

## Refreshing Tea

In any season—Summer or Winter—there is nothing more enjoyable than a delicious cup of tea. The flavor must be "just right," though, and that's where KING COLE TEA excels.



### KING COLE TEA

"You'll like the flavor"

### NEW LIMBS FOR WAR VICTIMS

(By Jacques Boyer)

The artificial arms now being produced for the benefit of those mutilated in the war are no longer merely designed to mask the loss of a member. They are ingenious mechanisms based on sound physiological considerations, devised with cunning and put together with art. With their aid these "glorious cripples," as the French call them, are able either to resume their previous occupations or to exercise a new profession of their own. In the most desperate cases, to execute without distress the movements essential for daily existence.

For those "amputees" who have preserved the elbow joint, an American firm constructs an artificial arm with which are possible a large variety of movements. Flexions of the wrist, opening and rotation of the "hand," placing the fingers in certain positions and holding them firmly there, are all accomplished with no interference of the other hand aside from venting of the other hand in a catching and disengaging of a catch. A German firm has perfected a

system attached rigidly to the shoulder whereby movements based upon the humerus, collar-bone, or shoulder-blade are transmitted to the scamp of the forearm. The hook terminating this artificial arm can be subjected to heavy loads without in the least straining the enfeebled muscles of the wounded man.

More recently, organized effort has been made by the French authorities to place the entire technique of artificial limb supply upon a standardized, scientific basis. At the laboratory of military prosthesis, established in Paris, careful determinations are made of the muscular and nervous conditions in and around the amputated limb. In accordance with these findings, individual prescriptions are made and carried out with a degree of skill which could not by any possibility be approached in times of peace, with the negligible number of cases which then arises.

The ordinary type of arm supplied to laborers and mechanics consists of a thin steel bar terminating in a sort of crab-foot attachment. The base of this is a steel cup with leather packing. The latter is either hard and laced to the stump-end, or soft and faced about it according to the model. The steel and leather cup is firmly strapped to the shoulder in such a way as to be governed by a

band passing about the chest and under the opposite arm.

There is, at the point where the steel bar enters this cup, a most ingenious joint combining the ball and socket and the screw principles, while in addition the bar carries an ordinary hinge joint. Both these joints are supplied with stops which can be set either to hold them rigid in any desired position, or to leave them free to operate, checking them at a given point. These must be set by the other (natural) hand.

There is no independent motion of the crab-foot hand; it is merely set by the natural hand to grip the tool, which is released in the same way when the operation is completed. The entire device is of simple construction, but it is most extraordinary how skillful the "amputees" become in the manipulation of the arm. It is interesting to note, also, that when he has finished his day's task, the workman unscrews his working hand and replaces it with a more elegant "hand of parade" for public exhibition on the streets.

For Higher Grade Work  
For the clerical or professional

worker and the skilled artisan, there is made a much more elaborate hand. It is of nicked copper, with separate fingers, and even simulated finger nails. The metal shell of the palm is made in two pieces, front and back, leaving when fitted together holes from which project the fingers. Each of these is in one piece, and, therefore, rigid, but gracefully curved. Each is hinged on to a common axis inside the shell of the palm, and held in closed position by a spring.

### SUPERFICIAL CRITICISMS

#### The Patriotic Fund Is Teaching Thrift to Twenty Women For Every One That Wastes Her Money

"My charwoman has stopped working, so I have stopped giving to the Patriotic Fund."

"If the Patriotic Fund exists in order to make it possible for my maid to marry a soldier and live without working, it is about time to declare that the Fund can get along without my help."

These are typical illustrations of the line of argument not infrequently met with by the workers for the Fund. There seems to be an impression abroad that the wives or mothers of our soldiers should be worse off, rather than better, when the husbands are away. Such a view is taken, of course, only after a superficial examination of the case. The wife has given her husband to the national cause, and she deserves well at our hands. The Fund does not support her in any way. It merely creates a margin of reasonable comfort. If a soldier's wife here or there gives up her daily toil, that is a very inadequate reason for condemning a Fund which possesses a host of social service workers who are teaching thousands of women to be industrious, thrifty, good housewives, wise mothers, and filling them with ambition to have happier homes than they ever knew before.

A Brattleboro, Vt., storekeeper has a potato exhibited in a jewel case in his window, with a card conveying the information: "This is a potato. Once used for food by Americans. A rare jewel!"

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### BRITISH CAPTURE BAGDAD

London, March 11.—The capture of the City of Bagdad by the British forces under General Maude is hailed by military critics here as one of the triumphs of the war.

It happily closes the chapter begun so disastrously by General Townshend and opens up new and striking possibilities to the Entente arms on the Asiatic front. At the present moment, however, the moral effect of this sweeping British victory transcends its military importance. Strategically the fall of Bagdad will change the general military situation only indirectly; its effect will be most apparent along the battle lines to the north, where the "Crisis" is being pressed forward against the Ottoman troops in Persia and Armenia.

### ANDRE AND SOMME RIVERS

For several weeks past the Germans had worked like ants turning the town into a powerful fortress that would directly bar the road to Achiet-Le-Petit and prevent the British from cutting the supply railroad which now is only 2,900 yards distant from the British lines.

General Gough's troops wasted neither time nor men on a frontal attack against Ires. Driving a wedge into the enemy's lines from the west, they outflanked the entire position and compelled the German garrison, which was unusually strong, to flee in great haste. Apparently the Germans had looked for simple warning and expected to evacuate the village in a leisurely fashion, if evacuation became necessary at all.

### ORDERS AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS TO ARM

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson, from a sick bed, to-day ordered the arming of American merchant ships against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare, and at the same time issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet April 16. The President's decision came following the action of the Senate in revising its rules to permit prompt action on important questions, and the submission of formal opinions by Secretary of State Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory that he has the power to arm merchantmen without action by Congress.

### WAR BRIEFS

The average daily war expense of Great Britain has risen, until it touches \$29,000,000.

The fate of Kut-el-Amara is positively sealed. The British forces are now almost around it.

It is reported that the cost of the war to Germany, up to the present, has been 60,000,000,000 marks.

The Archives Department, Ottawa, boasts a German airplane, taken by a Canadian aviator and sent as a trophy to Canada.

The French Chamber of Deputies offers 500,000 francs to any French-armed or neutral vessel which succeeds in destroying a submarine.

Montreal's recent contributions to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds amounted to \$4,216,562. Toronto's contribution was more than \$2,000,000.

The Military Hospitals Commission now has a chain of 29 institutions, stretching across the Atlantic and capable of accommodating 295 convalescent soldiers.

Reuter's Agency has learned that the Turks are carrying out a deliberate policy for the extermination of the Arabs, as they have done in the case of the Armenians.

The British Board of Trade has taken over the control of all the coal mines until the close of the war. The General Manager of the London and North Western Railway is the controller.

Germany threatened to keep Ambassador Gerard as prisoner unless he agreed in case of war not to seize German ships in American ports. A unique performance among civilized nations.

To read of Sir Walter Raleigh takes our thoughts back to the time of good Queen Bess. But Sir Walter Raleigh lives and has just published a delightful address on "The War of Ideas" before the Royal Colonial Institute, London.

President Wilson says "the aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States exceed by \$3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reich Bank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland and the Bank of Japan." "America's might is not negligible."



## PURITY FLOUR

10 years of better home-made bread.

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

### THE "BUY-AT-HOME" CAMPAIGN

#### "Buy at Home" is the Slogan

Campaign Extended to Bridgetown

If the mail order houses of Upper Canada notice a phenomenal falling off of orders from Annapolis County in the next few months, they will have to blame the "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign which is to be started in this town within a few days. The fight is about to be launched. It is even more strenuous than if waged at an earlier period.

The mail-order firms have had things too easy in the past. The local merchant, like the British Bull Dog, requires a lot to arouse him, but when he gets started there is trouble ahead for some one.

The "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign is the co-operative effort on the part of the business interests of the community to encourage buying at home. Keep your money in circulation at home, is the object and through the local press appeals will be made to the people to give the home merchant the preference.

The campaign is being started simultaneously in the leading towns and cities of the Province, a group of progressive merchants in each community are backing the scheme, and since it was announced in the Monitor some weeks ago, that such a contract was to take place, much interest has been manifested, and there is no question but that the movement will be a big success.

We have before us copies of several of the "BUY-AT-HOME" articles, and must say that they are of an intensely human interest and should make the public realize that its first duty is to the home merchants. A particularly striking paragraph in one of these articles is as follows:

Let us suppose you are a farmer. You sell your produce in and about your nearest town; you cannot sell it in Montreal or Toronto, and therefore anything that makes the people of your town wealthier or more prosperous naturally means more business for you. Is it fair or just that you take this money that you earn in your home town and send it away for goods that you know can be purchased just as satisfactorily from your best friend—the local merchant?

And what is true of the Farmer is true of you, Mr. Clergyman, of you, Mr. School Teacher, of you, Mr. Carpenter, of you, Madam, and you, and you.

The management of the "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign received the following flattering letter from a country merchant:

"I wish to congratulate you upon your article upon buying at home. They certainly strike the right key and I hope they may prove successful both to yourself and in assisting the object aimed at. This is the kind of publicity and sort of patriotism that I have always felt this country and especially this town needs to bring it to sound and genuine prosperity."

We have no doubt that the response to the "BUY-AT-HOME" campaign will be wholehearted and generous. If the merchants can give the same value as the mail-order houses, why should not they have your trade, and we are prepared to say that the merchants of Bridgetown are most anxious for you to compare prices before ordering your goods from Toronto, and are ready to demonstrate that you can buy just as cheaply and advantageously at home.

One of the largest retail furniture dealers in Nova Scotia issued the following statement to the public last week:

"Our firm will place in any home in the Maritime Provinces any article of furniture as cheaply as it can be placed through any mail-order house in Upper Canada."

No doubt some merchants in Bridgetown will come out with the same statement in conjunction with the "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign movement.

All success to the campaign.

The strike in the Krupp factories in Essen is extending daily, and 40,000 strikers are now idle owing to the lack of food. The police asked for troops to quell the disturbances, but they refused to act.

### MARRIED IN ROXBURY, MASS.

#### HYNES-SULLIS

The home of Miss M. C. Rickett, 23 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury, Mass., was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, February 22nd, 1917, when Miss Sarah Hynes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sullis of Deep Brook, N. S., became the bride of Mr. Clifton L. Hynes of Whitman, Mass.

The house was especially decorated for the occasion with palms, potted plants and cut flowers, and the music for the evening was furnished by Miss Eleanor Gordon's String Quartette of West Medford.

To the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, beautifully rendered, the bride, who looked charming in a gown of white charmeuse satin, with lace and pearl trimmings, wearing a veil with orange blossoms, and carrying a handsome shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley, entered the room on the arm of her brother, Mr. Frederic Sullis of Deep Brook, by whom she was given in marriage.

She was attended by Miss Marguerite Millet of Whitman as maid of honor, who wore a chiffon gown of the rainbow shades and carried a bouquet of pink roses, and Mr. Charles Harris of Wolfston, a friend of the bridegroom, was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Packard, an Episcopal clergyman of Winchester, Mass., in the presence of forty invited guests.

While the bride couple were receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was also rendered by the quartette, after which all were invited to the dining room, where a dainty collation was served. A social hour was then spent. The usher for the evening were Mr. Norman Blanchard of Somerville and Mr. Arthur Hynes of Whitman, brother of the bridegroom.

At 10.30, amid showers of confetti and many good wishes, the bridal couple left for a short honeymoon trip, after which they will reside for a time at 23 Elm Hill Park. The bride's going away costume was of brown velvet with hat of tulle and silver lace.

The gifts were many and costly, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held. Among them we might mention a beautiful cut glass fruit dish, goldfish dish, and twenty dollars in cash from the "boys and girls" in the office of the American Express Co., where the bride has been employed for the past year.

Mrs. Hynes has many friends in Deep Brook and vicinity, who will join in wishing many years of happy wedded life.

### METHODIST DISTRICT AT LAWRENCE TOWN

On Wednesday and Thursday last, March 7th and 8th, the Third Quarterly Meeting of the Annapolis District of the Methodist Church convened at Lawrence Town. The following ministers were in attendance: Revs. W. H. Langille (Chairman), A. R. Reynolds, W. R. Turner, H. J. Indoe, W. I. Croft, J. A. Smith, J. W. O'Brien, S. Boyce, G. Mossman. Reports of an encouraging character were received from the District relative to the Supernumerary Endowment Fund, for which responsibility has been accepted for the raising of \$1500 in the District. Routine business was also dealt with.

The general subject was "The Church and the Age." In the afternoon session the Rev. H. J. Indoe, M. A., of Granville Ferry, read a paper on "The Rural Problem." His address exhibited the most painstaking preparation and was considered such a genuine contribution to an important and difficult subject that it was resolved to seek its publication. Among the solutions suggested were better roads, better farming, better business methods and better churches.

In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Rev. J. W. O'Brien on "Christianity and the Social Conscience," and Rev. A. R. Reynolds on "The Church and the New Civilization." The speakers showed that Christianity had effected fundamental reforms in the past and urged the church in similar manner to serve the present age.

On Thursday morning a useful discussion took place on changes the war would make in returned combatants, and how the church would meet the new conditions. Emphasis was laid on whole-souled loyalty.

The members of District left on the noon and afternoon trains for their respective fields, and expressed themselves as gratified with the kind hospitality of the Lawrence Town people.

## WAR LOAN

# DOMINION OF CANADA

### Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

### ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " 16th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered, as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Ottawa, March 12th, 1917.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada, will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

The Wesleyan University, Conn., has a number of graduates and undergraduates working as Y. M. C. A. men in different parts of the war zone. They are under the direction of Dr. John R. Mott, New York. Some are in Germany, some in Austria, some in Petrograd, some as far east as Kut-el-Amara. Others are in England and Bombay.

### Back to Nature

For "common ills that flesh is heir to," old Mother Nature gives us the cure in her simple, healing herbs. When the Liver gets sluggish—when the Blood becomes laden with impurities—and that miserable dragged-out feeling comes over one—then it's time to go back to Nature for the remedy and take

### Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

This reliable tonic and blood purifier contains the curative principles of Danthion, Mandrake, Burdock and other medicinal herbs that clean, purify and enrich the blood and build up the whole system. 25c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large, \$1. At most stores. 25

The Braxley Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N.B.

### Castoria

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS  
PAIN IN SMALL OF BACK

From time to time we learn of cases where the free action of Gin Pills is sufficient to relieve the distress of the back. Here is such a case coming from the British Isles.

May 24th, 1915  
"I received your sample of Gin Pills and would say that I was suffering from a very intense pain in the small of my back for some days. After I had taken the sample, the pain was gone."

All druggists sell Gin Pills. 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you will enclose the NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

# ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES