

## "Money in Your Pocket" Sale

We Offer You the Following White Lace Curtains at Prices as Below

No.	2591	2 1/2 yds. long	Price pair	30c	Sale Price pair	25c
"	2593	"	"	40c	"	33c
"	2519	"	"	75c	"	57c
"	6343	"	"	90c	"	72c
"	6215	"	"	\$1.00	"	80c
"	6226	3	"	1.25	"	98c
"	6232	"	"	1.35	"	\$1.10
"	2982	"	"	1.50	"	1.20
"	6039	"	"	1.75	"	1.45
"	6241	"	"	2.00	"	1.65
"	6244	"	"	2.25	"	1.85
"	2631	3 1/2	"	2.50	"	2.10
"	5673	"	"	3.00	"	2.50
"	5466	"	"	3.25	"	2.75
"	5885	"	"	3.50	"	2.95
"	6278	"	"	3.75	"	3.25
"	5891	"	"	4.00	"	3.45
"	6283	"	"	4.50	"	3.75

### Tapestry Portiers

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$4.75 per pair. We offer you twenty per cent. off the above prices to clear balance in stock.

### White Enamel Curtain Poles

Four feet long, complete with brackets, 10c each. Brass Extension Rods, 5c and up

### Tailor Made Clothing for Men and Boys

Men's Tweed Suits, dark patterns, \$8.00 to \$20.00 per suit. Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$10.00 to \$20.00 per suit. Boys' and Youths' Suits in Serges and Tweeds, \$4.50 to \$10.00 per suit.

For the next Thirty Days we offer you a Special Discount of Ten per cent on all Clothing you buy at our Store

### Men's Furnishings

Fancy and White Shirts, sizes in stock, 14 to 17. Prices: .50, .75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

### Hats and Caps

Men's soft and stiff hats, latest shapes, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. Caps, Men's and Boys' .25 to \$1.25 each.

### Men's and Boys' Ties, Collars and Cuffs

Ties .25 to .50 each. Collars .12 1/2 each. Cuffs .25 to .30 per pair

### Waterproof Clothing

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

MEN'S COATS—\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 each.

WOMAN'S and MISSES'—\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00

For the Next 30 Days we offer you a Special Discount of 10 p. c. on all purchases made at our Store of Waterproof Clothing

Yours truly,

# CLARKE BROS.

## BEAR RIVER

### THE SUBMARINE.

But the naval surprise of the war is the range and daring of the submarine, the pet service of the Grand Admiral, and into which he puts the best officers in the service. Only last year the "Un-derseeboot" was thought good for home work only!

Von Tirpitz now talks of super-Dreadnought submarines, which need no parent ship at all, but circumnavigate the whole "English" coast, remaining at sea a fortnight at a time and destroying all mercantile vessels so as to "starve us out."

We are told that Lord Fisher smiles at this, and has more surprises up his sleeve than even Krupp sprang upon us in the world-war, which Germany had so long in preparation.

Von Tirpitz's view of "England" is contradictory. He loathes us as a nation, and yet admires our ways! His wife and daughters were educated at Cheltenham; and to his men he holds up British naval traditions as a source of inspiration and regard. Oddly enough, his only son was taken prisoner by us early in the war.

Over-Lieutenant Wolf von Tirpitz is at this moment confined in Lady Carnarvon's country house near Denbigh. He was on watch in the mast of the Mainz, when that cruiser was destroyed in the Battle of Heligoland last August. And only nine weeks before, the young man had been an honored guest on the very vessel whose cutter

picked him up out of the sea more dead than alive!

Prophecy is proverbially dangerous, but it is safe to say that the "brain" of the German Navy will this year see his life's work undone and his magnificent fleet, for which Germany has made such sacrifices, crippled and destroyed, in any case nullified and voided as a disturbing factor in the world's future peace.

The "attrition" he hoped for—the wholesale destruction of the heavier units and consequent equalization of the two fleets—has not materialized at all. On the contrary, we are now stronger than we were at the outbreak of the war, and will this year add fifteen super-Dreadnoughts to a navy already more than three times stronger than that of Germany.—Glasgow Herald.

A Benton Harbor (Mich.) pastor was held up in his own home, backed against the wall by a threatening revolver and a demand to "shell out." When told that his victim was a preacher who was praying for such as he, the burglar replied: "Pray for me; this is the first time I have ever done this sort of thing." To be asked to pray at the point of a gun is a somewhat unusual experience. If the intruder will only invest the prayer that followed him he need never repeat his unlawful act.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns etc.

### MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY

Grows Hair And We Prove It By Hundreds Of Testimonials.

It never fails to produce the desired results. It cures and invigorates the hair glands and tissues of the scalp, resulting in a continuous and increasing growth of the hair. Letters of praise are continually coming in from nearly all parts of the country stating that Mildredina Hair Remedy has renewed the growth of hair in cases that were considered absolutely hopeless. A lady from Chicago writes: "After a short trial my hair stopped falling and I now have a lovely head of hair, very heavy and over one and a half yards long."

Mildredina Hair Remedy stimulates the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp invigorator known. It is a wholesome medicine for both the hair and the scalp. Even a small bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a dozen bottles of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start.

Now on sale at every drug store and toilet store in the land, 50c. and \$1.00.

Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 98 percent of hair troubles. These pernicious, persistent and destructive little devils thrive on the ordinary hair tonics.

The booby, a native bird of the Bahamas Islands, has absolutely no spirit and does not make the least resistance when a choice fish it has caught is taken away by another bird.

### DEEP BROOK.

May 24.

Capt. J. D. Spurr lately lost a valuable yearling colt.

Elburn Nichols of New Glasgow, lately made a short visit to relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ditmars spent Sunday with relatives in Clementsvale.

Miss Clara Sullis who, spent the winter in Bridgeport returned home last week.

Miss Elizabeth Betts of Granville, was the guest of relatives here last week.

Miss Josephine Sullis of Bear River, is at the home of her parents here for the holiday.

Mrs. I. J. Dunn of Bear River, spent part of last week with her sister Mrs. Lucy Murray.

The many friends of L. E. Adams and H. Sullis are glad to see them able to be out again.

Mrs. Frank Roop and family of Digby are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sullis.

William Curtis and son, William, Jr., have returned home from New Hampshire bringing with them an automobile.

Corrections—In the Deep Brook notes of May 12th please read Mrs. Mabel Henshaw, Vice President of the Mission Band, instead of Irma Jones, who is Secretary and in May 19th Belgian Relief contribution from Deep Brook Dorcas society, first item, read six quilts instead of six shirts.

### KARSDALE.

May 24.

Regret to hear that Mrs. Halliday is ill at residence of her daughter Mrs. Ralph Bohaker.

This has been made a Rural Free Mail Delivery route. Boxes have been supplied and placed in position and the service is a very popular one.

We are glad to hear that Capt. Harvey Hudson has so far recovered as to be able to start for home and was due by steamer in New York on the 18th inst.

Mr. George E. Crocup of New York made us a very unexpected and very pleasant call on Sunday. He is on his way to the closing exercises at Acadia, and returns next Saturday to his home. Over twenty years has elapsed since he last visited the locality of his birth and notes many changes.

### LOWER GRANVILLE.

May 24.

Mr. H. Purdy of Deep Brook was a recent guest of Mrs. J. R. Elliott.

Mrs. J. K. Winchester left for Lowell, Mass., on Friday to visit her daughters.

Miss E. Betts, who has been visiting friends in Deep Brook, returned home on Thursday.

Rural free mail delivery has been established here and boxes for same, are being placed in position.

Since the first of the year the State of New Jersey has required that all commercial vehicles shall be supplied with mirrors placed at such an angle that the driver can see the road back of him.

### FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The people of London use every day ninety tons of salt.

In Poland the peasants own about fifty per cent of the land.

The world's coal supply is estimated at 7,397,533,000 tons.

Great Britain and Portugal have been friends for two hundred and fifty years.

The Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silk-worm after they have wound the silk from the cocoon.

Most of the cats in Siberia are of a bright red tint, and are very conspicuous in the moonlight.

It is said that to date Germany's war losses total two million men, including killed, wounded, captured and invalided.

A clean apron hung on a chair at the door of a butcher's shop in Berlin tells the customer that fresh sausages are for sale within.

The only known inland lighthouse is in Arizona. It is in the desert, and marks the only spring of water in a thirty-five-mile radius.

France today is the hospital of Europe. It is said that 100,000 German wounded are being tenderly cared for. There are, of course, innumerable French and many thousands of Belgian and English wounded. All France south of the battle line is one great hospital. The city of Limoges, with 86,000 inhabitants, has 28,000 wounded men. The brave English women, from the highest social station, are there and many Americans, also. The common agony draws hearts together. It is one of the things that will make future wars hateful.

### BROOKLYN NEWSPAPER WINS LIBEL CASE.

The verdict of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York in the appeal of "Pastor" Russell in his libel suit against the Brooklyn "Eagle" newspaper, has been delivered. This case has been in the courts for three years having started when "Pastor" Russell took action for libel against the newspaper for a certain cartoon published which referred to his dealings in "Miracle" wheat. The jury decided in favor of the "Eagle" and the case was appealed and as now finally decided the judgment in favor of the newspaper being confirmed.

### A \$20,000 FIND.

Two gold bars with a weight of about 50 pounds were found under a tree near the C. P. R. track at Fredericton Junction, N. B., by Hardy Nelson. They weighed 50 pounds each, and at \$300 per pound are worth \$330,000. There are many different stories as to how the gold came to be buried there, one being that a gang of bank robbers who spent some time in that vicinity years ago had buried their loot and for some reason never recovered it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

## THE CONGESTION FROM A BAD COLD LOOSENED UP IN ONE HOUR

If Rubbed on at Night You're Well Next Morning

### Nerviline Never Fails

When the cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm,

assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment. A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bill small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

### MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

(By F. Torrance, B. A., D. V. S., Veterinary Director General.)

The importance of a pure food supply for any population is so great that it hardly needs any argument. All progressive communities have taken steps to see that such articles of food as the most likely to be adulterated shall be properly inspected, and no city or town of any importance is not provided with inspectors of meat, milk and other foods.

The older communities have made much progress along these lines and vast improvements have been attained in their food supplies. In newer communities, such as those on this side of the Atlantic, while the milk supply is generally receiving more or less consideration, the meat supply is still in a very primitive condition. This is largely due to the ignorance of the public to the dangers that may lurk in uninspected meat, to the fear that a proper system of meat inspection may be too costly for their resources, and sometimes to the opposition of those whose interest lies in maintaining things as they are.

The inspection of meat is necessary from many points of view, but chiefly for the preservation of the public health against such diseases as may be communicated from diseased meat. Inspection of meat after it has been prepared for the consumer is far from being efficient, and as a protection against the communication of disease, is of little practical value. A skilful and unscrupulous butcher can easily remove all evidence of disease from a carcass of meat in nine cases out of ten, and the meat so prepared would easily pass the scrutiny of the average meat inspector.

The only inspection that is of any value is that which is conducted at the time of slaughter before the butcher has had the opportunity of removing the diseased organs from the carcass. Considerations of this kind have led many municipalities in the older countries to establish municipal abattoirs, where meat is killed under the supervision of appointed officers, and in many cases these municipal abattoirs have been in successful operation for a great number of years.

In addition to the protection of the public health against disease there are several minor advantages resulting from municipal abattoirs that deserve consideration. Cleanliness is highly desirable with regard to food product as

easily contaminated as meat, and this can only be attained where the necessary facilities are provided,—an ample water supply, good drainage, proper construction of floors and walls, screening of openings against the entrance of flies.

The municipal abattoir also gives great advantages with regard to economy in operation and efficiency of supervision. Under ordinary conditions of the primitive slaughter-house much valuable material is thrown away and wasted. This can be manufactured into valuable products and in a large establishment the manufacture of fertilizer, of special grease, bone meal and other products, produces a valuable part of the revenue.

Supervision is also much more easily provided where the slaughtering of animals for the community is done under one roof rather than in many widely scattered establishments. The concentration of the work and its performance at certain hours renders supervision an easy matter.

An improvement may also be expected in the quality of meat prepared at a public abattoir. Butchers will be more careful in their purchases when they know that their meat is to be inspected and condemned or found unwholesome.

There is also great advantage in the facilities provided for chilling and cooling meat in a large abattoir. These facilities are generally absent in small slaughter houses and the fresh killed meat is often carted through dusty streets to the butcher's establishment before it is cooled. Proper cooling of meat soon after killing adds to its quality and wholesomeness.

The experience of the Health of Animals Branch in the inspection of meats at the abattoirs under federal supervision, shows conclusively the great importance of this service. Probably about one-half of the meat consumed in Canada is subject to this inspection. During the year ending 31st of March, 1914, this inspection was given to 531,994 cattle, 1,799,000 swine, 499,000 sheep, and of this number there were condemned 7,177 carcasses of cattle, 4,007 carcasses of pork, 399 carcasses of mutton.

In addition to these carcasses totally condemned, there were the following number of portions of carcasses condemned:

119,742 portions of beef.  
521,097 " " pork.  
106,374 " " mutton.

It would be safe to assume that if

(Continued on page 7)



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.  
Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—  
To rise nevermore.  
Twas weak flour, of course.  
Meaning weak in gluten.  
But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.  
With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.  
Stays risen too.  
Being coherent, elastic.  
And the dough feels springy under your hand.  
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.  
Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.  
Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft, velvety.  
Great is the bread born of such dough—  
Your dough! O  
Try this good flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached

Not Blended

MADE BY THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL