

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED Importing Retailers Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

TOWELS

Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock.
5c. to \$1.00 each.

CRASH LINENS

Silver Bleached: 10c. to 75c. per yard.

TABLE LINENS

Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide.
50c. to \$1.50 per yard.

ART SATENS

A full range of designs and colors. 23 to 30 in. wide.
18c. to 30c. per yard.

ART DRAPERIES

Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colours and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms.
12c. to 60c. per yard.

COUCH COVERS

Flain and Tapestry.
Prices: \$1.25 to \$5.50 each.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS

2 1/2 to 3 yards long.

No. 6502 2 1/2 yards long . . . \$.50
No. 6503 " " " " " " " . . . 60
No. 6507 " " " " " " " . . . 75
No. 6516 " " " " " " " . . . 1.00
No. 6518 " " " " " " " . . . 1.25
No. 6232 " " " " " " " . . . 1.25
No. 2982 " " " " " " " . . . 1.50
No. 6029 " " " " " " " . . . 1.75
No. 6241 " " " " " " " . . . 2.00
No. 6244 3 1/2 " " " " " " " . . . 2.25
No. 2631 " " " " " " " . . . 2.50
No. 5673 " " " " " " " . . . 3.00
No. 5466 " " " " " " " . . . 3.25
No. 5335 " " " " " " " . . . 3.50
No. 6278 " " " " " " " . . . 4.00
No. 5891 " " " " " " " . . . 4.00
No. 5678 " " " " " " " . . . 4.50

CURTAIN POLES

White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets.
10c. each.

Brass Extension Rods
10c. to 50c. each.

FLOOR OILS

1 yard and 2 yards wide.
40c. to 50c. per square yard.
Linoleums 60c. per square yard.

WALL PAPERS

Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect.
Prices 4c. to \$1.50 per roll.
Borders: 1c. to 30c. per yard.

MISSERS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES

If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the latest, newest and with the least expensive, visit our Ladies' Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Ginghams, some of white and colored Flque, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting.

Prices: 75c. to \$2.75 per suit.

We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years.
Prices: \$2.65 per suit.

BRITISH STEAMER RUGS

A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916.
Prices: \$3.00 to \$8.00 each.
Ask to see them when visiting our store.

GLOVES

Women's Fabric Gloves in White and Colours.
25c. to \$1.00 per pair.

Kid Gloves, in Tans, Blacks, and Greys, dressed and undressed.
\$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.

MEN'S CAPE GLOVES

Dents and Fowls. Colours: Tans and Greys. Sizes 7 1/2 to 10.
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair.

HOISERY

We sell the "Wear Well" Hosiery. They are knit to fit and knit to wear. Children's sizes: 4 1/2 to 10 in.
15c. to 25c. per pair.

Women's sizes: 8 to 10 1/2 in. Colours Black.
15c. to 50c. per pair.

Women's Silk Hose, in Black and Tan.
50c. to 75c. per pair.

Men's Hose. Colours Black and Tan. Sizes 10 1/2 to 11 in.
15c. to 50c. per pair.

MERCHANT TAILORING

You have to wear clothes and when you buy you look for the best value for the money. Good clothes, well made and at reasonable prices are the cheapest to buy and these you get when dealing with us. We carry a splendid range of English and Scotch Tweeds. A suit to order:
\$18.00 to \$25.00.

Ask to see our samples when visiting our store.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Men's three buttoned sack suits, made from 1916 pattern tweeds.
\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per suit.

Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits.
\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per suit.

Men's Black Serge Suits.
\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit.

Men's Grey Serge Suits:
\$20.00 per suit.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SUITS

Sizes 24 to 35 bust.
\$3.75 to \$10.00 per suit.

Men's Pants.
\$1.25 to \$4.50 per pair.

Men's Grey Plaid Suits:
\$19.00 per suit.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Fancy and White Shirts, soft and stiff fronts.

Men's Shirts: 50c. to \$1.50 each.
Boy's Shirts: 50c. to 75c. each.
Men's Collars: 2 for 25c.
Men's Neckwear: 25c. to 50c. each.

HATS AND CAPS

Men's Soft and Stiff Hats.
75c. to \$2.50 each.
Men's and Boys' Caps.
50c. to \$1.25 each.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS

We sell nothing but English made garments, the best in the world, every seam sewed and cemented.

Men's:
\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00.

Women's:
\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Men's Patent and Calf Boots:
\$4.00 to \$6.50 per pair.

Youths' and Boys':
\$1.75 to \$2.75 per pair.

Women's Boots, Buttoned and Laced Patent Colt, Gunmetal and Donzola Kid.
\$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair.

Women's Oxfords:
\$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair.

Misses and Children's Boots:
\$1.00 to \$2.25 per pair.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

We carry in stock: Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Folding Cots, Feather Pillows, Chairs, Bureaus, Commodes, etc.

Mattresses . . . \$2.25 to \$6.55 each.
Springs . . . \$2.65 to \$3.25 each.
Iron Beds . . . \$1.00 to \$6.50 each.
Divans . . . \$3.25 each.
Spring Cots . . . \$2.50 each.
Pillows . . . \$1.75 to \$3.50 per pair.

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We sell the "D. & A." Corsets. They fit perfectly, support the body gracefully and are always comfortable.

No. 450 with suspenders . . . \$.75
No. 132 with suspenders 75
No. 227 with suspenders 1.00
No. 294 with suspenders 1.25
No. 636 with suspenders 1.50
No. 498 with suspenders 1.75
Nunmole with suspenders 2.00
Nos. 640 & 652 with suspenders 2.25
No. 3 Children's Corset Waists . . . 50
Gloria Waists for Misses 75
Brassieres 50c. 75c. and \$1.00

A full assortment always kept in stock.

Women's Drawers: 25c. to \$1.00 per pair.
Children's Drawers: 25c. to 35c. per pair.
Undershirts: 50c. to \$2.50 each.

We sell the Eclipse Brand. The styles are positively correct. Every garment is well made from good, reliable materials.

Women's Handkerchiefs: A large assortment kept in stock, some plain hemstitched and some fancy.

Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard.
Long Cloth: 10c. to 15c. per yard.
Shirting: Bleached and Unbleached, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide.
25c., 30c., 55c., and 82c. per yard.

40 in., 42 in. and 44 in. wide. 25c. to 30c. per yard.

Mr. J. W. Cross of St. John was in town on Friday.

Miss Annie Carty spent a few days in Digby last week.

Miss Dorothy and Edith Lovett left for Kentville Saturday.

Mr. Judson Spears who has been visiting his family left for Five Mile River, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenfest Ruggles of Middleton are in town, the guests of their daughter Mrs. L. V. Harris.

Mrs. Charles McDormand arrived home from Boston Saturday, where she underwent a successful operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert York of Truro, arrived in town on Tuesday and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Corn.

Miss Myrtle Miller, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller, left for her home in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Friday.

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Miss Eva Annis of Bear River and Mr. Harold Carty of Halifax were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beals, Bear River Station, on Wednesday.

The death occurred here on Saturday evening of Mrs. John Delap, Sr., after a short illness. The funeral took place Monday afternoon from her late residence. The service was conducted by Rev. L. H. Crandall, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Among the arrivals at the Commercial House during the past week were: Captain Harry Moore, Canning; C. S. Garroway, C. K. Ives, Halifax; W. J. McManes, A. E. Dickson, P. L. Webb, St. John; W. W. Johnston, Ottawa; J. K. Edwards, W. H. Morrow, C. H. Brittain, Mochelle, N. S.; Jim Rippey, Annapolis; O. R. Smith, Windsor.

The Women's Emergency Corps, representing 3,000 women of Toronto, offered their services as industrial workers to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which held its meeting recently in Hamilton.

War trade has made New York within the last year the world's busiest port. The American city has exceeded by about \$200,000,000 London's annual import and export business.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has endorsed the daylight saving scheme in principle and will memorialize the government.

Ask for Minard's and take no other. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Bear River

DEEP BROOK

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Miss Minnie McClelland spent a few days in Bridgetown returning on Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Harris of Bear River has been visiting her friend, Mrs. E. V. Hutchinson.

We are glad to report Mrs. James Ditmars fully recovered from her severe illness.

Mrs. Edwin Gates of Annapolis Royal is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Annie Copeland.

Mr. Fred Sulls of the Boston Elevated Railway, spent the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sulls.

Mr. Leonard Jones of California, accompanied by his mother and sister visited friends and relatives here last week.

Private Robert Vroom of Halifax, and Private Karl Nichols of Kentville, were visiting at their homes here this week.

Mrs. Arthur Archibald and family arrived from the United States on Saturday the 24th to occupy their summer cottage.

Miss Lavinia Berry and her brother, Pte. Percy, of Sussex are spending this week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry.

Miss Jeanette Purdy, R. N., who has spent two months at home, returned to Boston on Wednesday. She was accompanied, as far as St. John by her father, Mr. Ernest Purdy.

An unusually large number of Red Cross Workers met at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sulls on Tuesday evening, June 20th. At the close of the evening ice cream and cake were served followed by The National Anthem and "God Save our Splendid Men."

The Principal was pleased to receive so many who were interested in the School Work on Examination Day. The Lesson on "The War," conducted by May Ruggles of Grade IX, proved especially interesting. Ice Cream was served as a farewell treat to Miss McFadden, and those visiting the Provincial examinations in Bear River, viz.: The Misses Neva Masters, Ethel Purdy and May Ruggles. Miss McFadden intends taking the Normal Course for teachers next year. Her many friends here wish her success.

Government Dredge at Digby

The large government dredge Fielding, arrived in port a couple of days ago, in charge of Capt. C. F. Lewis. The Fielding will at once proceed with the deepening of the channel of Digby pier. That this work was of an urgent character may be judged from the fact that the Bay Steamer Express has been grazing bottom when approaching dock at low tides recently. The Fielding, when she came in on the low tide, could scarcely be docked, owing to the shoalness of the water. This work is of great importance, not only to Digby, but to the inter-provincial service generally, and can be completed by the Fielding more rapidly and with greater thoroughness than by one of the other classes of dredges which have hitherto worked here. The necessity for the protection of Battery Point slope by the railway company, is very apparent when it is observed that during the past few years the sea has encroached to such an extent that the large trees that stood many feet from the bank have disappeared. All the material washed from this point has been going into the channel. It is understood that the railway company has finally been induced to protect their property and so help in protecting the channel from further filling in.

HYMENEAL

RAWDING - LELAND.

Mrs. Ethel M. Leland, formerly of Mascarene, N.B., and Captain Robert C. Rawding of Clementsport, N.S., were married in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, June 14, at 5 o'clock p.m. by the Rev. Herbert Handel, assistant pastor.

The bride has been one of Boston's efficient nurses for several years. She is a graduate of the Osening, N. Y., hospital for general nursing, and of the General Memorial Hospital of New York City, where she took a post graduate course for surgical work.

The bridegroom, who is a well-known and popular sea captain, recently arrived in Boston in his ship "Stanley M. Seaman," with a cargo from a port in the West Indies.

After their honeymoon, Mrs. Rawding will accompany her husband on a trip to sea, and on their return they will make their home in Clementsport, Nova Scotia.

"Really, Tommy, I'm ashamed of you! You must think a bit; whatever is your head for?"
"To eat with mum."—London Opinion.

WHAT AN ARCTIC SUMMER IS LIKE

(By Aubrey Fullerton)

For about ten weeks the country at the top edge of Canada revels in real summer. During that short season the Arctic appears in its happiest and softest moods, and gives ample proof that it is not, as we have sometimes thought, a region of perennial cold. There are many surprises in the far north—many things that are not as one would have expected—and perhaps the greatest of all those surprises is the fact that on the borders of the polar sea, and even beyond its borders, there is a glorious summer time.

Bright, warm days, when the sun shines for nearly twenty-four hours, and night is almost unknown; shores richly spread with the greenest of grass and the gayest of flowers; the air filled with the music of birds, and the waters filled with teeming fish—all this, and more, will be found who goes a-summering in the Arctic. It has a strange sound, but only so because the top country has been long and persistently misunderstood.

The wonder of it is increased when this summer brightness is found to prevail, not only along the mainland coast, where Canada fronts the Arctic Sea, but still farther north, on the islands within that sea. There, too, is sunshine and heat, and there too, are flowers and birds. The summer zone on these Arctic islands stretches away to the north, toward the sub-polar regions, until at last it edges where winter is really never-ending.

At the extreme north of Hudson Bay, and thence along the mainland coast to the Mackenzie River and Alaska, the coming and passing of summer are like a grand nature-drama. No doubt the effect is the greater because of the contrast with what has gone before; but nowhere else in the world does nature work so striking and so welcome a seasonal change.

There is no spring—or at best there are only a few days that might be called spring, and then comes summer with a rush. While it lasts the summer is intense, filling the whole north with its larger spirit. It is short-lived, however, and having run its course gives way to winter again almost as suddenly as it came.

An actual diary of the season, giving the changes at intervals of a few days' time, will perhaps indicate most clearly what an Arctic summer is like. It is based upon the records of one of the more recent travellers in the far north, who, a few years ago, made a journey along the coast between the Backs and Coppermine Rivers. This stretch of mainland, lying immediately south of the great Victoria Island, is at the very heart of the Arctic border and the weather facts there noted may therefore be taken as fairly typical. On this authority then, the seasonal changes were as follows.

May 25 was the first day that could be called a really spring-day. The sun by that time had become powerful enough to turn the snow on the ice into slush; and during the next three or four days bare patches of ground appeared on shore. Signs of animal life, such as snowbirds and ground squirrels, also were seen. The Eskimos consider the appearance of the squirrels a sure indication of summer.

June 1 brought a really hot sun. The snow was fast disappearing from the flat country along the shore, though it still lay in drifts in gulches and sheltered spots. Many birds, mostly of the lark species, but including also a few hawks and geese, were seen. Summer had come, and in less than a week.

June 6.—The first flock of ducks, northward bound on the usual spring migration, was observed. Gulls, cranes, and sandpipers came a few days later.

June 10.—Flies, spiders, and insects made their appearance. Ptarmigan, typical Arctic birds, were numerous.

June 14.—The first loon was observed, and salmon were seen ascending one of the rivers. A small flowering plant was already in blossom.

June 20.—The grass along the shore was now springing up, giving a very pleasant relief to the miles of white. Several more flowers were in bloom, and birds were singing day and night. Bands of deer were moving on the ice, which was still five feet thick. Usually it is possible to travel on the ice till mid-August, but close to the shore it rots away and leaves an open pathway for the Eskimo's kyaks.

June 25.—Young birds were found already hatched in nests, for the feathered folk know the season is short, and they make the best of it. The first butterflies were seen, and during the next three days there were hundreds of them.

The month of June is the most enjoyable part of the season on the Arctic coast. It brings the full-fledged summer, and the temperature is pleasant; travelling on the ice is good; and the flies, which later are a very scourge, have not yet come. By the first of July, however, both flies and mosquitoes are in evidence.

The journey along the coast was much delayed by the breaking up of the ice in the early part of July. On the 6th the thermometer went to forty-eight degrees, and fourteen miles in twelve hours was the best speed that could be made.

July 12.—The country was now looking very pretty, with wild flowers of many hues profusely blooming. Among the most conspicuous of these flowers were a miniature rhododendron with a mass of red blossom, a small white heather, a blue lupin, and a white anemone. In places long, grassy slopes stretched back from the shore, and vegetation on these was very luxuriant. The nearest to tree life, however, was a little, stunted willow.

July 15.—Mosquitoes had fully set in for the season. They were in great clouds wherever one went, and swarmed so densely that veils had to be worn. The mosquito plague on the Arctic coast is its most discomfiting feature.

Except when winds blew the drift ice inshore, there was through most of July an open channel along the coast, where very good boating could be had. Some of the bays and river mouths were quite clear, and showed pleasant views of shadowed waters that might almost have been taken for bits of northern Quebec scenery. Outside this open passage the sea was dotted with floating ice, and beyond away to the north, were the ice-fields that never melted.

Toward the end of July the season for flowers seemed to have ended, and there were signs that summer itself was running out. Fishing and hunting, however, were at their best; and the days were still warm and sunny. When Coppermine River, the end of this particular Arctic coast trip, was reached, heavy rains had set in, and the journey up the river was even more tedious, than that along the coast.

On the islands north of the mainland as shown by the records of another exploration party, summer-time is a little later in coming; but otherwise is much the same. The quick development of the seasons, from winter to summer, and from summer to winter again, is perhaps even more noticeable. On King William Island and Booth's Peninsula, in the vicinity of the magnetic pole, harbor ice was twelve feet thick at the beginning of June; and it was not till July 28, as noted by these explorers, that the channel was clear. The Eskimos began seal-fishing on the ice on June 3, and at that time herds of reindeer had already gone north.

Through the latter half of June and July the Arctic islands put on their best and gayest dress. When the melting snow leaves spots of bare ground, a carpet of green quickly follows, with flowers and herbs sprouting through it profusely. Ducks, swans, and geese pass overhead on their long migrations; ptarmigan and diving birds are in hundreds, and insects in millions; and the lakes a little inland have excellent trout. Some of these lakes offer good bathing for the water warms to nearly sixty degrees. In tents a temperature of seventy-five degrees is frequently experienced in July, when the sun beats down with a force that seems anything but Arctic.

The first week of August finds the summer glories still at their height; but by the middle of the month rains and sleet storms begin, and September brings winter. About the 20th, everything is frozen over again, and the long dark time of the north has commenced.

It is one of the chief surprises of an Arctic summer that it should have so much of life and natural beauty. Seventy varieties of plants, many of them flowering, have been found in greater or less abundance along the mainland coast and on the islands to the north, and of bird kinds there is nearly an equal number. That there should be richly-feathered songbirds at the edge of the Arctic Sea is a wonder, surely, but that even butterflies, symbols of the gay and dainty life, should be found in that far clime is perhaps still more strange. Some of these Arctic butterflies are very beautiful in their colorings.

The fish in far north waters are as characteristic of the country as its birds and flowers. Salmon of excellent quality are found at many places along the coast and in the rivers, sometimes weighing eight to ten pounds. Another common fish is the codling, which the Eskimos catch through the ice in thousands. It, too, is a very good food fish, and forms a large part of the native table supply.

That the Eskimos who are the Arctic's permanent residents, appreciate the short but life-abounding summer that works such transformations around them goes without saying. Naturally a cheerful people, they are then at their happiest and from June to August are very busy with hunting and fishing, with coming and going along the coast and with their many forms of native craft and industry. All their activity tends, however, to one end—food to eat and raiment to wear. Summer-time means, too, removal

(Continued on page 7)

Mail Order Department

We can fill your order with just as much pains and care as if you came personally

Free Delivery

We prepay all delivery charges to your nearest Railway Station or Post Office on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or upwards:

STORE POLICY: We value your good will as our Best Policy.

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED BEAR RIVER

BACK-YARD GARDENS

Every citizen can render service in the production of foodstuffs. Even in the heart of populous cities something can frequently be done. Cellars and roofs have been utilized for this purpose in New York. One fact worth bearing in mind is that every ounce of needed produce grown is so much added to the wealth of the country. If some part of the energy of every householder in Canada were bent upon producing something eatable, no matter how small, thousands of tons of valuable produce would be forthcoming, all of which whether consumed in the household or not, would help to make available for use in other ways an equal quantity and would aid in modifying the cost of living. Last year considerable progress was made in the appropriation of seemingly waste land in towns and cities to useful purposes. Considerable success was achieved and this year it is not to be doubted the experiment will be extended with greater results. In fact, in many centres plans made last

fall or during the winter are already being carried out. Germany has laid down utilization of the land, every foot of land as one of her first principles. Every inch of land, according to the Teutonic proclamation, that is not used is so much of the country's reserves wasted. France has adopted a regulation to the effect that every bit of space must be used for production; falling this being done by the owner the state is to take possession. Britain has given orders that golf courses and all meadow land are to be used for grazing purposes, and that previous pastures are to be put down in crops. Private parks are also being wooded out and the land devoted to practical agriculture. A campaign is being conducted, having for its object the utilization of backyard gardens and all manner of vacant land. Thus the chief benefactors are setting the world an example in production and thrift that Canada would be wise to profit by as widely as possible, and that municipalities and public bodies should do their utmost to encourage.

Scores of reports of the operations carried on in the season of 1915 by small householders speak of produce being grown worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars, every dollar of which meant so much added to the wealth of the country as well as saved in the cost of living. Financial profit is not the only gain forthcoming. Lessons of industry and thrift are inculcated and the whole household, from the oldest to the youngest, come under the influence of those qualities. They also have the gratification of eating fresh vegetables, the enjoyment of which is tremendously enhanced by the proud knowledge that they are home-grown. What the families cannot eat themselves they have the pleasure of giving or selling to their neighbors or sending to charity. It is hard to imagine any greater or more enduring satisfaction that a household in modest circumstances can experience than that to be derived as the reward of loving industry in a back yard garden.

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