

FEBRUARY SALE of WHITEWEAR at CLARKE BROS.

Of course the wideawake woman doesn't make her muslin underwear now. That would be sheer loss of time and waste of money. This Underwear Sale is filling these needs of women. It is doubtful indeed now, unless a woman is an artist with her needle, whether she could equal the beautiful needle work seen in these dainty garments. They are the results of not one expert's skill but of many.

Take any garment you see, run it over with an expert's eye, note the fine materials, the beautiful laces and embroideries and such splendid workmanship. What woman could take such pains in making these at home?

Just these few points to remind you that our stock is complete, which will enable you to fill your every need in Muslin Underwear better than we have ever done before.

Mail Orders All mail orders promptly filled by an experienced store shopper. You will get the same prompt, efficient service as though you were at our counters.

Free Delivery All orders amounting to \$5.00 or upwards will be sent Parcel Post, FREE.

NIGHT ROBES

- No. 100. Made of fine English Cambrie, pull over style, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c
- No. 104. Made of English Long Cloth, high neck, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 60c
- No. 107. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 69c
- No. 136. Made of Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 111. V Neck, 5 rows tucks on yoke, hamberg and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 150. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, empire style, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 148. Pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 188. Made of fine English Long Cloth, empire style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 191. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and insertion trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 200. Made of fine English Cambrie, pull over empire style, embroidery, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50
- No. 228. Made of fine English Cambrie, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75
- No. 257. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00
- No. 271. Made of fine English Cambrie, real linen insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.25
- No. 404. Made of fine English Long Cloth, extra large sizes, high neck, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 409. Same as above, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.40

Corset Covers

- No. 919. Made of English Long Cloth, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 20c each
- No. 929. Made of fine English Cambrie, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 25c each
- No. 933. Made of fine Nainsook, lace insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 29c each
- No. 943. Made of fine English Long Cloth, wide lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 37c each
- No. 962. Made of fine Nainsook, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 49c each
- No. 888 & 889. Same as above. Sale Price 49c each

FINAL WORD

No occasion to send away for a single garment. First, because we guarantee the materials our garments are made of; secondly, because we meet competition; thirdly, because you can examine the garments before you purchase.

Close buying connections with the leading manufacturers enable us to meet every possible need and give prompt service.

Soliciting your Whitewear Orders,

We remain, yours very truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S. January 26th, 1916

KARSDALE
February 21
Miss Thirza Willis spent part of last week with Mrs. Howard Croscup. Miss Hannah Nelson has been very ill with la grippe, but is slowly recovering.

Mrs. D. M. Foster returned from a protracted visit to relatives in Lynn last week.

Ice cream and cake were served at Riverview Cottage last Wednesday evening. A large crowd attended and a most enjoyable evening spent. Proceeds \$25.00, went to the Red Cross Fund.

Capt. L. H. Porter, after having served as master of different steamships of the United Fruit Company, for the past ten years, during which time he never met with an accident nor failed to be in port on schedule time, has been retired from the sea and appointed to the responsible and lucrative position of general superintendent of freight terminals for the Company with headquarters in New York.

LOWER GRANVILLE
February 21
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harris visited friends in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. John K. Winchester spent the week-end with friends at Belisle.

We are sorry to hear that the friends of Mr. Joseph K. Healy received word that he was seriously ill of pneumonia at his home, Cliftondale, Mass.

The Red Cross Social held at Riverview Cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anthony's, was a decided success. A pleasant evening was spent and the proceeds, \$25.30, was handed to the treasurer, Mrs. Jas. E. Thorne, to be used for Red Cross work.

DEATH OF JOHN HAROLD DITMARS

(Kentville Advertiser)
The demise of young Harold Ditmars took place on Sunday last, Feb. 13th, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Garnet Benson. He was to have been presented to the Archbishop of Nova Scotia as a candidate for the rite of Confirmation that very day. He was a great sufferer and his great affection for his father, Major Ditmars of the 40th Battalion and his strong leaning to the military life only intensified the suffering. He was a good and faithful son, and in deep earnestness concerning his spiritual life.

The funeral took place at Deep Brook on Tuesday, Feb. 15th. The little church was crowded with a sympathetic congregation showing how well and favorably known was Harold. The service in the Church and at the grave at Clementsport was conducted by the Rev. T. C. Mellor, rector of St. James' Church, Kentville. The hymns sung were, "There is no night in Heaven," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and "My God, my Father, While I stray."

There were many floral tributes sent and placed on the grave, among them being one from his class in the Kentville Academy.

Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, Major and Mrs. Ditmars, and the two sisters, Mrs. Garnet Benson and Miss Laura.

BAD LANGUAGE BY TELEPHONE

The fining of a Toronto man for using objectionable language over the telephone ought to be a salutary warning to men with bad tongues. The using of foul language is always despicable, but is peculiarly vile and cowardly in telephone communications. Many men feel themselves privileged to curse and swear over the telephone in a fashion they would never dream of if talking face to face with the persons addressed. The young ladies of the telephone office have to bear disagreeable and ungentlemanly remarks from cranks every day, and they are at least entitled to protection from those whose churlish language passes the bounds of decency. Too many people, aggravated by delays or mistakes in the service "take it out" on "Central," never stopping to ask themselves how they would like their daughters or sisters to have to endure such coarseness. The only protection the operators have had heretofore has consisted in reporting the telephone user to headquarters. Occasionally telephones have been taken out as punishment. But there has been no protection against the casual user of a telephone. The conviction in the Police Court is said to be the first in Ontario and it ought not to be the last. The law deems the using of obscene language on the streets to be a misdemeanor and certainly it is equally so over the telephone. If the case leads to improvement in the manners of boorish telephone users it will have served well.—Mail and Empire, Toronto.

An army rifle is to-day effective over a range of 1,700 yards, whereas in 1870 the range was only 405 yards.

HYPHENATED CANADIANS
(By Rev. J. W. MacMillan, D. D., Manitoba College, Winnipeg.)
The activities of German agents in the United States during the present war have served to display the dangers of harboring, in the midst of a state, groups of population whose deepest sympathies are alien to the state. Possessing the liberties and rights of citizens, sharing in the national wealth and power, such groups not only prevent the state from achieving the unity of spirit which is essential to nationhood, but also preserve in its midst sinister forces which at any time may be roused to strike at the heart of the state. Thus treason is always latent. The ground is mined, as it were, and the hand which is to touch of the fuse is always ready. Fires of rebellion are constantly smouldering, which any provocation may rouse into fury.

It is a lesson for Canada which should be the more devoutly studied by us because our foreign population is several times greater in proportion to the native stock than that in the United States. Thus the agitation in the polyglot colonies of the western prairies for the use of the public school as an instrument for cherishing and nourishing old-world traditions and patriotism should be rebuked. No one would wish to rob these exiles of their memories. No one would interfere with their use of their own language, or customs, or faiths; but, on the other hand, it is nothing less than political suicide to allow the public school, almost the only effective tool we possess for the manufacture of Canadians out of the raw material of foreigners, to be subverted to the destruction of its intended purpose.

There is a reason to believe that this agitation is not the spontaneous movement of the masses of these foreign settlers. It is born in the city, not among the farmers. Its leaders are mostly of a political type, who are evidently quite at home in the interplay of our own Canadian partisan politics. Canadians who have come to know these people intimately report that many of them want nothing so much as to become out-and-out Canadians, and eagerly hope that their children, if not themselves, shall wear the clothes and follow the customs and think the thoughts and speak the language of Canadians. Such a destiny they regard as the fulfilment of the dream of liberty which lured them across the Atlantic.

Moreover, there exist counter-organizations. Among the Ruthenians, the largest body of this type, there are the rival newspapers and propaganda representing the opposing sides of the question. Yet neither of these parties appear to have gained any considerable clientele.

The fact probably is that the great bulk of these foreign immigrants are as yet uninterested in such matters. They are still struggling to make a living. They still feel themselves strangers in a strange land. The real question is, is the public school to be used to awaken them to the values of a genuine Canadianism, or to kindle in them a devotion to an alien tradition? It is the future against the past, Canada against Southeast Europe.

These are not the first immigrants who came to Canada. Other people speaking strange languages and with customs unfitted to Canadian ways have come hither and faced this question. They had to choose whether they would isolate themselves from others and thus preserve their radical individuality, or take their part in the new and broader life which surrounded them. Some of them at least reached out for the larger things to the great advantage both of themselves and Canada. They lost their lives to find them.

The Highland Scotch, for instance. They spoke the Gaelic. No German or Pole in Manitoba or Saskatchewan loves his native tongue as the Highlanders loved the Gaelic. But they did not ask that they be taught in the public schools. They rather looked to the public schools as the place where their children could learn English and thus find opened to them the doors of a wider opportunity. What has been the result? The Highland stock in Canada is second to none in any respect. In finance, commerce, industry, literature, the professions and political life it occupies a position of great prominence. It has asked no favors, it has needed none. It asked only the right of equal opportunity. Nothing less should be either asked by or allowed to any other foreign stock.

Or, consider the Icelanders. These people came to Manitoba a generation ago. They, too, asked only the right of equal opportunity, and got it. They are now among the most valued citizens of that Province. They hold their own business. They more than hold their own in scholarship. They are accepted as equals and friends in the professions and politics by the descendants of the oldest native stock.

And neither Highlander nor Icelander has been disloyal to his past. The enthusiasm of the Scotch for Scotland is proverbial. Indeed, the Scotchman takes a keener pride in

The high quality of Purity Flour comes from First—The selected wheat we use. Second—This wheat, milled to a rigid standard under the closest supervision of miller and chemist.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread



the glories of his ancestral land because he himself became a man of wider culture. The same is true of the Icelander though it is not so much advertised to the world. He is in touch with Iceland and studies her ancient sagas and contemplates the social legislation she is enacting with a deeper interest because he has himself become a more complex and intelligent human product.

It is not just to argue, as some might, that what has not been allowed a British race like the Highland Scotch, whose fathers fought and helped win the victories which made Canada a British possession, should the more certainly not be allowed the non-British races. To argue thus is to miss the point. It is not a question of allowing. The Highlanders did not ask because they did not want to perpetuate themselves as Gaelic-speaking. They coveted the best things for their children, and set about securing them. In the homes where both English and Gaelic were spoken the children were commonly taught English first. Not that the parents loved English, but that they loved their children.

Most of the languages concerned—Ruthenian, Polish, and the like—are not world languages. They have their own literature indeed of ballad, romance and history. But they lack the development of modern scientific terminology. One who thinks in them cannot be at home in the modern progressive world. Nowhere can he find any such supply of books, magazines or newspapers as are in the English tongue. The residents of Western Canada who know not English is shut out almost altogether from every library, every bookshop and every news stand. The laws of the land and the bulletins of industry and agriculture are so much Greek or Choctaw to him. He is an intellectual prisoner, shut up in the narrow space whose limits are his own foreign speech.

There is thus no escape from the educational policy which shall make the public schools of the west thoroughly Canadian. It is greatly desirable that other agencies than the schools should be organized to assist in the assimilation of the million foreign speaking immigrant who have come to Canada since the opening of the century. But so far the burden of this task lies almost wholly on the schools. If our one protection against disunion be taken away how shall we ever reach nationhood?—Journal of Commerce.

weather when Fish can be conveniently and more safely carried and distributed.

The fish day that we wish to inaugurate should not be merely an occasion to make speeches, to read papers or to comment on the operation of the Naval Service Department, and revise the statistics. It should be a Day of Action, and the slogan, "Eat Fish, more fish, and plenty of it," should be more in evidence than ever.

It should be a festival of good cheer, long lived, after the style of the old mythological feasts, so that a fat salmon buried in crisp Boston lettuce adorned with thin slices of juicy lemon, cucumber and other tasty seasonings, would become as significant, to us, of good things, as Bacchus crowned with vine leaves was to the ancients. Or our Fish Day might be a repetition of those Fairs of more modern epochs. The part of the trade in this festival would be to make a great demonstration by the Fishermen, an exposition of the riches of our prolific waters, decorated with bunting, mottoes, inscriptions; even illuminating signs should be displayed at every market and business place.

There should be everywhere an atmosphere of bustle and activity, so that hesitation to participate for the good influence in this festival would be impossible. In the public demonstration new adherents to the cause would join by myriads. But to make the Fish Day a success and to implant the idea securely in the hearts and minds of our people, it is necessary to give it a wide publicity. From the Arctic Sea to the Great Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the press of our country should proclaim the advantages and merits of Fish as a food. Every member of our Association should do his share of advertising in this connection. It is also the duty of each one of the Executive not to share efforts but to co-operate fully with the press and give all attention to the movement.

I say also that our Provincial and Federal Governments, our Transportation and Public Utilities Commission, should throw all their influence to bear upon a subject which is interesting and concerns every citizen of Canada. After all the Fish Day will be a stimulant and a means to develop one of this country's best assets. It is also a patriotic effort in every sense of the word.

Our fish industry is not less precious than our Mines, our Forests, or our Agricultural Lands, and really a good deal less has been done to develop the Fish Industry.

For many reasons our fish industry should receive more encouragement, as it is a better asset for our country than any of our other industries. All that is necessary is to exploit the fish—nature constantly replenishes the losses without any cost or effort to the exploiter.

In the case of our mines, after the ore is taken out, nothing of any value is left. It takes one hundred years to replace the growth of a forest that has been cut, and if farming could be done without tilling the soil, planting the seed and fertilizing, it would then be on the same footing as our fisheries.

And as regards food products, crops will fail, disease will spread and annihilate cattle, but no famine is possible with our fisheries, and the more we develop them the more valuable they will become. So a Fish Day every year is imperative. We must at all costs get the public interested in the development of our fisheries.

Let everyone be ready, then, for the next 29th February, the first Fish Day to be celebrated in this country.

A FISH DAY

February 29th

(Canadian Fisherman)

This is a leap year. One more day is added to the calendar, one more working day means a lot in economic value. It means more wealth for distribution, more savings for the thrifty, more knowledge for the student, more ideas for the intellectual, more value all around added to the year. It is our duty to make the most of this extra day.

In our particular sphere of action, could not something be done to enhance and promote the interests of our industry? It strikes me that this particular day of this leap year, February 29th, should be a fitting occasion to inaugurate a day, which would be known in the years to come as the Fish Day of the Dominion. It is said "Every dog has his day," and why should not the fish have it's day? To that effect I propose most earnestly that after this year, our Association at its general meeting, should decide the date of an annual Fish Day. I believe, however, that it should take place during the month of February. Firstly, because in the abstract the month of February in the calendar year is under the sign of the Fishes—this appeals to the imagination.

Secondly, it is during this month that as a rule the Lenten season commences, and we all know the concrete influence of this season on the fish trade.

Thirdly, at this particular period of the year, stocks of all kinds of fish have accumulated in great variety and it affords a greater choice to select from. It is also the period of cold

INSECT PESTS IN CANADA

In the Report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1914, which has just been published, an account is given of the activities of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada and all who are interested in this subject will be repaid by a perusal of this record of a year's work. The Department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the Branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the Insect and Pests Regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, involving

the inspection and fumigation of trees and plants entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the Branch is the work carried on against the Brown-tail Moth in Eastern Canada particularly the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the Gypsy Moth. A map is given showing the places in Canada where the parasites of the Brown-tail Moths have been distributed by the Department. Other branches of work covered by the Report are investigations on insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the notorious Army-worm outbreak of 1913; insects affecting fruit crops, as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has ensued; insects affecting forest and shade trees in which an account of the investigations of Stanley Park, Van-

cover, which has been so seriously affected by forest insects affecting garden and greenhouse. The Report is a record of marked progress in a branch of the work of the Department of Agriculture which not only affects Agriculture, but also Forestry and Public Health. Copies of this report may be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the Report may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests, should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

Last year Canada imported 11,500,000 dozens of eggs.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.