

Announcement

We beg to announce that our

Women's, Misses' and Children's Winter Jackets

are opened up for your inspection. It is none too early to own your new Coat for Fall and Winter wear. The nights are chilly and the days will soon be cold. We sell the Northway Garments which are strictly tailor-made, good style and perfect fitting. We beg to quote you:

Women's Jackets \$5.00 to \$20.00 each
Misses' Jackets \$3.50 to \$10.00
Children's Jackets \$2.50 to \$7.00 each

All the above Coats are made up from Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Black Curl Cloths.

In ordering please state size, color and price you desire, remembering always that we deliver all parcels to your nearest railway station freight prepared.

DRESS GOODS

At this season we are particularly well prepared in our showing of all grades of Dress goods, including British Broadcloths, Serges, plain and fancy Tweeds, Worsteds Checks and Plaids; also Cloaking for Women's and Children's Jackets; Patterns in plain Checks and Stripes. We quote you:

Dress Goods 50 cents to \$2 per yard
Cloakings \$1.25 to \$3 per yard

Ask for samples. We will be pleased to mail them to you

Kimona Flannels and Flannelettes

We have just yut on our counters new Kimona Cloths, Wrapperettes, Flannelettes and Shaker Flannels in plain, striped and floral designs. Prices 8 cents to 25 cents per yard

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Reefers

Made of good heavy Tweeds, plain and fancy patterns

Men's Overcoats \$9.00 to \$20.00 each
Boys' and Youths' 5.00 to 10.00 each
Reefers 3.50 to 7.00 each

When in need of any of the above goods and you cannot visit our store we will be pleased to submit to you samples on request.

Soliciting your Fall and Winter business, we are

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., October 26th, 1915.

Bear River

November 15

Mrs. J. P. Annis left for Yarmouth on Wednesday.

Miss Blanche Purdy returned from St. John on Saturday.

Sergt. Francis of the 85th is home on a six days' furlough.

Dr. M. P. Nicholls spent the week-end at Annapolis Royal.

We are sorry to report Mr. Gilbert Ruggles on the sick list.

Miss Emma M. Morine is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. N. Peck.

Mr. Douglas B. Jones returned from Kentville on Friday.

Willie Rice and guide returned last week from a successful moose hunt.

Mrs. Vernon Harris, who has had a serious illness, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. G. W. Peck and daughter Edna spent a few days of the past week in Annapolis Royal.

Mr. Campbell Gunn of Hantsport is spending a few days with his sister, Miss Hazel Gunn.

Miss Margaret Beeler of Portland, Maine, spent a few days of the past week with her cousin, Miss Edna Peck.

Mrs. Reginald Benson returned home on Saturday from Boston after a two months' visit with her sister, Miss Miletta Harris.

Miss Ida Newcomb, returned missionary, gave an interesting talk in the B. Y. P. U. on Friday evening.

She also addressed the Baptist congregation on Sunday evening.

PRINCE DALE

November 12

Mrs. George Wright spent Wednesday at Clementsvale.

Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Dunn spent Tuesday in Bear River.

Mrs. Elder Fraser visited her aunt, Mrs. James Brown, Virginia East, on Thursday.

Misses Ola and Zula Harnish of Greywood spent Wednesday with relatives here.

Messrs Samuel and Stanley Fiendel of East Waldec were at Mr. George Wright's on Monday.

Mr. Harry Milner, who enlisted with the 55th Battalion, failed to pass the medical examination.

Messrs Samuel Feener, Elder Fraser and Albert Dunn have each sold a pair of oxen recently.

Mr. Curtis Henshaw of Deep Brook, and Mr. Burgess of Cambridge, Kings County, were at Mr. Elder Fraser's on Tuesday.

CLEMENTSPORT

November 15

Clementsport and Red Cross work have almost become synonymous terms.

In addition to what has already been reported in the Monitor, is the meeting of Friday evening.

Great credit is due Mrs. C. D. Choate of Salem, Mass., for her interest and energy in bringing it to a successful issue.

Mrs. Choate made a personal canvas in many cases, and secured not only contributions from the people of the community, but packages for the sale as well as cash from the people across the border.

There was a splendid gathering in the Baptist Hall where a good social time was enjoyed by all present.

The proceeds from the evening amounted to \$20.00. Of this amount \$10.00 was from the sale of the quilt and \$2.00 was a donation received from Mr. James Balcom, a former resident of Clementsport.

The Red Cross Society has recently forwarded 72 pairs of socks and a box of reading matter.

DEEP BROOK

November 15

Miss Flossie Woodman is visiting Mrs. Jos. Berry.

E. V. Hutchinson leaves today for work in his Maine territory.

Miss Emma VanBuskirk is the guest of Miss Grace Spurr.

Miss Nina Adams is visiting her sister Mildred at Parker's Cove.

Miss Mildred Harris of Bear River visited Marion McClelland on Sunday last.

Miss FitzRandolph spent the week-end in Clementsport, the guest of Miss Whitman.

Cebra Barteaux went to Halifax last Tuesday, where he will be employed on the terminals.

Miss E. A. McClelland left on Wednesday last for Massachusetts, where she expects to remain indefinitely.

Reports state that shipbuilding is quite brisk at present in Shelburne, Yarmouth and in Port Greville, and West Advocate, Cumberland County.

Four years ago 16,016 families in Canada enjoyed rural mail delivery. The number today is 141,421 families.

STANDARDIZING CANADIAN EGGS

From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian Egg Trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian Eggs.

Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his products.

Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards, and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition Association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American Continent was displayed. Some 7,000 dozen in all were on exhibition.

The judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation, on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades.

At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given.

Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards, viz:—

"Fresh gathered," "Storage," and "Cracked and Dirtyes."

Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in the third.

The grades in the "Fresh Gathered" class are "Specials," "Extras," "No. 1's," and "No. 2's."

The grade "Specials" is omitted from the "Storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "Cracked and Dirtyes."

"Specials" according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3-8 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yolk slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3/8 inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumers as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade.

Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand thereby be in a better position to demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

The officer commanding the 85th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., "Nova Scotia Highlanders" has invited the premier of Nova Scotia to select a motto for the badge of this popular Nova Scotia regiment.

Premier Murray has consented to do this and requests that suggestions be forwarded to him. The motto should not be less than two and not more than five words. A Gaelic motto will be preferred.

At the Top

The

PURITY FLOUR

standard of quality is so high that you get

More Bread and Better Bread

—Better Pastry Too.

Buy it and see for yourself.

FOES OF THE JAPANESE FARMER

(By Kate T. Connolly)

Although it is said that Japan has more written words to her credit than any other country in the world, probably less has been said about the Japanese farmer than about any other class of people. And yet fully one-half of the population of Japan is a country and village one, and of course the village population is composed largely of farmers. They are unable to afford modern machinery of any kind, so all the farm work is done by hand. Their horses are too light for ploughing. Arthur Lloyd, in his "Everyday Japan" quotes the farmer as saying once to him, "What is the use of ploughing a field the size of a sitting room?" And there is a world of significance in the query.

When you stand on a country road and look out for several acres of paddy-fields the general appearance of the whole is of hundreds of checkerboards set side by side. You can hardly believe that every eight or ten squares is owned by a different farmer and that actually that is his whole farm. But such is the case. And because of this he must make every inch of ground produce the maximum amount. Farming in Japan is assuredly intensive in the superlative degree.

The most profitable thing the Japanese farmer can raise is rice, but on the uplands where irrigation is difficult, it will not grow, so he is forced to cultivate tea, barley and mulberry leaves, which are fed to the silk worms. A few vegetables, too, he raises—the most notorious of which is one called "daikon."

In appearance, it resembles an abnormally large white radish, but in smell, nothing that was ever grown on land or sea before. There are no adequate words in any language to describe it. Suffice it is to say that all foreigners living in Japan cheerfully abandon their domiciles and take to the woods when their servants have it in any form for refreshment.

The farm laborer who hires out gets about sixteen cents a day in seed time, but much less at other times. True, there is nearly always a pint of Japanese whiskey thrown in for the evening meal. The women get only from five to ten cents a day unless they are members of the family; then they get their board and clothes instead. Early and late in seed time she can be seen working knee-deep in the mud of the rice fields. With kimono tucked well up under her broad belt and with well-oiled tresses carefully bound with a narrow towel to keep them in order, she wades up one furrow and down the next, painstakingly planting by hand every kernel of the precious rice. She is never idle, for when seed-time is past there is always the tea picking to do, and when that is done, there are the mulberry leaves to feed to the silk worms and later the silk cloth to be spun, and so on daily from dawn till dark. Whoever wrote "Woman's work is never done" must certainly have known the kind of life the Japanese women leads.

One of the main reasons for the poverty of the Japanese farmer is the high rate of taxation enforced by the government. Price Collier quotes a Japanese writer, Kinnosuki, as saying, "On an average the people of Japan pay about 30 per cent. of their net income in taxation in one form or another—a taxation which would create a revolution in Europe or America in twenty-four hours."

The fact that it does not create a revolution in Japan, Kinnosuki thinks, is very laudable, for it shows the extreme loyalty of the Japanese people. They will do anything without complaint, if they can be made to believe it is for their beloved Emperor. Collier disagrees most emphatically with him and says the reason why it creates no revolution is because the people are only in the feudal period and must yet pass through many stages before they have attained unto the civilization of Europe and America. Be that as it may, the facts remain. The taxes are enormously high and therefore the poverty of the Japanese peasant is tremendous.

But high taxes are not the only

cause of the Japanese peasant's poverty. Hardly a year passes that the country does not suffer from some great natural disaster. One year it is an earthquake. Last year at Sakurajima, in Southern Japan, it was a terrific earthquake, in which over 20,000 people lost their homes and farms. Four years ago it was floods all over central Japan. The country is very mountainous, and it has a large number of small streams which are about the size of one's wrist in ordinary times, but when the spring and summer rains begin these dribbling little streamlets turn into rushing, roaring torrents, which tear down the mountain sides with tremendous force, sweeping everything before them. Whole villages are wiped out and often not a single inhabitant left.

Landslides cause fully as much destruction as the rivers, and nearly every year the railway companies are compelled to spend thousands of dollars repairing damage done by them. If the natives have been fortunate enough to escape with their lives they think themselves lucky. All the carefully-hoarded stores of provisions and clothes for the winter have been destroyed and even if, after the waters subside, they can manage to go back to their homes they are unrecognizable. Their houses are so fragile they are usually lifted up and carried off with the first mighty rush of the waters and nothing is left but a bed of huge stones and boulders that have been carried down from the mountains. One of the most pitiful sights imaginable is that of a family hunting around among the ruins for a few relics and managing to pick up only an old scrap of a broken rice bowl or, maybe, a handleless teapot from among the debris. Their houses are gone. Their relatives are drowned.

There is nothing for them to do but start at the beginning and rebuild everything. Their age-old stoicism stands them in good stead now and they set to work with a will to repair their shattered fortunes. One cannot help wondering where the American farmer would be to-day if he had to bear the manifold misfortunes of the Japanese tiller of the soil. And although one is safe in saying that not one in a thousand among the agricultural class has ever heard of Browning, yet when calamity overtakes them they firmly believe with him that there is nothing to do but—

"To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall, And baffled, get up and begin again— So the chance take up one's life, that's all."

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SPAIN'S POSITION

In an interview accorded to the "Paris Journal," Count Romanes said:—Our interests as well as our dignity called upon Spain to resist German pressure and to maintain a friendly neutrality towards the Allies.

Germany's cynical bid for public opinion should not be allowed to go unanswered. The answer is not to abandon our strict neutrality, but to rise up against a campaign of intimidation, bribery, and lies. Vague and excessive offers repelled rather than attracted Spanish sympathy.

The wise reserve and correct attitude of the French and British consuls, he said, is gradually being appreciated. Such attitude is in marked contrast of that of the diplomatic agents transformed into commercial travellers in the "glory line."

Neither the Government nor the leaders of the opposition had ever allowed themselves to be caught in the nets, which would have been dangerous

were they not visible a thousand yards away.

Count Romanes added that the various parties would doubtless ask the electors to declare at the ensuing election on the question of neutrality. It is certain that if the following formula be submitted, "The policy of Spain should remain one of strictest neutrality," it will obtain an immense majority of the people's suffrage.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR THEM

(New York "World.")

A perusal of the list of New York people stranded in Europe when war suddenly destroyed credit a year ago last summer, who were helped to reach their homes with money advanced by the government on their promise to repay it, which they have since ignored, shows a very large proportion of German names. These loans constituted debts of honor, and yet in this vicinity alone there are

more than 2,000 delinquents.

Considering the large Teutonic element in default, it would be interesting to know the precise attitude of individuals towards their national creditor. In Prussia, where the state dominates everything, debts like these would be paid without any nonsense. In the United States they are dodged in such numbers as to lead to the suspicion that many of our people are willing to sacrifice self-respect for a contemptible profit.

German-Americans who are so crazy to get away from war that they will cheat their deliverer out of the money that made their escape possible may be capable of some other eccentricities. Perhaps now that they are at home we shall find them at the front of our so-called neutrality leagues, attacking the government that rescued them.

A device for dispelling fog is to be exhibited at the San Francisco exposition.

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