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VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915 NO. 39

Auction Sale

The Orchard, Courtenay

Hardy & Biscoe are instructed by Mr. W. H. McCall to sell by Auction, without any reserve his

Household Furniture and Effects

on

Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 p. m

Terms Cash Particulars on Posters

HARDY & BISCOE

Phone 10 Real Estate and Auctioneers Courtenay

COMOX LUMP

COAL

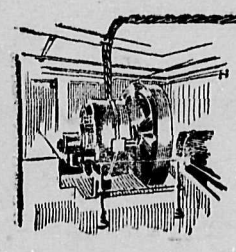
$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

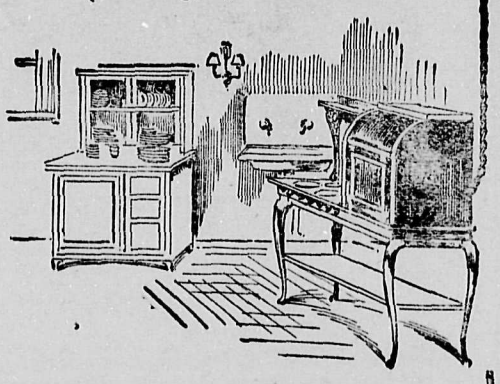
Phone 43 Courtenay



"THE QUEEN is in the KITCHEN"

(Cooking by Electricity.)

Hughes Electric Ranges are used in the kitchens of Royalty



Suppose you could sit down to-day like the best diners of Europe and America, ***to an electrically grilled steak,*** potatoes baked by electric heat, and coffee of that delicious even mild richness that the Hughes Electric Range makes possible. ***You can do it.*** The Hughes Electric Range makes perfect, complete cooking by electricity possible.

It roasts, broils, bakes, stews.

Hughes Electric Ranges

And the cost of installation and maintenance is moderate. By all means come see and learn about this wonderful stove.

For sale by

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

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

Local Lines

Mrs, Fairburn arrived home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. J. D. Catchpool has enlisted for active service abroad.

Mrs. J. Kinney of Vancouver is the guest of Mrs. N. H. Boden this week.

The Courtenay ball team were defeated at Powell River on Sunday score 6—4.

A beautiful embroidered banner and set of stoles have been presented to St. John's church, Courtenay.

Miss Alice Beaton is away on a two week's vacation, Miss Maude Creech is taking her place at Marocchi's bakery.

Messrs. Hardy & Biscoe will conduct an auction sale of household effects for Mr. W. H. McCall, in the orchard on Saturday Sept. 4 at 2 p. m.

Miss Nellie Covert was home from Powell River over Saturday night She returned to Powell River on the launch with the ball team on Sunday morning.

Peterson's Peerless Pencil Pushers went down to defeat at the Athletic Park on Wednesday afternooh when the Roughnecks beat them by a score of 8--9. The Pencil Pushers used three pitchers but could not turn defeat into victory.

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

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

Early and late Savoy Cabbage Plants, also cauliflower plants for sale at R. Ferris' Greenhouse, Lake Trail road.

A few remaining—Summer Outing Hats, selling at less than half cost price. Also trimmings and flowers, The Millenery Store, Courtenay.

For Sale—A St. Alban's two horse threshing machine as good as new. Price $150. For further particulars apply at the Review.

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

Horses and young stock wanted to pasture at the Garvice ranch, Union Bay. $2 per month during summer months, $3 during winter, which includes stabling and feeding.

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

For Sale— One 6 h. p. 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.

Comox Creamery Butter

45c per lb. this week

Frank Hurford was up from Willows Camp this week.

Dr. Jordan the eye specialist will be in Courtenay again on Wednesday next.

Provincial Game Warden Bryan Williams paid a visit to Constable Hannay, at the Court House last Saturday week. He proceeded north to Campbell River in Ole Holt's launch on government business.

Jas. Ledgerwood, Elmer Loggie, Frank Hurd, Lloyd Dunham, Allan McKelvie, W. H. Kirkwood, A. and W. Bridges and J. W. McKenzie senior are among those who have gone to Saskatchewan on the harvest excursion.

At the special meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening solicitor Dundas was instructed to have an appearance made when the C. P. R, appeal comes up, or to arrange a compromise with the railway's attorneys.

In the Cathedral Church, Victoria on Tuesday the 24th inst. the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven was solemnly consecrated as Lord Bishop of British Columbia. The new Bishop is an old timer on the Island, and one of the best known residents of Victoria.

The Canadian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association will hold a Tag day in aid of the B. C. base hospital, on Saturday Aug. 28. Anyone who is missed on that day can send their contribution direct to Vancouver, 618 Pacific building.

Mr. J. D. Catchpool has again joined the colors, leaving here last week for that purpose. This makes the third time he has been on active service. He leaves his wife and three little children behind. His action should move some of our unmarried men to enlist,

A meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers of Comox District will be held in the Riverside Hotel, Courtenay, on Wednesday, September 1 at 8 p. m., for the purpose of considering a plan of organization that will secure some outside orders for local mills. There is a large amount of foreign lumber business being placed in British Columbia at the present time, and it is thought that by co-operating in manufacturing and selling, a share of this business can be obtained for local mills enabling them to keep their plants operating and dispose of their cut much more advantageously than they are doing at present.

On Wednesday night last Constable Hannay found Thomas George, an Indian, dunk and making a disturbance at Point Holmes. He went out in his boat singing and shouting. The Constable went out and brought him in when the Indian threatened to brain him with an oar. After a desparate struggle Tom was overpowered, and immediately reported that he had got the liquor from John Hardy a rancher living near by. They went to the ranch and Hardy acknowledged that Tom had had three or four nips. Next morning they were arranged before Magistrate Bates and Willard, when George was fined $5 and costs, and Hardy $50 and costs.

On Monday the names of twenty-three additional liars were added to our official list.

Letters received from friends in Ontaria state that there had been so much rain lately that potatoes and turnips had rotted in the ground and that wheat in some places had sprouts an inch long. Here we have only had one day's rain and a few light showers since the first of March. A remarkable instance in this country where it is supposed to rain all the time.

To the anonymous correspondent who sent us a very good item, and 'hopes we have the courage to print it,' we would say that if he sends us his name, and also the name of the magazine from which the clipping was taken, we will print it. The name is not for publication, but as we are responsible for everything that appears in our paper we must of necessity know the bona fides of what we print,

Secretary McAdoo has decided to adopt drastic methods to compel repayment from persons who received advances last fall from the United States Government to enable them to get home from Europe after the outbreak of the war. In October he will make public the list and prepare to sue those who have failed up to that time to pay back what was advanced Thousands of dollars are outstanding.

In future the Picture show will be open on Wednesday and Saturday, with a Saturday matinee at 3 o'clock. On Saturday a very attractive program is being provided, "Love's Retrain" a beautiful drama by Mary Pickford and King Baggot; "The Sob Sisters," a beautiful melodrama in two parts; and "All at Sea," a comedy on board ship, concluding with "Barely Won Her," by Universal Ike. The matinee 10 and 15c. Usual prices in evening.

Senator J. A. Lougheed, acting Minister of Militia, has given out following official statement:—"Donations for machine guns already received have exceeded the expectations of the Government. The government has placed an order for all the machine guns at present available, and further donations would not result in furnishing any additional equipment of guns to our troops." He suggests that in the event of the public desiring, they might contribute to a fund for providing pensions for disabled soldiers.

The local Machine gun committee, noting this held a meeting on Monday afternoon, and decided to ask the various contributors to the fund for instructions as to what disposition they would like made of their subscriptions. Those spoken of are the Aroeplane Fund Canadian Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Society, X Ray Apparatus for base hospital. So far as the people of Courtenay and Comox are concerned, the local patriotic fund, which is not mentioned in the circular, is the one that should be favored. We are sure to have a lot of privation in this district next winter, and will need every available dollar to help those in our midst, who through no fault of their own will be unable to keep themselves,

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

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

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
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KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

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.

Letters About Pensions

How to Direct Correspondence to Get Prompt Attention

The militia department advises that all correspondence with the department in connection with pensions should be sent directly to the president of the pension board, militia headquarters, Ottawa, thus facilitating prompt attention and answers. Hundreds of letters are arriving every day in connection with claims for pensions, and as most of these letters are sent without any specific departmental address, the time of the minister and deputy minister and their clerks is unnecessarily taken up in sorting out the pension correspondence.

It may be noted also that the flood of correspondence in connection with desired information regarding soldiers at the front is also imposing immense burdens on the officials, and the total correspondence of the department has increased by several thousand letters per day.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

C. P. R. Service in Russia

Through Freight Service From the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway

The traffic arrangement by which the C.P.R. will represent the Russian government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The Company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. It would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C.P.R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway is a chief element. The Canadian Pacific, in its round-the-world tours, uses, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway line which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine—the wood, oil and coal using engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ex-Soldiers Will Settle in Canada

It is said that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been negotiating for a very extensive settlement of time-expired soldiers on Canadian farm lands at the end of the war, settlement to be carried on by the C.P.R. colonization department.

The C.P.R. holds extensive lands, especially in Alberta, which require settlers, and such an arrangement would be an admirable one for Canada, Great Britain and the Empire.

A Newark woman wouldn't come out of a burning building because she couldn't find her stockings. The firemen, though, had plenty of hose, so she was rescued.—Guelph Mercury.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today.

Populate Our Farm Lands

Only Eleven Per Cent. of the Land Occupied by Farmers

There are two clearly defined and contrary forecasts of the after effect of the war on Canada. The pessimists declare that our immigration will suffer because all able-bodied men will be needed in Europe; that capital will not be loaned to us because it will be required to rebuild the shattered cities and public works; and that all the conflicting nations will be compelled to patronize their own farms and factories to save them from ruin.

The optimists contend that our immigration will be swelled by thousands who will be tired of perpetual conflicts; that capital, regardless of sentiment, seeks the most profitable fields; and that if we cannot get it in Europe we can get it in the United States; and that the assistance of Canadian factories and farms must be called upon to help rehabilitate Europe.

Men of high standing and sound judgment are ranged on both sides of this controversy, but there are indications that the optimists are prevailing. At any rate, economic history is fairly consistent on one point—the trade of a victorious nation thrives when the period of readjustment, immediately following the termination of a successful war, is over.

There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. Volume Number 4 of the Census, dealing with agriculture, which has just been issued in bound form, states that the total land area of the Dominion is 2,306,502,153 acres, of which, at the date of the Census, the nine provinces occupied 977,585,513 acres. Eleven per cent. of the land in the provinces, or 109,948,988 acres, was occupied by farmers, while the land considered suitable for farming was 36 per cent. of the total.

How to secure from these vast areas the production of which they are capable is our chief national problem. If we could solve it we would be assured of corresponding industrial development, and the necessary capital to finance both agriculture and industry. Canada needs an immigration policy which can succeed in settling experienced farmers from Europe and the United States on our vacant, fertile lands.—Industrial Canada.

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become 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 body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lime in Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and upbuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is the demonstration of the vital part played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms' regular series, by the Experimental Chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

The nature of lime and limestone.

The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.

Comparative values of lime compounds.

The application of lime compounds.

The use and misuse of lime.

Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

What to Expect

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother.

"I'll tell you, answered the young father, confidently. "He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any kid I ever saw."

Medicinal Plants

Large List of Plants, Which Can be Grown in Canada, and Command a Good Price

To describe, or even to give a list of the five hundred varieties of plants that come under the head of medicinal as given in a more than ordinarily interesting bulletin by Assistant Dominion Botanist, J. Adams, M.A., would take up an exceptional amount of space. Mr. Adams entitles his publication, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." It is Bulletin No. 23, second series, of the Experimental Farms, and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Director Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farms, makes a correct estimate when he says, "Such information as is contained in this publication should be of value to many of our farmers." Dominion Botanist Gussow explains that the bulletin owes its preparation to the numerous inquiries received from time to time relating to the cultivation of plants possessed of certain medicinal or health-restoring properties. Mr. Adams, who was formerly lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica at Dublin, Ireland, suggests that no farmer runs any risk by devoting a small plot of about an acre to drug culture as an experiment for a few years. But for anybody to go headlong into the business as a speculation would be unwise.

After dealing with soil, climate, cultivation, collection, drying, imports and exports, and explaining the terms used, Mr. Adams gives prominence, with faithful illustrations in outline, to the medicinal plants in demand. These briefly are:

American White Hellebore or Indian Poke, flowers May and June, poisonous, occurs in swamps and wet woods from New Brunswick to British Columbia; price 8c to 10c per pound.

Hop, flowers July and August, ripe September and October, occurs in thickets and on river banks from Nova Scotia to Manitoba; cultivated in Ontario and British Columbia; 25c to 55c a pound.

Golden Seal, flowers in April, ripe in July or August, native in woods of Ontario, must be cultivated; $5.45 to $5.75 per pound.

White Mustard, flowers all summer, occurs in fields and waste places; 8c per pound.

Black Mustard, occurs in fields and waste places; 10c per pound.

Senaca Snakeroot or Mountain Flax, flowers May or June, grows in rocky woods from New Brunswick to Alberta; 40c to $1.15 per pound.

Sacred Bark or Bearberry, occurs in moist situations in the mountains of British Columbia; 8c to 10c per pound.

American Ginseng, collected about September, occurs in woods in Quebec and Ontario; $5 per pound.

Caraway, flowers May to July, occurs on waste ground in Eastern Canada; 6c to 9c per pound.

Peppermint, flowers July to September, occurs in wet ground from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 9c to 16c per pound.

Spearmint, grows in wet grounds from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 7c to 20c per pound.

Mr. Adams, in addition to giving description and exact illustrations, in every case quotes the market price. Following the plants in leading demand, he comes to those used in moderate or small quantities, such as Irish Moss, Ergot, Male Fern, White Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, Juniper and so on. These occupy 24 pages, two to five to a page, and then we have foreign medicinal plants which might grow in Canada. A list of 54 publications and a comprehensive index add to the instructiveness and interest of an exceedingly valuable bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Flour Milling Flourishes

While Western Canada is essentially an agricultural country, a number of industries, particularly those that are related to agriculture, are growing up in the country. Industries devoted to the manufacture of raw products from the farm into finished materials are in a flourishing state, as may be judged from the announcement made by one of the leading flour milling companies in the west a few days ago, that the plant at Brandon, Manitoba, is to be doubled in capacity. The present plant of the company at Brandon has a capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of oatmeal daily. A new cement tank elevator with modern cleaning plant is also to be erected.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A clumsy carver once sent a goose into a lady's lap. His apology was better than his carving. "Ah, madam, how potent your charms are; they attract not only the living but also the dead!"

She—Why do you refuse Ethel's hand to Mr. Nocoyne? Don't you want your daughter married off?

He—Yes; what I am trying to avoid is having a son-in-law married on.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

PROF. SMITH.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Soldiers' Plea for Shells

Glasgow Workmen Visit Firing Line and See Need For More Munitions

"We have returned from the front determined to do our best and to persuade our fellow workmen to do their best to turn out munitions at top speed," is the message a party of skilled craftsmen have brought back after a visit to the British forces in Flanders, where every opportunity was afforded them to see the war in all its stages.

The result apparently has justified the unique experiment undertaken by a large firm engaged in the production of ammunition in Glasgow, which found that its output was falling considerably short of the capacity of the plant. The firm, convinced that its employees were not giving their best services, obtained permission from the government to send eight of its men to France to see for themselves the conditions under which the British army is fighting.

According to the men's report, hundreds of soldiers and officers interviewed by them in the trenches and elsewhere pleaded, without exception, for more shells.

"They now return as war missionary workers," said a member of the firm, "and I am satisfied that the result will be a great increase in our output."

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house-surgeon sent out and found a piper whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house-surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

Two Thousand Acres Cleared by Aliens

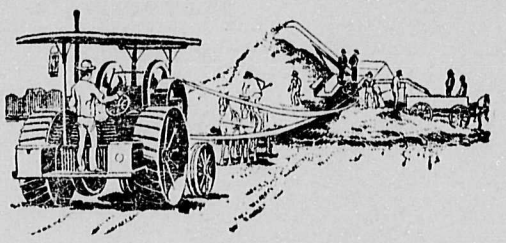
Four Thousand More Set Aside—Part is Being Cropped This Year

The 2,000 odd alien enemies interned in the big concentration camps at Kapuskasing and Spirit Lake, in Northern Ontario and Quebec, have already cleared about 1,000 acres of good arable land at each camp, and the government has now set aside another 2,000 acres at each point for further clearing. Part of the land is being cropped this year. By next year it is expected there will be a considerable settlement in these districts, and as a result of the war two new towns will spring up along the National Transcontinental.

Reports from the camps show that the prisoners of war are, on the whole, well satisfied with their conditions, and many of them have indicated their intention of taking up land in the neighborhood and remaining there as permanent settlers after the war ceases.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

"World power or downfall" was the challenge of Prussianism; and the world is ringing Germany with steel, grimly determined to fight that issue to the end. And there can be but one end, albeit that is far off. We who have stood half a world away and watched this cataclysm know what this end must be. We can feel at last strength that fights in France, in England, in Belgium, in all the foes of "kultur." The Lusitania taught as nothing else could have done.—New York Press.



PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

125

FERTILE LAND IN THE FAR NORTH OFFERS HOMES FOR MILLIONS

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE YET UNSETTLED

In the Peace River District Alone there are 25,600,000 Acres of Splendid Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands, Most of Which are as yet Unoccupied

Back to the land! For a goodly number of years throughout the length and breadth of Canada editorial writer have been devoting veritable rivers of ink to the sending forth of this message. Bankers, business men, money magnates and all those who realize that a nation's welfare depends upon the farmer, have taken up and reiterated this cry.

Yet, though all of varied Europe, Great Britain, the United States, have sent large bodies of immigrants, in numbers ever increasing year by year, Western Canada still offers for the asking, millions of fertile acres. Of this unoccupied territory one of the greatest stretches is the Peace River District. Within its confines every man, woman and child from battered, beleaguered Belgium might find a home and there each man could own a quantity of land that, compared in area with his former holdings, would seem to him stupendous.

In addition to the demand of back to the land a protest has been raised recently by economists against the prevalence of wheat mining which has long marked the three prairie provinces. The fertile acres on both sides of the Peace, which are as yet scarcely more than surveyed, can fulfil the land demand of hundreds of thousands of men and too, offer a soil that is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, which the economists want, and which is the greatest and most lasting form of agriculture.

The district of the Peace comprises a tract of forty millions of arable land through which runs the river of that name, a stream as wide as the Mississippi and navigable for some six hundred miles. It enters the plains through the Pouce Coupee Valley on the west and passes out at Fort Vermilion, and with its tributaries effectually drains the entire area.

The outbreak of the European war causing millions of men to forsake their ordinary callings has terribly depleted the number of agricultural laborers upon that continent. And unreaped, burned or rotting crops and unsown fields mark the lands at war. So that Canada, as never before had open to her a colossal market which will accept the produce from every tilled acre of her soil.

With this fact in view the possibilities of the land of the Peace are worthy of examination. For many years wheat with as high an average as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown in and around Fort Vermilion, some six hundred miles north of the nearest railway. Statistics given to the Alberta government in the year 1908 showed that between forty and forty-five thousand bushels of wheat had been delivered at Fort Vermilion and there ground into flour. At this point the Hudson Bay Company have for the past twenty years operated a flour mill with a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. It is the most northerly milling plant in the American continent and there is only one other in the entire world that even nearly approaches its location in latitude. This yield of wheat from the north has never been figured in the crop statistics of either of the provincial or of the Dominion governments. The reason for this is that it was grown, milled and consumed north of latitude 58, and therefore does not figure in the supply of wheat from Western Canada.

The reports of the department of agriculture for the province of Alberta during 1913 show an amazing array of figures. The following concrete report is quoted from the crop report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province. In the land district of Peace River alone there are 40,163 square miles which reduced to acreage would show 25,600,000 acres and during last season there was under cultivation an aggregate total of only 35,158 acres, less than one-six-hundredth of the area, sown to all kinds of cereal products. The average yield per acre for wheat in this district was 23.86 bushels, for oats, 42.42 bushels, and barley 31.16 bushels.

However, the country is not adapted alone to the growing of grains. Garden vegetables of the finest quality are to be found during the summer months and small fruits, including even strawberries, have been raised less than three hundred miles south of the Arctic circle. At the government experimental station at Fort Vermilion they have grown every kind of vegetable, including asparagus, corn and tomatoes, as well as the hardier kinds. While the corn and tomatoes do not always ripen fully, the superintendent has produced some remarkable specimens and of the other vegetables, whatever have grown and matured, have reached a degree of greater perfection than in countries far to the south.

To one who has never inquired as to the why and wherefore, these statements seem to be a trifle outrageous. That currants and strawberries, those dainty nurtured products of warm climates, should grow in a country where blizzards are supposedly the rule for six months in the year seems to the uninitated, preposterous. If blizzards raged with all the fury of their northern strength, strawberries or even wheat would scarce obtain a chance to grow, but such is not the case. The average mean temperature as compiled by the Dominion government meteorological offices at Dunvegan and Fort Chipawyan is 58.4 degrees, which is easily the equal of places situated far to the southward. Then, too, altitude has much to do with plant life and a comparison of altitudes demonstrates some truly astounding facts. Any Dominion government map issued within the last few years places the altitudes of various places in tiny figures beside the name of the town. Lethbridge, Alberta, is 2,952 feet above sea level. Calgary, 3,428 feet. Edmonton 2,188. From thence northward until the height of land is reached the topography of the country has a gradual slope downward until at Peace River Crossing the altitude is only 1,225 and at Fort Vermilion 950. It is a well known botanical fact that altitude has as much influence upon plant life as any other factor in development; and this particularly low altitude, in a measure explains why the farming resources of the Peace River Valley are among the most remarkable in the entire world.

The winters are shorter and while the degrees on the thermometer may register a few lower than in some other places farther to the south, warm Chinook winds from over the Rockies temper the atmosphere wonderfully. Then too, during the growing season the hours of sun light are truly remarkable. From two o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. of the same day, there is daylight—bright daylight. Consequently fewer days are needed to ripen growing products and at Fort Vermilion wheat has fully matured in 86 days from the date of planting.

The rainfall during the summer months is also one of the leading factors in vegetation possibilities. The Dominion Meteorlogical records compiled for the last few years show that the annual precipitation at Peace River Crossing averages 17.17 inches. This is remarkably high considering the length of time. From the first of June until the end of July, the two months the growing things require the most rain, the mean precipitation is 3.32 inches, and while the warm bright sun of August shines down to mature the crops old Jupiter Pluvius takes a holiday, working but very little, his average falling away below that of any other month with the exception of April.

Thus with the world at war and the demand to go back to the land being more strenuously repeated every day this fertile tract, larger than the New England States and one-third as large as all of Great Britain and Ireland lies waiting to meet in no small way the demand.—F.J.D., in Family Herald, Montreal.

Humane Methods

Britain Hesitates to Make Use of Deadly Explosives

For some time past British military authorities have been attacked for not making use of gases against the Germans.

Now it is stated that King George as representative of a race which has ever practised chivalry and mercy, opposes the use of turpinite, whereas Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance Germany's methods of warfare.

Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the war office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with the far superior explosive invented by the Frenchman, Turpin, in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and later to the English government.

Turpinite is a brownish liquid readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor.

An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small calibre.

"Why isit that the strawberries at the bottom of your boxes are always so much smaller than those at the top?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"Ah, madam," said the grocer, "you don't put it quite correctly. You should ask why the berries at the top of the boxes are so much larger than those at the bottom."—Judge's Quarterly.

The Increased Wheat Production

Wheat Crop of Western Canada Sufficient to Feed a Population of 34 Millions

It is a notable fact that the wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1640, show that the highest prices prevailed during war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was $3.65 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below $1.76. In order to appreciate what these figures meant it must be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to day.

The nations now engaged in war are among the greatest wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics giving their production for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bus.
Austria	59,636,000 bus.
Belgium	15,042,000 bus.
France	322,731,000 bus.
United Kingdom	56,691,000 bus.
Hungary	166,675,000 bus.
Russia	975,790,000 bus.

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan is omitted for the same reason. Serbia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Neither do these totals include the wheat production of Turkey and Italy.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated, but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent., it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over 40,000,000 bushels.

Throughout Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could in herself easily supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion government report there are 320,173,195 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 73,777,065 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop, the world would face a surplus instead of a shortage.

But although it is not possible in a single season to bring all the fertile land of Canada under cultivation, wonderful things are being accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat-producing provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent. would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three provinces last year was 9,336,400 acres. An increase of 20 per cent. will mean an additional 1,867,000 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. If the present crop is merely an average crop, the increase will result in an increased production of 35,473,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6¼ bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,675,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

Potash Deposits in Utah

Important Discovery in Utah Means Much to the United States

Extensive deposits of alunite, a potash-bearing mineral, have been discovered near Marysvale, in Southern Utah. They are high up in the Tushar range, outcropping on the crest of a ridge that leads from the main divide at an elevation of approximately 11,100 feet above sea level and extends down to about 9,900 feet, the lower end being 4,000 feet above the railroad at Marysvale.

A recent report of the United States geological survey states that outside of Germany there is no known commercial supply of potash salts. The importation of these salts in round numbers for the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, has averaged 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and $11,000,000 in value. These figures, however, represent only a part of the potash salts entering the United States, as they do not include the imports of salts used as fertilizers. The quantity of this class of material imported for consumption in the United States during the same period has averaged about 700,00 tons, valued at $4,300,000 annually. Thus it is apparent that the annual importations of potash salts exceed $15,000,000, all of which has been stopped owing to the British embargo on the German supply of potash. The United States government has sent out men into every state of the Union prospecting for these deposits, and it is reported that potash has been discovered in several other states.

A concert in aid of the fund for something or other had been arranged in the village schoolroom, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear. The favorite soprano, before she appeared to sing, apologized for her cold. Then she started:

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree-e-e—ahum—On a willow tree-e-e-e—oh—"

Her voice broke on the high note each time. Then a voice came from the back of the hall:

"Try hanging it on a lower branch, miss!"

HOW GERMANY WAS OUTWITTED IN DESIGNS ON BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

FORCED TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR TREACHERY

Long Cherished Ambition of the Kaiser to Secure the Mastery of the Seas, and the Futile Means he Adopted to Accomplish His Worthy Object is now Interesting History

A battle was in progress between Britain and Germany, long before the present war was declared, a battle of wits. One victory was scored in London ten years ago, the results of which are now being seen.

When, with the advent of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, Great Britain decided on the construction of her first dreadnought, the news caused great excitement at Berlin. The Kaiser had often declared his determination to secure control of the seas, and how could this be done if Britain kept ahead all the time? Orders were given to the chief German spy to secure plans of these new British ships at all costs.

The German Secret Service or spy system was the self-considered finest in the world. Its cleverest agent was set to work in London, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance with a man employed at the Admiralty.

The smart spy was an adept at the game, and employed all his art to improve on his acquaintance, all the time keeping his ulterior motives well hidden. It seems that he led up to the subject by speaking of the disappearance of some other plans, and suggested that the admiralty secrets were too well guarded to be spirited away. The man from the admiralty admitted that the secrets were well guarded, but thought he could get them if he wanted to. "I know a shipbuilding firm that would give £5,000 for those plans," the German spy said. The other hesitated and shook his head. "No-o," he said; "it isn't worth while." The German offered £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, and finally £12,000, but each time he was refused. "I'll give you £15,000," he said at last. "All right," said the other; "if you bring £15,000 in Bank of England notes round to my rooms I'll let you have the plans."

The German agent paid over his £15,000 and received in return a series of plans of the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible, those battle cruisers of ours which have already made history. The plans were hurried to Steinhauer, the master spy, who himself took them to his royal master. The German designers rubbed their hands. If this was Britain's best, they would have no trouble in beating it. So they designed a vessel which was to be bigger, faster, and much more powerfully armed. It was to have a speed of 25 knots, a displacement of 15,550 tons, and a main armament of twelve 9.2-inch guns. This vessel was laid down. She was presumed to be the mightiest battleship in the world. As a matter of fact, she was out of date before her keel was completed! Still, the Germans did not know that. They went on building, and in due time the ship was launched. She was christened Bluecher, and cost $6,250,000. This was the ship which was caught on a baby-killing raid and was blasted from stern to stern and sent to the bottom of the sea by Sir David Beatty. The German admiralty, while chuckling to itself at having caught Great Britain napping, had a terrible awakening. They found that they had been tricked. Their cleverest spies had been fooled in the simplest manner. The British admiralty had been cognizant of what was going on all the time, and had deliberately engineered the deal. Those plans upon which the Germans had set so much store were false. The Bleucher was doomed to destruction before she was built. She was designed five years behind her time.

Never has a power been outwitted so neatly! When the dreadnought was launched the Germans discovered that they were building a poor 25-knot boat to beat one of 28-knots, the faster ship having also the heavier armament. The ships that Germany is turning out today are only the equals of those we built in 1911. Since then, the British navy has forged ahead in every way, gaining in size and speed of ships, number and range of guns, etc. The Germans looked to their spy system for salvation. Their spies were themselves spied upon, and the net result is that the navy which was to lower the Union Jack wherever it flew over the ocean, is riding at anchor in the Kiel canal behind booms, chains, mines and every safety device ever invented. Should that navy ever come out, the German sailors will find themselves no better a match for the boys of the Bulldog breed than were the spies who were gulled so easily into parting with $75,000 for plans that were obsolete and useless.

Ancient Marine Insurance

The Earliest Known English Policy Dates Back to 1613

"At the time of the Crusades it was no unusual thing for travellers to insure their lives against capture; and the insurers had to pay whatever ransome might be demanded for their release. Those, however, who were too poor to effect insurances of this description were perforce obliged to depend upon the money placed in the boxes for the reception of 'God's pence.'

"By the end of the sixteenth century insurance companies had been instituted all over the country; vessels were insured for five months when their voyages were to Flanders, Portugal and Norway; for twelve months when the ship sailed to the coasts of Italy, the Azores, Peru, Brazil or the Indies, and notification of loss was received for the former until the end of three months, while six and even as much as twelve months were permitted for the latter. When these stipulated times had elapsed no claim could be admitted, under any circumstances.

"It is also interesting to reflect that assurance policies were paid in England despite the fact that the original transaction had at first been settled on the continent, and naturally what was first settled in England could likewise be discharged upon the continent. From this it would appear that progress had been made in the development of marine insurance companies. The earliest English policy extant dates back to 1613, and was unearthed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

The following is the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate of the year's acreage put into grain in the prairie provinces:

Wheat acreage—1914, 10,530,000 acres; 1915, 12,809,000 acres. Increase wheat acreage, 22 per cent.

Oats acreage—1914, 6,237,000 acres; 1915, 6,693,000 acres. Increase oats acreage, 12 per cent.

Barley acreage—1914, 1,967,000 acres; 1915, 2,224,000 acres. Increase barley acreage, 15 per cent.

Flax acreage—1914, 1,005,000 acres; 1915, 864,000 acres. Decrease flax acreage, 14 per cent.

Total—1914 acreage, 19,739,000; 1915 acreage, 22,860000. Net increase acreage, 16 per cent.

A representative of English linen interests, now in Saskatchewan, is quoted as saying that he is ready to buy from the Saskatchewan farmers from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of fibre. It must be pulled and baled into twenty-pound bales. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax growing province or state on the American continent, and many millions of dollars worth of flax fibre have every year been going up in smoke.

Antiseptic Bullets

Carry Narcotics to Deaden Pain and Antiseptics to Heal Wound

A new bullet that carries in its nickel jacket first-aid kits filled with narcotics to deaden pain, and with antiseptics to heal the wound it makes has been invented by Alexander Foster Humphrey of Pittsburg.

The new anaesthetic, antiseptic bullet contains both naroctic and antiseptic drugs. There are enough of the former so that a wound even in a vital part will cause little pain or shock to the nervous system. And while the narcotics are bringing relief to the wounded man the antiseptic preparations are cleasing the torn tissues and checking the flow of blood.

The Humphrey bullet is exceedingly simple in construction. It looks exactly like any bullet at first glance, but a closer inspection will reveal two annular grooves pressed into its nickel jacket.

The grooves are where the first aid drugs are stored. The one nearest the tip is for the narcotics and the other for the antiseptics.

The drugs are encased in layers of gelatine, and when the grooves are filled a thin coating of paraffin is spread over the top.

The paraffin coating is melted by the friction of the bullet in the rifling of the projecting weapon, and in its flight through the air, so that the drugs are ready to begin their work of healing as soon as the missile finds its mark.

The small amount of gelatine which is used to hold the drugs in place is entirely harmless, and is quickly absorbed by the blood. The anaesthetic is also absorbed by the system almost instantly, and in a very short time produces nearly complete insensibility to pain. At the same time the antiseptic is checking the hemorrhage and uniting with the blood to soothe and heal the torn flesh.—Tit-Bits.

Alfalfa in Alberta

Farmers in the Lethbridge district began cutting their first growth of alfalfa during the beginning of June. Cutting at this early date shows how Alberta suits this class of crop.

Again one can see that with fair weather a fourth cutting is more than a possibility and, at any rate, there will be excellent cover crop a few weeks after the mower has gone over the field for the third time.

Farmers in Southern Alberta are beginning to realize more every day the great prospects this crop holds out for them.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest, says Everybody's. "Isn't that fine?" said the first. "We have a man on every base." "Why, yes," said the friend, "and so have they."

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
Telephone 59

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915

Notes and Comments

Announcements yesterday in London regarding the operations on the Western front told of minor French and British successes. London was greatly pleased to learn that the British line in the west had been extended from 40 to 100 miles. It was taken as an indication that Kitchener's army was taking the field in force sufficient to be a factor of great weight in future developments.

American farmers are harvesting the greatest wheat crop ever grown in one country. It may reach a billion bushels. The Department of Agriculture stated the crop at 96,000,000 bushels, basing its calculation on the crop's condition August 1. Bumper harvests of other cereals and feed crops are indicated. Spring wheat condition was 93.4, corn 9.5. The corn production is estimated at 2,918,000 bushels.

Refugees who have reached Petropaad from Kovno say an enormous amount of artlilery was employed by the Germans in the sucuessful assault on that fortress. The Germans concentrated 600 guns on the first fort which they captured. The batteries formed a great arc of guns, one behind another. One shell destroyed the facade of the cathedral. Three Zeppelins and more than three aroeplanes flew over the fortress dropping bombs.

The answer to be given to the requests of advocates of total prohibition of the liquor traffic was considered by the provincial executive at its meeting Monday afternoon, and at its close the decision of the cabinet was embodied in a letter to Rev. Wm. Stevenson, secretary of the Social Service Commission. This decision was to submit the question to a plebicite of the people on a date to be announced as soon as it shall be determined by the government what the form of the reference shall be.

The Commissioner of Dominion Parks point out that national parks are drawing cards for tourist trade and gives figures to show the amount spent annually by tourists in different countries.

1. Annual revenue of France from tourist traffic . . $500,000,000
2. Annual revenue of Switzerland from turist traffic $150,000,000
3. Annual revenue of Italy from tourist traffic $100,000,000
4. Annual revenue of Maine, U. S. A., from tourist traffic $40,000,000.
5. Annual expenditure of American tourists spent in England, $25,000,000.
6. Expenditure of American tourists abroad in 1910, $350,000,000.

It is calculated that the tourists spend annually 25 to 30 million dollars in the three great tourist cities, viz, London, Paris, Berlin. It is also figured that there are 4,406 hotels, boarding houses, etc. in the New England States capable of accommodating 221,141 people. The amount of money spent by tourists in Canada last year, has been estimated by Mr. Robinson, formerly general advertising agent of the C. P. R., to be $50,000,000. Thus putting the tourist traffic in the 4th position with respect to revenue from Canada's national resources. The comparison is:—

Field crops, Canada, 1913, 509,437,000.

Forest product, Canada, 1913, . . 191,093,000.

Minerals, Canada, 1913, . . . 102,300,000.

Tourist traffic, Canada, 1913 . . . 50,000,000.

Fisheries, Canada, 1913, 43,667,000.

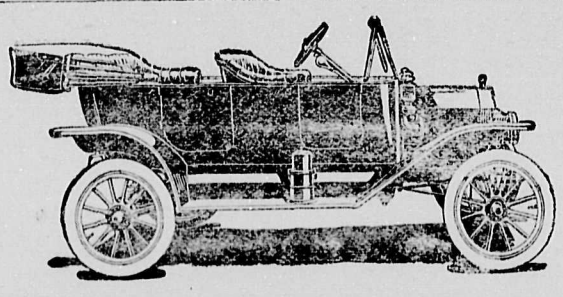
South Africa is offering men, India is sending more men and more rupee , Australia is adding another battleship, Hamilton, over in Ontario, is tendering 200 machine guns. "Some" Empire.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fronting the second year of war's unimagined frightfulness, and having experienced in the past enough to forecast the frightfulness yet to come, Canada like Australia New Zealand and South Africa, wants no immunity either from the burden or from the sorrow until militarism is beaten at its own game and the rights of free peoples to their place in the sun made surer than ever. If this is the price of free citizenship all the British peoples will pay in full.—Toronto Globe.

King Albert announces that after a year of war the Belgian army is as strong as it was the moment when the German hosts, ignoring the treaties and rights of neutrals invaded and occupied a land whose people had done nothing to merit such barbarous and injusitfiable treatment. It is evident also that the Belgians are as firmly determined as ever to do all in their power to recover their independence. The world outside the territory of the oppressors of the Belgian people will be inclined to cry, "Long Live Belgium!" and "Long Live King Albert's brave army!" —Montreal Gazette.

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



ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices f. o. b. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915

Ford Runabout - -	$480
Ford Touring Car -	3
Ford Town Car - -	$780

No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, howeuer, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to August 1, 1816

FORD GARAGE - COURTENAY

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Campbell's

BIG SALE

Still Continued Until

Tuesday, August 31st

Still Further Reductions In All Lines

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

The Hessian Fly In The West

The Hessian fly is well known to farmers as a serious pest to cereal crops; during the present season it has caused the loss of millions of bushels in the United States. In Western Canada its depredations fortunately have not reached the extent experienced in the other regions of the continent and in order to be able to advise the farmers in the western provinces the Entomological branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have investigated this insect. The results of this investigation, which was conducted by Mr. Norman Criddle for several years, have now been published by the department in Entomological Bulletin No. 11, in order to enable farmers to recognize the injury of the insect in its incipient stages, and being thus forewarned, they will be in a position to prevent losses that are liable to occur where the insect is present as control methods are also described. In addition, the Western Wheat Stem Maggott has been studied and described. This is a native insect that has turned its attention from native to cultivated grasses on which it became a serious pest. Its habits, life history and means of control are fully described in the bulletin, which is entitled "The Hessian Fly and the Western Wheat Stem Saw fly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta." The bulletin is illustrated and may be obtained free on application to the Chief Officer, Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries for information regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomoligist, Department of Agriculture.

Victoria, B. C.—Some interesting items are recorded in reports recently received by the Hon. the Minister of Lands, upon conditions in the Cranbrook district. Crop prospects and favorable weather give every hope that the prairie demand for lumber this fall will be good, especially as present stocks in the prairie yards are light. The amount of current business done by the millss is showing some increase and it is estiamted that there are from 900 to 1000 men engaged at the present time in the lumber indnstry in the district. With a scarcity of labor, owing to the temporary withdrawl of men to work as harvesters, the rate of wages shows a tendency to increase for the time being. One of the larger orders now being filled by the mills as present is composed of grain doors, one mill alone having an order which will consume one and a half million feet of lumber, another mill having a still larger order, and a third turning out considerable quantities of the same article. A timber sale area containing three and a half million feet of timber has been recently applied for, and cruised. The steps which are being taken to develop the prairie demand for British Columbia timber have naturally given rise to much interest to a district whose mills depend largely on prairie orders, and favorable comment has been expressed upon the action taken by the Government. The fire hazard in this district gives cause for anxiety, especially as no rain has fallen since July 28, and the prevailing hot and dry weather is ripening vegetation to a dangerous degree. Fires so far have been easily controlled, but unless rain falls soon, the situation will be fraught with much danger. It is hoped to burn further areas of slash as soon as the weather permits, this to be done without undue risks being taken, and so reduce a source of trouble and difficulty.

WATER NOTICE

USE and STORAGE

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

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

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION and USE

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

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

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

Cobblestone and Septic Tank Work
All Work Guaranteed
A. Beveridge, Courtenay Hotel

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

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

MOVING THIS WEEK
We are removing our entire stock to the McKEAN BLOCK where we will be pleased to meet all our old customers.
Robertson's
Drug Store

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Letters to The Editor

Editor Review.

Dear Sir;—I note in your last week's paper re council meeting a communication was received from the General Hospital here that I had been admitted as a patient of that institution and expected the City to pay my expenses. It has never been spoken of to me by any of the Hospital staff nor has such a thing ever entered my head, and thank goodness, I am not a pauper yet, and when it comes to my lot to ask such a boy as represent themselves as aldermen it will be time for me to throw up the sponge. I intend to find out the one who got this about, Hoping to be out of the hospital in about two weeks. I am

Yours truly
C. Heraper.

General Hospital,
Vancouver, B. C.
August 24, 1915.

• • •

Editor Courtenay Review

Sir,—The general tenor of the letter in the last issue of your paper is good, and to the point. It should, however be borne in mind that several apparently "fit" men have tried to enlist and have been rejected after medical examination. Such men are neither "shirkers" nor "slackers."

The majority of the young men who formed the regular portion of my congregations a year ago, are now at the Front. or in training.

Regular intercessions are offered, and constant mention is made of them in church, and for the credit of the district I would venture to assert that the duty of the Clergy to encourage recruiting has not been overlooked. We are proud of our representations at the front who include 7 commissioned officers and 2 non-commissioned. Three have already given their lives for their King and Country, and at least two are at present in hospital wounded. Certainly if a man can go, (and let us remember that many cannot,) it is his duty to do so but then this duty has been urged upon the men here since August of last year.

I think we owe Mr. Porteous our thanks for the bold way in which he has opened up this subject in your paper.

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly
Edward P. Laycock,
Vicar of Sandwick and Courtenay.

Forage Plant Tests

Results of experiments in crop production and field work can never be without interest or without value, and, therefore, a publication describing them must be exceptionally welcome. Such a work is Bulletin No. 84. of the Division of Forage Plants, Dominion Experimental Farms, that gives a summary of results reached at the Central and different branch farms and stations throughout the country, and that can be had free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are included also some recommendations as to the varieties to grow, or crop production methods to follow, as deducted from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of tests at the Central Experimental farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow, and Free Press, and that, while of the ensilage varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip, and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced state of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangels, five of Carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 2 1-2 tons dry matter to the acre Of the mangels half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1-4 tons of dry matter to the to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgium gave 24 tons. 400 pounds of crop with two tons. 1,905 pounds dry matter to the acre, and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop, and 1-650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibilty of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern provinces. At the Central farm about 12,000 mangels of the long red variety and 3,000 Magnum Bonum swede turnips were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of Forage Plants.

In leguminous forage plants many tests were made for hardiness quality and quantity. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the nature of a number of Canadian grasses and sedges, arrangements were made to secure through exchange, a representative collection of grasses and sedges from Northern Europe. About a thousand sheets of duplicates were prepared for this purpose and sent forward. The reports from the superintendents of branch farms and stations will be found of the greatest interest, each especially to farmers in the respective province represented.

The Instinct of Slaves

It would seem an altogether stupid and senseless business to allow the finest and best of our young men to go to Europe and risk their lives while crowds of men are parading the streets who refuse either to enlist or to go to work on the farms. We have to pay some price for freedom, and this is part of the price. These men who so refuse have not yet been trained to understand that it is a mean and shameful thing to allow others to sacrifice themselves that they may live without effort. They have not yet learned that they are men. They may sing that Britons never will be slaves, but slavery is still an instinct with them, and dyes their whole character black. It is a difficult thing to teach this lesson, but it will not be taught by compelling them to do what they do not want to do.—Toronto World.

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
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(Continued)

CHAPTER XXIV.

Marions Double

Geoffrey was lying perdu among the gorse on the cliff uplands. He had a field-glass and a rook rifle by his side, for he was waiting for a rabbit. Also, he had stolen out here to think over the many matters that puzzled him.

He was slightly puzzled and, on the whole, not altogether well pleased. Why had his uncle and the mysterious Tchigorsky taken him so far into their confidence and then failed him at the critical moment? He was prepared to take his share of the danger; indeed he had already done so and had proved his steel.

And was not Marion equally mysterious? True, he might have got more out of her, but had refrained from motives of delicacy. Perhaps, after all, his elders knew best. A word slipped, a suspicious glance, might spoil everything.

Then Geoffrey looked up suddenly. Some two hundred yards away he saw a rabbit lopping along in his direction. At the same instant two figures came along the cliff. They were ladies and the sight of them astonished Geoffrey, for it was not usual to see anything more modern than a shepherd or a dog at this wild spot.

The figures paused. They were picked out clear against the sky line as Geoffrey lay there. He recognized one of them. Surely the tall lady, with the easy, swinging carriage and supple grace, could be none other than Mrs. May.

Geoffrey arranged his glasses. They were powerful binoculars and through them he could see Mrs. May's features quite plainly. He looked through them again long and earnestly. And her companion was Marion!

Just for an instant Geoffrey doubted the evidence of his senses. He wiped the glasses with his handkerchief and looked through them long and earnestly. No doubt could any longer be entertained.

It was Marion—Marion who had declared that she had never spoken to the woman—Marion, who hated the sight of her. And here she was, walking along with Mrs. May as if they were something more than friends.

Yes, it was Marion beyond a doubt. She had discarded her white dress for one of blue; her sailor hat was replaced by a red tam-o'-shanter. All the same, it was not possible to mistake the graceful figure. Even without the glasses Geoffrey would have been prepared to swear to her.

He lay low under the bushes. The two were coming in his direction. Geoffrey did not want to listen, but something forced him there, some power he could not resist. Nearer and nearer they came, until Geoffrey could hear Mrs. May's voice.

"That is impossible, my dear Zazel," she said. "But you are safe."

"I am not so sure of that," was the reply. "And I'm only a pawn in the game."

It was Marion's voice; the same, yet not the same. It was a hoarse, strained voice, like the voice of a man who smokes to excess. Certainly Geoffrey was not prepared to swear to those as the tones of Marion.

"Absurd, Zazel. Of course you know that we are all in it together. And look at the glorious reward when our task is over. We must succeed ultimately, there is no doubt about that in spite of Tchigorsky. It is only a question of time. Am I to believe that you are not going to be true to your oath?"

"I shall not forget my oath. Can the leopard change his spots? But I am getting so tired of it all. I should like to end it in one swoop. If you can do that—"

"I have just shown you how it is possible."

"There is sense in that suggestion. And it is so artistic. It would be quoted in the scientific papers and various ingenious theories would be put forth. But some might escape."

"One, or two perhaps at the outside. Let them. Nobody could suspect us over that. And I have the bees safely in my possession."

Geoffrey heard no more. The figures passed by him and then repassed in the direction whence they came.

No sooner were they out of sight than Geoffrey rose to his feet. He felt that he must ascertain at once whether that girl was Marion or not. The face was hers, the figure hers, but that voice—never!

He would find out, he would know, he would—

Then he paused. He came over the knoll of the irregular cliff and there strolling towards him in her white dress and straw hat was Marion. She was gathering gorse and did not see him until he was close upon her. The pause gave Geoffrey time to recover from his absolute amazement.

So that creature had not been Marion after all. A deep sigh of thankfulness rose to his lips. The sense of relief was almost painful.

By the time that Geoffrey became conscious of his suspicions falling away from him one by one; indeed he was feeling somewhat ashamed of himself. To doubt Marion on any ground was ridiculous; to doubt the evidence of his own senses was more absurd still. Thank God he had met Marion.

All the same there were things to tell Ralph Ravenspur. He, at any rate, must know all that had been heard that morning. Ralph was seated in his room with his everlasting pipe in his mouth, much as if he had not moved since breakfast.

"I have news for you, uncle," Geoffrey said as he entered the room.

"Of course you have, my boy—I knew that directly I heard your step on the stair. I hope you have stumbled on something of importance."

"Well, that is for you to say. I saw Mrs. May. She came quite close to me on the cliffs. She had a companion. When I looked through my glasses I saw it was Marion."

Ralph did not start. He merely smiled.

"Not our Marion," he said. "Not our dear little girl."

"Of course not. Singular that you should have our love of and faith in Marion when you have never seen her. I had my glasses and I could have sworn it was Marion. Then they came close enough for me to hear them speak, and I knew that I was mistaken. It was not Marion's voice. Besides, I met the real Marion a few minutes later dressed in her white dress and hat."

"So that is settled. What did the other girl wear?"

"A loose blue dress. A serge, I should say."

"And her hat?"

"A Scottish thing—what they call a tam-o'-shanter."

"So that acquits our Marion. She couldn't be in two places at once; she couldn't even wear two dresses at the same time. And our Marion's voice is the music of the sphere—the sweetest in the whole world. But the face was the same."

"The likeness was paralyzing. What do you take it, uncle?"

Ralph smiled drily.

"I make a good deal of it," he replied. "Let us not jump to conclusions, however. Did you hear anything they were saying?"

"Of course I did. Mrs. May was urging her companion to do something. She was pointing out how rich the reward would be. It was something, I fancy, that had a deal to do with us."

"I shouldn't be surprised," Ralph said grimly. "Go on."

"Something artistic that would be commented on in the scientific papers, a thing that would not lead to suspicion."

"Yes, yes. Did you manage to get a clue to what it was?"

"I'm afraid not. Mrs. May made one remark that was an enigma to me. She said that she had the bees safely in her possession."

A queer sound came from Ralph's lips; his face glared with a strange light.

"You have done well," he said. "Oh, you have done well indeed."

And for the time not another word would he utter.

CHAPTER XXV.

Geoffrey Is Puzzled

It was a long time before Ralph Ravenspur spoke again. He remained so quiet that Geoffrey began to imagine thatt his existence had been forgotten. He ventured to lay a hand on his uncle's knee.

The latter started like one who sleeps uneasily under the weight of a haunting fear.

"Oh, of course," he said. "I had forgotten you; I had forgotten everything. And yet you brought me news of the greatest importance."

"Indeed, uncle. What was it?"

"That you shall know speedily. The danger had not occurred to me for the moment. And yet all the time it has been under my nose."

"Still, you might easily be forgiven for not seeing—"

"Seeing has nothing to do with it. And there is nothing the matter with my hearing. The danger has been humming in my ears for days and I never heard it. Now it is roaring like Niagara. But, please God, we shall avert the danger."

"You might take me into your confidence, in this matter, uncle."

"That I shall before a day has passed, but not for the moment. We are face to face now with the most dangerous crisis that has yet occurred. The enemy can strike us down one by one, and nobody shall dream that there is anything beyond a series of painful deaths. Failure of the heart's action the doctors would call it. That is all."

At that moment Tchigorsky returned to the room. No longer was he in the disguise of an Indian. Perhaps he had donned it to surprise Geoffrey; perhaps he was just discarding the disguise after putting it to some practical use. To him Ralph repeated all that Geoffrey had said.

He followed with the most rapt and most careful attention.

"Danger, indeed," he said gravely, "the danger that moves unseen on the air, and strikes from out of nothingness. I prophesied something like this, Ralph."

"Ay, my friend," Ralph replied, "you did. But not quite the same way."

"Because I did not know that fortune had placed the medium so close at hand. Where are the bees?"

(To be Continued)

"When my wife starts talking on an embarrassing subject I always change it."

"I've tried that with my wife, but it was no go. She simply exhausted the new subject, and then took up the old one where she left off."

Mrs. Ryan—They do be afther sayin' that old man Kelly has got locomother ataxy.

Mrs. Murphy—Well, he's got the money to run wan av thim if he wants ter, but I'd rayther have a good horse any day.

Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so glorious a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until time has made possible the co-ordination of relevant diaries, and the piecing together in a narrative both lucid and exact of much which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered right that those mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons or brothers who have given their lives for the empire should have, with as little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare and precious consolation which, in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring.

And, indeed, the mourning in Canada will be very widely spread, for the battle which raged for so many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this callous and life engulfing war. But as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as, in the records of British army, the stubborn valor with which Sir James Macdonnel and the Guards beat back from Hougoumont the Division of Foy and the Army Corps of Reille.

The Canadians have wrested from the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and maimed, the right to stand side by side with the suberb troops who, in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the flower of the Prussian Guards.

Looked at from any point, the performance would be remarkable. It is amazing to soldiers, when the genesis and composition of the Canadian Division are considered. It contained, no doubt, a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it consisted in the main of men who were admirable raw material, but who at the outbreak of war were neither disciplined nor trained, as men count discipline and training in these days of scientific warfare.

It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being replaced, by some brilliant British staff officers. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as the present.

The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the campaign in Flanders. Like all salients, it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22 the Canadian Division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres—Roulers railway to the Ypres—Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets.

The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as every one knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air.

It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the 1st Brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from 5,000 to 9,000 yards, was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

It became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the 3rd Brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustments of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers still, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware—whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted—of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks on the whole of the newly-formed Canadian salient. If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular intensity at this moment on the apex of the newly formed line, running in the direction of St. Julien.

It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of April 22. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, and the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commander by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

At midnight the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and the Toronto Regiment Queen's Own, 3rd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Rennie, both of the 1st Brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve. All through the following days and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the 3rd Brigade.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered.

When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been destroyed by the enemy, and later in the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The fighting continued without intermission all through the night and to those who observed the indications that the attack was being pushed with ever-growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that the Canadians, fighting in positions so difficult to defend, and so little the subject of deliberate choice, could maintain their resistance for any long period. At 6 a.m. on Friday, it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

It was therefore decided, forlorn hope as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario 1st and 4th Battalions of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade, which had been hurried to the front. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death.

The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

The measure of this success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

It is necessary now to return to the fortunes of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Turner which, as we have seen, at five o'clock, on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after their first attack assumed the defence of the new Canadian salient, at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporized line between the wood and St. Julien. This Brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive, made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gas. The discharge was followed by two enemy assaults.

Although the fumes were extremely poisonous, they were not, perhaps, having regard to the wind, so disabling as on the French lines (which ran almost east to west) and the Brigade though affected by the fumes, stoutly beat back the two German assaults. Encouraged by this success, it rose to the supreme effort required by the assault on the wood, which has already been described. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, a fresh emission of gas was made both on the 2nd Brigade, which held the line running northeast, and on the 3rd Brigade, which, as has been fully explained, had continued the line up to the pivotal point, as defined above, and had there spread down in a southeasterly direction.

(To be Continued)

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Woman's Share in the War

When the war is over and the British people go back to the things that are of their own household, they will probably realize that while men fought nobly on the battlefield, women worked no less nobly at home. And with this realization will doubtless come an awakening to the idea that women who do their share of the work ofa country might also be trusted with a share in its government.—Vancouver World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

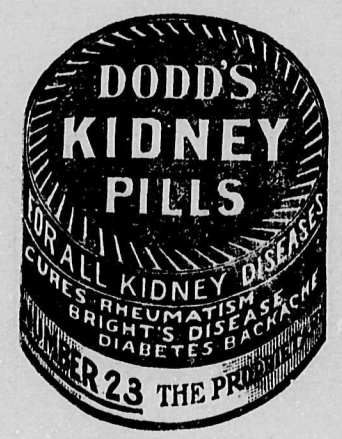
"I don't think I'll go to school today, mother."

"Why, Eddie; I thought you liked to go to school."

"I do, mother; but, you see, some of the boys in my class are not so far advanced as I am, and I thought it would be nice if I stayed away and gave them a chance to catch up."

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

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



W. N. U. 1061

Writes Down Telephone Talk

The Telescribe Records Conversations Over the Phone

If Edison's new invention would put a stop to the foolish and prolonged conversation indulged in by some women on the telephone it will prove welcome to many who are pestered with the girl or woman with too much time on her hands and no consideration for busy people. This latest invention is a device by which telephonic conversations are automatically recorded. It is a small instrument which may rest on a desk and is called the telescribe. While the telephone is being used this instrument, started by the pressing of a button, is recording the conversation on a wax cylinder. A needle attached to a delicate diaphragm at the end of a receiver inscribes the vibrations upon a wax cylinder, is sent to a typist and is run off like any other phonograph record, the typist transcribing the conversation on a sheet of paper. This may be kept for reference. If the speaker's voice is desired to be preserved the wax record may be kept. Mr. Edison says that the instrument could be attached to any telephone and that it would record conversations with the speakers even 3,000 miles apart. In business houses the telescribe is expected to be of much value. When a person called for is out of his office the person calling him may speak his message and it will be recorded on the wax cylinder so he may read it when he returns. It will be valuable to newspaper reporters who obtain interviews or statements by 'phone, and to the persons interviewed, and it is expected to be of great service in court cases, where in the past it has been almost impossible to use telephone messages as evidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasping for Breath

Horrible Effect of the Poisonous Gas Used by the Germans

"If moving pictures of the terrible sights to be seen around Ypres could be shown in Canada, there would not be an able-bodied Canadian from Vancouver to Halifax out of khaki," declares E. H. Bradley, writing to his wife after he had visited the front and had returned to the Canadian headquarters at Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng.

"If you could see some of the agonized expressions on the faces of those brave fellows who fought at Ypres and are now in hospital, gasping for the sweet breath of life, victims of the poison gas shells and asphyxiating gases blown into the trenches, it would make you, woman as you are, curse such an enemy and cry out to heaven for vengeance.

"But they couldn't beat the Canadians, and the wonderful charge our boys made makes the charge at Balaclava pale into insignificance. It makes me feel proud to wear the maple leaf, and this spirit is predominant among our boys.

"The scene when the reinforcements marched down to embark for France will for ever live in the memory of those who witnessed it. Thousands of Kitchener's army lined the road from the camp to the harbor, cheering the boys from Canada, who were going to fill the gaps caused by that terrible week of fighting.

"I wished to heaven that there were 80,000,000 people in Canada instead of 8,000,000, so that more men like them could be sent across. It is men—and still more men—that we want, and that is the only remedy to crush for ever such pests of civilization as are the Huns."

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

The fifth anniversary of King George's accession, recalls the fact that few of our monarchs have escaped a serious war during the early years of their reign. Britain was at war with Spain within four years of George I.'s accession; George II., thanks to Walpole, had twelve years' peace before he also was involved in a European conflict; George III. found his country already at war with France on his coming to the throne; Queen Victoria, though at peace in Europen for seventeen years after her accession, was committed to a serious war in Afghanistan in the second years of her reign; and when Edward VII. succeeded, the Boer war was still at its height.

"General Joffre has by a stroke of the pen removed whatever temptations in the way of liquor may waylay French or British troops in their respites from the trenches," says the Pall Mall. "It becomes a military offence to sell drink to any soldier in the zone of either army, and an equal offence to 'accept or buy' it. This does not affect, of course, the regular alcoholic ration, to the benefit of which there is abundant testimony."

Mrs. Parvenu—John, that Mrs. Kawler, who was just here, said she had been having a bad attack of ongwee. What's that?

Parvenu—Something catchin', perhaps. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

Mrs. P.—I did. I went through all the O's, but can't find no such word.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Indicator for Submarine

Will Enable Them to Tell Their Location Without Coming to Surface

Hudson Maxim has invented a position indicator for submarines which is cheaper and much better than those now in use in the various navies. This instrument will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on the device. He said:

"There was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies.

"These devices cost only $1,000 to instal in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs $17,000."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Economic Use of Horses

One of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is an insufficient return from work horses.

Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest, depreciation and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing?

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor, but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horse by feeding less feed or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Carson's Clever Retort

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Covenanters and the attorney-general in the new Coalition cabinet, is usually very serious in demeanor, but he is a master in the art of making witty and telling retorts.

Sir Edward who is an eminent lawyer, during one case in which he appeared had more than one passage at arms with the judge. His lordship finally between attention to a discrepancy between the evidence given by two of Sir Edward's principal witnesses, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a tavernkeeper.

"That's so, my lord," instantly retorted Sir Edward. "Yet another case of difference between the bench and the bar."

The British Tommy's admiration of the Canadian as a soldier is well expressed by Pte. A. McNeil of the 1st Northumberland Field Company, Royal Engineers, serving with the 28th Division of the British army.

Having referred to the supreme bombardment of Ypres when the shells from German guns poured into the British lines at about 100 a minute, Pte. McNeil says:

"This was the time when the Canadians lost very heavily, and also suffered much from the gas. They are a fine lot of fellows—the finest out here without a doubt, and if the second contingent you speak of is anything like the first, keep on sending 'em. We can do with as many as you can send."

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

Canada's Grain

Western Canada Grain Exhibits Carry Premier Honors Against the World

The winning of seventeen prizes out of nineteen entries of Western Canadian grains at the San Francisco exhibition is only another in the long line of victories achieved by the prairie provinces of Canada in this connection remarks the Calgary Herald.

It is a fact that Western Canada exhibits wherever they have been shown in the last ten years have swept the boards, no matter by what they have been opposed. It was the same at the dry farming congress as at the International Irrigation association.

All this goes to show what every western farmer can accomplish if he but applies himself. Our governments, Dominion and provincial, are giving the agriculturist every chance to learn how to get the best results, both in quality and quantity, from his land.

The chief requirements are the purchase of good seed and the careful preparation of the land. Results such as have been achieved at the Panama Pacific exhibition should spur every grain grower in the west to greater effort.—Saskatoon Star.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GAS NO NEW GERMAN IDEA

Canadian Finds Reservoirs Marked 1914 and Respirators With the Date of 1911

"A letter, received in Loanhead, Midlothian, by friends of a corporal serving in the Canadian contingent, states that his company, on capturing one of the enemy's trenches, found eight reservoirs of poisonous gas marked 1914, and also respirators dated 1911.

"The discovery would seem to indicate that the plan of using poisonous gas was no new thing with the German army, as has been generally understood to be the case.

The first recorded case of extensive use by the Germans of gas against the foe was north of Ypres on April 23, when the French lines were driven back two or three miles after a cloud of gas was wafted into their trenches from the German front.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An amusing story is going the round of the Tyne shipyards at present concerning the recent visit of the king, accompanied by Earl Kitchener, to certain local works. The royal party was in the drawing office of a celebrated firm recently, when the door opened somewhat noisily, and a youth entered, apparently in ignorance of the presence of the visitors. "You are not one of the draughtsmen, are you?" inquired his lordship of the new-comer. "No, sir, I am the office boy," was the reply, given with such an air of self-importance that the habitually stern face of K. of K. relaxed. Turning to the king, the war lord gravely exclaimed, "Your majesty, the office boy."

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every SPORT and RECREATION

Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Progress in the Far North

Pioneer Tells of Development in the Peace River Block

Mr. H. L. Propst of Vanrena, Alberta, who has just made the first shipment of wheat out of the Peace River country, to the Winnipeg market, is one of the pioneers of that great fertile district, which is now being linked up with the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the building the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

"When grain reached the price it was this winter," says Mr. Propst, "I saw where it was possible to haul the grain and just as soon as the steel was laid to end of grade I started my teams. Had we been two days later we would have lost the chance as the snow was practicaly all gone by the time we reached the end of steel. In crossing the Peace River the gorge is some 700 feet deep, and it required doubling on the hill, and as it was getting bare of snow it required seven teams to get the heaviest loads up the hill, which is one and one half miles long. It took seven days for this trip from Vanrena to Peace River Landing. The wheat will realize about 80 cents per bushel all clear, after expenses are paid."

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

The Secret of the Swiss

There is no Swiss race. There is no Swiss language. The people of Switzerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swiss.

Of the twenty-two cantons fifteen are German, five are French and two are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that twelve of the cantons are strongly Protestant and ten strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland stands solidly and harmoniously for Switzerland. The German Swiss of Schaffhausen are not for Germany; the French Swiss of Geneva are not for France; the Italian Swiss of Ticino are not for Italy; and this in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy respectively. Racial ties and ties of language may be strong, but the ties of patriotism are much stronger.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and depaitment stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

Mayflower Talcum Powder

The distinctive odor of Mayflower Talcum is entirely new, and of such charm and delicacy as to immediately appeal to every woman of refinement. Antiseptic—exquisitely fine in texture, it is pre-eminent for use on baby.

All Nyal preparations are in a class by themselves. Nyal's Face Cream and toilet requisites are almost indispensable for the complexion. Ask at the Nyal Quality Store for free copy of our booklet, "Your Complexion," which includes directions as to proper methods of Massage.

129

Nyal Quality Store

Robertson's Drug Store **Courtenay, B. C.**

COMOX

Miss Mitchell is stopping at her uncle's Mr. W. Robb.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes are among the guests at the Elk Hotel.

Postmaster Piercy has already collected $12 for the Overseas tobacco fund.

There is a wrong kind of optimism, the kind which a man thinks that the thing will come right without his doing it.

For upwards of two hundred years the people of Canada have sung 'God Save the King," now is the chance for some of us to go over and help save him.

Miss Payne and neice Miss Bradley-Dyne are living at Miss Payne's summer home at Kye Bay.

Mrs. Evan Roberts is a patient at St. Joseph's hospital.

The polling on Monday resulted in the election of Messrs. Fred Kerton and Alex McNeil with a tie vote of 56 each.

He Who Chooses

ART CLOTHES

COOK BROS. & ALLEN LIMITED

will be safe from clothes worry.

He gets style, fit, all wool and satisfaction.

Cook Bros. & Allen, Limited label is an insurance policy of satisfaction.

For Sale by

LOGGIE BROS.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Phone 34 **Next Royal Bank**

$596.81 Collected for Machine Gun

The collectors have all handed in their reports, and the magnificant sum of five hundred and ninety-six dollars is the result. Since the Government has intimated that it does not need the money for more guns the committee will devote the money in whatever patriotic way the subscribers desire.

Friend	1	H. F. whittle	1
M Campbell	1	M. Simeon	50
C Walsh	2	E, A. Mitchell	50
F. Dulowitt	1	J. Hannay	1
P. Hanson	1	Jno. Aitken	2
A. Viskirm	1	G. F. Hardy	2
A. Grant	1	J. Aston	2
Rev. Laycock	5	w. willard	1
C. H. Bridges	2	J. Urquhart	10
J. Crockett	2	Alex. McNeil	1
M. Burnett	1	W.G. Robertson	10
Mrs. S. J. Piercy and boys	5	F. Movitz	2
A. H. Smith	1	J. McPhee	15
Mr. and Mrs. Gurney	2	W. P McPhee	2 50
M. Gurney jr	1	W. watchorn	2
H. L. Fiske	50	J. Stevenson	1
H. Heberden	2 50	M. Parez	2
Mrs Vass	2	F. C. Brock	5
F H Bates	1	J. H. Mcintyre	2 50
R. Carter	2	J. W. McKenzie	2 50
Mrs E. Allan	1 50	W. J. Carroll	2 50
Miss Allan	50	W. H. Kirkwood	2 50
W. Brown	23	W. A. Hames	1 00
M. Brown	23	Cooke & Matthewson	4 00
A. Piercy	23	Shepherd & Hornby	2 50
A. Embleton	1 50	Mrs. Mckenzie, of Maple Bay	5 00
Mrs. Nello	1	Proceeds of collection at service on day of anniversary	21 50
Capt Vigors	25	Gate money that day	31 85
Mrs. Vigors	10	Proceeds refreshments	35 71
Share proceeds Fine Feathers	18 50	Alex. Urquhart	50
C. Wilkinson	5 00	Mrs. E. Parkin	5
B. S. Fenn	2 50	Friend (M)	10
w. Duncan	2 50	A Salmon	2
w. H. Grieve	1	R. M. Halliday	1
E. C. Emde	10	A. Hogg	1
O. H. Fechner	5	P. Machin	1
S. watson	2	A. Blight	1
C. Parker	1	R. Prendergast	1
C. S. wood	1	J. Blackburn	1
H, bamford	1	F. Blackbourne	2
		H. Clark	2
H. Bonson	$1	Mrs Crickmay	50
R. L. Stevenson	1	W. Gage	2 50
Jas. Carthow	5	P Smith	2
P. Downey		Mrs. McGregor	1
M. Downey	5	W. Kroy	1
J. Downey		Mrs. Cliffe	2
H. McNeil	1	Mrs. Ray	1
Mrs. Rippon	50	Mrs. Greenshields	1
Mrs Cokely	5	A. Watkinson	50
H. Mitchell	50	Capt Eombele	5
J. Mitchell	1	Cap. Rogers	1
L. Beadnell	10	D. W. Mathewson	5
Mr. and Mrs. C. Piercy	5	Mr. Blaine	1
A. B. Ball	5	Mr. Brown	1
J. Smith	5	A. Nisbit	1
R. Wilcox	50	A. Hood	1
R. W. Kirby	1	Mr. McIntosh	1
E H. Davis	2	Mr. Sacret	1
Capt Nordin	5	G. M. Barlew	1
J Hawkins	2	Unaccounted for	1
		Mrs. W. Robb	1
Mrs Barber	2 00	Miss E Small	1
H. J Peacey	8 00	Ed Small	50
J. Knight	2 50	Mrs Hart	1 00
A. Knight	2 50	J. R, Miller	5
T. Knight	2	W. J. Miller	2
E. Bourne	5	R. J. Smith	3
Nellie Bourne	50	T. Bambrick	2 50
W. Howard	5	A. Westrup	2 50
R. Ainslie	5	P. C. Goode	2
Lazo Guard	5	M. Ward	2
G. R. Bates	2	Miss C E Ward	5
Tom Wright	1	M. Roberts	2 50
W. J. Formby	1	G. Paul	1
R, Lee	1	Mr. Bowers	1
H. Scales	2	A. Gust	1
W. Beard	1	J. Grieve	1
T. F. Hudson	1	H. Game	5
A. B. Church	5	T. Beckensell	1
D. Ryan	2 50	J. C. Atkinson	2 50
P. Ryan	2 50	J. Hardy	1
W Partington	5	J. Fletcher	3
Mrs. E Small	2	P. Carto	1

Nine years ago the Live Stock Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeds of daily cattle, began to record the performance of pure bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the Live Stock Commissioner formulated regulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year, a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat and such other information as might reasonably looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increasen until the 7th report, just issued, contains no less than 150 pages of information. During the year 413 bows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French Canadadians, and 36 Shorthorns. The highest records made:—Shorthorn, 15,536 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat.; French Canadian 10,767 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat; Guernseys 11,445 lbs. milk, 620 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 834 lbs. fat. Jersey 15,211 lbs. milk, 754 lbs fat; Ayrshire, 16,696 lbs. milk. 729 lbs fat. This report for the second time contains an appendix containing the recyrds of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to calve within fifteen months after the commencement of the test, as required by the registrations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Up to the hour of going to press 6c light had not been an established fact in Courtenay.

An important feature this month of "Telephone Talk," the magazine published by the B. C. Telephone Company, is the description of the Hotel Vancouver. The illustrations are unusual, comprising a three color cut of the hotel, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world; a reproduction of a photo of the magnificant historical painting "Capt. Vancouver taking over Vancouver Island." which will hang in the hotel; a picture of the telephone switchboard, which is of record size, and cuts also of the telautograph equipment which is the only apparatus of its kind in Canada. A point made in the descriptive text is that the hotel Vancouver, which cost $3,000,000 is a made-in-Canada building throughout, every part of which has been specially designed by the architect. These articles, which comprise several pages, make this issue of "Telephone Talk" even more interesting than usual.

The German Alphabet

A's the Assassin, brilliantly bad,
B stands for Belgium that made him so mad.
C is for Culture—(not worth a dime!)
D is for Devils of slaughter and crime.
E is for England, "the cause of the war,"
F is the Fatherland, home of the boor,
G stands for Germany—marvellous land!
H, St. Helena, where my lord will soon stand.
I is the Idleness shown by his fleet,
J is for Joffre, who "cannot be beat."
K is der Kaiser!—the Lord's chosen star,
L is the Lies which he spreads near and far.
M is the Mischief he's already done;
N stands for Nothing—all that he's won.
O is his Obstinacy, sternly resolved,
P is for Partnership, lately dissolved.
Q is his Quietness, pertains to reverses,
R is his Righteousness shown in these verses.
S is for Self, which looms largest of all,
T is the Trouble that came at his call.
U is the Ugliness strong in his build,
V is the Victory the Allies have willed.
W's the Worthlessness, shown in vain boasts,
X is his EXit forced by our hosts.
Y is the Yawning fit cause by his gall—
Z is just Zero, no Deutchland at all.

—V. D. Charlton, Com. B.

The collections of the inland revenue department for the month of July totalled $1,861,765, as comparep with $5,746,239 for the same month last year, an increase of $115,526. The amount collected under the new war taxes was $92,494.

C. P. DUNDAS

Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
P. O. Box 209

Phone 24 **Courtenay**

Drs. Gilbert-Hanna-Anderson

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EXAMINATIONS FREE

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Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen

Wm. Merryfield
Proprietor

J. E. ASTON

Logger's Shoes made to order.

In North and South, in East and West,

Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

The Comox Barber Shop

Oldest Shop in Courtenay
Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection
C. E. DALRYMPLE, Prop.

PERCY WINCH

"GRAND DUKE CIGARS"

SIDNEY, B. C.

GRAND DISPLAY

at

Willard's Harness Emporium

Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.

Harness Repaired Neatly

W. W. WILLARD

Cumberland and Courtenay

ROBERT GRIEVE

Candies,
Cigars,
Pipes,
Tobaccos

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

Sutton & Kirkwood

Undertakers and Embalmers

Night or Day Calls Promptly Attended

Phone **Courtenay**

Plimley's For Bicycles

2nd Hand Bicycles & Motorcycles

Below are a few sample snaps from our large stock of second hand machines:

Gents Rudge Wltworth	$17
Childs Cycle	16
Girls Small wheel	20
Gents 1915 Victor	25
Ladies $55 wheel, used 1 month	35
Ladies cycle, fine order	17
Gents cycle, fine order	15
Yale Motoroycle	115
English "Triumph"	150
New 2 speed 1915 "Indian"	345

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727-735 Johnson St., VICTORIA

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Buggies and Express Wagons

All Rigs Guaranteed and Sold at the Lowest Possible Price

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