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Ranges are wonderful bakers because the oven is always just right. The heat is evenly distributed at all times around all sides of the oven, and a steady temperature results.

An oven thermometer tells you the temperature of the oven instantly, and the perfect regulation of heat enables you to have any temperature you want at any time.

Fawcett Ranges are the handsomest, most economical, durable, and satisfactory, as well as the best bakers.

Send for our booklet explaining why. It contains facts about ranges that you, as a housekeeper, ought to know.

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W. W. Rockwell, Dealer, Kentville, N. S.

THOMAS C. CHOISNET

Mrs. Thomas Choisset, Parrsboro, has been officially notified that her husband, Thomas Carroll Choisset, was killed in action Sept. 2nd. Pte Choisset went overseas with the 93 Batt. and was wounded last spring, but returned later to the firing line. Before the war he was captain in the 93rd. Regiment and before his enlistment was editor and publisher of the Parrsboro Leader.

He was at Aldershot, with the Highlanders in 1917 and was one of the business managers of the "Highlander" published at Advertiser Office by the Brigade. He was a man of noble qualities and the family will have deep sympathy.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



Different Kinds of Heat

Your furnace should not only give you plenty of heat, but the right quality of heat.

Some houses would be better without any heat than the kind their furnaces give them.

If you study the Sunshine Furnace you will know what the right kind of heat is and how to get it.

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Interesting Letter From a Boy in France

The following is a letter from Avery Thomson, to his mother Dear Mother—

"We came out of the muck of the front line for about three weeks training for to go over the top at Hill 70 (a support of Lens) 1917. We trained on the tapes a few days, between the showers of rain, and left one rainy evening to go into front line about six Kilometers away.

We got in the line at twelve o'clock at night very tired and sleepy. I had a Lewis gun to carry for about two kilos, and it was like two hundred, by the time I got in the line. That is one of the advantages a no 1 gunner has ie, he carries the gun.

Well we landed in the line without a casualty and settled our minds to the stunt that was coming off the next morning and the worst of it was we did not know at what time. Believe me but that night from nine until half past four seemed to me like two nights. The suspense of waiting for a thing like that is more than any one can tell if they have not actually been in it. Well at 4.20 am word came along to my section that zero hour was 4.25 a. m. Then the pulse began to pump and not hardly a word spoken, but everybody excited and I'll bet thinking of two things (life or death) I know I was at any rate. Well at 4.25 a. m. on the 15th. August, the Barrage started it was certainly a big and well put up barrage too. All the originals said it was the best they ever saw, so you can take by that, that it must have been good. Our Battalion, was the first wave (human wave) to go over and our objective was about four hundred yards ahead. We were to capture the "Huns" front line and hold it until other Battalions came up and went on still further. So we jumped the bags, but I was knocked down with concussion, as soon as I got out of the trench, but soon got up and on. I noticed our platoon Sgt. just ahead so I thought I would go with him as by that time I had lost sight of our sections and he was always considered a good head. A little further on I got hung up in the wire (barbed) and the machine gun bullets were making the fire fly from it too. It was then that I thought it was all up with me. Anyhow finally I got clear and went on to our objective and just before getting there a shell exploded almost on two men, one was killed and the other had a leg blown off to the hip. I did the best I could at doing him up and went on.

And even after all the delays I had I was among the first on our objective. I bumped into a Fritz and he met me cordially with a hand grenade, so I replied with two shots from my revolver and both took good effect. It was then that I learned the value of the 45 and he was my first Hun. After the other Battalion went on over I was detailed to do anti-aircraft duty and had quite a few shots at the "Hun" planes, who were flying very low to find out where we were for his artillery. And when he did it got pretty rough where we had our gun, and the platoon officer gave us orders to go to another trench a bit further behind. It was here that I got detailed to go with a working party to carry S. A. A. to the front line Battalion who were preparing for a counter attack.

Well we got started but did not go very far until something held us up for a while and Fritz sent us our iron ration his 4.9 style and out of the twenty of a party I think that two of us were all that did not get hurt. I remember one fellow who was good stuff when he was hit. His name was Baxter and he is a Canadian boy, so we had to get another party and go on. Eventually we got up with only one more hit, then we dug in to do support for the Battalion who were in front. We were there for five days. I think and then went in the front line for twenty four hours. I was on out post there with my gun in quite a dangerous spot where they would only risk two men at a time. It was there that I had another 'pat shot at Fritz with a rifle and got him too. We lost quite

a number of our co's casualties and I thought again many times that I would get Blighty or R.I.P but was very lucky got off with just a scratch on my hand that did not take me out of the line. I could tell lots of little incidents that would not do to relate. Perhaps the censor will not pass all I have written

Your son Avery
To Mrs. C. B. Thomson,
Port Williams.

Benefits of Potato Spraying Showing.

Last Spring several letters to the press were written from the Entomological Laboratory at Annapolis-Royal urging the spraying of potatoes. Results were quoted that showed an average increase in yield, due to spraying, from 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

In many ways the season of 1918 was most unusual. The potato beetles were not present in injurious numbers in many localities. The late blight the one that is most destructive and at the same time the most easily controlled did not appear until much later than usual and then in a comparatively few fields. Early blight which is less destructive than late blight and which is very difficult to control was unusually abundant. In view of these circumstances the value of potato spraying was probably lower in 1918 than in any of the previous seven seasons in Nova Scotia. In spite of this some most remarkable differences are showing in the yield of sprayed and unsprayed plots in some localities.

In a field at St. Annes College Church Point N.S. that was sprayed under the direction of the Rev. P. LeChantone one hundredth of an acre in the sprayed portion of the field gave at the rate of 279 bushels of large or marketable potatoes and 30½ bushels of small or unmarketable potatoes. One hundredth of an acre in the same field but unsprayed yielded at the rate of 183 bushels of large or marketable potatoes per acre and 50½ bushels of small or unmarketable potatoes. The benefit in marketable potatoes on the acre at church point college this year is 96 bushels of marketable potatoes. As usual the unsprayed portion is giving the largest yield of unmarketable potatoes.

The actual potatoes dug from these plots will be on exhibit in the Dominion Entomological booth in Charlottetown P. E. I. Yarmouth N. S. and Little Brook N. S. exhibitions.

If you are growing potatoes and attend one of these exhibitions make it a point to see these potatoes and talk to the man in charge of the exhibition in regard to potato spraying.

G. E. SANDERS.

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People in Nova Scotia are complaining of paying 45 cents for apple and potato barrels. In the United States apple barrel cannot be obtained at a price less than from 80c to 1.00 per barrel.



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gists, Grocers and General Stores



Plain Horse Sense.

If a merchant or a manufacturer is willing to spend good money for advertising, to ask you to try his store or his product, it stands to reason that he must have something worth offering. Otherwise you would not go back, or you would not again purchase the product, and the first sale would be the last. In that case advertising would NOT pay. It only pays when it brings continuous patronage, and to do that there must be real value given. That is the reason advertised stores or products are almost invariably good. It will pay you to patronize the advertisers.

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