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DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES' WORK

Among the activities promoted and encouraged by the Agricultural Instruction Act, now in its third year of operation, having come into force in June, 1913, as detailed in the Report recently presented by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and which can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, there is none that exceeds in influence and usefulness the work done by the District Representatives. Their duties are manifold and unceasing, but their helpfulness in the agricultural industry is abundantly testified to in every district where they have been appointed, and there are now 45 of them in Ontario alone. It is theirs not only to be ever ready with counsel and advice on farming subjects but also to manifest a live and active interest in every undertaking having for its object the better cultivation of the land, the increase of productivity, the development of the live stock industry, the improvement and extension of educational facilities, the social uplift of the people and the welfare of the agricultural community generally. In short their usefulness can hardly be over-estimated, and towards their support the funds forthcoming from the ten-million dollar grant provided to be distributed among the provinces during a term of ten years under the Agricultural Instruction Act, is largely devoted. All this is fully detailed in the Report of the Commissioner previously referred to and which affords instructive reading. Taking the provinces separately we find that the amounts directly utilized for this purpose in 1914 were:

Prince Edward Island.....\$ 4,000
Quebec.....10,000
Ontario.....80,000

In most of the other provinces the system has not yet been organized under the title of District Representatives, but in all of them the funds allotted find a somewhat similar disposition in furnishing means for the promotion of demonstration work. In Nova Scotia \$4,200 was so employed in 1914 and in New Brunswick \$14,200 under the title of travelling instructors. In Manitoba upwards of \$30,000 of the grant of \$51,720 was disposed of by means of demonstrations. In Saskatchewan \$27,148 and in Alberta \$14,594 practically went the same way. In British Columbia \$27,500 was devoted to demonstration work. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario besides the amounts mentioned as directly used in the maintenance of the District Representative system substantial sums were also supplied to demonstration purposes.

It is being suggested that one use for the 26,000,000 gallons of vodka in stock in Russia, because of the ban on that ardent spirit, would be to employ it as fuel for motor cars.

Campaign expenditures in Massachusetts in 1915 totalled \$411,473, an increase of \$132,707 over 1914, according to official figures made public.

The moving picture act is to go into force in Nova Scotia on Feb. 7, when all picture theatres come under a board of censors.

In some parts of Switzerland granite is so plentiful that it is used for telegraph poles.

Middleton

February 7

Mr. Vance Nelly and brother, Reginald, have joined the 112th Battalion.

Ptes. Charles Dodge and Fred McKay of the 64th Battalion are home for a few days.

Rev. William Brown of Auburn preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

Capt. J. S. Marshall has returned from Halifax where he successfully completed a military course qualifying for Major.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Thomas Spurr and family in the death of her husband. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon from Holy Trinity Church.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Edwards of Annapolis Royal are pleased to see them in town again. We are glad to know he is recovering from his severe illness.

We are pleased to report Pte. Harold Layton of the 64th Battalion, who is sick with diphtheria in a hospital in Dartmouth, on the road to recovery. Harold is a son of Mr. H. Layton of this town.

MARGARETVILLE

February 7

Mrs. J. A. Balcom entertained a few friends on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lloyd Patterson spent last week with her husband in Middleton.

Miss George Brown of East Margerville was the guest of Miss George Balcom recently.

Mrs. Allison Smith, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Tufts, Wolfville, returned on Saturday.

Miss Ina Dorman of Acadia University returned to Wolfville on Saturday after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dorman.

A memorial service in honor of the late Sgt. Lloyd A. Dorman and conducted by the Rev. G. H. Gage, was held in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning. The church was decorated with flags of the Allies, a photo of our honored and lamented young friend placed in front of the speakers' desk. Special music in the form of a solo by C. E. Balcom and a quartette by Mrs. Dorman, Miss Balcom, Mr. Balcom and Mr. Baker were provided for the service. A very large number attended to pay their last respects. Our soldier boys of the 112th Batt. occupied seats with the mourners.

PORT GEORGE

February 7

Rev. Mr. Lindsay will occupy the Baptist pulpit on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 7.30.

It is understood a special recruiting meeting is to be held here on Wednesday night.

Louis Slocumb who has been training at Halifax for military service, is home for an indefinite period.

Miss Lizzie Woodworth who has been confined to her bed for some months, we are sorry to report, does not improve as her friends would like to have her.

La grippe is still quite prevalent at this place, those on the sick list last week being, Mr. Edward McKenzie and family, Mr. Gullford, Mrs. Hayes, Vera Slocumb, Maggie Oliver and others of whom all are better.

Mrs. Julia Clarke, an old lady living alone, was found dead in her home last Wednesday. She had just passed her eighty-third birthday. She is survived by four sons, three living at Gates' Mountain, and one living in Hants County. The funeral service was conducted by Mr. Lindsay, and she was laid to rest in the Port George cemetery.

FALKLAND RIDGE

February 5

Miss Balcom of Middleton spent Sunday last with Mrs. Rupert Weaver. Mr. Emmerson Wagner has been confined to the house this week with an attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Locke Downie and son of Margareville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mason.

Miss Helen Mason, who has been confined to the house with chicken pox, returned to her school on Tuesday.

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active.

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TORBROOK

February 7

Miss Reynolds of Windsor, is employed at C. R. Banks' store.

The la grippe is very prevalent here; whole communities being stricken at once.

Miss Ida Newcombe gave a very interesting account of her experiences in India to the Baptist congregation on Sunday last.

The Misses Helen and Mildred Durling of Lawrencetown, were guests of their aunts, Mrs. F. Barteaux, and Mrs. Ward, last week.

Rev. George Bryant of the R.A.M.C., just back from France, gave an instructive address in the Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, giving us a good idea of the hospital work at the front.

Mrs. Margaret Spurr, who has been spending a few months in the New England States, is expected to arrive in Nova Scotia to-day. She will proceed to Auburn to care for her sister, Mrs. Eaton, who was injured by a fall a few days ago.

Robie Crouse is the latest from this district to volunteer for military service. There are now twenty-five from Torbrook, Bloomington, and Farmington, in the different units organized since the war began. John Goucher has four sons in the service, and Mrs. John Stephens has three.

MEASLES

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia)

This common disease is not usually accorded the attention which it should receive. It is really a very serious disease, one which accounts for many deaths in our Province, and one which is frequently followed by disabling after effects.

No age is exempt from measles, although children are more susceptible to it than adults. Contrary to the belief generally held, it is more apt to be fatal in children than in grown people, and it is therefore important that children should be protected from the infection with especial care.

The most infectious period of the disease is that which precedes the eruption. The early symptoms are suggestive merely of an ordinary "cold." Consequently when measles is prevalent in a community any case of "cold" (except in a person who has already had measles), should be regarded with suspicion, and dealt with as a possible case of measles until the diagnosis is certain. Otherwise, the spread of the disease may be expected.

After the appearance of the rash, the infectiveness is less marked, but there is still danger of its being communicated for a period of five or six days.

The first symptoms of the disease may appear seven days after exposure to infection, but usually after a somewhat longer period. If a fortnight elapses after exposure, it is unlikely that the disease will develop.

It is now generally considered that the infection of measles is rarely, if ever, conveyed through a third person, or through the medium of clothing, etc. Contact with one who is actually suffering from the disease, especially before the rash appears, is much the most likely means of infection.

In order to prevent the spread of measles, therefore, an early diagnosis is of the utmost importance. Every patient should be isolated and should be kept isolated for at least five days after the rash appears. Those belonging to the household who have previously had the disease need not be restricted, but as there is a slight possibility of a second attack, they should be kept under the physician's observation. Those who have not previously had measles, and who have been exposed to the infection, need not be restricted for seven days after the exposure, but should thereafter be isolated for at least ten days and kept under the observation of the doctor.

In order to avoid the dangerous pulmonary complications which account for practically all deaths from measles, it is most important that the room in which a patient suffering from this disease is being treated, should be large and carefully ventilated.

ACADIA COLLEGE REUNIONS

This year the classes with years ending in 1 and 6 have reunions. This begins with '61 and ends with '11, taking in the classes of 1861, 1866, 1871, 1876, 1881, 1886, 1891, 1896; 1901, 1906; 1911. Among these in the class of 1891 which for twenty-one years held the record for size and has only been surpassed by the class of 1912. Size, however, is not everything—the cup is given to the class having the largest proportion of members present, so '91 will need to have a large number present in order to win. Now is not a day too early to begin to organize for your reunions. Commencement day is May 31st.—Acadia Bulletin.

Minar's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FALKLAND ISLAND NAVAL BATTLE

(Written for the Monitor)

The Falkland Island Naval Battle was the most decisive naval battle that has been fought thus far during the war. It ended the careers of several noted German commerce raiders. It was reported that Britain, France and Japan had each sent a large number of warships after this squadron; forty in all at one time. Great skill was shown by the German secret service bureau in collecting such a large squadron when at one time no two ships were less than three thousand miles apart, with the seven seas swarming with hostile craft. The provisioning and coaling of such a squadron required a great deal of German skill and spy-ing.

The British Squadron was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, on his Flagship the Invincible.

The German Squadron was hopelessly outclassed, both in weight of metal and size and number of ships and the vital matter of speed. The British had no less than twenty 12-in. four 7.5 in. and thirty-eight 6-in. guns against the German sixteen 8.2-in., twelve 6-in. and thirty-two 4-in. guns.

The British Squadron arrived at Port Stanley, (Falkland Islands), the day before the action occurred, for the purpose of coaling and guarding the important wireless station there. The German Squadron was known to be in that vicinity and a careful watch was kept for them. The two battle-cruisers and the battleship Canopus were secretly sent out by the British Admiralty for the destruction of the heavier German cruisers.

Early on the morning of December 8, 1915, a soldier of the Falkland Island volunteer corps, posted on Sapper's Hill, a high elevation overlooking the harbor, observed smoke to the south-east, which soon resolved itself into the forms of five German cruisers and two collier transports. Two of the cruisers, the Gneisenau and Nurnberg came close inshore with the intention of destroying the wireless station. They were greeted by a rain of 12-in. shells fired across the peninsula, (enclosed by the harbour), at a range of 14,000 yards by the Battleship Canopus. When the Germans found that they were in the lion's grip the entire squadron changed its course and started at full speed to run seaward in a south-easterly direction.

In the meantime the British Squadron was not idle. Previous to the news of the hostile squadron they were coaling up, but soon cast off their colliers and the armored and light cruisers started off at once in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The Kent was the first away, she was soon followed by the Cornwall, Carnarvon and Glasgow. Being faster they soon came up with the enemy and were hotly engaged in a life and death struggle. The Germans thinking they had this small squadron only to deal with, went at them in a heroic manner. In the meantime the two giant battle-cruisers were gathering way and under a great cloud of smoke went off at a rush, each with its four 12-in. guns swung. The Germans saw that they were caught in a trap, the lighter British ships going into action first was a trick to decoy the German Squadron, who rightly thought they had a fighting chance and so went bravely into action. But the appearance of two battle-cruisers on the scene changed the state of affairs. Von Spee hurried too long to finish his supposedly feeble antagonist, and when he saw the trap into which he had been lured made signal for the little squadron to scatter. Then followed four separate running fights involving from two to five ships.

At about one p. m. the Infexible and Invincible by steaming at full speed, came up with the two German cruisers, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, leaving the smaller ships to deal with the German lighter craft. On passing the Leipzig, the Invincible, got one broadside into her, which apparently crippled her as she dropped rapidly astern of the rest. Being in the lead of the battle-cruisers the Invincible bore the brunt of the concentrated fire of the two German big cruisers, but their 8.2-in. shells rattled in vain against the heavy armor. One shell however, wrecked the cruiser's ward-room but no one was hurt. The two battle-cruisers' 12-in. salvos were raking the German cruisers from stem to stern, tearing away their light armor, and piercing great holes in their sides, knocking one gun after another out of position and killing their crews by the score. In this manner the Infexible blazed away at the Scharnhorst at a range of 10,550 yards, doing great damage. Flames were soon seen licking the upper works of the cruiser, as one gun after another became silent, as their crews were killed at their stations. After three hours fighting the Scharnhorst began to sink. She had three funnels shot away and was more like a sieve than a ship when she went down. This she did very rapidly. At four p. m. she disappeared beneath the waves with all hands, 364 men.

After sinking the Scharnhorst the Infexible went to the assistance of the Invincible, which was settling accounts with the Gneisenau. At 4.45 p. m. by the concentrated fire of the Invincible, first at 7,000 yards range, after five hours fight, the Gneisenau appeared to be sinking. Her colors had been shot away several times, but they were always replaced again. At 5.15 p. m. she heeled over to 70 degrees, and in a great cloud of steam, cocked her stern up in the air and sank beneath the waves. The last seen of her was Admiral Von Spee's flag. The officers and men stood about the deck round their valiant Admiral Von Spee and his son, who was lost when the ship went down. The British cruisers being short of boats were only able to save 164 men. The sea was also getting very rough and the water was very cold, many of the crew were seen to let go of the bits of wreckage and sink from numbness of the hands.

While this action was going on the British light cruisers were dealing with the remaining German ships. The Cornwall went at full speed after the Dresden, but as the latter was faster than the Cornwall, she abandoned the chase, and at 3 p. m. joined the Glasgow, which was blazing away at the already crippled Leipzig. After six hours fighting, at about 9 p. m. the Leipzig began to list to port and signalled surrender. The boats were soon manœuvred and rowed as near as possible to the blazing ship, which was liable to blow up any minute; thirty survivors of the battered hulk were saved, and their ship gave three heaves to port and turned upside down.

Apart from the actions described above, the Kent was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Nurnberg from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., when she came within range of the latter and opened fire. After a sharp action lasting two hours and a half, in which the Kent was hit no less than thirty-six times by the enemy's shells, sustaining the loss of four men killed and twelve wounded, the Nurnberg sunk.

The Germans had two colliers connected with their squadron, but early in the action they were pursued and captured by the armed liner Macedonia and the Bristol.

This battle ended the German seapower on the high seas, at one stroke. The British Squadron was practically untouched. The German Cruiser Dresden was the only one of the squadron to escape sinking or capture. A few weeks after she was the

victim of British guns on the West Coast of South America, and met the same fate as her sister ships—she sank in 10 minutes.

—CARROLL R. GILLIATT.

DIGBY FISH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

The following statistics are from the Fishery Overseer's report to the Department, showing fish caught and landed in Digby County for the month of December:

	Pounds
Cod.....	188,700
Haddock.....	792,300
Hake.....	149,200
Cusk.....	38,900
Pollock.....	600
Herring.....	20,000
Halibut.....	1,700
Skate Wings.....	800
Smelts.....	500
Tom Cods.....	2,000
Mussels.....	4,100
Winkles.....	6,300
Clams.....	42 bbls.

Fish shipments originating only from port of Digby during the month of December aggregate as follows:

23,536 boxes Smoked Fish.
723 Dubs Dry Hake.
67 Drums Dry Fish.
84 barrels Fresh Fish.
34 barrels Shell Fish.
31 barrels Clams.
7 barrels Dulse.
5 Cases Fresh Fish.
10 barrels Fish Oil.
17 bags Dry Hake Sounds.

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BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA FOURTH LARGEST BANK IN CANADA

The 84th annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, shows that this institution's reputation for exceptional strength has been fully maintained during the past year. Its total assets are now well over \$100,000,000, making it in point of size the fourth largest bank in Canada. The outstanding feature of the report however is the large amount of cash which alone would be sufficient to liquidate 20 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, and there is a corresponding large amount of other immediately available assets. These facts considered in conjunction with the large reserve fund of \$12,000,000 as compared with the capital of \$6,500,000 indicate the Bank of Nova Scotia is in an exceedingly strong position from the standpoint of depositor and shareholder alike.