickly as the equipment can be obtained.

Now that the show is over and the curtain about to be rang down on the last act, it is only fair to give credit where credit is due, and a couple of paragraphs of censure where censure is certainly deserved.

The Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited are entitled to all the thanks we can give them, and that we will all certainly feel like giving them, this winter. The reason for thanks to the Company may not appear so obvious to you on the spur of the moment, as it will if you stop to think that: Ever since this company started operating in Courtenay they have been; month by month, operating at a loss; that the city council and the company are at loggerheads regarding the granting of a city franchise, some of the Aldermen even doing their best to drive out of Courtenay the one and only thing this city has to be proud of, viz, the present electric light service; that it will take two years before the "Orchard Street Lights" pay for the cost of installation alone, during which time it is within the bounds of possibility that the company may be ordered off our streets entirely, yet even in view of the above facts, and only because they were petitioned to do so by 95 per cent. of the residents and property owners of the orchard, they are giving us light' even though at a possible loss to themselves. Once again I say, let us one and all, give them all the credit that is due them

Credit is also due in large measure to Aldermen Leighton and Robertson, both of whom have consistently fought hard in our interests on the electric light question.

Unrestricted censure is the portion we have to mete out to Alderman Johnston, for conduct in my opinion, and probably yours, unworthy of an Alderman of Courtenay. This man, Fellow Residents, publicly stated in the open council meeting, that he would support a motion for the city to pay for the electricity consumed by "Orchard Street Lights" providing the electric light company paid for the installation of said lights. At the council meeting last Monday evening, when the very motion as above, was put berore the council for approval, who was the one and only Alderman; out of six, that did not support it, yea, even denounced it. Alderman Johnston, what faith can you put in an Alderman who breaks his plighted word in this fashion.

Censure and not credit is due Alderman McKenzie, because he ignored and even ridiculed, the two large petitions sddressed to the council on the electric street light question, by residents and property owners of "The Orchard," his own ward. In the same ratio as a member of Parliament is looked upon by his constituents, to work in their interests, to listen to their requests, to use his best efforts to obtain for his constituency all the grants, improvements and favors possible, so is an Alderman, elected to the city council from a certain portion of the city, expected to use his best efforts in favor of that portion. Did Alderman McKenzie do his duty by 'The Orchard' when he ridiculed and condemned our two petitions addressed to the city council for electric street lights? Did Alderman McKenzie consider that his personal, private opinion on the subject, whatever it might be, was of such paramount importance, that it should outweigh the expressed opinion of almost every resident of "The Orchard." Notwithstanding the above' we must grant Aldermrn McKenzie the credit that is due him for seconding the motion before the council, on Monday evening last, but Fellow Residents, had the Electric Light company refused, ridiculed and condemned our petition, we would have been in a sorry plight this winter.

Your fellow resident,

H. D, FORDE

Courtenay, Nov. 17, 1915

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 L cense 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
Phone 9 Courtenay

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

BENJ. MOORING
General Blacksmith
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
Proprietors
Courtenay Phone 25

CHAS. SIMMS
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
845, 8th Ave., W. - Vancouver

To Bake or Not to Bake?
The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction
W. Aitken - rop.
Opposite Presbyterian Church

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Date	Steamer	Line	From	To	Minimum Rates 1st	2nd	3rd
Dec. 1	Baltic	White Star	New York	Liverpool	$110	$50.00	$37.50
Dec. 4	New York	American	N w York	Liverpool	$ 95	$65.00	$40.00
‡Dec. 4	Corsican	Allan	St. John	Liverpool	—	$55.00	$33.75
Dec. 8	Adriatic	White Star	New York	Liverpool	$120	$50.00	$37.50
‡Dec. 11	Scandinavian	Allan	St. John	Liverpool	—	$55.00	$33.75
Dec. 11	Philadelphia	American	New York	Liverpool	$ 95	$65.00	$40.00
Dec. 12	Athenia	Donaldson	St. John	Glasgow	—	$52.50	$33.75
Dec. 15	Corinthian		St. John	London	—	$50.00	$32.75
Dec. 17	Cymric	White Star	New York	Liverpool	—	$50.00	$33.75

War Tax in addition to above fares

‡Through tourist and standard sleeping cars to ship's side
Rail rates and sleeping car fares on application
Make your reservations and secure choice accomodation

D. B. NICKERSON
Agent, Phone R60
E. & N. Station COURTENAY

Counter Check Books
and
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.

The Review, Courtenay
Telephone 59 Isabel Street

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

14-47 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Back to the Land

Lectures to be Given in Winnipeg This Winter to Further the Movement

There will be considerable activity in the "Back to the Land" movement in Winnipeg during the winter months. A series of 70 lectures is being arranged, the details of which were arranged at a joint meeting of the Winnipeg school board and industrial bureau.

Professor Bedford gave some details and results of last year's campaign and said it would have led many to take up homesteads if they had had funds to start with in a moderate way. Many of the foreigners here were quite ready to homestead if only they could secure two cows. "Two cows will practically keep a family of foreigners on a homestead," he said.

Dr. McIntyre spoke of what the Winnipeg school board *proposed to* do in the way of co-operation. He said the agricultural college had the board to supply the speakers and the board was prepared to stand the expense of a moderate amount.

Chairman Bulman said that it was the intention to apply to the government for a grant to continue the work in the spring and Hon. Robert Rogers had assured the bureau to give every assistance in his power.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Food Problems at Petrograd

The population of Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres was enormously increased recently owing to *the influx of refugees and the mobilization* of three million men. In Petrograd a whole million have been added to the number of inhabitants, and the food problem has become serious.

Owing to the curtailment of the trunk line service and lack of means of transport, the government has now taken the food supply of the capital into its own hands. M. Krivoshein, minister of agriculture, has assumed responsibility for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increases its feeding value about one-fifth.

"HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP."

Sarnia, Ont.—"About 27 years ago I was taken very bad, my blood, too, was in bad shape. I got so I had to go to bed and I was there for over three months. I could not eat and suffered untold agony. I had three of the best doctors I could get but it just seemed nothing was going to help me. I had almost given up. I thought I would never be any better and was *willing to give up and die rather than* suffer as I was. A neighbor of mine told me of Dr. Pierce's wonderful remedies and I decided to use them. My husband bought me six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I had not taken it long until *I felt better. In less than six weeks* I was out of bed, and in less than six months I was *cured* and have been well ever since. Do all my own work. I have raised three daughters, two are married and have children. They have used it and they *are healthy, so are their children.* I am sure it was all on account of my having them use the medicine.

"I keep all of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the house. Have 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Smart-Weed'—*anything prepared by Dr.* Pierce is good. I also have a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which I have had 26 years; it has been very valuable to me."—MRS. J. WAY, 232 Ontario St., Sarnia, Ont.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A most valuable book in any home is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy will be sent to anyone sending fifty cents in stamps, to pay the cost of wrapping and mailing *only*, to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up nearly 50 years ago.

Western Potatoes For Ontario

A Surplus of 2,000,000 Bushels in Alberta Alone

(Toronto Globe)

Owing to the failure of the Ontario potato crop this year certain dealers have expressed the opinion that prices would reach $2 a bag for that commodity before spring. Some of the large wholesalers along Front street, however, when asked about the market situation for potatoes, stated that there was no ground for such opinions.

Although the New Brunswick acreage of that crop was decreased this season owing to former poor prices, the market for their potatoes has been limited. British Columbia, which formerly was supplied from that *Maritime Province, now is amply provided* for by the west. Thus it will be seen that New Brunswick will still have a considerable surplus for Ontario.

Another important factor to be considered is the large crop in Alberta. That *province produced a surplus of* over 200,000 bushels. Potatoes can be shipped profitably from there to east. It is stated that several carloads are already on the way. The tubers can be bought, shipped in refrigerator cars, and laid down in Toronto for 95c a bag. As wholesalers' and retailers' commission amounts to about 10c, it means that should potatoes go much beyond the present price ($1.20) shipments from the west will be made to Ontario in large quantities.

This is the first time the west has been able to export potatoes, which is owing to the increased production, particularly in and around the towns and cities. This latter fact also accounts for the low price at which they may be bought, for the nearness of the crop to the railroad aids in cutting down transportation expenses. The quality of the potatoes varies. Those produced on heavy land will not keep, and must all be used locally. As a great deal of the soil is light, however, the bulk of the crop is in excellent condition for exporting.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Russian People and War

A gentleman well known in business circles, who recently returned from Petrograd, gave his impressions to a representative of the Daily News. He says that the Russian people are now fighting for liberty, in a very important sense of the word. For years, he points out, the Germans have dominated and permeated every branch of Russian trade, and now the Russians are determined to be rid of this state of things once and for all. So great is this determination that in Petrograd the use of the German language is forbidden. With regard to the impression made upon the Russian people by the retreat in Poland, he continues, they seem to realize fully that it is only the result of a shortage of munitions, and they place implicit confidence in their leaders and await with calm faith in the future. If there is any misconception in Russia regarding the work of the allies in the west, and of the British fleet on the seas, it is entirely due to ignorance. Fully 75 per cent. of the people are uneducated and many of them have never seen a steamer. In these circumstances, it is not easy for them to realize the work that the British navy is doing, and why it is that the torpedoing of a neutral or other steamer can ever take place at all.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

No Time For Peace Talk

We have victory in our grasp—if we put every ounce into the fight. Anything which persuades people that victory will be won by anything short of supreme sacrifice and effort leads not to victory, but to the half-cheated peace which would be for us the equivalent of defeat. Talk of peace is, in the peculiar conditions of the British empire and the British government, the harbinger of such defeat. Any man who says that peace is in sight is the deadly enemy of the empire. All this babble has its origin in Berlin. It is not an indiscretion; it is a clever move to weaken public opinion in the empire, always disposed to be complacent, just when it is of vital importance for that opinion to be strong and confident, driving the government to complete the preparations which some time next year may lead us to that complete victory for humanity which we can have if we merit it.—The Times of India.

"Them was nice folk you waited on, Mamie, ain't they?"

"No, no, dear! Appearance is deceitful. They didn't have no charge account. Paid cash for everything."

Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Lady—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant—No, sir.

Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

Grow Enough to Eat

Why Some Farmers Always Remain Poor

I passed the home of a farmer today who was reported as being a poor man, with a large family of children to support. He was away from home working out with his team. He did not have time to clear much land, because he had to be away nearly all the time to make enough to buy groceries and clothe the family. I could see the reason why it would keep him busy, for it would seem that everything in the way of food would have to be bought.

There were not even enough potatoes growing on the place to feed an Irish family a month, and potatoes are a good form of food for everyone. The vegetable garden and small fruit garden were missing, and there *was not even a flower to cheer. No* wonder they were poor. People are poor indeed when there is not thrift enough in the mother, if not in the father, to have a garden.

"Grow enough to eat," should be the motto of every settler, and this can be done on a very small tract of ground. Potatoes, beans and peas make a pretty nice balanced ration and with other vegetables and small fruit and a cow and flock of hens the poor man may have a table that kings might envy. It is a well known fact that people eat too much meat and not enough vegetables. The first clearing should be for a garden, and every child should learn to work in the garden as soon as they start to learn to work at their lessons at school. There is absolutely no excuse for not having a profitable garden where there are children in the family over eight years of age, even though the father has to work out.

Potatoes and such vegetables as onions, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas and beans generally can be exchanged for groceries. When they cannot be traded they always can be fed on the farm and converted into products that will sell. How often we have seen settlers buying salt pork, butter, and even eggs and potatoes. When these products have to be purchased on the farm, it is no *wonder that the farmer has to work* out.

How many farm homes are there where the garden is lacking and where even pie-plant as a fruit would be luxury. If the garden is *ignored or neglected* by the farmer then the woman should arise to the occasion and make it what it should be, especially where it may be the means of providing the home against poverty.

We have frequently noticed that where the woman does not interest herself in the garden and the cows and pigs and chickens, they are often apt to be neglected, especially in the beginning of farm operations, whether in the timbered sections or on the prairie. In the early times, practically everything was produced on the farm, even to the clothing. When practically everything comes from the store, indebtedness and poverty are generally not far away.—The Farmer.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

A child's health depends upon the state of his stomach and bowels. If they are kept regular and sweet the little one is sure to be healthy. Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's best friend in keeping her little ones well. They act as a gentle laxative; are ab*solutely safe and are pleasant to take.* Concerning them Mrs. David Label, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "My baby was so troubled with constipation that he could not sleep day or night. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets *and now he is a big healthy boy.*" The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hay Supply in Britain

An official announcement has been made regarding the recent instructions issued by the board of agriculture. It is stated that there is no cause whatever to fear that the supply of hay available for the private consumer will fall short of the demand. The requirements of the army at home and abroad will not absorb one-eighth of the total crop, even supposing that the crop is not more than *half the usual one. It is recognized by* the authorities, the announcement continues, that their embargo on the sale of hay, prior to its being offered to the army purchasing officers, may cause inconvenience to the private trade. It is desired to avoid this as much as possible, and therefore all persons desirous of purchasing hay which has not been inspected by the purchasing officers, are desired to communicate with the district officer and secure the necessary certificate of release, if the hay is found unsuitable for army requirements.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Comforts For Canadian Soldiers

As a result of the summer's work of the war purchasing commission, of which the Hon. A. E. Kemp is the head, provision has been made for the needs of Canada's soldiers.

The work of the commission has been proceeding all summer and orders have been placed covering a long list of articles which experience has shown to be necessary in the outfitting of an army for modern warfare.

To a large extent deliveries on these orders have already been made, and the work is so far advanced as to leave no room for doubt that the Canadians at the front and in training will have everything that is included in an up-to-date equipment.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Help Livestock Association

Manitoba Government Assists Brandon Winter Fair Association

The Manitoba government, at the request of a large deputation from the Brandon Winter Fair and Livestock Association has agreed to assist the association to realize cash on its debentures of $105,000 issued about two years ago and which could not be sold owing to the state of the money market. The deputation asked for assistance from the government until the financial market is in better condition and the request was granted.

The government promised to arrange that $105,000 be raised for the association and takes the unsold debentures for security. Principal and interest is guaranteed by the city of Brandon and the government takes no risk in the matter. The Brandon Winter Fair Board, however, has placed at its disposal the sum of $105,000. The delegates stated that no winter fair would be held at Brandon this year.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth *of the child. They have attested their* power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Origin of "Boycott"

The word boycott is only thirty-five *years old, and yet it would probably* puzzle a large number of people to explain its origin. In the year 1880 there was, however, in Ireland a well known landlord named Captain Boycott. His differences with his tenants and with the Land League *became so severe* that the neighborhood declined to have any dealings with him. The result was something more than being sent to Coventry by the countryside, it included a refusal to have any commercial dealing, whatever with the victim. The first known use of the word was by John Dillon, in a speech at Cashel, on the 17th of November, when he made use of the phrase, "We have yet to study a branch of new land law known as boycotting." The term was at once picked up by the press, asd passed immediately into common use, appearing three days later in the Times. It is now a common word in the language but its origin is already half forgotten.

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.

FIRST AID COURSES IN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

St. John Ambulance Association Will Arrange to Give Them

The St. John Ambulance association general executive has decided to arrange with preparatory schools throughout Canada for courses in first aid this fall and winter. It will also endeavor to arrange with the military authorities for instruction of the units of the expeditionary forces in first aid work during their period of training in Canada. Statistics show that during the four years of the association's work in Canada 36,000 persons have received the training. In the past year the number was 11,580, an increase of more than a thousand over the preceding twelve months period. General Secretary Birdwhistle will leave shortly on a tour of all the provincial branches.

An American tourist thinking to get a rise out of an old Highland minister, remarked:

"Don't you think if a man left *enough money to your church he'd get* into heaven?"

"Aweel," was the cautious reply, "I wadna say that for a fact, but it's weel worth tryin'."

Sweet Clover on Poor Land

It Has a Very Considerable Loosening Action on the Ground

The place for sweet clover is on the poorer lands. It also will grow on *and that has some alkali in it.* In some cases it will kill out salt grass—and that's an acid test. It will grow under favorable conditions where other leguminous crops fail. Sweet clover adds considerable nitrogen to the soil, for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria are active. It has a very considerable loosening action on the ground. And it is important to remember also that the bacteria that grow on the roots of this crop are the same as those found on the roots of alfalfa, so it is an excellent crop to grow before alfalfa. The bacteria on the roots of red clover are not the same as the alfalfa bacteria.

Sweet clover is not and never will be equal to alfalfa or red clover in feed production, where these crops do well. This fact should never be forgotten. Of course, with the present high prices of seed, there is good profit in producing it, but some day this demand will be supplied, and then the price of seed will be much lower. Feed production is the basis on which this crop must be judged—when considered as a permanent proposition—and it is not the equal of alfalfa or red clover in this respect when the conditions are favorable for these crops.

There is no disposition to discourage the intelligent growing of sweet clover. Not at all. The crop has its place, which is on the poorer soils *and locations. But there has been* much misleading information about this wonderful weed, which some persons would have you believe is to be the most important Kansas leguminous crop. It is time the crop was *judged on the basis of its real worth.* It has its place, but this place is not where alfalfa or red clover succeed well.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

An Irishman was one day looking at the notice, "Your King and Country Need You." A delicate looking Englishman happened to be passing by, and, thinking to have a joke at Pat's expense, started the following:

"Well, Pat, will you volunteer for the front?"

"Begob, I will if you come."

"Why, whin the Kaiser sees you he will look for peace. He'll think the British are risin' from the dead.'

"What's your idea of an honest man?"

"An honest man," replied Mr. Kimp, "is one who likes the same music in private that he says he likes when his wife is giving a musical evening."

Why not paint some of your farm *buildings this fall? Paint* is cheap compared to the increased value it gives the place.

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. Per 25c we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY
Let the Pioneer Farmers' Company handle your grain on track or on consignment. Absolute security, courteous attention, prompt returns.
THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.,
160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY
THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

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

HOW SHORES OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST ENEMY

THE ISLAND KINGDOM IS SHEATHED WITH METAL

Effective Scheme by Which Britain has Succeeded in Completing Her Isolation, Warding off Invasion and Incidentally Cutting off Germany From the Outside World

After having spent eight months in England, and taking advantage of every opportunity to study the operations of the British navy, Mr. J. Herbert Duckworth is able to produce in the New York Sun one of the most interesting articles that has appeared on this subject. He says: "Fenced in with barbed wire, her coasts deeply furrowed with trenches, protected seaward by fields of deadly mines and watched by ever active patrols of destroyers and seaplanes—the eyes of the battleships that lurk in their bases ready to pounce out upon he enemy—England's geographical position is something to be envied by the other warring nations. She is protected by something far more efficacious than the most cunningly devised trenches—the great natural moat of the North Sea.

"And art supports nature. The British Isles are sheathed in metal. The island kingdom is buried under a shield of almost impregnable armor. London, the heart of the empire, is embedded in a 'Ring of Steel.' Heavy guns from her forts from Aberdeen in the north to Harwich in the south frown toward Germany; more guns at Dover, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth and Falmouth guard the English Channel; fortress artillery at Point Carnsore in Ireland and Holyhead in Wales stand guard at the southern entrance to the Irish Sea, while other heavy pieces at Ballycastle in Ireland and Wigtown in Scotland perform a similar service at the northern doorway. Marconi stations are dotted in prodigal profusion around the two islands; behind impassable rows of barbed wire at every conceivably possible landing place of an invader, troops are stationed ready to be whisked to the point of attack; small patrol boats search half forgotten coves on bleak and lonely parts of the west coast of Ireland and of the Highlands of Scotland for secret German submarine bases; seaplanes, submarines and destroyers—the Grand Fleet's auxiliaries—keep incessantly circling the Kingdom on the lookout for enemy sea and aircraft.

"Naturally, when I first reached England I wanted to know what had become of the navy that Premier Asquith has said costs $2,500,000 a day to keep afloat. I was told that it was lost somewhere in the grey mists of the North Sea, and that it was not strung out in a large semi-circle in front of Heligoland waiting to be sent to the bottom by undersea boats. By piercing together such trifles as admiralty warnings and instructions to pilots posted at naval bases, by watching fractions of the fleet at such places as Dover, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Harwich—in short, by keeping one's eyes open it was possible to build up a shadowy outline of the general scheme that costs, incidentally, $10,000,000 a day, by which England has succeeded in completing her isolation, warding off invasion and cutting off Germany from the outside world.

"I have seen at the Hendon and Brooklands aerodromes officers of the Naval Air Service and of the Royal Flying Corps—the pilots of an air fleet, it is now known on the authority of Under-Secretary of State for War Tennant, numbering 7,000 air craft. I have watched these airmen at war games, practising at attacking Zeppelins and preparing for the promised grand aerial raid on Krupp's and other vital spots in the enemy's territory. At present England has 16,000 men at work turning out aeroplanes. In addition America constructors are working day and night rigging machines for Great Britain. Up to June 30 the United States had shipped 250 aeroplanes, valued at $2,000,000, to England. There are now standing orders for sixty machines a week until the end of the war.

Except for her submarines, the German fleet is effectively bottled. It is believed to be absolutely impossible for any enemy vessel to run the gauntlet through the Straits of Dover owing to the immense mine fields that choke that 18 mile wide channel and the 15 inch guns that dominate the situation from Dover to Calais. Not even a submarine can pass down the English Channel, thanks to the maze of submarine nets and traps that have been set. To get out, submarines must make the circuitous journey by way of the neutral "three mile limit" off Norway. There are one or two tortuous channels left open among the deadly mines for friendly and neutral merchantmen that can only be traversed with the aid of an authorized pilot. These passageways are guarded by 40 knot "T.B.'s" (torpedo boat destroyers) and seaplanes. The British government has notified Washington of the location of several other mine fields in the North Sea.

The northern way out into the world for the German fleet is almost as effectively guarded as that to the south. All the channels between John o' Groats, the northermost point of Scotland, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands have been set with mines and submarine traps, or blocked with captured German ships that have been filled with rocks and stones and sunk in the fairways. Between the Shetlands and the Norwegian "three mile limit" are other mine fields. Somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirkwall or cruising between the Shetlands and Scandinavia, is the main body of the Grand Fleet of battle cruisers, and Dreadnoughts, anxiously waiting for 'the Day." With steam up, other squadrons of warships, are stationed at such ports as Aberdeen, Dundee, Rosyth, Hartlepool, Harwich, Sheerness, Chatham and Dover, ready to outflank any German flotilla that might venture forth.

Many Canadian Children Receiving No Education

Serious News Regarding Saskatchewan Schools in Non-English Settlements

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

The great non-political campaign of discussion on educational topics, inaugurated on the invitation of Premier Scott and Mr. Willoughby, leader of the Opposition, is bringing prominently to the attention of the people of Saskatchewan many facts of a very startling character. If a primary purpose of the elementary schools is to prepare the rising generation in this province for the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship in an English-speaking and self-governing community, it is evident that the people must face the facts in a serious and non-partisan manner and help the authorities to enact and enforce proper measures of reform.

Professor Oliver of Saskatoon has, through Saskatchewan Public Education League, made public the results of a very extensive investigation made by him with regard to conditions in non-English settlements. Everyone knows, of course, that many hundreds of Saskatchewan children are growing up with no education at all. For example there are some 1,100 Community Doukhobors in northeastern Saskatchewan, none of whom send their children to school. Hundreds of other children of non-English-speaking parentage, though receiving a nominal schooling, generally in parochial schools, are receiving either no instruction at all in English or else so little as to be entirely inadequate.

This state of affairs characterizes numerous districts where, despite the law of the land, no public schools are being maintained. For example, in the neighborhood of Warman and Hague, Dr. Oliver found seventeen villages and communities without any public schools. The many hundred Mennonite children of these localities are dependant for their education on parochial schools not at present subject to any government supervision whatever. In the schools of 800 of these young citizens of Saskatchewan, no word of English is ever taught or spoken. Dr. Oliver is authority for the statement, based upon his own personal observation, that not a single teacher in charge of any of these children knows English himself well enough to be able to teach it to anybody else.

In the vicinity of Humboldt also, Dr. Oliver found many German districts in which independent private schools, conducted at least half the day in German, are being maintained instead of public schools, with a view to avoiding all government control over the subject-matter and method of the education extended to the children. In at least some of our French settlements also Dr. Oliver found that insufficient attention is being devoted to familiarizing the children with the English language.

Dr. Oliver has also made a special study of a rural municipality in the northeastern part of the province, settled almost exclusively by Doukhobors and Ruthenians. Of a hundred homes at which he made personal visits, only three provide readers for any Canadian newspaper published in English. The Ruthenian papers taken stand definitely for resistance to the process of national assimilation. In ten schools visited in this locality he found only sixteen children representing English-speaking families. In eight out of fourteen schools the teachers were Ruthenians and in many cases they were using their mother tongue freely to supplement the instruction in English. Of the 25 Ruthenian teachers in one inspectorate, the school inspector classified 6 as doing good work, 10 fair, and 9 poor. Of the 200 school districts in which the majority of the ratepayers are Ruthenian, 75 or 80 employ Ruthenian teachers, less than a dozen of whom hold professional certificates.

This is serious news, and more of it could easily be given.

HELP OF THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE IS BITTERLY DECRIED BY GERMANY

GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

Some Silly Stories Regarding the British Fleet—Success of the Big War Loan is also a Subject for Sarcastic Comment From the German Newspapers

No feature of the European war has been more galling to the Germans than the magnificent manner in which Britain's overseas empire has rallied spontaneously round the flag of the motherland. It will ever remain to their glory that within twenty-fours hours of the declaration of war Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India and even the small and remote outposts of the empire were clamoring to send their sons to France to fight the old country's battle for freedom and honor. Now, fourteen months later, after tasting all the horrors of the new warfare evolved by the satanic ingenuity of the Huns, their enthusiasm burns as fiercely as ever, and more and yet more men, knowing full well what they have to face, are hastening across the seven seas to help the motherland to victory.

All this is gall and wormwood to Germany, and her press, acting under orders, loses no opportunity of decrying "these deluded colonials," of impugning their courage or of inventing clumsy stories of disaffection and revolt.

The Berlin Post and the official Cologne Gazette have been the leaders in this vain campaign, and the former again recurs to it in the following:

"In vain do the English try to persuade the colonies to make greater sacrifices. In Australia they have heard all about the formidable losses at the Dardanelles and also about the constant quarrels and fights between English and Australian soldiers, and so the Englishman's urgent cry for help remains unanswered in that quarter.

"In this way it has come about that England has nothing to expect from the colonies and now treads her difficult, thorny road alone, deserted by those on whose aid she had so surely reckoned.

"The colonial part in the war has been played to a finish. The colonies have no wish to bleed their youth to death in a war the scene of which is laid thousands of miles away. They deem, and rightly so, that they have done more than enough. Instead of sending fresh troops they are now thinking how they may best turn England's difficulty to account in extending their own rights and widening their own liberties."

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung is greatly concerned at the continued 'inactivity' of the British fleet:

"The British fleet has hitherto contented itself with playing the none too heroic role of a sort of watch-and-closing committee for the world's seas.

"In England, of course, they are quite satisfied with the results gained. Among the allies, however, who have been allotted by far the most difficult part in the war performance, the relief which England's most formidable navy could bring would be thankfully hailed.

"In France the misgivings as to the visible action of the British fleet are growing so acute that hardly a day passes that the French papers do not publish an article to soothe the agitation and comfort the feelings of the people in regard to the problematic behavior of the potent but superprudent ally.

"'Her rest is as effective as her action,' says Mr. Milne, alluding to Britain's fleet. We make bold to transpose this phrase so that it runs, 'Her action is as effective as her rest.'"

It has been a matter of common knowledge for some time that the new German war loan has proved more or less of a failure, and the Cologne Gazette now reveals the fact that it is more rather than less:

"There are still large numbers of people who have not subscribed to the war loan. There must, undoubtedly, remain many of our 75,000,000 who can afford to lend $25 to $30 to the country, but so far only 2,690,000 persons have subscribed to the loan.

Where are the other millions? Are these people ready, for the sake of a hundred marks, to give our enemies ground for their widespread statements that Germany has arrived at the end of her financial resources, or have they no faith in the future of the empire and in its power to redeem its pledges?

"As things stand at present the general supply of the war loan is certainly not of a character to justify us in holding up our heads very proudly before the world."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, however, still keeps up the farce of pretending that it has been a transcendent success.

"In Germany, of course, the utterly unneutral machinations of American bankers, such as Morgan, to secure for England—to their own profit naturally—the 'silver bullets' she so sorely needs to prolong this hellish war, will be regarded with outraged feelings, but we have no cause whatever for disquietude. On the contrary, the spectacle of 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhampered' Great Britain begging for a loan on the doorstep of American dollar princes should cheer us greatly.

"It is only the Central Powers that still stand 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhampered' as they were. Not only have we fought great battles; we have also contrived to arm and equip our troops quite independently of foreign countries, and we have clad and amply fed our people without getting indebted to the foreigner.

"England, France, Russia and Italy, all of them, are looking to Wall street and hanging on the golden words which are to fall from the lips of the oil, railroad and pork packing kings.

"We, on our part, stride again, as we have done twice before, with heads held high in conscious dignity to the counters of the German banks, while to the loan beggars over yonder we give the German answer: 'We subscribe to the third war loan.'"

More Shells Needed

Allies Will Hew Way to Berlin by High Explosives

Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, who has returned from London, granted an interview at his headquarters in the Claridge:

"There is no need to make a mystery of my visit to London," he said. "My conversation with Lloyd George led to an agreement by which the two governments will exchange what we call first materials. That is to say, certain products of the soil of France will be exchanged for certain products from England.

"Take the case of a particular chemical used in the manufacture of explosives and dyes. In the ordinary way the surplus of material required for national defence would be allowed to French manufacturers. Now, by virtue of our agreement, England will have a supply and French manufacturers will only get the remainder. It is the nation first, you percieve. England will do exactly the same for us.

"Have we enough shells? you ask. Of course, we have not, and we never shall have enough. The more we use the more we want.

"I shall never be satisfied until England has surpassed even our great output, and may tell you I have not yet reached the maximum of my programme.

England is making great strides in production. I noticed a very great increase since my last visit, but the British workman should understand that every shell saves the life of some one of the allied soldiers.

"Never mind about any mathematical calculations as to how many tons of steel it takes to kill a German. The sweetest music a soldier hears is the whistling of a shell on its way to the German trenches.

"You have seen what we can do when we have a fair supply of shells. They drove the enemy back in the Champagne and Artois districts, but to drive him out of France and Belgium we want and must have many, many more. The way to Berlin will have to be hewed by great explosives.

"My visit to London gave me great personal satisfaction and I shall probably return there soon, because by reason of the great British organization it is better for me to go there. Unfortunately, I do not speak English, and Mr. Lloyd George does not speak French, so we have to converse through an interpreter. But we were united in spirit."

Finish of Bulgaria

Russia Today is Stronger Than at Beginning of Conflict

"We have been prepared for such an eventuality. We will send an army into Bulgaria, and when the war is over there will be no such country in existence."

This was the reply of Vladimir V. Ber, one of the most distinguished Russian citizens now in England, on behalf of the Russian war munitions committee, when asked the effect on the entry of Bulgaria into the war would have on Russia.

"Bulgarians will not want to fight the Russians," he continued, "but the Russians will surely fight the Bulgarians now that they have turned traitors to Russia."

He not only stamped as worthless fabrications reports emanating from German sources of the tendencies toward revolution in Russia, and the growth of sentiment for a separate peace, but declared emphatically that Russia is stronger today than at the beginning of the war.

"So far as we are concerned," he remarked, "Russia is only just beginning." Referring to his work with regard to the munitions problems, he said: "Perhaps I shall be here for two years more." His inference was evident. Russia was making contracts for munitions for periods of two years. He continued:

"We have the means and the men to carry on the war as long as may be necessary. Germany will be defeated. She is fighting now without reserves. Besides, no nation can survive when it has based its relations with the world on lies and deceit, and when its leaders and government deliberately mislead their own people."

Gossipy Wife—When my husband married me he said he would lay down his life for me.

Second G.W.—So did mine, but now I can't even get him to lay down the stair carpet.

New Kind of Gas Used by Germans

A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Details regarding its effects were given Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he was called to attend in Paris hospitals. According to the written statements of three men who fought respectively at Souain, Suippes and Moranville, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. These men asserted that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated, while those with masks lost consciousness for varying periods.

Upon regaining consciousness at field dressing stations, they said, they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits. Upon their arrival at the Paris hospital they were found to have an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showed none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed that Prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

To Supply Vegetable to Europe

A plant for the drying and evaporating of vegetables will be established and in operation in Vancouver within the next few weeks. It is being inaugurated as a branch of the Graham Company of Belleville, Ontario, and will be operated under that name, with a capacity of about two cars of vegetables daily and employing from 150 to 200 hands. Another similar plant will be operated in Kelowna in the building of the old Western Cannery Company. While no definite statements have been made regarding the output, it is possible that these plants are being established as a direct result of the war and will be under contract with one or more of the European nations.

Trained Help Required

Technical Education is Needed For the Youth, Including Agricultural Training

Mr. Rhys D. Fairbairn, president of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, in an address delivered at the 1915 annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

"There are probably 100,000 boys and girls in Canada of an age from 14 to 16 years who every year become engaged in occupations connected with the manufacturing, agricultural, mining, or transportation interests. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. The apprentice system has passed, and technical education must take its place. The increasing cost of living makes it essential that these young men and women should have opportunities to prepare themselves for positions which would bring larger incomes. Every manufacturer knows that it pays to engage trained workers at high wages or salaries, in preference to cheap unskilled labor.

"Technical education, including training in agriculture, is essential to the future of Canada. It will require a large expenditure of money, but it is vital to the progress of the nation to have its young men and women properly trained for their life work. With the exception of the war, there is no other question before the people of Canada today of so great importance. If Canadian workmen had the requisite training, many orders which now go to foreign manufacturers would be filled in Canada. Not only that, but such training would be a great advantage in the intelligent development of the country's vast natural resources. It is not so much a question of the lack of capital that handicaps Canadian manufacturers as it is of not having sufficient skilled help."

It is estimated that the daily newspapers of the United States and Canada have suffered a loss of $35,000,000 during he first year of the war. This loss includes the extra cost of special correspondence, news service and advertising revenue, and increase in circulation expenses.—Printer and Publisher.

Demonstration Farm Returns

Prof. Bedford Announces Result of Year's Work at Manitoba Agricultural College

The demonstration farm located on the Manitoba Agricultural college grounds consists of seven fields, each one acre in extent, and is intended to demonstrate a suitable rotation of crops and grasses for the Red River valley.

Field No. 1 is in alfalfa, and yielded a total of 3 tons 512 pounds in the two cuttings. The hay was excellent in quality. The yield, however was reduced by the dry weather of the spring. This was the second year for this field.

Field No. 2 produced 3,800 pounds of cured red clover hay. The catch was a very even one, but the yield was reduced from the same cause as the alfalfa.

Field No. 3 was wheat sown on summerfallow, and gave the magnificent yield of 63 bushels per acre. The variety was Marquis. As this was hand picked in the field, the sample should make excellent seed, for which purpose it will be used on the other demonstration farms.

Field No. 4 was in banner oats, and yielded 97 bushels and 11 pounds per acre. These oats weighed 42 pounds to the measured bushel, which is unusually heavy for banner oats.

Field No. 5 was in corn, but owing to the late spring and early fall frost the yield was only nine tons and a quarter per acre.

Field No. 6 was Marquis wheat on corn stubble and gave a yield of 38 bushels and 10 pounds per acre.

Field No. 7 was partly summerfallowed but then sown with clover. There is a good catch, and is expected to winter safely.

It is interesting to note that this land was largely covered with water in the early history of the farm, but since the drains have been introduced into the field it is perfectly dry, and is in excellent condition for the growing of cereals.

Feeding animals is nowadays a science as well as an art. The feeder who would feed to greatest profit will know the science as well as the art.

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Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

From the Dominion Experimental Farms

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 pounds) white oats (about four pounds,) barley, (about 5 pounds), and field peas (about five pounds.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes, three pound samples will be carried on from several of the Experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be made separate and must be signed by the applicant, Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop raising, and the character of the land on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch of the Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farm.

Red Cross

On Tuesday last the ladies of the receiving committee, with Mrs. Laycock and Mrs. J. Parkin, met to pack up the finished goods and send off to Victoria.

The contents of the packing cases were: 92 little pillows, 18 jute pads, 15 dozen long wound dressings, 3 dozen square wound dressings, 31 pairs of socks, 24 bed jackets, 12 helpless case jackets, 27 pairs of pyjamas, 18 abdd. binders, 19 dozen swabs, 7 pair mitts, 3 T binders, 5 chest binders; 10 face cloths, 21 handkerchiefs, 500 mouth wipes and 1 scarf.

The names of those who contributed to this list are:—Mesdames Williams, Sackville, Ployart, Eric Duncan, W. Duncan, Bridges, Ledgerwood, Stoner, Russell, Masters, Johnston, Hickman' H. Smith, Fielder, McIntyre, W. McQuillan, Jackson, Cokeley, Bailey, Peterson, Davison, Glazbrook, Palgrave, Smith, W. Idiens, H. Idiens, Lindon, Beasley, Allen, Forde, Brock, Taylor, Dundas, Aitken, Mitchell, Cooks, Prendergast, Laycock, Bubar, Loggie, Perez, Fairburn, Cairns, McBride, McKenzie, Turnbull, Clarke. W. Grieve, J. Grieve, Heberden, Willemar, Hogg, Parkin, Kirkwood, Stoker, Morrison, Boden, Campbell, Beadnell, Hardy, Piercy, J. Parkin, and the Misses Collins, Grimason, King, Davey, Bridges, Danard, Freeman, Sackville and Tucker.

A consignment of wool has arrived and will be furnished on application at the two distributing stations.

Anglican Church Notes.

Services at the local Anglican churches on Sunday next, 21st inst will be as follows: Holy communion 8,30 at S. John's, Courtenay, Mattins and Litany 11 a.m. at S. Andrew's, Sandwick. Evensong at S. Johns at 7.30. The preacher will be the Rt. Rev. A, Scriven, the Bishop of Columbia.

There will be service at S. Mary's Grantham at 3 p.m. on Sunday, when the Bishop will preach.

The annual sale of work in connection with the local branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will be held in the K. of P. Hall Courtenay on Thursday the 25th inst., from 3 p.m,

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NIXON'S, DENMAN ISLAND

Also Some Geese and Chickens

GRANTHAM

The Ladies Aid of the Grantham mission intend having a sale of work and concert on Dec. 1st. at the old schoolhouse, commencing at 3 p.m.

A men's club is being formed at Grantham.

Comox Valley, Wake Up!

The Duchesnay Packing Co., Limited, of Vancouver, with works at Ladner, have received large orders for dessicated vegetables for the European market, and are quadrupling their present factory.

Graham & Co., Limited, of Bellville, Ontario, have announced their intention to establish immediately three factories in B. C. for the manufacture of dessicated vegetables, two at Kelowna, and one at Port Moody. About fifty hands will be employed at each.

Addressing of Mail

In order to faciliate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed a follows.—

(a) Regimental Number.
(b) Rank
(c) Name
(d) Squadron, Battery, or Company.
(e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.
(f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.
(g) British Expeditionary Force.
(h) Army Post Office, London, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

To give warning of the presence of dangerous gases in mines a scientist has invented a whistle on the principle of the safety lamp, that is blown when the gases enter it.

A Texas inventor's automobile has two wheels on the left side and one on the right so arranged that he claims no two of them will strike obstructions on the road at the same time.

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Alyssum, yellow

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

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