

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Dominion Atlantic R'y

OCTOBER 1st, 1917
Service Daily, Except Sunday
Express for Yarmouth.....12.09 p.m.

ST. JOHN - DIGBY

DAILY SERVICE
(Sunday excepted)
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Empress" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m. arrives Digby 10.00 a. m.

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express trains from Halifax, Wednesday and Saturday.

R. U. PARKER, General Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Wednesdays only, TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Sept. 17, 1917, Read down, STATIONS, Read up, Accom. Wednesdays only

Connection at Middleton with all points on H. & S. W. Railway and Dominion Atlantic Railway.

W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Div. F. & P. Agent.

Yarmouth Line

FALL SERVICE
Leave Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Connections made at Yarmouth with the trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway.

J. EARNEST KINNEY, Superintendent, Yarmouth, N. S. BOSTON & YARMOUTH S. S. Co., Ltd.

MINIMIZE THE FIRE DRILL BY USING

EDDY'S

CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING
"Silent 500's"
the matches with "no afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian manufacturer of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming DEAD wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

LOOK FOR THE WORDS "CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING" on the box

THIRTEEN WEEKS

In either our Business or Short-hand Departments or for an elective course from each for \$35 is what we offer. You cannot combine your training in any other school in this city. We have many more calls for help than we can supply.

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH, C. A.

1867 1917

OUR 50th YEAR

Finds us with larger classes and greater opportunities for our graduates than ever before. Students can enter at any time. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. KERR, Principal.

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-LIVES"



ALBERT VARNER
Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.
For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised "Fruit-a-lives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-lives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-lives", and you will get well!"

ALBERT VARNER.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

An Island That Floats.

One of the most picturesque and remarkable bodies of water in the world, is Henry's Lake, in Idaho. It is situated on the dome of the continent, in a depression in the Rocky Mountains, called Targee's Pass. It has an area of forty square miles, and all around it rise snow-capped peaks, some of them being the highest of the continent's backbone. In the lake is a floating island, about 300 feet in diameter. It has for its basis, a mat of roots, so dense that it supports large trees, and a heavy growth of underbrush. These roots are covered with several feet of rich soil. The surface is solid enough to support the weight of a horse anywhere, and there are places where a house could be built. The wind blows the island about the lake, and it seldom remains twenty-four hours in the same place.

When Long Legs Came in Handy

Says an Oldenzaan, Netherlands, despatch of recent date: A comic incident reported from the frontier involved a Russian prisoner of war who was on the point of stepping from German onto Netherlands soil when he was grasped by a German sentry. A wrestle ensued. The fugitive threw himself on the ground, and lay with the upper part of his body in Holland and the other in German territory. A dutch sentry rushed to the Russian's help, seized him by the arms and pulled. The German soldier pulled at the Russian's legs in the opposite direction. The Russian began to kick, with the result that the Dutch frontier guardian was able to haul him out of the "danger zone."

Will There Be Years More of War?

Dr. McPhail, of the McGill University Hospital Unit at the front, has returned to Montreal. He says there is every possibility that the Allied armies will spend two more winters in the trenches.

Well posted military authorities in Washington are making full plans for their soldiers and all their preparations for the rest of 1917 for 1918 and for 1919.

Russian breakdown has extended the war by years, what will be the effect of the Italian defeat in prolonging still the war remains to be seen.

Little Cyril Softboy announced his coming by a series of howls. "Oh, my finger—my finger!" he said. "Poor little finger!" mother cooed. "How did you hurt it?" "With the hammer." "When?" "A long time ago!" Cyril sobbed. "But I didn't hear you cry." "I didn't cry then; I thought you were out," said Cyril.

Too Mean a Trick

"See here; I wrote and asked you when you were going to pay that old account—and even enclosed a stamp, but you never answered." "My dear sir, wouldn't it have been a mean trick to use your own stamp to disappoint you?"

A division composed of the sweethearts of draftees who have departed for the cantonment and of those who leave soon was the feature of a parade in honor of the remaining drafted men of Pittsburg, recently.

FROM PRIVATE TO ACTING - MAJOR

In the supplement to the "London Gazette," dated August 16th, containing a list of awards to officers and men for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field, the following appears: "Sec. Lt. (A. Capt.) Douglas Barker Watson, Midd'x R.—When Acting Adjutant he performed most valuable services to his headquarters, crossing a ridge three times in daylight through heavy machine-gun and rifle fire to obtain exact information as to the situation and dispositions of his battalion. He successfully accomplished his task under very difficult circumstances."



ACTING-MAJOR W. B. WATSON, M.C.

The gallant officer, who is only 21 years of age, was born on the 20th March, 1896, and educated at King Alfred's School, Wantage. He joined the services of the Freight Dept. of the Canadian Pacific Ry., Charing Cross, in December, 1913, and when war broke out he enlisted as a private in the 10th Batt Middlesex Regiment. He was gassed Sec.-Lt. on the 18th Sept. of the same year, was mentioned in despatches amongst others by Gen. A. J. Murray, C. in C., Egyptian Expeditionary Force on the 18th March, promoted to be Acting Captain whilst commanding a company, on April 10th, and in the "Gazette" on May 25th it was stated: "Capt. D. B. Watson, M.C., to be Acting Major, whilst Major on Headquarters of the Battalion."

War Record of C. P. R. Men.
In spite of the fact that day and night the trains and steamers of that great Imperial organization, the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been occupied in the transportation of soldiers and war materials, and that the huge workshops of the company have been turning out vast supplies of munitions of war instead of engines and rolling stock, no fewer than 8,000 men in the service of the company have gone to the front. In every theatre of war they are to be found—in France, Italy, Russia, the Balkans, Mesopotamia, Africa. Of these 8,000 men (apart from 100 who are serving in the Navy) 1,300 have been killed or wounded, among the killed being Capt. the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy, son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R.

The C. P. R. and Dominion Express staffs in Great Britain before the war numbered 213, of whom 179 were of military age, and of those 179 no fewer than 153 have joined the colors. Among those who have paid the supreme sacrifice have been Lt. A. E. Voysey, Chief Assistant to the European Manager, and Lt. W. B. McArthur, M.C. The honors won by officials and employees of the company make a long list. Lt.-Col. C. W. P. Ramsay has been made C.M.G. The D.S.O. has been awarded to Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantile, general superintendent of car service; Lt.-Col. F. A. Gascogne, superintendent of car service, Montreal; and Maj. J. A. Heaketh, assistant engineer, Winnipeg. The Military Cross has been gained by Temp. Lt. C. F. Casey (killed), Lt. J. A. Hamilton (killed), Lt. E. Irvine, Rest-Sgt. Maj. J. Jeffery, Maj. W. M. Kirkpatrick, Lt. W. B. McArthur (killed), Lt. W. H. McMurray, Lt. J. K. Matheson, Co.-Sgt. Maj. H. Neighbour, Lt. A. M. Robertson, Sgt.-Maj. D. Stuart, Capt. L. B. Ustin, Lt. W. B. Watson, and Lt.-Col. F. A. Wilkins. The following have been awarded the D.C.M.: Cpl. A. P. Hancock, Pte. R. Jobling, Pte. R. H. Jones, Sgt. J. R. Langford, Cpl. W. N. Legg, Sgt. D. MacRae, Co.-Sgt. Maj. H. Neighbour, Sec. Cpl. J. F. Newton, Gar. S. Strickland, Pte. B. A. Stiles. The Military Medal has been won by Pte. A. Anderson, Sgt. R. J. Campbell, Pte. T. Campbell, Act.-Cpl. D. S. Charison, Pte. T. C. Christie, Cpl. A. W. Courtney, Gar. J. R. Couzia, Gar. S. L. Englund, Sgt. W. Figgis, Sgt. W. Forayth, Pte. H. Hamer, Gar. A. P. Hoard, Lt.-Cpl. C. M. C. Hoyt, Pte. D. Hutchinson, Pte. M. S. Kennedy, Sgt.-Maj. R. Kennedy, Sgt.-Sgt. W. C. Lander, Sgt. E. A. MacCready, Lt.-Sgt. C. Moore, Cpl. R. H. Morris, Cpl. R. G. Murray, Sgt. G. Nuttall, Pte. R. G. Oke, Pte. W. G. Pavey, Sgt. P. T. Roberts, Pte. W. L. Rutledge, Pte. J. Savage, Cpl. S. W. Shackell, Pte. E. Slattery, Sgt.-Maj. D. Stuart, Pte. J. M. Thrasher, Act. Co.-Sgt. Maj. Westwood, Pte. H. J. Williams, Sgt. R. F. Wilson, Lt.-Cpl. P. H. Witney, Pte. J. Wright, Sec. Cpl. W. R. Wright, and Sgt. E. Young. Sgt.-Sgt. C. A. Howett has been awarded the Meritorious Medal.

Summarizing, we find the total honors work out as follows: C.M.G., 13; D.S.O., 3; Military Cross, 14; D.C.M., 9; Military Medal, 33; Meritorious Medal, 1. It should also be mentioned that the European manager of the C. P. R., Lt.-Col. G. McLaren Brews, has been appointed an assistant director (unpaid) at the War Office.

IT SHOULD MAKE A MILLION FOR HIM

Cincinnati Man Discovers Drug That Loosens Corns So They Lift Out

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the recent discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers. A quarter of an ounce costs very little at any store, which handles drugs, but this is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus. You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn or toughened callus and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn or callus is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

Mother was teaching little Bertha to recite a hymn. "Now say this after me, dearie!" she began. "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees. The child repeated it slowly. Then asked: "But why does the weakest saint sit on Satan's knees, mummy?"

During Thunderstorms

During a thunderstorm, if you are indoors: (1) Keep away from the stove and chimney. The hot gases from the chimney may conduct the lightning to and down the chimney. (2) Do not take a position between two bodies of metal, as the stove and water pipe, for example. An exception to being near metals is the case of an iron bed. One of the safest places, is on a mattress in an iron bed, provided you do not touch the metal. The metal surrounding you makes a safe cage which will prevent the lightning from reaching a person inside. (3) Do not stand on a wet floor nor draw water from the well or faucet. (4) Do not stand directly under a chandelier, near a radiator, nor on a register. (5) Do not use the telephone.

Germany Cut Prisoners Throats.

HAMILTON, Ont., November 16—Word was received here that the bodies of Captain Alex. Solomon and nine men who enlisted with the 129th Coy. of Westworth battalion had been found on the Lens front with throats cut. They were captured by the Germans and when the Canadians made a drive they found the bodies.

The Kaiser at Italian Front

The German Emperor arrived on Sunday at the Italian front, where he met Emperor Charles of Austria.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under its personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Retrenchment the Watchword

(By Bernard E. Sandwell.)

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Canada's Imports from U. S. A. \$664,219,653. Canada's Exports to U. S. A. \$280,616,330.

EVERY dollar unnecessarily spent by a Canadian (individual, corporation, or government) to-day is a dollar diverted from the urgent task of maintaining the economic activity and national prosperity of the country.

Only the most rigid retrenchment—economy is too mild a word—will suffice to keep this country in a sound and safe position during the remaining period of the war and the opening months of the peace readjustment.

The need for economy has been preached by far-sighted citizens for several years past, but with very little effect on the public at large. Urged to practice thrift for various academic reasons, and in preparation for certain distant and vaguely-understood contingencies, Canadians have curtailed a few specific extravagances and gone cheerfully on with most of their ordinary expenditures, comforting themselves with the thought that the country has managed to do without thrift for the last twenty-five years and should therefore be able to continue.

But Canada is to-day faced by an entirely new situation. This country, for years among the heaviest per capita borrowers in the world, is now not merely precluded from any further borrowing of new capital, but is unable to collect cash for her own present output, and must either contrive to finance her own customers or cease to find a market for a large proportion of her products.

With the entry of the United States into the war, and the mobilization of the financial resources of that country for the service of the Allied cause, the last available market for funds was closed to Canada. In the month of August not a dollar of Canadian municipal financing was done in the United States. The terms exacted for the recent Dominion Government loan in New York made it evident that no further assistance need be looked for from that quarter.

While the United States is making, and will continue to make, large advances to various Allied countries, the condition of these advances is that practically the whole sum supplied shall be spent in the lending country. This condition debars Canada from participating in such advances. For Canada's need is for cash for the carrying on of her own industries of war equipment and food production.

At the same time, the willingness of the United States to finance the efforts of the Allied belligerents when placed with American producers, has naturally led the Allies to refuse to place orders in any country which cannot grant the same terms. The present reduction in activity in Canadian munition plants is due not to any cessation of demand from Europe for munitions, but to the fact that Canada cannot compete with the United States in offering financial accommodation to the purchasers.

Until she was excluded from the American money market, Canada had been able for some time past to extend partial financial accommodation to the Allied countries for the supplies which they obtained here, and this was enforced upon herself by a strict regimen of thrift. But this was due in part to the fact that while lending to her customers she was herself borrowing from her neighbor. The sales of Canadian bonds of all classes in the United States in 1915 were \$14,000,000, and in 1916 \$207,000,000. This year the Dominion Government has sold \$100,000,000 and municipalities about \$7,000,000. Under these circumstances it was not difficult for Canada to make advances to the Allies, on the purchase of munitions in this country, which at the end of July totalled \$285,000,000. The difficulty consists in continuing this process without

any aid from the United States; and not only in continuing it, but in increasing the range of the transactions upon which such credit is granted—for the Finance Minister recently announced that arrangements had been made by the Government to furnish Great Britain with \$40,000,000 for the purchase of Canadian cheese and \$10,000,000 for hay, oats and flour. There is good reason to expect that a similar accommodation must be extended to Great Britain for a large part of the export of foodstuffs for the present fiscal year; the magnitude of this item is instanced by the fact that the export of wheat alone to Great Britain for the fiscal year ending March 31 last amounted to \$194,839,996, and wheat flour to \$26,006,600.

The only way in which Canada can possess herself of the funds necessary for this immense and unprecedented task of financing her customers is by rigidly curtailing her own expenditures on all unnecessary objects. Particularly it is necessary that all superfluous imports should be stopped. In the last fiscal year Canada imported from the United States no less than \$664,219,653 worth of commodities, while exporting to that country only \$280,616,330. These imports included \$15,000,000 of automobiles and parts thereof, \$10,000,000 of fresh fruits, \$2,400,000 of musical instruments, over \$3,000,000 of fur and manufactures thereof, \$2,000,000 of "fancy articles," \$3,500,000 of vegetables, \$4,800,000 of tobacco and its products, and many millions of dollars of smaller items for articles which could be dispensed with wholly or in large part without any grave difficulty. In addition to these articles, which reach Canada in the form of finished luxuries, there is an undistinguishable amount, which must be very large, of various raw materials which are employed in the manufacture of luxuries in Canada itself; to say nothing of the commodities which, while not luxuries in themselves, are made so by extravagant consumption or by being used where cheaper or domestic products would do just as well. Canada, while compelled to extend credit upon almost everything which she herself sells abroad, is obliged to pay cash for all of these imports, which are consequently draining the resources of the country without conferring any real benefit upon any part of it.

Few if any luxuries that are consumed in Canada do not contain a considerable proportion of imported goods among their raw materials, even if they are not wholly of foreign origin. But even in the case of luxuries entirely produced in Canada, if any such there be, the case against their consumption is equally strong. Their production diverts Canadian labor from the production of commodities saleable abroad, and thereby increases the balance of trade against this country; and the funds employed in their production are needed for the financing of export trade.

Under the heading of "luxuries" and "unnecessaries" come, at the present time, all capital expenditures which will not be immediately productive of an increasing export of commodities. This includes all municipal and government works which affect merely the convenience or comfort of the citizens. Broadly speaking no public works are justifiable at the present juncture except those which remove an immediate menace to health or an immediate obstruction to the processes of production or trade. This is a time for the patching up of old plant rather than the substitution of new, however much outworn the old may be. To repeat: Every dollar unnecessarily spent by Canadian (individual, corporation, or government) to-day, is a dollar diverted from the urgent task of maintaining the economic activity and national prosperity of the country.

Worth Protecting
A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.
A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.
Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.
RED ROSE TEA is good tea