

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 18, 1915

NO 19

A NATIONAL ENEMY WORTH FIGHTING

The Warnings of Palestine and China
(By Robson Black, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association)

A traveller recently returned from a tour of interior China and Palestine where the age-old obliteration of forest growth has left hundreds of communities in the depths of poverty made the statement that nowhere in the world could such pitiful desolation of nature prevail. Subsequently he had occasion to make a journey through the wooded district of Canada and the United States. His conclusions were expressed in these words:

"I have looked upon Chinese and Holy Lands wastes where whole ranges of once beautiful mountains had long ago been stripped of trees until they lay barren and ugly and useless, deeply eroded by the heavy rains, and contributing ruin instead of riches to the valleys. But no more pitiful pictures have met my eyes than what I saw in British Columbia and the Eastern Canadian Provinces. If ruthless waste of forests can bring thousands of towns in China and other lands to the edge of wretchedness, the future of Canada must face the same fate unless immediate action is taken."

Canadians, ready as they are to borrow lessons from countries of older civilization, have an opportunity of reading the precise promise of their own conditions in years to come from the performances of such countries as China and Palestine. It is a fact not open to dispute that Canada has destroyed by fire since Confederation from six to eight times as much timber as the lumbermen has cut. Had this enormous fire waste occurred within the borders of Toronto or Montreal investigations would have been immediately started and reforms insisted upon to make recurrence impossible. But because jubilant orators had filled the public mind with tales of our "inexhaustible forests," no one paid attention to the fact that what is "inexhaustible" we do not worry about. What is of no value we do not want to save. But the folly of spread-eagle oratory went threadbare when prices of pine ran from ten up to forty dollars a thousand feet and walnut logs cost \$500 apiece instead of being ordinary firewood at a few dollars a cord. It took the pinch of the purse to waken Canadians to the fact that the forests were slipping out of their hands, and the execrations against the "lumber trust" could not cover up the real reason that preventable forest fires were shearing down enormous areas of woodland as a

farmer levels an acre of rye. White pine, for instance, instead of covering unending miles of Ontario, as nature intended, has become a comparatively rare tree. There are only one or two stands of virgin pine remaining in this entire big domain. Walnut, once a common tree, is now looked upon as a curiosity and fenced about like a gold mine. The best of the hardwoods used in Canadian wood manufacture are brought from the United States, although such a fact reads like height of absurdity. Prices of lumber are rising in every year of normal demand and it is quite believable that if the present forests are not protected so as to perpetuate themselves our great-grandchildren will be paying \$70 or even \$100 a thousand for pine, and proportionate rates for other woods that should be both common and cheap. When that day comes—and the greatest forest experts on this continent well know we are hurrying to it as if impatient to arrive—the condition of denuded and miserable China will show only a slight aggravation of our own.

Palestine was once described as a land flowing with milk and honey, a land of vine, olive and fig trees. It is to-day largely a desert, because of the destruction of the forests which once covered its hills.

Syria is in the same condition. A forest expert who went fully over a district forty miles square says that this district had once over 150 cities and towns ranging from 3,000 to 300,000 inhabitants. Now each contains a few squalid families. Antioch, which once had a population of half a million, has now but 50,000 people. In those days flourished the famous cedars of Lebanon. To-day the same hills are almost bare and the lowlands are parched and lifeless.

Spain is largely in as bad a condition, and one of the reasons for Spain's national decadence is the falling off of her agricultural industry. The forests have been cleared away, and the inevitable consequences of washed-out and unfruitful valleys has arrived. Much of Southern Europe has reached the unhappy state, and governments are spending millions of dollars to put dying lands in the condition which a little attention to the forests a few years ago would have saved.

If anyone thinks that Canada's climate or situation somehow guard her against such conditions, let him walk over the waste lands of Norfolk County—ten thousand acres of sand in one block in the townships of Walsingham and Charlotteville. Lambton County has about 40,000 acres of sand lands. Simcoe County has 60,000 acres, and so we could run through Bruce, Northumberland and Durham, and many more counties showing the same trag-

ic patches of Sahara.

What has given these counties and hundreds like them such useless areas? In the first place where nature has taken vengeance by miles of sandy plains, it is in payment for easily preventable human mistakes. Forests were cleared from soil that was never designed to grow field crops. A few years of farming exhausted the richness of the old "forest floor," and left a surface of gravel and sand and boulders. Of course the embittered settler moved on to some other section or continued a life of grinding poverty and wretchedness. Where thousands of acres had been cleared off like this there was no chance of natural reproduction, even when the farm was abandoned (as thousands of them eventually were), so that the land for mile after mile has scarcely a shrub growing, and only the handle of a half buried plough or the skull-like frame of long deserted cottage remain to tell the story of lost values and lost hopes.

There are laws in Ontario, Quebec and other provinces intended to prevent settlement on lands which will grow nothing but trees, but unfortunately the law is better than its application. Innumerable homesteads have been located in recent years by poor, hopeless settlers who depend upon their provincial governments to give them decent guidance. The dreadful lessons of the Ontario sand plains and Muskoka should make the debarring of settlers from non-agricultural lands a policy as iron bound as the prevention of treason.

Of course the great outstanding foe of the forests is fire. To that public enemy this country is devoting about \$1,500,000 a year, and only an insistent public sentiment is required to multiply that sum many times and turn fair protection into adequate protection. Fire razing is probably the most economical and result getting service of all Governmental activities. It works for generations hence even more forcefully than for those living today. Wherever a conscientious forest ranger is seen one may accept his presence as a testimony to the highest governmental wisdom, for upon his labor and that of scores of his comrades depends not alone the cost of next year's pine, but all the fruits of forest perpetuation, the even and full flow of our rivers, the blessings of electrical power, the ease and comfort of living, and the commercial and moral advancement of the whole people.

The employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway have contributed the price of a machine gun and three men have already volunteered to go with it.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

British Transport Sunk in Aegean Sea

British Transport "Royal Edward" has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea; 1350 troops and 200 crew. Six hundred were saved. Troops consisted mostly of reinforcements for the 29th Division and details of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Germans Have Crossed the Bug River

LONDON, Aug. 16—The left wing of the Bavarian army under Prince Leopold has fought its way across the Bug River near Drohicyn, which lies to the east of Sokolow and is some fifty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk, according to the official Berlin report. This move forms a slight wedge in the Russian front, which has been virtually straight since Warsaw salient was abandoned.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen also is reported to be pushing back the Russians along the Bug, where the Germans are advancing along the eastern bank of that river. Farther west Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is credited with a successful attempt to break the Russian lines between the Narew and the Bug, after the Norzow River had been crossed by the Germans.

Zeppelins Again Raid the East Coast of England

LONDON, Aug. 13—Announcement was made today of an airship raid last night on the East Coast of England. Six persons were killed, twenty-three were injured, and fourteen houses were damaged seriously by bombs. One Zeppelin, the announcement says, was damaged, but escaped. The text of the announcement follows:

"Two Zeppelins visited the East Coast last night between 9.30 p. m., and 11.45 p. m., dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in various places, resulting in the following casualties:

"Dead: Four men and two women.
"Injured: Three men, eleven women and nine children.
"All were civilians. Fourteen houses were seriously damaged. The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from our aircraft patrols. One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section."

Retreat of Russia Army Was Most Successful

LONDON, August 15—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, General von Bulow, commanding that portion of the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg operating to the west of the River Dvinsk, again has taken the offensive and, according to the official report published by Berlin today, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kupisko, and pushed them back in a north easterly direction, taking over 200,000 prisoners.

To the south before Kovno, the Russians, according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish sector the various German armies are slowly drawing in their line and advancing from the northwest and south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take comparatively small batches of prisoners they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas' armies continue their orderly retreat, and that for a long time to come they will be able to prevent the Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

WAR BRIEFS

"I suppose," said Mrs. Malaprop, that they call'em Russians, because they're always rushin about.

One son of the late General Laurie lost his life in South Africa; another in France. His widow and daughter now give a Machine Gun to aid the Allies. Interned Germans in Amherst have gone to work on the grounds of the Highland View Hospital for the purpose of improving and beautifying the property. One of the number is a Landscape Gardener.

A British General says, "Two men with a Machine gun can hold up a brigade, 6000 men."

Rheims hold the record of having been bombarded 288 times. No city, it is believed, can surpass that record.

Cats, dogs, rabbits and chickens have been killed in such numbers by the electrified wires on the Dutch-Belgian boundary that German soldiers have been ordered to bury them.

The private soldiers of Italy get the small pay of three half pence per day. But he is well fed on fruit, macaroni, and other Italian dishes. Cigars are regularly served to them, and frequently wine.

The Kaiser has threatened to bring the charge of treason against all German subjects working in American munition plants. In one plant 600 German-born men are working, but, not one has left.

The Indian Princes under British rule are continuing their gifts for war purposes. One has given 32,000 dollars, and also offered his workshops for the making of munitions. Another has given the same amount, 32,000 dollars. Ambulances, horses, motorboats for Red Cross work, aeroplanes and tents have also been offered, and a Camp for the internment of Turkish soldiers.

The Polish pianist, Paderewski says, "I cannot play while men, women and children are suffering and the world is aflame." He has lost his estates by the war and is now ministering to his countrymen as best he can.

Russia's Saving Banks show an increase of \$900,000,000 since Vodka drinking has been stopped. Most of this amount would otherwise have gone to the Vodka shops.

3,500,000 Bibles have been circulated in Russia by the B. and F. Bible Society since the war began.

Aeroplanes made of a material called cello, invisible at a distance are said to be now manufactured in Germany.

Jails and prisons in Britain are turning out war-supplies. So interested are the prisoners, men and women, that they accomplish about twice as much work as before the war.

Goods valued at 15,000,000 dollars are at the docks of Rotterdam consigned to America. No business with Germany or Austria, says a British Order in Council.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scammon, St. John have decided to give up the idea of a trip to San Francisco, and, instead, have applied for two Belgian children and will support them.

The Germans took Praseysz, which was easier done that said.

BRIDGETOWN MACHINE GUN

"Stand by your country, now that it has risked its honor, its life, in the most chivalrous cause for which any nation ever went into battle."—Lloyd George.

Previously acknowledged	\$321.00	Mr. Harry Sabean	1.00
Mrs. George Gill	1.00	Mr. A. J. Wilson	1.00
Miss Alice Dechman	5.00	Mr. Clyde Spidle	1.00
J. S. Lewis	5.00	Mr. Gordon Spidle	1.00
Lewis Ricketson	5.00	Mrs. Willard Fenerty	.45
Mrs. John Chadwick	3.00		
Miss Manners	2.00		
Dr. L. G. DeBlois	5.00		
Mrs. Lessel	5.00		
	\$352.00		

List of Contributors to County Machine Gun in Centre Clarence, Collected by Miss Mildred Wheelock and Mrs. Charles E. Wheeler.

Mr. Amos Rumsey	\$10.00	Mr. Byron Chesley	\$5.00
Mr. Fred N. Banks	2.00	Mr. Charles Jackson	3.00
Mrs. Fred N. Banks	1.00	Mr. Fred Johnston	2.00
Mr. Isaac Banks	1.00	Mr. H. F. Williams	5.00
Mr. R. B. Fisk	5.00	Mrs. H. F. Williams	3.00
Mr. Roy Grant	1.00	Mr. Everett Sprowl	3.00
Mr. Halley Wilkins	1.00	Mr. James White	1.00
Mr. Rupert Banks	2.00	Mr. Edward Whitman	1.00
Mr. Albert Banks	2.00	Mr. Noble	2.00
Mrs. Chester Barteaux	2.00	Mrs. Sam Marshall	5.00
Mr. Lorenzo Elliott	1.00	Mrs. Harry Viets	1.00
Mr. Henry Finnimore	1.00	Mr. Clarence Bishop	5.00
The Misses Jackson	.25	Mr. Thomas Smith	1.00
Mr. Samuel Jackson	2.00	Mr. Vernon Leonard	10.00
Mr. Joseph Elliott	5.00	Mr. Frank Bezanson	5.00
Mrs. Cora Elliott	1.00	Mr. Henry Starratt	5.00
Miss Evangeline Elliott	1.00	Mr. Edward Marshall	5.00
Mr. A. C. Chute	2.00	Mr. Milledge Banks	2.00
		Mrs. Witham	1.00
		Mr. E. K. Leonard	10.00
		Mrs. E. K. Leonard,	5.00
		Mr. Stewart Leonard	5.00
		Mr. Robert Leonard	5.00
		Mr. Charles Crisp	5.00
		Miss Viola Whitman	5.00
		Mr. William Messenger	5.00

EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED AT MOUNT ALLISON

Advantages for Young Men and Young Women Which Are Not Exceeded in the Maritime Provinces

The Mount Allison Educational institutions at Sackville, N. B., have been doing a worthy work for Eastern Canada during many years. Their steady growth attests the efficiency of the instruction they provide and the wholesome attractiveness of life at the different schools which make up the group of institutions. Young men and young women seeking the advantages of higher education and parents with children for whom they wish to obtain such advantages should give attention to the Mount Allison advertisement in this issue.

The General name "Mount Allison" covers the University, the Ladies' College, the Academy. A number of courses are given at each institution. At the University there are courses in Arts, Science, Engineering, Finance, and Commerce—an advanced commercial course—and a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. Professors of ability make up strong faculties and in the college year which commences this autumn, increased strength is to be given by the appointment of a second Professor of Classics and by the establishment of a Chair of Biology. The expenses of course at the University are low while the residential life made possible by a magnificent men's residence is one of the most attractive and beneficial features of time spent at the institution.

The Ladies' College provides literary courses, courses in Fine Arts under the direction of a member of the Royal Canadian Academy and an exhibitor in Paris, who is assisted by a capable staff, and courses in Domestic Science. Various special courses are also provided by a large and competent staff of teachers.

Connected with the Ladies' College is the Conservatory of Music which has won a name for itself in musical circles in the Maritime Provinces. The Conservatory is under the direction of Professor Fritz Read, an English musician of high standing in his profession.

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Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital Paid up \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the name of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrenceton
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.

One Case Corsets

20 to 30 inch

Two Cases Working and Regatta Shirts

For Men 14 to 17 inch 47c up For Boys 12 to 14 inch 25c up

Men's Overalls and Jumpers

Double Stitched with 5 pockets only 90c

Boys' Overalls, Boys' Sweaters

Boys' Stockings, Braces, Handkerchiefs

Men's Armlets 8 cents up

Men's Handkerchiefs 5 cents up

Men's Canvas and Pigskin Gloves

Men's Drill Pants 95 cents

Men's White Duck Pants \$1.10

Men's Seamless Black Socks 10c pair

Men's Heavy Woolen Socks 16c pair

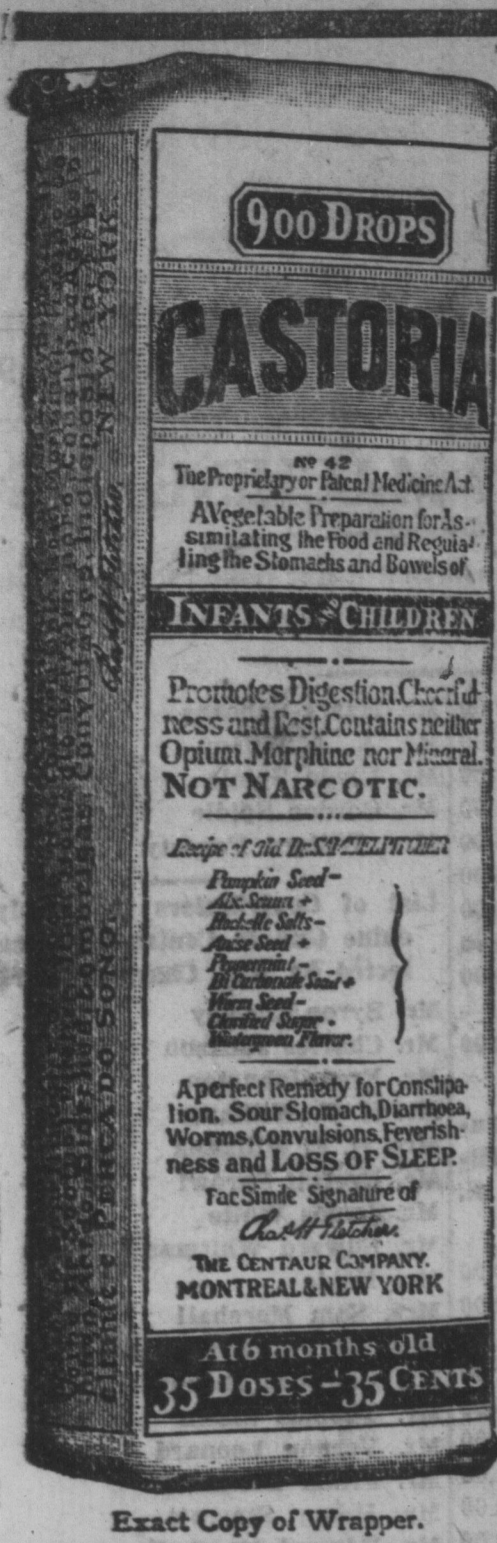
Men's Light Woolen Socks 13c pair

Men's Umbrellas

Men's Shirts and Drawers 29c

WALTER SCOTT, The "Keen Kutter"

Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

responsive couplets, keep time with their doolnuts or pounders. Processions of all sorts pass through the streets, singing peading ditties, funeral dirges or religious chants. Wedding dinners are served on the road in front of the bride's or bridegroom's house, and the guests seem to enjoy the feast all the more for being the cynosures of hungry eyes. Almost hide-bound by caste-rules and observances, the people of India are nevertheless free as air from restrictions of our so-called proprieties. The outdoor life is, in certain phases, very attractive and delightful, suited to the people and to the climate, and fascinating to the foreigner from colder lands; but it is also pathetic in many ways. Its saddest feature is the dearth of real family life, the absence of the home. Men sit in groups and smoke their sherbet, but no family group is ever visible, except among the Parsees or resident foreigners. Even the Marathi woman, though not hid away as are most high-caste women is never seen with her husband and sons. Travelling about India one misses more and more the shut-in millions—the lonely women for whom the marvellous Eastern moonlight means but a few rays in a dingy, walled backyard, and for whom the flowers and groves bloom and blossom in vain.

The great diversity of vehicles and animals in Bombay is very interesting. Almost all sorts of English carriages are used. There is the huge bullock coach, holding eight or ten, drawn by the fine, humped Indian ox, the queer little too-heavy ekka, meant for one only, as its name signifies, but often fairly bulging with its human freight. Among the fine English turn-outs, the country carts, the bullock coaches and the horse cars, may be seen also the ungainly black buffaloes, daggling drays slowly along, and all combining to make a medley of traffic unknown in any but an Indian city. The horses belonging to the street cars usually wear white sun-hats tied down under their chins in a most comical grandmother style. Altogether, Bombay belongs to a strange new world, yet an old, old slowly changing world—the Orient, which fascinates while it repels.

FLIES AND DIRT VERSUS BABIES
(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia.)

A careful investigation carried on in the City of New York last summer, designed to ascertain the influence of flies, unclean surroundings, artificial feeding, temperature, humidity, other conditions upon infant mortality, resulted in a number of interesting disclosures. The study was carried out very methodically under expert supervision, and while the results recorded apply only to a limited area and to a single season, the thoroughness of the investigation justifies us in attaching considerable value to the findings. Some results of the study were as follows:

Fly Factor
Almost twice (1.9) as many infants were attacked by diarrhoea among fly-exposed as among the fly-protected infants.

Dirt Factor
The group of influences other than flies and artificial feeding, associated with a dirty home and designated as the "dirt" factor, play a similar part in diarrhoeal incidence among infants. Almost twice (1.8) as many infants were attacked by diarrhoea in dirty homes as in the clean ones.

Artificial Feeding Factor
Of somewhat greater importance is the influence of artificial feeding. Almost two and a half (2.4) times as many infants were attacked by diarrhoea among the artificially fed as among the breast-fed infants.

Flies and Dirt Factor
The influence of flies and dirt combined is of similar importance to that of artificial feeding. Almost two and a half (2.4) times as many fly-exposed infants in dirty homes were attacked by diarrhoea as fly-protected infants in clean homes.

Dirt and Artificial Feeding Factor
The influence of dirt and artificial feeding combined is still greater. Three and a half (3.5) times as many artificially fed infants in dirty homes were attacked by diarrhoea as breast-fed infants in clean homes. (In this case, however, the influence of fly exposure is not eliminated.)

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system. To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and rebuild your strength. Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

Middleton

Mr. Henry returned last Thursday from his vacation. Miss Ruth Parsons returned home from Mahone Bay on Saturday. Lt.-Col. and Mrs. N. H. Parsons and Miss Mona, are guests of friends in town. Miss Marion Ryder of Yarmouth is the guest of her friend, Miss Nettie Baltzer, Commercial Street. Miss Marguerite Young returned home from Truro last week where she had been attending the Rural Science School. Mrs. J. H. Potter and Mrs. O. R. Potter returned Saturday from Keegamakooke, where they were spending a week with friends. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Backman and Mrs. Albert Conrad were the guests of Mrs. C. A. Young on Thursday on their way to Lunenburg from Camp Meeting.

MELVERN SQUARE

August 16
Mrs. Scott McNeil is visiting at the home of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. McNeil this week. Mrs. Neily of Greenwood spent last week with her niece, Miss Winnifred Jacques. Miss Ritchie of Annapolis Royal was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank East. Miss Pauline Perry of Wolfville, is visiting her friend, Miss Adelaide Baker, for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin and family spent last Sabbath with friends at North Williamston. Miss Dorothy Lantz was successful in obtaining a "C" certificate this year. Congratulations. Mrs. Dockendorf and little son, of Chelsea, is the guest of the former's sister, Mrs. Effie Copeland. Mrs. Jackson of Carleton's Corner has been visiting her daughter, Miss Almada Jackson, for a few days. Mrs. Annetta Phinney of Forest Glade, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Phinney one day last week. Miss Dora Gage of Margaretville is spending a few weeks at the personage, the guest of her cousin, Miss Elsie Wheeler. Miss Hortense Spurr has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Burgess of Sheffield Mills, Kings County. Miss Josephine Gates had the misfortune to sprain her ankle quite badly not long ago, keeping her confined to the house for a time. The Moving Picture show which was held in the Hall here on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the Red Cross, was well patronized, and much appreciated by the audience. Mrs. J. F. Outhit and family are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Outhit, for a few weeks, Mr. Outhit coming on the late train from Kentville, Saturday evening to remain with his family over Sabbath at his old home. The blueberry season is now on the wane, the berries being now at their best, but low in price, which means a marked decrease in the market. The firm of E. F. McNeil and Sons, have, during the past two weeks, shipped a large number of crates to the Halifax market.

PORT GEORGE

August 16
Service in the Baptist Church Sunday, August 22nd, at 7.45. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKenzie, a daughter, August 18th. Congratulations. Misses Inez and Lillian Crawford were the guests of Miss Linta Hinds this week. Miss Odessa Elliott spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Spurr of Wilnot. Miss Casey and Mrs. Shaw of New York are spending a few weeks at Mrs. Shaw's summer cottage. Doctor and Mrs. Brown of Boston are visiting at the home of Mrs. Brown's grandmother, Mrs. John Gates. Mr. J. S. Marshall and daughter of Spa Springs, were the guests of Mr. L. S. Weaver, Sunday, August 15th. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Swallow returned to Springfield this week after spending two weeks at their home here. Mrs. Henry Spinney and daughter Beatrice, of Lynn, Mass., are spending the summer with her father, Mr. Gulliver Weaver. Mr. L. S. Shaffner and family of Middleton have returned to their home in Middleton after spending a week at the Bayside House. Dr. Fred Parks and family returned to Wakefield, via Steamer Ruby L., after spending a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. Sophia Parks, and with friends at Margaretville. Recent visitors at the Bayside House, were: Misses Annie Phinney and Bertha Newcomb, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hatt of Lawrence town, Mr. Muir Reed, Mrs. Lewis Landers and son Gordon, Miss Rita Phinney, Middleton; Richmond Shaffner and Willie Beanson, South Williamston.

Lawrencetown

Mr. L. Evans of Truro is the guest of Mrs. Norman Lake. Dr. Vernon Shaffner has been spending a fortnight in Digby. Miss Minnie Banks is engaged to teach in Windsor for the ensuing year. Mrs. Johnson Manning of Bridgewater, was a guest of Mrs. W. W. Bent last week. Mrs. Eugene Newcomb and son of St. Joseph, Missouri, have been visiting Mrs. L. Newcomb. Mrs. Adna Mayberry of Massachusetts, and daughters, have been recent guests of Mrs. William Brown. Miss Marjorie Saunders, daughter of Dr. L. St. Clair Saunders, Halifax, is visiting her grandfather, P. H. Saunders. Mrs. William Olson having spent a few weeks with her parents, returned to Baldwinville, Mass., on Saturday. Miss Young of Middleton is to take charge of the preparatory department of the High School for the coming year. Miss Josie Banks is spending a few weeks at Melvern Square, the guest of her friend, Miss Georgie Brown. Mrs. Edmund Knight, of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Charles McKeown and Deacon and Mrs. William McKeown and other relatives. Rev. L. F. and Mrs. Wallace of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending their vacation in town, guests of Mrs. H. G. Mellick and Mrs. L. R. Morse. Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Thompson of Liverpool on their honeymoon were guests at the Elm House on Friday, and resumed their trip to St. John on Saturday. Mrs. Archibald and her son and two daughters of Halifax, are spending the summer months with Mrs. Archibald's son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald. The Misses Maimie Gesner, Aileen Prince, and Margaret Whitman have been spending a few weeks in Halifax visiting their relatives, Mrs. Frank Stevens and Mrs. Joseph Graham. Miss Annie Freeman who has been attending the Rural Science Class at Truro, returned home last week by Halifax, where she met her brother Karl, who was leaving with the 28th Regiment for England. Miss Lela Lake who has been spending her vacation with her mother, left on Saturday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary, also Miss Rita Durling who is going to train for nurse in the Leonard Morse Hospital, Natick, Mass. Messrs. West and S. Dexter of the staff of the Nova Scotia Bank, Liverpool, visited their friend, Eric Freeman, last week, and Mrs. (Dr.) Archibald of Wolfville, who has been camping at Deep Brook, enroute for Melton, visited her brother, E. H. Freeman. The Misses Olive, Leta and Evelyn Graves, also Raymond Gould, all of Aylesford, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Owen Graves, and on Saturday last an auto party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lealon Gould and two children, also Frank Spurr, accompanied by Miss Simpson and friend Miss Johnson of Halifax, were guests at the same home. Miss Mary Freeman of Halifax, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. H. Freeman, returned home on Saturday. Miss Freeman is known in town as one of the competitors for the trip to the Panama Exposition. Although not successful, she leaves Halifax on Friday the 27th to visit in Toronto at the home of Mr. Secord, the organizer of the contest, and there will join the party and complete the trip with them.

Lawrencetown Baptist Church

On Sunday evening, August 1, a special service was held in the Baptist Church in recognition of the completion of six years work by Rev. H. G. Mellick as pastor on the Lawrence town circuit, and the commencement of another year's labor. Pastor Mellick outlined the condition of the Church, its success and its prospects, paying tribute to the work of deacons and clerk. He also held up for view the number of fine men and women who have gone out from the church, men and women engaged in various professions which are helping others upward. He also called attention to the splendid material for the future in the young people who constitute the hope of the community at present. Good music was rendered throughout by the choir. Deacon John Brown and W. McKeown and Clerk T. G. Bishop then addressed the audience briefly, dwelling on the excellent work done by the pastor and his wife. Professor F. Wheelock, as representing the many who are doing professional work, expressed himself as glad to be a member of the Lawrence town Church, and congratulated the

PIANO BARGAIN

\$375
Was the former price of this used
"Ennis Upright Piano"
It's as good as new
We'll sell it cash or easy terms for
\$240

N. H. PHINNEY & CO. LTD.
LAWRENCETOWN, N.S.

Business as Usual

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
HALIFAX

September 8th to 16

Prize Lists are now ready. If you have not yet received one, write

M. McF. HALL
Manager and Secretary Halifax, N. S.

Butter Parchment

All butter, wrapped in parchment, must have the words **DAIRY BUTTER** printed thereon.

We will mail direct to you, printed parchment at the following prices.

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Great Cities of the World
BOMBAY "THE BEAUTIFUL."

This was the title which Rudyard Kipling gave to his native city, and it richly deserves the name. No city in the world has more magnificent public buildings. Dr. Parkhurst is of the opinion that there's nothing in America so artistic, rich and attractive as the Victoria Terminus, which he regards as the finest railway station in the world. It is in the Italian Gothic style, and has a frontage on the Hornby Road of over 1,500 feet. The station platforms are roomy and afford ample accommodations for passenger traffic. Under the lofty roofs are located the necessary waiting and refreshment rooms and a handsome booking hall, with tessellated pavement, the walls and roof being decorated in blue and gold, and the roof and entrance door way supported on graceful marble pillars. The administrative office forms three sides of a square enclosing an ornamental garden, the entrance gates of which are surmounted by a massive lion and tiger carved in stone, the most prominent feature being the high tower rising over the centre portion, and which is surmounted by a large figure of "Progress." There is a fine statue of the late Queen-Empress Victoria in front of the building below the clock. That splendid example of Christian womanhood is everywhere honored in India by public statues, fittingly of white marble, and many parks and streets bear her honored name.

Margaret Boehme Deeming, in her wonderfully interesting book, "Moods from India," gives the following information about this great city:

From the sea Bombay is imposing. The towers and fine buildings near Apollo Bunder or Prince's Dock, look fair in the Indian sunshine and a closer view of the part known as "The Fort" confirms the impression. The city, almost free from smoke, retains in its buildings the beauty of various tinted stone. The Esplanade is a beautiful sight, indeed, with its fine alphinestone college and the many other stone buildings along its length. Malabar Hill, also with its trees, gardens and elegant residences, is an enticing part of the city. "Victoria Terminus" is the finest railway station

What Holds the Future of the Annapolis Valley

Having direct interest in the orchard future of the Annapolis Valley, I desire to state a proposition which has long been in my mind and which has deepened in interest the past few days when we have been faced with the heavy drop of newly set fruit and our two million barrel crop has once more gone glimmering this year, at a time when it looked as if we had a chance of cashing in on it. We have had the prospects before when it perhaps was just as well that it faded away.

I do this with some trepidation and under a pen name because a hot discussion is apt to follow and because I have very fresh in my mind the experience of Fruit Commissioner Johnson, who said very soon after his appointment that he feared we had enough orchard planted in Canada and has ever since been explaining that he didn't refer to certain territory, particularly the Annapolis Valley.

There is danger that we are losing our perspective in this matter of Valley apple culture. Doctors tell us that certain persons are immune against practically every disease. Others are immune when in certain localities may even recover if affected. The majority are immune or infected according to their state of health, subjects in low vitality being much easier attacked. The well nourished person always has the best chance. The wounded soldier in hospital is fed with quite as much caution and are more fully up to "capacity" (to digest) than the six months babe. Why? Because he must get up his vitality. All this has been reduced to a fairly exact science. It has been accurately determined that a given article of diet cooked in a certain way and fed in proper fashion will give better results than any other. In point of fact, any doctor, particularly one practising in a rural district, taken in a moment of relaxation will tell you frankly that if his clientele ate what they should when they should, he would be starved out.

One thing more, since the thought has till now been applied to the sick room. The same diet given a man in sound health and following a team will never keep him up. He demands work for his system so that it may be kept up and nourished to the full in the proper way, moderately as to rate of supply to the blood, and of those things fixed by the Creator as the natural dietary articles. It is all very well to talk of the protein and carbohydrates and fats and oils of a given article. They may be there by analysis, but there still remains the chance that they may not be suited to our man or beast working under full pressure. For example, history tells that away back in the dark days of the Crimean war, when mismanagement ran wild through the British War Office the hay was found to be bad and winter was on. An attempt was made to feed the horses on bread of certain kind. The composition was near enough right but the experiment was a flat failure.

Thus far it should be acknowledged that this letter deals with known every-day facts, states them perhaps in a way not always used but states them correctly enough and far enough from technicalities to enable the thought underlying to be grasped by the layman. Thus far, then, good.

We said we were losing our proper perspective in this matter of Valley apple culture. We believe the evidence is before us in a form that cannot be refuted and ought to be very seriously considered instead of being assailed, as it may be.

Put in its briefest and bluntest terms, the Annapolis Valley suffers from too much of the farming that consists of moving out of the snug town home in the spring of the year with five tons of fertilizer and a yoke of oxen and a Ford car and returns to the town for the winter after the apples are shipped and the oxen sold. Ten to one the family tea milk has been bought all summer. All this is very easy to do and constitutes a method of making a living which makes most other vocations look like mistakes, but, and, Mr. Editor, the "but" is a great one, are we not past the point where that method can prevail and the business be made to pay? Can we produce even the quantity, leaving out entirely the question of quality? If so, why do we not?

Some of our largest growers say they prefer orcharding with commercial fertilizers. All are relying on them to far too great an extent. Let us reason a little.

Within limits the very same things go to make up the rock by the roadside as to make up the dust in the road way, or the intermediate thing, the soil of the field, or our orchards, if you like. Analysis will prove it. In this country, ages and ages ago, the only things found were very likely pure rock and pure water, either the one or the other. As the seasons altered with the passage of time the water partly froze and then as the weather moderated it moved over the rock slopes, grinding up both the work of the glaciers. This made the rock parts finer. In time this became soil. In further time the Creator sent

the birds to scatter seeds and plants grew, went to seed and fell down where they stood, rotting and going back to the land from which they had drawn sustenance. Next season the plants grew again, more vigorously, and the process repeated itself until the earth became plant soil, mold, if you like, and was rich because of the rotted vegetable matter. This, stated as crudely as has been done, was the beginning of the prairies of the West and to a less extent of the Annapolis Valley, less, in the latter case, because this of ours is a soil largely reclaimed from the sea and therefore less filled with vegetable mold, although, by reason of the moisture admitted to it by the long sustained action of the seawater, having that mold in a form very readily used by plants. Some book worm christened this mold "humus" and when we hear of soils needing humus that, in the last analysis of the statement, is exactly what is meant.

It must be obvious that these Valley soils, being mainly on slopes and lacking humus will stand less abuse than some others. The redness of our land is as the redness of Prince Edward Island—it looks hungry to a stranger. It is light—good land, but light. Easily worked and admirable property if well used, but unable to stand up against steady cropping without having the vegetable matter returned to it. Chemical fertilizers under an orchard of bearing trees are just like hospital diet to a working lumberman—they can stand it till they starve. Given the wrong thing or too much of it, your lumberman will have scurvy, his system cannot assimilate the diet, and he breaks out in sores and gets low in health and unfitted for his work. Just as the orchard. Our tree systems are getting out of balance and their chemical food is unnatural. The same thing applied steadily from the farm yard manure heap and with a clover crop thrown in occasionally will do away with the scurvy will cut down the damage done by insects and blights to trees of low vitality and in a very few years, will correct all the troubles by getting down to the first principles. Just as well try to heal scurvy with ointment as to fight the blights with spray pumps. Both need support from the inside and can be effective only in proportion as they get it.

When we get this idea absorbed, get down to fruit growing as a business as well as pleasant pastime, when, (once more calling a spade a spade) we shake off "this slothfulness that doth so easily beset us" we will raise two million barrels of apples that will be good apples and will sell anywhere with the world's best. Until we get this question of the proper distribution of the required elements of plant food in our soils worked out along natural lines instead of artificial, we must expect to see those years of heavy bloom followed by failure to set well and tendencies to drop after setting, particularly in wet seasons. At such time the rain washes the nitrates of the fertilizers away more quickly and the crop prospect peters out that much quicker simply because the trees lack the vitality to force the buds or set the fruit along.

And, the best of all this is that it will pay and will cost nothing worth truth is that today and for a long time past the dairy farmers of Kings, N. B., have been making money at a rate that makes the apple growers of Kings, N.S. look like pickers from every view point. Your own town of Sussex, Mr. Editor, has two banks with more money on deposit than they can loan out to the district. Town money? Hardly a fraction of it. Every dollar belongs to the farmers thereabouts. This I have from excellent authority. And, by the same token, likely some of that very money is being sent to the Valley to be loaned out to farmers there to pay for fertilizers, and, if the apples go wrong, other security will have to be provided, instead of the loan becoming extinct and a bank depositor added.

And all the time the Annapolis Valley has the St. John Valley beaten from every angle as a farming proposition. Milder climate, larger markets, easier drainage, in a word everything. Instead of the old slogan, "Let us Spray," say "Let us Farm." Then we'll spray quite as well, only more effectively. And we'll raise two million barrels of apples just as often as we want.

As it stands to day we are the prodigal sons of prodigal fathers.

—LONELY FURROW.
—In Maritime Farmer.

THE SHEPHERDS OF PALESTINE

(By Harold J. Shepstone)
Few sights in the Holy Land stir the imagination more than the native shepherd and his flock of sheep. With you meet them on the hills or in the plains outside Jerusalem, or in the more fertile valleys around the Sea of Galilee, there is something about them that singles them out for special notice. They at once carry the mind back to biblical days—both

shepherds and sheep being repeatedly mentioned in the scriptures.

How many shepherds and sheep there are in Palestine today I would not like to say. Some few years ago the Turkish Government returned the number of sheep in Palestine and Syria as over four millions. The herds vary considerably in size, some numbering only a score or less, while others run into several hundreds. Speaking generally, a shepherd will be found attending to the wants of about fifty or eighty sheep.

These wild sons of the mountains belong, of course, to the native population, which may be divided into three groups—the townspeople or Mellanijeh; the peasants or dwellers in villages, called fellahen, and the Bedouins, those nomads who live in tents and spend their lives roaming. The shepherds therefore come under the head of peasants or fellahen; but even among these they are virtually a race apart. They live entirely with their flocks. Night and day their sheep and goats are their sole friends and companions. They tend them by day and guard them by night.

There is one interesting fact about these men which has generally escaped notice, and it is this: the shepherds are undoubtedly the original dwellers of this historic country. They tended to the wants of their sheep and led them from pasture to pasture among the hills and valleys long before the coming of the children of Israel. No less an authority than Colonel Condon has styled them "Modern Cannanites," declaring that they are "the descendants of the Semitic race which the Egyptians found in Palestine before the time of the Hebrew conquest." Then pride, isolation, narrowness of mind, and close intermarriage have all tended to preserve their ancient character intact. Indeed, these stubborn men of the mountains have never been absorbed or expelled by any conquering people.

When I gazed at these men in the streets of Jerusalem, ruddy of face stalwart and dignified, they have always seemed out of place. The hillside is their home and temple. Their dress, demeanor, and bearing bespeak them as sons of the fields. Their shoes are of the roughest description, almost circular in appearance. They wear an outer garment of bright color. It is woven from camel's hair, as was that of John the Baptist. It is without seam, square and sleeveless, and hangs in picturesque folds from the shoulder. A kerchief for the head, tied in two black rings of rope and wool, complete the shepherd's outfit. In winter, however, they take an undressed fleece which they girdle about their loins when they more than ever appear like members of their own flocks.

Their business is an honorable one and full of danger and difficulties. For this reason they are all armed—some with the conventional staff and in the outlying districts, with firearms. These latter are invariably old fashioned flintlock muskets, or some other obsolete type of firearm. With these weapons the shepherd protects his flock from wild beasts—leopards, panthers, and wolves. But his worst enemy, sad to relate, is not the wild animals of the country, but the roving Bedouins. The latter are always making raids and carrying off the sheep, with the result that even today many a good shepherd is called upon to lay down his life for his sheep.

The shepherd's staff is a heavy club, often with a head studded with nails, made of the hardest wood, and of formidable shape. A hole is bored through the lighter end, the handle, so that it may be attached by a piece of string to the girale, or when used as a weapon, around the wrist.

Then we have the shepherd's rod—not in the form of a crook, this is never seen—the end may be forked or bent, but not in the style adopted by artists, and the one seen in the pastoral staff of a bishop. When the shepherd brings home his sheep, and leads them to the fold, he often stands at the entrance, places the rod across the door-post, so that each sheep goes under the rod, and when one needs special treatment the rod descends, and catches the sheep by the leg to receive extra care and attention. Here we perceive the meaning of David's allusion when he said: "Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

The first article that a shepherd has in the Holy Land possesses is a sling. It is his "dog," his assistant. As he watches over the feeding sheep he cuts a little wool from the back of one, spins it with the aid of only a smooth pebble, and then converts the yarn into a sling. With this he becomes expert in throwing stones to a great distance and with much precision. It is only used as a weapon of defense, but when a sheep wanders off and will not return at his call he will drop a stone near it, and this at once has the desired effect. With such a simple weapon, and a stone taken from his bag, it will be remembered that the striding David, while still caring for his father's sheep, encountered Goliath, the Philistine giant, and slew him.

When the owner of a flock has no son to care for the sheep, he hires a

shepherd, and not only feeds him, but supplies a stipulated amount of clothing and shoes. The wages paid in money amount to only a few dollars a year. It is not uncommon for a shepherd or a ploughman, thus serving a master to receive, instead of wages, one of the man's daughters as a wife, just as Jacob contracted with Laban for his two daughters, Leah and Rachel. The usual time served for a wife is from five to seven years. As long as the flocks are kept in the village, the sheep, as well as the goats, are milked by the women, and milk turned into cheese or butter, to be sold in the city markets. Butter is made in a goat skin like those used for carrying water. This is only half filled with the milk, which previously has been allowed to sour. The skin is blown full of air, the opening tied up, and it is hung on a tripod of sticks and shaken back and forth by one or two women until the butter is formed.

We have no record of how the ancient shepherds of this land made their butter, but could it have been by a cruder or more primitive process? This butter is quite white and is not eaten spread on bread, as with us, but is mostly converted into a cooking requisite by boiling until all the watery parts have evaporated, when it is stored in goat skins, and keeps indefinitely. Fresh butter is also eaten served in a bowl, with usually a quantity of sugar, honey or molasses, made of grapes added, in which each dips their morsel of bread.

Much has been made of the fact that the shepherds of this sacred land lead their sheep. They are not driven as is done in this country. This custom—certainly a very pretty one—of leading the sheep has arisen of course, through the absence of roads and the scanty nature of the pastureage found on the mountain sides. It would be impossible to drive the flocks from place to place unless dogs were employed, and there are no sheep dogs in Eastern countries. Hence the shepherd goes in front, the sheep following behind, a shepherd boy as a rule, bringing up the rear. This is the shepherd's principal duty—to guide his sheep and find pasturage for them.

When two or three shepherds meet with their flocks at a well, they will sit and chat until all the sheep are mixed together as one flock. When they have finished their conversation each one moves in the direction he wishes to take, and shouts to his sheep "Tahho," "Tahho," short and sharp, never thinking of looking around until he is some distance away. One by one the sheep hear his voice, and follow slowly after him. A stranger looking on would see them moving, some after one shepherd, some after another, until all were together again in their own flocks. There is never a mistake, though all use the same word. The voice of the shepherd is unmistakably his own; it has a distinct individuality about it, caused by the constant use of the same tones, hence the sheep follow him for they know his voice.

They all have names. These appellations are suggestive of some peculiarity of feature, thus we hear such names as "Brown Ear," "Black Ear," etc. I was once afforded a striking lesson of these men's ability to detect their own sheep. At Bethlehem three shepherds were induced by an American farmer and his friend who desired to put their trait to a practical test, to drive their sheep into a small enclosure. Then one of the shepherds entered and at once sorted out his sheep, and, needless to add, he picked out the right ones. The others did the same without the slightest hesitation. Indeed it has been said of these men that they could sort out their sheep blindfolded by merely passing their hands over their faces.

As to the sheep themselves, they are distinctly of the Syrian breed, and famed for their "fat tails." This is one of the peculiarities of the sheep of certain Eastern countries. Often goats will be found with the sheep. When these mixed flocks are being led from one pasture to another the sheep invariably will be found on the right side and the goats on the left. Often, too, a shepherd will be encountered carrying a little lamb in his strong arms, for the watchful kindness and tender solicitude of these shepherds for their sheep is not only proverbial but carried into daily practice. On more than one occasion, whilst travelling through the country at night I have detected a shepherd on some high moor across which the hyenas howled, sleepless, far-sighted, weather-beaten, armed, leaning on his staff, and looking out over his scattered sheep, every one of them of his heart.—The Winchester.

Out of 604 short stories published last year by eight of the leading magazines, three of the best five, according to Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, of the Boston Transcript, were published in Scribner's. The twenty-sixth August Fiction Number of this magazine contains a very notable group of stories widely varied in character and in keeping with the Scribner standards.

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The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1873

WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL

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BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 18, 1915.

A Balance Sheet

If you wish to get an impartial and concise statement of Germany's reasons for plunging Europe into war, and of her failure to realize her ambitions, do not fail to read the article with the above heading, which we publish on page 6. It is taken from the New York "Outlook."

Fires and the Forests

We are publishing this week several important articles on the above subject.

One is a series of "Dont's" taken from "Conservation," a valuable periodical published by the Government. These "Dont's" are especially applicable to the summer and fall season. Campers and picnickers have frequently through neglect been the unexpected occasion of loss of much valuable property. And it is not only the loss of forest trees, that is caused by carelessness in the setting of fires, great as that loss sometimes is, but the loss of the soil upon which the trees stood, which had been enriched by the decay of the leaves through a succession of years.

Another article from the same service is entitled "Canada's Timber Industries." In passing through some portions of this Province, and the same is true respecting other Provinces, and observing the diminutive size of the logs lying along the sides of the streams and in the mill dams awaiting the saw, one can hardly escape the conviction that the forests in some sections are being completely barred, for a small temporary advantage, in total disregard of the years which are to come. In other sections a careful selection is made, taking only such trees as have made a fair growth, and leaving the small to mature and attain a good value before they are cut down. By this method the owners have a property which yields a yearly crop of valuable timber, and yet becomes more valuable as the years go by. "A wise son maketh a glad father." So important is this oft quoted saying that it is placed twice in that great treasury of ancient wisdom, the Book of Proverbs. And the reverse of that saying is no less important, "A wise father maketh a glad son." We might even go so far as to say that this new setting of the same words deserves also the designation of a proverb. One way in which a father, whose good fortune it is to possess a well-wooded property, may make a glad son, is to protect and nurture that property, so that when he has passed away, it may remain to be to his heirs, a continued source of income.

Not less important is a third article which deals with other aspects of the same question. It is entitled, "A Natural Enemy worth Fighting." We take it from the Christian Guardian. It is written by Mr. Robinson Black, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, and is a warning taken from the history of China and Palestine. Nations as well as individuals may learn lessons from experience. It will be to the great advantage of Canada if she is willing to take a lesson on the subject of "Conservation" from the books of these and other lands of the Old World.

Mexico

The war in Europe covers so large a territory and involves the interests of so many nations, that it keeps out of sight to a large extent the terrible state of affairs in Mexico. President Wilson has issued several warnings, as to what would be or might be, if the several warring factions do not come to terms. But these warnings seem to have fallen upon deaf ears. Indeed, it is not improbable that if the United States were to intervene in the interest of either of the parties contending for the mastery, they would all combine to resist the interference. The impression seems to be growing in the United States that the Mexicans are not prepared for representative government, and that the domination of some well meaning despot, such as the late President Diaz, would be most suitable to their present state of enlightenment and civilization.

Zapata, one of those would-be rulers seems to have been taking lessons from the Kaiser and his chancellor Von Hollweg, in the matter of the violation of solemn promises. It appears that Carranza made an offer to this Zapata of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars if he would retire from the Revolution, and let him fight it out with Villa. Zapata accepted

the offer, but when the money was paid over, his promise was only "a scrap of paper," and he again joined the Revolution. There are generally pamphlets ready to forth with certainty the issue of events, religious, national, and international. We have not however, heard of a single prophet who is ready to speak above a whisper as to the outcome of this Mexican embroglio.

The P. E. Island Car Ferry

A vessel combining the two characteristics of a Car Ferryboat and an Ice Breaker, ordered by the Dominion Government for service between Nova Scotia and P. E. Island has lately crossed the ocean and is about to begin her work. As described in the papers she is an odd looking craft. She has five decks, an engine deck, a train deck, two promenade decks, and a boat deck. The boat deck carries eight life boats, and is supplied with life jackets. On the upper promenade deck the Captain's quarters are situated, also a first-class dining room, a sitting room furnished in polished oak, a ladies' parlor, and a smoking room, all fitted up like the corresponding rooms of an ocean liner. Below, are second-class dining rooms, social halls and large stairways leading to the upper deck, another to the train deck below. Passengers, after the train is taken on board will leave the cars and enjoy the saloons or the views from the promenade decks. Looked at from the outside four great smokestacks are seen, two on each side, indicating the presence of the great engines on the engine deck. The bow is the usual ice-breaking type and has a large propeller for breaking the ice when necessary. The after engines have a propelling force of 6000 horse power, and the forward engines a propelling force of 2000 horse power. This gives her a sailing capacity of 14 knots per hour, when not impeded by ice.

A passage on this boat on a winter's day will differ greatly from that of former times, and even sometimes of late years, when an open boat was the means of conveyance for passengers and mails. Passengers could sit on the boat while going through open water which might be met on the way, but they were obliged to get out and help to pull the boat over the stretches of ice. This was very risky business any time, but especially when a snow storm arose to blind the eyes of the guides and prevent them from observing what was before them, and to prevent them from judging the force of the drifting ice.

The letter of "Citizen" in this issue needs little comment. It expresses concisely and well a condition of affairs which should be remedied. The howling of cats and dogs by night is a distress to invalids and wearied men and women who need a good night's rest, and is an unpleasant memory for visitors to carry away with them. Neither are the streets made for pastures. If one is allowed to use them in this manner, others claim the same privilege, and the result is disorder and grumbling. No one wants to take advantage of the law, when there are officers whose duty it is to see to its enforcement.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Friday evening at 8 p. m. Sunday services, August 22: Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m., evening service in the Methodist Church at 7.30.

St. James Parish Church Notes

The services next Sunday (12th after Trinity) will be as follows: Bridgetown, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., St. Mary's Belleisle, 3 p. m., St. Peter's by-the-Sea, Young's Cove, 11 a. m. (with Communion)

WEEK DAYS

Thursdays, Belleisle, 7.45. Fridays, Bridgetown, 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 Evening Prayer and choir practice.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30. Dr. M. E. Armstrong will address the League subject "Early Methodism in Bridgetown."

Services next Sunday, August 22nd, Bridgetown, Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. in the Baptist Church, at 7.30 in the Methodist.

Granville Public worship at 11 p. m. Belleisle, 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

LAWRENCETOWN SOUTH SIDE RED CROSS SOCIETY

14 pillows, 24 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 18 night shirts, 27 face cloths. The above were contributed by the Lawrencetown South Side Red Cross Society and forwarded to headquarters on August 5th.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF LIEUT. W. F. SNAPE AT THE FRONT

The subjoined letter was written by Captain Day, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the Rev. A. Chisholm, Curate of St. Luke's Church, Bath, England, relative to the death of the latter's particular friend, Lieutenant W. F. Snape of the above mentioned regiment, who had been in the trenches continuously for eight months. Mr. Snape is a son of Mrs. M. H. Noble of Clarence.

30th June, 1915.

My Dear Chisholm:— I have just received your letter of the 13th. Poor Snape was killed in a trench at about 9 a. m. on the 7th of May. During the night we had done an attack on a German position, and as machine gun officer, Snape had remained in our trench to cover our advance with his guns, and had come safely through. It was up in the trench shortly afterwards where I saw him, and everything was quiet except for 'sniping' which always goes on, and we were not then taking any casualties. Poor Snape apparently was walking down the trench to visit one of his guns, and must not have kept low enough down and got shot through the head. One blessing was that he was killed instantaneously. We carried him down and buried him in a large wood in rear of our trenches which is quite close to Hill 60 where we have taken so many casualties. We have lost 31 officers since the 7th of April, so you may guess what sort of time we have had. Snape is a tremendous loss to us and will be impossible to replace with machine guns which he loved. He always lived with us in our H. 2 Mess and a better boy never stepped. By the way we have sent all his kit home except his gramophone with which he used to cheer us up every night. (It is playing for us now) Ought we to send it back to his people? If so I will send it off and get another one. I somehow think, if he knew, he would like us to have it, as every record reminds us of him. We put a wooden cross over his grave with his name and Regiment on it. Will you let me know about the gramophone? If I get back to the larch wood, which I will probably do, I will take a photo of his grave and send you the film for his people. Yours sincerely,

(Capt.) M. DAY.

THE NAME "INTERCOLONIAL"

Is soon to pass from the list of Canadian Railways. The line, which it designates is being joined with numerous branch lines, and with the Eastern section of the National Transcontinental Railway. All these roads are coming under one management, and it is deemed more convenient to have all under one name. "Canadian Government Railways" is the term that is now replacing the several other names. As new cars are being built and old cars are being renewed, the new name is substituted for the old.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House, 15c. and 25c. at Drug and County Stores.

Editor Monitor.

Sir,—Kindly permit me space in your valuable paper to call attention to a few abuses and public nuisances that prevail in every quarter of our otherwise beautiful town.

Cattle and stray dogs are allowed to roam and feed about our streets and sidewalks until in sections it has become difficult for a pedestrian to pick their way along and escape becoming contaminated with the excrement of these animals; and strangers would be at a loss to know whether they had arrived in a cow pasture or a brothel for stray dogs. While these abuses are allowed to go unchecked, the town treasury is being relieved of six hundred dollars a year as a salary to an officer whose duty it is to see that our streets are kept in a respectable, sanitary and passable condition. This individual will usually be found either on his farm outside the town limits or in his office holding court as a stipendiary magistrate or, possibly, in some distant part of the county collecting taxes, none of which occupations can be successfully conducted in harmony with the duties he has assumed as police officer and superintendent of streets.

I would, therefore, humbly petition our town fathers to impress on the official in question the necessity of giving more of his time to the duties he has assumed in town, and having the disgusting conditions we referred to, removed from our streets.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain, Yours truly, CITIZEN.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Sciences, Theology. Degrees: B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., and certificates in Engineering admitting to third year in best technical schools. First year in Medicine, Law, and Theology given as electives in Arts course. Equipment: Largest undergraduate faculty in Maritime Provinces. These new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings. Expenses: Expenses light, and over \$1000 given in prizes and Scholarships yearly. Send for catalogue to GEORGE B. CUTLER, D.D., Ph.D., President. Next Term begins Oct. 6th, 1915.

ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

A High Grade Residential School. The Aim:—To Prepare Girls and Young Women for Complete Living. The Course:—Twelve, including College Preparatory, Music, Arts, Oratory, Household Science, Business, etc. The Faculty:—Twenty-five Teachers of Fine Personality and Special Training for the Work. The Equipment:—First Class in every respect. The Location:—Evangeline Land. The Expense:—Very Moderate. From \$185 up, according to course selected. Information:—Write for Illustrated Book to Rev. H. T. De WOLFE, B.D., Principal. Next Term begins Sept. 6th, 1915.

Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

84th YEAR. A Residential School for Boys and Young Men with a beautiful location. Ten experienced teachers, and a very successful record of over 60 years. Four Diploma Courses Offered. 1.—University Matriculation, in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. 2.—The General Course. 3.—Manual Training (wood and iron). 4.—Business Courses. Necessary Expenses \$200.00 including Board and Tuition. For Calendar and other information, Write to Principal W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D., Next Term begins Sept. 6th, 1915.

August Clearance Sale. LADIES' PANAMA, CRASH AND PIQUE HATS. Regular Price 85c and 90c, \$2.25, \$4.98. Sale Price 60c 1.50 3.75. MAIDS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS. Regular Price 19c, 22c and 25c, 28c 35c. Sale Price 16c, 19c, 27c, 39c. INFANYS' SILK BONNETS. Regular Price \$1.25 \$1.50. Sale Price 98c. INFANTS' CASHMERE AND PIQUE COATS. Regular Price \$1.70, \$2.15, \$3.85, \$3.50. Sale Price 1.25, 1.50, 2.50, 2.50. LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES. Regular Price \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.55, \$1.60. Sale Price 79c, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.89. MAIDS' AND CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. Regular Price 28 58, 60, 65, 85 90, 98. Sale Price 19 39 59. Regular Price 1.15, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 2.50. Sale Price 85 98, 1.10, 1.75. LADIE'S GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS. Regular price, 28, 38, 50. Sale price 19, 27, 38. This Sale is for Cash only. STRONG & WHITMAN. Ruggles Block. Phone 32.

Photography. Developing and printing amateur films and plates. Prompt work, reasonable prices. Orders by mail carefully filled. Georgia H. Cunningham. 51-6mos Bridgetown, N.S.

ANNOUNCEMENT. Mr. Stanley Gilman wishes to advise his many friends and customers that he has again opened a Boot and Shoe repairing Shop in the store on Queen St. next to the Royal Bank where he is prepared to do first class work at very moderate prices and solicit a share of your business.

A \$ Saved — IS — A \$ Earned. Give the Granville Boot and Shoe Store a chance to do the above by dressing your feet in 'Made in Canada Goods'.

H. T. Amberman. That will 'look well' wear well' and help 'keep you well.' Yours for Business.

CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES. We handle only first quality goods, clean and promptly handled. Lowest prices consistent with quality. J. I. FOSTER. Bridgetown, N.S.

Cream Separators. Do not pay exorbitant prices for Cream Separators. We can sell you the best at a reasonable price. See sample at our store. Cement and Cedar Shingles. One car of each just arrived, also a small lot of Cedar Posts. KARL FREEMAN. HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

Only One Dollar Forty Nine A Pair. Women's \$2.00 to \$3.75 Low Shoes. We have placed on sale at our Shoe Store, Queen Street 200 pairs of Women's Low Shoes—Button and Lace—Patent Leather, Calf, Kid, and Tan Calf at \$1.49 A Pair. These Shoes have been selling at from \$2.00 to \$3.75 and are our regular goods. This Sale will mean a big loss to us, but being heavily stocked and desiring to offer our patrons all new goods next season, we determined to make this sacrifice. This Sale will continue for 10 Days Only. No appropriation. This Big Sale is now on. See our window display. J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Snaps in Granite Ware. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY. Any article in our window 15 cents each. This is a big mark down, regular 25 cents and 30 cent goods for 15 cents each for one week only. Big Mark Down Prices on Refrigerators and Hammocks. These prices are for cash only. Crowe & Munde. Bridgetown, N.S.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Wanted Print Butter 25c lb. Eggs 20 c doz. W. W. CHESLEY.

J. H. Hicks and Sons have contracted with the Somerset Fruit Company to erect an apple warehouse for them.

Lieut.-Col. N. H. Parsons and Capt. W. H. Allen of Truro, are in Annapolis County this week stimulating further recruiting for overseas service.

The Misses Grace Ricketson, Evelyn Dodge, and Wylie Stronach of the Bridgetown School, were successful in obtaining their "C" certificates.

5-year old horse for sale, weight 900 pounds, good worker and also good driver. Kind and not afraid of anything. LEONARD ROCK.

Dr. W. H. Hattie, Provincial Health Officer, recently inspected the outlet to the town sewer under the Hicks building and called the attention of the Mayor to its condition.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Troop, of Granville Centre, announce the engagement of their daughter, Winnifred Grace, to Benjamin Alfred Whetmore of Yarmouth, marriage to take place this autumn.

The Middleton Base Ball team will play the Paradise team on the grounds of the Paradise Athletic Club this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3.30. The Paradise boys will make Middleton hustle to win the game.

NOTICE—Beginning August 24th, and until further notice, the S. S. Valinda will sail from Bridgetown as nearly as possible on Tuesday of each week. W. R. LONGMIRE, Mgr.

Miss Agnes P. Gesner has collected and received for a Machine Gun, from Granville and the Mountain sections, \$478.03. The names and amounts contributed will appear in our next issue.

Weather permitting the congregation and Sunday School of St. Mary's Church, Belleisle, propose to hold their annual picnic at Millberry's Lake, Young's Mountain, next Saturday. All are asked to meet at the church at 8.30 a. m.

A barn at Carleton's Corner belonging to Mr. E. G. Langley and used by Messrs. Chas. and Joseph Taylor, was burned early last Sunday morning, together with its contents, consisting of four cows, five tons of hay, several thousands of shingles and farming utensils. There was no insurance.

The employees of the Halifax and South Western Railway are raising funds for a machine gun and what is more they are asking for volunteers for a detachment of eight to man it. The money has nearly all been handed in and three of the eight men to operate the gun on the firing line have volunteered.

Mr. Christopher Borden brought this week into the Monitor sanctum some strawberries, which were picked from vines which have been yielding berries since June 20th. The berries were well flavored and of good size, and from the appearance of the green ones among the ripe, Mr. Borden will have strawberries for some weeks to come.

A most unusual accident occurred at the barn of Mr. H. W. King on Monday morning. While Mr. King's son was engaged in milking, a portion of the floor under the cows gave way precipitating a number of the herd to the cellar below. Only for the prompt action of Mr. King and his son were the animals saved from being strangled.

Two bridges on the road from Bridgetown to Hampton are in a very bad condition at the present time. About six feet of the south end of the bridge at the watering trough on this side of the mountain has broken through and the recent heavy rains have done further damage. The other dangerous bridge is on the Hampton side of the mountain near the watering place. Both of these bridges need immediate attention.

Yesterday was the first day for the issuing of harvest excursion tickets to the West, and an unusually large number of our young men are making the trip this year. The following from Bridgetown and vicinity were among those who left yesterday: Allen Cameron, Harold Anderson, Reginald Longley, William Walker, Fred Parker, Handley Jackson, Donald Wright, Lockhart Lantz, Percy Dargie, Reed Dargie, Thomas Borden, John Brinton, Barney Anderson, Foy Templeman, Angus Hirtle, Avarid Risteen, George Rice, Max Munro, Harry Munro. Six from Hampton took passage on the Ruby L. on Monday and will join the others in St. John.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. B. I. Raynor of the Raynor, Clark and Harlow Black Fox Co., is in town.

Miss Marie Fullerton of Parraboro is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bath.

Mrs. James Jackson is visiting relatives and friends in Melvern Square and Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Borden of Wolfville, are the guests this week of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Salter.

Mrs. (Dr.) C. A. Black of Moose Jaw is visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. E. A. Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martin of Westville, Queens County, spent Sunday with Mr. Martin's aunt, Mrs. R. W. W. Purdy.

Mrs. A. W. Morrill and Miss B. M. Thomas of Boston, were guests at the Methodist Parsonage for the week-end.

Mr. William H. Brown arrived on Monday from Keene, New Hampshire, and intends to remain for an indefinite period.

Miss Winifred Webster, of Cambridge, Kings County, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Grace Woodward, last week.

Mr. Charles Rankine of the St. John Police Force, with wife and children, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Avarid L. Anderson.

Dr. Harry Bath of Lynn, is paying a visit to his old home here, and is the guest of his brothers, Messrs. Frank and Fred E. Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Messenger enjoyed a pleasant auto trip to Yarmouth last week. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Max Newcomb.

Mr. W. M. Simpson, manager of the Royal Bank at Antigonish, with Mrs. Simpson and children, spent several days at the Methodist Parsonage last week.

Mrs. Arthur Powell, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. William E. Gesner, for several weeks, returned to her home in Cape Sable Island, on Friday last.

Miss Hazel McLeod has returned home from a pleasant visit at her friends', Mrs. Enos Munro and Miss Josie Chute at Phinney's Cove, also friends at Young's Cove.

Mrs. Ernest Howse of Somerville, paid a brief visit to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howse quite recently, and on her return, home was accompanied by Mrs. Howse and daughter Mary.

Mr. Alfred O. Morse arrived from Boston on Monday to pay a brief visit to his father, Mr. Albert Morse, and returns today. He was accompanied by his two children.

Mr. Lessel and children, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Roue and children of Halifax, and sister Miss Catherine Saunders, were guests at the Seaside Hotel, Hampton, last week.

Miss Christena Hoffman of Middleton who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Jackson at Carleton's Corner, returned home on Saturday, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Ruth Jackson.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney of McGraw, N. Y., who have been spending several weeks in the Valley, returned home yesterday accompanied by Miss Mabel Marshall, who will visit in New York and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burns and daughter were recent guests of Mrs. B. M. Williams. Mrs. Burns was formerly Miss Annie Sutherland, who spent a number of seasons in Bridgetown in the millinery store of Mr. Hevey.

Mrs. C. L. Marsh went to Newport yesterday for a visit of several weeks. On her return she will visit friends in Berwick, Tremont and Middleton. We are glad to know that this estimable lady is able to be around again after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis of Truro, passed through Bridgetown last Saturday on their return trip from Digby to Truro by auto. Mrs. Lewis was formerly Miss Emma Young, daughter of the late Rev. F. M. Young, and many of her friends in town were pleased to meet her again, if only for a brief time.

Mr. Samuel Churchill of Marlboro, Mass., accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, and son Gordon, is paying a visit to Mrs. Churchill's father, Mr. L. J. Longley, Granville. They made the trip from Marlboro to St. John, and from Digby to Granville, in their auto, and are now enjoying pleasant side trips through the Valley.

Mr. Everett Pike, who left to join the Third University Corps at Montreal a few days since, is home on a brief furlough. It is rumored that this corps will sail for England in a few days. Mr. Pike was accompanied home by his sister, Miss Nellie, who is paying a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Pike at Sunnyside Farm, Clarence.

Mr. Louis Crookill of New York paid a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Crookill last week, returning to New York on Monday. "Lou" is one of many of our Bridgetown boys who have "made good." He has been associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York for over twenty years, and is now superintendent of the Claims Department of the Company.

TALCUM POWDERS

Now is the time to use this dainty. It keeps the body fresh, cool and sweet.

We have an exceptionally good line to choose from, and varying in price from 15c to 75c per package. We have one Special at 25c. It is the finest value we have ever seen.

ROYAL PHARMACY W. A. Warren, Phm. B. The Rexall Store

Business Notices

July Pigs for Sale—Yorkshires, \$2.00 each. R. J. Messenger.

WANTED—AGENTS, BOTH SEXES IN NOVA SCOTIA. Liberal commission. Men women and children insured against sickness and accident. Address, The Fraternities, Richmond, Maine.

HAIR WORK DONE. Combs or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Annapolis Royal, N. S., D. No. 1.

BORN

MCLAUGHLIN—At Bridgetown, August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack McLaughlin, a daughter.

MARRIED

ACKER-McDONALD—At Springfield, N. S., August 7th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Ervin W. Acker and Eva McDonald, both of Springfield.

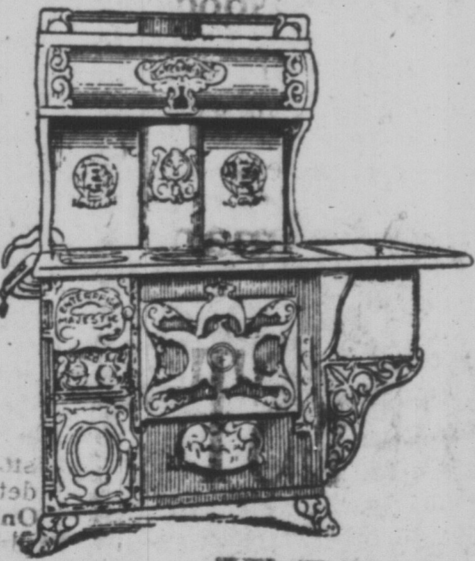
ANNOUNCEMENT

Having purchased from Mr. B. D. Nelly his stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber Wear, we cordially invite the public to inspect our Stock and become familiar with prices and quality. We will carry the goods you need at the prices you want to pay (as near as possible)

With a former experience of ten years in this line, it is with confidence we solicit your kind patronage.

J. E. LLOYD Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

What Every Housekeeper Wants



is the best stove she can buy. Let us help you to decide this important question by inviting you to look carefully over

The Enterprise Majestic Steel Range

We feel confident the most critical examination will make it clear that this range has no equal, but is borne out by facts and figures.

This Range is on Exhibition in N. E. Chute's store window

Jos H. McLean Bridgetown, N. S.

FLOUR and FEED

A Full Line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon

Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Books, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

TEACHER WANTED

Grade C License for Port Lorne School Section. Apply to E. S. GRANT Sec'y of Trustees

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted in Hampton School Section a Grade "C" teacher with Experience. Apply to HERBERT FOSTER Secretary

LOOK!

WHERE?

In Ken's Window and see the nice display of Moirs' Fresh Chocolates

Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. Buy it by the box. \$1.05 worth of Gum for 75c.

KEN'S RESTAURANT

SPECIAL GOODS

Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit Lemons, Water Melons

Confectionery

Choice Fresh Chocolates in thirty different kinds, Cream Candy, caramels, Chips, Penny Candies

Groceries

A full line of best Groceries always on hand. Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tea Coffee and Sugar

Dishes

A large assortment of fancy Cups and Saucers as well as those by dozen. Call in and see my Patriotic China, just the right thing for souvenirs

MRS. S. C. TURNER

MASONIC BUILDING

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

The new floor covering lies, flat, without fastening, easy to lay. In all sizes, ranging in price from 60 cents to \$2.75.

Ladies' White Wash Skirts in Bedford Cord, Repp and Indian Head, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

Special Discount on Ladies' White Wash Silk Blouses and Dresses.

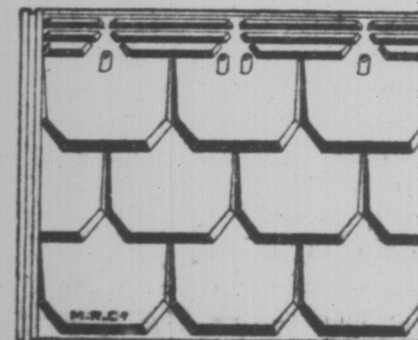
Just opened a lot of LADIES' WHITE WASH SILK BLOUSES from \$2.90 to \$4.00

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Fancy Collars in the new Puritan and other styles.

Buy D & A and La-Diva Corsets made in Canada

J. W. Beckwith

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



They cost no more than best Cedars when laid on the roof.

There are many roofs throughout Canada which were covered with Eastlake Shingles between 1885 and 1890 and which look as well to-day as when the shingles were put on. From all appearances these roofs are good for another fifty years or more. This record is the best guarantee that you can get.

We are receiving a carload this week. Ask for prices. We also have two carloads of cedar and spruce shingles for sale.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Your Spring Suit

WE have a splendid range of New Spring Suits in Worsteds and Tweeds for both

Men and Boys

Come in and get our prices.

Also full line of Gent's Furnishings.

Buckley Hats—Fownes' Gloves

J. HARRY HICKS

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

Teacher Wanted

A Grade C Teacher for Phinney Cove Section. Apply to FRANK CHUTE Secretary of Trustees

Teacher Wanted

For St. Croix Cove School Section. Apply stating qualifications, references, and salary to MINARD L. BRINTON, Sec'y Port Lorne, N. S.

A LINE OF FINE CHINA

I am showing one of the finest lines of genuine Nippon China, manufactured. To get the best in appearance and price you should see this line.

Our Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairs have always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop LOCKETT BLOCK

General Bingen 39997

Enrolment No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Uthar, 1.50 (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer)

This horse will be at Elias Langley's stable, May 26th all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, having accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second time. He is managed by his owner

NORMAN MARSHALL 6-11 Tel. connection Kings

FOR SALE

That valuable property belonging to the estate of the late John N. Bishop on the south side of the Annapolis River in the pretty village of Lawrenceburg, known as the Primrose place containing about twenty-six acres of choice land, free from stone, in a good state of cultivation. The orchard has produced over 500 barrels of apples and is capable of producing more. Contains a quantity of pear, plum trees and other small fruit. Farming about twelve ton, good quality hay. For further particulars enquire of

MARY F. BISHOP or T. G. BISHOP

The Registered Hackney Stallion

Risplith Garton Duke 616-(11547)

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the month of 1915 for service.

ALFRED PHELPS, Proprietor, Bridgetown, N. S.

CLEARANCE TIME SALE

We are straightening stocks, getting rid of Summer Merchandise, making room for New Goods. Our method is to clear out everything at each Season's end. The result is

BARGAINS

Prices Reduced Regardless of Cost

Dress Muslins

A nice assortment of patterns in floral and striped designs:

Regular Price 8c	Sale Price 6c
" " 14c	" " 10c
" " 16c	" " 12c
" " 22c	" " 15c
" " 24c	" " 17c

Wool Challies

Regular Price 40c	Sale Price 20c
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Colored Linen Suitings

Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c
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Tobralco Suitings

Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 20c
-------------------	----------------

Anderson's Gingham

Regular Price 25c	Sale Price 15c
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Silk Striped Gingham

Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c
-------------------	----------------

Colored Ratines

Regular Price 50c and 37c	Sale Price 25c
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Wool Dress Goods

British Broadclothes, \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.75
2.25 per yd

British Dress Serges 55c to \$1.75 per yd
Granite Cloth \$1.25 per yd
Gaberlines \$1.50 per yd
French Duchess Clothes \$1.40 per yd
Victoria Clothes \$1.35 per yd
Silk Striped Voiles .55 per yd
Bengalines .70 per yd
Shepherd's Checks & Plaids .25 to \$1.25 yd
Homespuns \$1.00 to \$1.75 per yd

Every Wednesday we will give you a Special Cash Discount on any Dress Goods you purchase at our Store of five per cent (5%)

White Lawns and Fancy Vestings. A large range of patterns suitable for Blouse, Waist, Suits and Skirts. Prices 10c to 40c per yd.

Butterick Fashions Given Away. We give to every customer who buys a dress length costing 50c per yd or more a pattern FREE. You select the pattern you want from the large catalogue book and we mail it to your address.

Shirt Waists. Odd lots in Shirt Waists at half price.

Ready-to-wear Suits for Men and Boys During this sale we offer you a Special Ten Per Cent (10%) Cash Discount off regular prices.

Women's White Muslin Underwear:
Nightrobes 50c to \$2.00 each
Corset Covers 25c to .80 each
Women's Drawers 25c to 75c
Underskirts 49c to \$1.75 each

Tapestry Portiers
Regular Price \$2.50 Sale Price \$2.00
" " 3.00 " " 2.40
" " 4.50 " " 3.60
" " 4.75 " " 3.80

White Lace Curtains (3 yds long)
Regular Price .75 per pr Sale Price .57
" " .90 " " .72
" " 1.00 " " .80

Regular Price 1.25 per pr	Sale Price .98
" " 1.35 " " "	" " 1.10
" " 1.50 " " "	" " 1.20
" " 1.75 " " "	" " 1.45
" " 2.00 " " "	" " 1.65
" " 2.25 " " "	" " 1.85
" " 2.50 " " "	" " 2.10
" " 3.00 " " "	" " 2.50
" " 3.25 " " "	" " 2.75
" " 3.50 " " "	" " 2.95
" " 3.75 " " "	" " 3.25
" " 4.00 " " "	" " 3.45
" " 4.50 " " "	" " 3.75

Wall Papers. We have many nice patterns left from our spring selling. If you intend to do papering for fall remember that during this sale we offer you a Special Cash Discount of twenty per cent.

Women's Boots and Oxfords. At this season of the year we find that sizes are missing from certain lines that we do not care to replace. Our way is to mark all high price shoes at what you have to pay for the common kinds and close out all odd lots at about half price in order to have what money they represent to invest in Fall Shoes.

Women's Tan and Kid boots, reg. price \$3.00 and \$3.50, sale price \$2.00
Women's Oxfords, Tan, Patent and Kid, regular prices \$3.00 to \$3.50 per pair, sale price \$2.00.

Quick selling is the order. Let all attend. Sale begins July 26th and will continue until all odd lots are sold.

Yours- Truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S., July 9th, 1915

THE IMPERIAL LIE

(Montreal Witness)

Appeals to God may be holy or the height of blasphemy according to the character they attribute to God. Many mock God in his own image: "From the thought that I was altogether such an one as myself." The Kaiser has found that he can make the German people believe a lie. More pitiful still he has been able to make himself believe what he actually seems to think he can make God believe it by his frequent iteration of it. "Before God and history," he says, "my conscience is clear. I did not will the war." If he did not will it, then he is the very puppet in the hands of the soundbites about him. If he does not believe the war was his doing, then he has been reduced to imbecility by those who used him to bring it about. "The consciousness that the fight was forced upon us," says he "has accom-

plished miracles." If he had said, "the lie that the fight was forced upon us has accomplished miracles" he would have said no more than the truth. The people, like himself, have willingly believed this lie in spite of their knowledge that Germany has long been preparing for such a belittlement on all hands that she was the only country prepared for such a belittlement. The German Emperor's espousal of his Hapsburg brother's long planned invasion of Serbia, his haughty refusal of peace propositions from the startled powers, his declaration of war on all sides before his neighbors had time to draw breath, his conscientiousness in the invasion of Belgium, which had no part in any quarrel, but possession of which was needed to invasion of Britain, these things are known to all Germans that Germans were vaporizing the world over about the day when they should have reduced England and even Canada to

subjection must have been known to the best informed. Thus they have been acting upon what they knew to be untrue. It is impossible that the truth should not assert itself. When it does what miracles of collapse and repentance may this more real consciousness accomplish!

TARE LIFE LIKE A MAN

It is a pitiable thing to see a young man whining over his lot in life and excusing indifference and inaction because of hard luck or some cruel fate which has put a stumbling block in his way. No matter what your environment or what you may be called upon to go through, face like a man, without whining. Turn your face to the sun, your back to the shadows, and look the world in the face without whining. Make the most of your situation. See the beauties in it and not the ugly features. This is the way to improve an unfortunate environment.

DEEP BROOK

August 16

Haying still unfinished because of much rain.
Mrs. E. W. Spurr lately spent a few days in Granville.
Blueberry parties are taking advantage of the fine days.
Miss Lottie Berry has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Joseph Berry.
The Misses Hodson left on Saturday for their home in Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Fred Jones of Bear River spent last week with Mrs. Edward Dondale.
Mrs. W. L. Archibald is on a visit to Milton, Queens County, her native place.
Capt. F. W. Rice of the ship Calburga, arrived home via Halifax on Saturday.

Mrs. C. V. Henshaw is entertaining many friends from Yarmouth County this month.

E. V. Hutchinson returned on Saturday from a month's business trip to Freeport.

Miss Beatrice Peck is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Curtis.

Miss Francesco who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Adams, has returned to New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Blaney, Stoney Beach.

Mrs. W. A. Cummings and children of Annapolis Royal were late visitors of friends here.

Mrs. J. D. Spurr is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Crawford and daughter, Margaret, of Brooklyn, N. W.

The Misses Vega of Brooklyn, N. Y., are among the guests at the Sea View to the delight of their many friends.

Rev. David Hutchinson, wife and daughter of St. John, are spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sallis.

Dr. Archibald and family of Bear River and Mrs. Kinsman and child of Kentville, are spending the month at the Brookside.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Bellows Falls, Vt. are welcome guests at the home of Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payson.

A happy family gathering of the children of Robert Purdy of Bridgetown, lately took place at the home of their uncle, J. D. Purdy.

The Dorcas Society's summer sale last Wednesday was very pleasant and successful, having patronage from Bear River, Smith's Cove, Upper Clements and Port Wade.

The service at the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, August 15th, took the form of a Memorial to the late Karl Dondale and was very largely attended. Impressive addresses were given by Pastor McFadden and Rev. A. Archibald and suitable music well rendered.

LOWER GRANVILLE

August 16

Mrs. Young of Belleisle is visiting Mrs. J. R. Longmire.

Miss S. E. P. Elliott is visiting friends in Kentville.

Mr. Foring Bishop is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Croscup.

Miss K. Longmire and little nephew returned to their home in Medford Mass. on Saturday.

Mrs. FitzRandolph, and little daughter of South Williamston, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Robblee.

Mr. Irving Bishop is spending his Paradise with a party of friends by auto on Friday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Howard Croscup, returning that night.

Miss M. Troop was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robblee. She was accompanied home by her neices, Susie and Gladys Troop, who have been spending their vacation with their grandparents. Geraldine Troop also visited her grandparents not long since.

Recent arrivals at the River View for the week: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and family of Middleto; Dr. Lovett and Mr. Morgan of Bear River; Mr. Mayhew Foster, principal of Parrboro High School; Capt. Salter and wife of Bridgetown, with party of friends. Mr. J. C. Shafer, wife and son of Lawrenceton, are spending their vacation at Riverview.

MORGANVILLE

August 14

Miss Mildred Snell is visiting friends in Digby.

The Messrs. Smith returned to Boston Saturday after a pleasant vacation.

The Morganville young folks enjoyed a picnic to Lake Jolly on Wednesday.

Mrs. Edwin Harris, who has been enjoying a visit in New York, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Morgan this week. She leaves on Saturday for her home in Aylesford, accompanied by her grandson, Harold Harris.

Miner's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PRINCE DALE

August 13

Miss Amey Feonor of Clementsport is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser visited relatives in Clementsvalle on Friday.

Mrs. Maynard Brown of Clementsvalle spent Wednesday at Mr. D. A. Fraser's.

Mrs. Valentine Long of Clementsvalle visited Mrs. Wesley Berry on Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Dukeshire of East Waldec spent a few days this week at Mrs. George Wright's.

Miss Bessie Wright spent a few days recently with relatives at East Waldec and Smith's Cove.

Misses Daisie and Annie Dondale spent Tuesday with their aunt, Mrs. George McLelland, East Waldec.

Mr. Charles Dondale arrived from Massachusetts on Monday to spend the winter with his family here.

Mrs. Elder Fraser entertained on Wednesday an automobile party from Deep Brook including Mrs. Garnet Benson and daughter, Elsie, and Mrs. P. Jameson, and children, Minerva and Allister, of Kentville.

PRISON IN MONTENEGRO

Our smallest ally, Montenegro, the prison system is to say the least of it, unusual. A traveller in that country relates that when he paid a visit to the jail at Cetinje, the capital, he found that all prisoners were out for a walk. For two hours every morning and again for two hours in the afternoon, they are allowed to wander about in the green before the prison. There is nothing, indeed, but their own sense of honor to prevent their going farther afield, unless they be murderers, in which case they wear chains. The authorities provide them with housing of course, and with clothes—not uniform—also with a fire at which to cook their food, and they give them eight cents a day each wherever they buy it. The prisoners cater for themselves; two of them go to the market every morning to buy provisions for the day. They are not required to work unless they choose, and they are classified, not according to the seriousness of their offence, but according to their standard of life and general behavior. If a man of education and refinement is sent to prison, care is taken to lodge him, so far as possible, in a room where the other occupants belong to his own rank in life.

On one bed the visitor found a beautiful counterpane and a pillow covered with delicate embroidery. "Yes, poor fellow, that's his wife's handiwork," the governor of the jail remarked casually. In one prison, life was made so easy and pleasant that on leaving it the visitor ventured to remark that to be there was no punishment, it seemed to her.

"No punishment!" the official exclaimed in surprise. "But think of the disgrace of being here. Is not that in itself punishment enough?"

A BALANCE SHEET

(The "Outlook," New York.)

It is one year since Germany began war upon Russia, France and England and so initiated the present European conflict. Three years before, General von Bernhardi, in his volume "Germany and the Next War," had declared the objects which Germany must be war secure. With commendable, if audacious frankness, General von Bernhardi rebuked the peaceful aspirations of his countrymen and sought to stir within them the military spirit. War he declared to be a biological, a moral, and a Christian necessity, and absolutely essential to Germany if Germany would accomplish the results which her history, her character, and her position, demanded of her.

What were those results; what the objects which, as thus defined by General von Bernhardi, Germany was called upon to accomplish?

She must protect her borders from the Slavonic races which are ever dashing against her coasts. It is true that Russia at present has no inducement to seek an aggressive war with Germany, or to take part in war, but she will always be on the side of those who try to cross Germany's political paths. Germany must not wait for Russian aggression.

It is, however, upon France that Germany's attack must first be made. France must be so completely crushed that she can never again come across our path.

France is depicted by General von Bernhardi as Germany's chief rival; she has crossed for herself the second largest colonial empire of the world, something which the conqueror of Gravelotte and the Sedan ought not to allow. Germany must win on the battlefield of Europe colonies for her surplus population, that she may retain for Germany that strength of the German nation, which has been pouring into foreign countries and lost to the Fatherland.

By conquest she must also win new territory for that population. In Europe? He does not say; but this is the necessary implication.

For the same reason Germany must extend her commerce to lands beyond the sea. Her native population cannot consume all the products of her native industries. Those industries depend, therefore, upon exportation.

War is a duty which Germany owes to the world. She is the greatest nation on the globe, her people are the most civilized, cultured and efficient people. This superiority imposes upon her the obligation to make herself the world's leader, that she may impose her culture upon other nations.

War is a duty Germany owes to herself. By war she must unite her dismantled population and recover for the nation that unity which is lamentably lacking in the German Empire. Thus war is for Germany a necessity. She has no option. She must choose between world power and downfall.

To these objects, thus avowed by one of the foremost German advocates of the war, there must be added two interpreted by other representatives, and still more forcibly by deeds.

Though she had few overseas possessions to defend, she wished a navy which would rival that of Great Britain, who was under obligations to defend Canada, Australia, India, and Egypt.

And when Austria tried, condemned, and resolved to execute sentence upon Serbia, accused of complicity in the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince, Germany sustained Austria in her refusal to seek what Serbia proposed, and England, Italy and France, and Russia urged a conference of the European Powers in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issues involved.

Twelve months of war on land and sea have now passed. How much of these objects has Germany accomplished?

Germany's ally and partner, Austria-Hungary has punished Serbia, but not without herself suffering from famine, war, and pestilence. At this writing it is not believed that a single Austrian soldier is to be found on Serbian soil, and if the war should end to day the question of Serbia's guilt and her relations to Austria would be settled, as Serbia before the war proposed they should be settled, by a conference of the Great Powers.

Germany has injured France; she has destroyed some of her finest buildings; devastated some of her fairest districts; taken and still is taking the coal and iron from her most valuable mines. But she has not crushed France. On the contrary France has gained in moral force more than she has lost in material wealth, and is today a stronger Power, more to be reckoned with in European politics than at any time since the overthrow of the Empire in 1870.

Germany has successfully defended her borders from the Slavonic invasion. She has won two decisive victories—one over unprepared but plucky little Belgium in the west; the other over hirsute but ill-prepared Russia in the East.

And this is all.

Germany has won no colonies for her surplus population. On the contrary, her eleven colonies only two remain under her flag—Kamerun and East Africa—and these, deprived of their colonial comrades, can hardly long defend themselves against the allied forces.

Germany occupies Belgium; but Belgium, which is the richest country in Europe in proportion to its size, is also the most densely populated and can furnish no homes for Germany's population.

Germany's commerce is for the time utterly destroyed. She has no ships upon the ocean; none afloat save an inconspicuous merchant marine in the Baltic Sea. Her two great harbors, Hamburg and Bremen, are hermetically sealed—as useless to her as the harbors of Ephesus and Rhodes are to Greece.

Germany has inflicted some injury on English commerce by a successfully managed but unscrupulously conducted submarine warfare. This warfare has been dramatic, but it has occupied a far larger place in the columns of the daily press than it will ever occupy in the commercial history of the world. Germany is reported to have sunk 218 British ships all told, including fishing boats, during the first eleven months of the war, while during the same time it is estimated that between 60,000 and 70,000 sailings of seagoing ships have taken place in British waters. Less than one percent of British commerce destroyed has neither military, political, nor economic significance.

These figures indicate how slight has been the effect of Germany's blockade upon England. Two apparently well-authenticated facts indicate how effective has been England's blockade of Germany. In May, 1915, American exports to Germany aggregated \$400 in value; in May 1914, over \$14,000,000 in value. In England there is no appreciable lack of food supply. An apparently well-informed Hungarian correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" reports official figures showing that staple articles of food are selling in Hungary at prices varying from three to seven

times the ruling prices before the war.

The German fleet, built up at such expense and with such feverish haste is shut up in enforced retirement, where for the purpose of winning for Germany her coveted world-power it is of as little use as was the French fleet of Villeneuve after the Battle of Trafalgar.

Germany has lost Italy as her ally and gained Turkey—poor exchange. Her attempt through Turkey upon England's occupation of Egypt and her endeavor to add the horrors of a religious world war to those of a European war have failed. The Suez Canal still affords safe passage to the East, the British flag still floats untroubled over Egypt and Great Britain's Mohammedan population is still loyal.

What has been done to secure to Germany that leadership among the nations which Bernhardi declared belonged to her?

Thirteen months ago her literature, her music, and her philosophy were the admiration of artists and scholars. Made in Germany was a recommendation to her manufactures in every market of the world. By this war she has made enemies of the civilized world and for the time being closed the hearts and minds of the neutral peoples to her present thought almost as effectually as she has closed the doors of her ports to her goods.

Has war united the German people? Has it obliterated the once widening gulf between the Social-Democrats and the landed aristocracy? With the rights of free press, free speech, and free assembling denied, and dissent from the war party in Germany almost as effectually suppressed as was dissent from the ecclesiastical party in Spain in the sixteenth century, it is difficult to give an answer to this question.

In such a case silence does not give consent. But the little that creeps through the crevices of the closed doors of other countries furnishes indications ominous to the future unity and internal peace of the German Empire. The publication in Switzerland of a vigorous indictment of the war party by a German; the publication, also in Switzerland, of a protest by Social-Democrats; the refusal of one-third of the Reichstag and of nearly one-third of the socialist members who might have been present to vote financial support to the Kaiser; the unanimous refusal of the same party to co-operate in the support of the Government in the Landtag; the public utterances against the war in "Vorwarts," the Socialist organ; the open controversy of Admiral von Truppel and the organ of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg with von Tirpitz, Grand-Admiral of the German fleet, concerning the submarine policy; the reported visits of German bankers to the Emperor to warn him of the peril of the possible bankruptcy of the Empire—all indicate, not a growing unity, but a growing lack of unity in the German Empire.

Our readers can form their own judgement from this balance sheet. Our judgement is that Germany has accomplished by the war only one thing which she set out to accomplish: she has protected her territory from a Slavonic invasion—an invasion which she herself invited. We believe that she would be very glad now to make peace by restoring the conditions which existed before the war, if that were possible. But it is not possible. She cannot rebuild the ancient building which she has destroyed, nor restore the fair fields which he has devastated, nor bring back to life the dead; and probably the war which she provoked must go on, not until Germany is destroyed, but until her military party is overthrown, a constitutional Germany supplants an autocratic Germany, a Ministry is created responsible not to the Emperor but to the people, and thus Germany releases from the hands of her beneficent enemies that charter of liberty which the unsuccessful revolutionists of 1848 endeavored in vain to win for her.

First Dose Ends Indigestion, Heartburn, Or Gas On Stomach

The question as to how long you are going to continue suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia or out-of-order stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking Tonoline Tablets. People with weak stomachs should take Tonoline Tablets occasionally, and those who be no more indigestion, gas, or feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, sour risings, gas on stomach, or belching of undigested food, headaches, dizziness or sick stomachs, and besides, what you eat will not ferment, and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are usually relieved by one or two doses of Tonoline Tablets.

Go to your druggist and get a \$1.00 box of Tonoline Tablets and you will go to the table with a hearty appetite, what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. Tonoline tabs freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

Tonoline Tablets cost \$1.00 for a 50 days' treatment. At druggists or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

HE STRUCK IT RIGHT AT LAST

After Suffering Almost Two Years, "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.



MR. WHITMAN
382 St. Valier St., Montreal.

"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years. I was in constant misery from my stomach and my weight dropped down from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so. That was eight months ago. I began to improve almost with the first dose. No other medicine I ever used acted so pleasantly and quickly as 'Fruit-a-tives', and by using it I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble, and all pain and Constipation and misery were cured. I completely recovered by the use of 'Fruit-a-tives' and now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough."
H. WHITMAN.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE PREVENTION OF TYPHOID FEVER

Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia

As the season in which typhoid fever is usually most prevalent is approaching, a reference to this disease is appropriate. Last summer a press bulletin issued by this Department stated that typhoid was relatively less prevalent in Nova Scotia than in most countries in the North American Continent, but unfortunately the statistics for 1914 show that there were fifty per cent. more deaths from this disease in our Province last year than during either of the three immediate preceding years. As typhoid is a disease which is usually communicated from individual to individual, its exceptional prevalence last year should warn us of the need for taking especial precautions this summer.

The germ which causes typhoid is given off by the discharges of those who are ill or convalescent from the disease. Sometimes it persists in the discharges for many years, in those who are termed "typhoid carriers." Such carriers have been responsible for many localized epidemics. The celebrated "Typhoid Mary," a very cleanly cook, has been the cause of so many of these epidemics that she is now being kept in detention by the New York City Department of Health.

The typhoid germ is usually taken into the body with food and water. It gains access to water because of careless disposal of the excreta of typhoid patients. Flies are frequently responsible for carrying the infection from such excreta, or from the sick rooms to food. Those who are caring for typhoid patients, and those who have had the disease and are "carriers," may infect food if they are not particular about cleansing their hands before preparing or handling food.

The spread of the disease is to be prevented by carefully disinfecting all discharges and the soiled clothing of typhoid patients, by thorough cleanliness on the part of those who nurse or care for such patients, and by the proper protection of all foodstuffs against contamination by flies, dust, etc. Dealers and caterers who do not protect their wares against flies and dust should not be patronized. Water from any suspicious source should be boiled before use, and a similar precaution is advisable in the case of milk.

Vaccination against typhoid has proved so successful that it is to be strongly advised when one lives in or must go to a community in which typhoid exists.

The Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia, issues a leaflet containing instructions for those who apply to the Provincial Health Officer to minister to typhoid patients, which may be obtained free upon application in the Province.

REZISTOL—A safe and sure remedy in all cases of overstimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression. A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL BOTHA

If there is one man in the whole British Empire, who has "made good" in the war it is the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Privy Councillor, honorary general in the British Army, and Premier of the Union of South Africa, personally in command of the Union troops which put down the rebellion of the disaffected burghers seeking to take advantage of the Empire's pre-occupation with greater affairs to re-establish again the Boer republics as dependencies of Germany's African colonial empire. Not content with crushing this revolt in a remarkably short time, considering the extent of country over which he was obliged to operate, and the fact that the rebel leaders numbered several of the "slimmest" of the commandants who led the British a merry chase in the South African War, Botha then turned and invaded German Southwest Africa which had been used as the base of the incipient rebellion.

And Botha himself, thirteen years ago, was commander-in-chief of the burgher forces in the field against Lord Kitchener. He was one of the shrewdest foes with which Lord Roberts, Buller, Kitchener, Sir John French, and the other British Generals had to reckon. He fought his country's enemies into the last ditch. He played perhaps the chief part in the Commission which ended in the treaty of peace with the British Commissioners, Lords Milner and Kitchener, striving just as earnestly at the council table as he had on the field for the best terms the vanquished might hope to wring from their conquerors. But after the treaty had been signed, after the independence of the Boer Republics had been deeded away and they assumed the status of Crown colonies, no one on either side was more tireless in the work of re-establishing the harmony and mutual understanding essential to South African unity than Botha.

The Early Revolt

Other Boer leaders under the stress of the terrible warfare which had desolated their country bowed the knee as he did and adjured their followers to accept the British rule in the spirit with which it was carried out. Gen. Christian de Wet, Botha's comrade-in-arms, in concluding his military memoirs, "Three Years' War," made this appeal:

"To my nation I address one last word.
"Be loyal to the new government! Loyalty pays best in the end. Loyalty alone is worthy of a nation, which has shed its blood for freedom!"

But De Wet was one of the first of the deluded burghers to forget their oaths of allegiance and the self-government and free franchise Britain had bestowed upon them. Gens. Christian Beyers and De la Ray followed his example. In London the British statesmen who bore the responsibilities of the Empire on their backs gasped at the outlook. It seemed as if continuance of the defection would sway the scales against them. That would have meant the loss of South Africa; and the loss of South Africa might have meant the loan of burgher armies to Germany for service against other British African colonies. That in turn, probably would have meant German control of the South African continent south of the Sahara.

But there was one man in South Africa who could keep the major portion of the Dutch population true. That man was Botha and it is his everlasting credit that he disdained to take the opportunity to betray the government which had first conquered his people and then made them independent. If he had elected to take the sinister course there are Afrikaners who believe that Botha might have made himself dictator of Africa. Certainly he could have made his own terms with Germany. As it happened however that was not Botha's way. Once he had sworn his oath of allegiance, he became in spirit, if not exactly in blood, a British citizen, at least a citizen of that Empire which knows no distinction between Englishman, Irishman, Scotsman, Canadian, New Zealander or Afrikaner.

Not a Drop of British Blood

Before this, Englishmen believed that just one big man had been identified with South Africa—Cecil Rhodes. Now they are willing to admit that Louis Botha is Rhodes's peer, although he has not a drop of British blood in his veins, this son of a Dutch father and a French Huguenot mother. In less than a year he has cleared South Africa of two distinct menaces, and now he is preparing to send important contingents of South African troops, both British and Dutch, to assist in the fighting in Northern France. When the award of honors to Britain's statesmen and generals is made, it is certain that one of the most prominent names in the list will be that of Louis Botha. He is already considered eligible to peerage, he, who fifteen years ago beat back the British armies at Spion Kop and the Tugela.

Strangely enough, Botha was born on British soil. He first saw the light in the little hamlet of Greytown in

Natal on September 29, 1863, so that he is now fifty-two years old. When he was five years old, his family migrated to the Orange Free State, where the father became a sheep farmer, and young Botha went to school when he wasn't learning to handle a rifle. In 1884 Louis Botha struck out for himself, taking up by occupation and purchase a farm in the nameless little republic which had just been started by white settlers within the borders of Zululand. He got on well in local affairs, and became native commissioner and field cornet, a rank in the Boer service. In 1888, when the "New Republic," as it was now called, was assimilated to the Transvaal, he was continued in these offices, until 1896, when he was elected to the upper chamber of the Volksraad.

It is interesting to note that even in those days, Botha, young, clear-headed, and broad minded, identified himself with the minority of burgher progressives who were opposed to the retrograde policy of "Oom Paul" Kruger. Botha always opposed the idea of war with England, and he lived up to his convictions by being one of the seven men in the Volksraad who voted against the dispatch of Kruger's ultimatum to Lord Salisbury. But there again, when Botha saw his countrymen had committed themselves for better or worse, he did not hesitate in his decision. He knew as did a few of the other younger men, the hopeless task that confronted the Boers. Throughout this splendid first year of the war, during which Lady-smith, Kimberly and Mafeking were besieged on the one hand, while on the other, the Boers held off the British troops and beat them soundly. Botha was never deceived of the outcome, although he fought as stoutly as De Wet, Cronje, De la Ray, and the other extremists, men, some of them, old enough to be his father. He fought so well, in fact, that early in 1900, after the death of Gen. Piet Joubert, the knightliest of the older generation of Boers, of whom Kipling wrote:

With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife,
He had no part whose hands were clear of gain;
But subtle, strong, and stubborn, gave his life
To a lost cause, and knew the gift was vain.
He was appointed commandant-general of all the Boer forces.

Directed Long-Drawn-Out War

It was Botha who directed the long-drawn-out guerilla war, which lasted two years after the formal fighting was ended. It was to him that Kitchener made the first proposals for peace, in the course of a meeting between the two leaders, which took place on February 28, 1901, at Middleburg, in the Transvaal. It was Botha who reopened negotiations for peace with Kitchener in April, 1902, when even the gray-bearded Boer die-hard—who had crushed Cetwey and Dingaan, and their Zulu hordes in their youth and in middle-age had watched the butchery of the Highlanders at Majuba Hill—when even these men realized the end was in sight. It was Botha who caused the holding of the burgher conference at Vereeniging, which appointed peace commissioners, and as has been said, it was Botha, who faced Kitchener, the man with whom nowadays he works hand-in-hand, as it were, in gigantic schemes of world-empire across the council table in Pretoria, and fought, stern faced, for the last scrap of concession the British would make to the beaten burghers.

Botha was always a Boer in whom the British colonists of Cape Colony put their trust. His own countrymen knew him for a man of his word. When self-government was given the Boer colonies in 1907, he became first Premier of the Transvaal, and in this capacity he attended the British Colonial Conference in that year. He was one of the most distinguished guests of the British nation on this occasion, and was feted on every hand by the men who had fought him a few years previously. In 1910, when the Union of South Africa was organized to take its place beside the great self-governing commonwealths of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Botha became its first Premier, and has held this office, with a single short intermission—ever since. He has been noted for his political boldness, his swift rigor of decision, and his unswerving loyalty to British principles of administration. The only time he came in for severe criticism as Premier was over his handling of the labor difficulties in 1913, when he arbitrarily deported the trouble-makers—and then won a vote of confidence from the Union parliament.

Gen. Botha is as remarkable physically as he is mentally. He weighs 230 pounds in strict training, stands six feet high, is a crack rifle shot, a skillful boxer, and is handsome into the bargain. But despite his immense physique, he is extremely unostentatious, and his suave courtesy is in striking contrast to the brusque manners of the majority of Boers. His wife, to whom he was married on December 13, 1888, was Miss Annie Clere Emmet, a granddaughter of the



Irish patriot, and he has three sons, all of whom were out with him in his recent campaign. The oldest, as a more lad of twelve or thereabouts, went on commando with his father in the old war.—New York Evening Post

THE FLY EXHIBITION

(From a Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.)

A new department was opened last month at the London Zoological Gardens, called the Fly Exhibition. It is a very sober show; in fact, in some respects it is a Chamber of Horrors. Why then, some people may ask, has it been opened?

(a) Because the common houseflies and blowflies, in given circumstances, are as dangerous as a nest of adders or acolyon of scorpions, and the public will not realize it.

(b) Because there are going to be many more millions of such flies this year. The existence of huge camps all over the country, devoid of water sanitation, will afford unprecedented opportunities for breeding, and camp-bred flies will invade the adjacent towns and villages in excessive numbers.

The Fly Exhibition shows how they may be checked in their several stages, and destroyed both out of doors and within. Flies cannot originate disease (except what is known as myiasis), but they can and do carry infection. This is not a mere superstition, it is a fact which has been demonstrated by profound scientific and medical research.

There are two main divisions of flies—biters and non-biters. Most people thought hitherto, that the biters were the only ones that mattered. The reputation of mosquitos and tsetse flies was bad; houseflies were judged angels by comparison; but opinion changes, particularly of reputations. By the time all the evidence is summed up Musca domestica, the commonest and most intrusive of all flies—called in America the "typhoid fly"—may be adjudged the worst criminal of the lot. And his manners are atrocious. The principal proven fly-borne diseases are typhoid fever, cholera, infantile diarrhoea, consumption, and ophthalmia. Of these there is the most abundant evidence regarding the first three.

In order to understand how flies transmit these diseases one must know something of their breeding and feeding habits. Food, ours and theirs, is the main medium of infection. Blow-flies—under which heading we include the sarcophagous flesh-flies, as well as bluebottles and greenbottles—breed in carrion: dead animals, offal in slaughter houses, and uncovered animal kitchen refuse. Both the lesser and greater houseflies breed in manure, fermenting vegetable matter, middens, or dust-bins. They will also breed in grass cuttings or weed heaps fermenting in corners of gardens. Such heaps should be burnt, spread out to dry, or covered with earth. Breeding means that the eggs are laid and the maggots develop in such places; the adult-flies leave them after emergence from the puparium and come into houses.

Calliphora erythrocephala, the common bluebottle, lays 500 to 600 eggs per batch; the common housefly, Musca domestica, lays 120 to 140. Each fly may lay several such batches during its lifetime. The bluebottle averages from four to five weeks to go through its cycle from egg to adult; the housefly does it under three weeks. Rate of development is governed chiefly by heat; flies at midsummer complete the cycle in half the time it takes in spring or autumn. In a very hot season domestica may see her grandchildren by the third week. Between eight and twenty-four hours after they are laid, on an average, maggots emerge from the eggs. The tiny, white, blind, legless creatures immediately burrow out of sight in carcases or manure, feeding as they go. They liquefy the surrounding food material—for they cannot take solids—by pouring on it a kind of saliva which is really pepsin. Thus their food is predigested. When they are full grown, which is a slower process with blowflies than house flies, the maggots seek a quiet, dry spot in which to pupate—i. e., change from a maggot into a fly under the protection of a hard, barrel-shaped skin called the puparium. A week or a fortnight later, according to type, the adult fly emerges as it will be for the rest of its life. A fly never grows.

House flies pick up bacteria on the sticky pads of the feet and on the longer body hairs or bristles, and deposit them as they travel or clean themselves. Moreover, they are glutinous, they invariably overeat. When it becomes inconvenient to contain it all they put out a fluid-filled bubble at the end of the proboscis, meaning to reabsorb it as soon as there is room. If disturbed, however, the bubble is

reluctantly dropped. Bacteria, again, remain alive and active in the intestine for a very much longer time than in the cop. B. typhosus, the specific typhoid bacillus, has been recovered from the excreta of captive flies three weeks after infection.

In the exhibition all stages of flies, from eggs to adults, are shown alive and feeding in natural conditions. Obviously these conditions are not attractive. Many people are realizing this for the first time. From knowledge of fly history also it is possible to predict where maggots of certain stages are likely to be found in heaps of manure or rubbish tips. Full-grown ones, for instance, go into the outer, lower edges, into dry crevices, or even into the surrounding soil to pupate; knowing this, one can take measures to destroy a certain proportion of them. Extensive experiments are being made under Professor Le-froy's direction in several localities in order to discover the ideal manure treatment which, at a reasonable price can be guaranteed not to injure agricultural crops and yet to destroy a high percentage of grubs.

Fly-traps and fly-sprayers ranging from 6d to a couple of guineas are in view; also chemical preparations for killing or driving off flies, disinfecting tips, dustbins, and so on. Homely old-fashioned remedies rub shoulders with the newest inventions. Indeed the fly problem seems to lure inventors as honey seduces flies. A special feature is the large gathering of fly posters from all sources which literally paper the walls. Many of them can be procured for local propaganda, as well as lantern for illustrated lectures. Microscopes, books and various minor exhibits add to the interest and instructiveness of the exhibition, which is visited daily by all sorts of people, from earls to costers, between eleven and four o'clock, the hour before closing, from four to five o'clock, being reserved for the quiet use of doctors, public health servants, and officers from the various camps, who find themselves seriously confronted with the manure problem. If public interest is maintained at the present rate, it is likely that the exhibition will be kept open throughout the summer. The object of the campaign, the fly himself, an unwitting ally, may be relied on to bring in visitors in the same way that a hostile raid brings in recruits.

MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY

Grows Hair And We Prove It By Hundreds Of Testimonials.

It never fails to produce the desired results. It enlivens 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.

WAR TAX IN GERMANY

Occasionally we hear people kicking over the war taxes, which in this country amount to "little or nothing as compared with the tax imposed in some of the belligerent nations. The other day, while in conversation with a gentleman from New Brunswick, he gave some information along this line. A lady friend of his was in Germany when the war started, but fortunately was able to get away shortly afterwards. At a hotel in a city in that country there was a small girl engaged as one of the waitresses, and the lady, engaging in conversation with her, learned that the child's pay was the equal of four dollars a month in our money. Of this amount she was obliged to pay one dollar a month to the government as a war tax. Those who think the war tax in this country heavy would do well to do a little investigating.—Skelburne Gazette.

September First

is the day you should begin your course at the Good School. The office will be open for enrollment on the two preceding days. Classes begin on the opening day. Those who enter then should be the first ready for employment.
Course of Study on application to
Maritime Business College
HALIFAX, N. S.
E. KAULBACH C. A.

Joker's Corner

'What's the idea of two ambulances?' asked the stranger. 'Oh, the second one picks up the victims of the first,' replied the native.

'Johnny, how did you hurt your hand?' I hope you haven't been fighting again.' 'Willie Jones called me a liar, mother, an' then he hit me on the fist with his teeth.'

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday School. 'Did he tell you about the poor heathen?' father inquired at the dinner table. 'Yes, sir,' answered Mary. 'He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tumtums it could be heard for miles.'

Don't ax 'the good Lawd ter send P.rosperity. Let Him see you wid yo' cat off an' yo' sleeves rolled high, tryin ter pith Hard Times over de fence, an' Prosperity will be settin' at yo' br'akfas' table nex' mawnin', an' you needn't wonder how he got dar!

A correspondent of the New York Sun quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said: "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men ob de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do de undouble, an he kin onscrow de onscrutable!"

"How many pancakes do you suppose you could eat at a sitting?" inquired Uncle George, as he watched Tommy, his little nephew, stowing them away. "I don't know," said the boy. "The most I ever had a chance to eat was twenty-four. Ma won't let me try for a record."

When the train stopped at the little Southern station the tourist from the north sauntered out and gazed curiously at a lean animal with scraggy bristles, which was rubbing itself against a scrub oak.

"What do you call that?" he asked curiously of a native. "Razorback hawg, suh." "What is he doing rubbing himself against that tree?" "He's stopping hisself, suh, just stoppin' hisself."

"That is all this war about, anyhow?" asked Pat, laying down his pick and wiping the sweat from his brow. "Well, Pat," said his Reverence, "you see the Germans want a place in the sun."

"Begorra, is that all?" cried Pat. "Sure, an' they can have moine. Phat Oi'm lookin' fer is a place in th' shade."

Pat and Mike, having been to confession, had to do penance by walking several times up and down a steep hill with their shoes filled with peas. After they had done so several times, Pat said to Mike:

"Mike how is it ye can walk so aisy an' niver a bit do ye complain of yer feet being fore!" "Begorra," answered Mike, "an didn't ye boil yer peas before puttin' them in yer shoes! That's what I did."

We have all met people whose pride in their own possessions is so great that they can see no charms in those of others.

A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory, and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants. Among the visitors was a would-be young-looking, middle-aged lady who, at every description, volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or indeed, anywhere.

Just as they were passing a giant cactus she heard to exclaim: "Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted it and reared it myself."

Reared it yourself! the professor gently observed. "How remarkable. This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger—"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.

Constipation--
the bane of old age is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
Woman's best friend.
From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach Tablet at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. All druggists, 50c. or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 22

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY.

On and after July 19th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows:
Service Daily Except Sunday.
Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.12 a. m.
Express for Yarmouth..... 12.08 p. m.
Flying Bluenose for Halifax 12.39 p. m.
Express for Halifax..... 1.58 p. m.
Flying Bluenose for Yarmouth 2.16 p. m.
Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.52 p. m.
Accom. for Halifax..... 7.40 a. m.
Accom. for Annapolis..... 6.35 p. m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m., and 7.50 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.45 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.
Buffet Parlor Car Service on Flying Bluenose trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE
(Sunday excepted.)
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., leaves Digby 1.50 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Flying Bluenose train from Halifax daily except Sunday.
P. GIFFKINS,
General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
July 21	Appenine Aug. 13
Aug. 12	Caterine Aug. 31

From Liverpool	From Halifax
Aug. 17	Durango Aug. 12
	Tobasco Sept. 4

Furness Withy & Co., Limited
Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.S.	15.45
11.38	* Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.03
12.23	Granville Centre	14.38
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	* Paradise	14.05
13.15	A.S. Port Wade L.V.	13.45

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY.

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd

Steamships Prince George and Steamship Arthur
Leave Yarmouth daily, except Sundays at 6 p. m. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, daily, except Saturdays, at 2 p. m.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office
A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent
Yarmouth, N. S.

PARADISE

August 16
Miss Annie Morse is visiting friends in Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. J. D. Keddy of Boston is a guest of her son, L. H. Balcom.
Mr. William H. Longley of Baltimore, is visiting his mother, Mrs. I. M. Longley.
Miss Maud Thorne of Karsdale, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bishop.
Master Otto Calpek of Granville Centre visited at the home of his aunt, Mrs. H. W. Longley, last week.
Dr. C. B. Simms was called to Yarmouth on account of the serious illness of his mother and whose death occurred while at his home, returned to Paradise last week. He came in his automobile which he purchased in Yarmouth.
The Baptist Sunday School will hold their annual picnic on the grounds of the Paradise Athletic Club on Friday afternoon. A committee is arranging agents of various kinds. Supper and ice cream will be served by the Red Cross Society. If stormy Friday come on a Saturday afternoon.
The "Light Bearers" Mission Band met on Sunday morning. The President, Mrs. J. H. Balcom, reported that \$22.50 had been raised for the "Redemption Home in India. A temperance program was presented by the members of the Mission Band. Miss Edith Jones of Los Angeles, California, gave a reading and solo which added much to the interest of the meeting.
Mrs. G. L. Pearson entertained some friends pleasantly at her home on Tuesday afternoon, August 10th. Among those present from a distance were: Mrs. W. Inglis Morse of Lynn, Mrs. Blanchard, Truro, Mrs. Florence Fitz, Winthrop, Mass., Mrs. G. H. Macomber, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Edith Jones, Los Angeles, California, Mrs. E. J. Starratt, Halifax, Miss Patterson, Hortonville, Rev. F. S. and Miss Kinley, Maine, Mrs. Archibald, Boston, Miss Brooks, Boston, Mrs. L. R. Morse, Jr., Lawrencetown, Mrs. E. C. Archibald, Lawrencetown, Mrs. George Bent, and daughter, Mrs. Alley and Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. A. O. Price, Bridgetown.

LAWRENCETOWN

August 16
Miss Leta Messenger of Centreville is a guest of W. P. Banks.
Prof. and Mrs. Berkhoff of Cambridge and two children, are spending a month at W. C. MacPherson's.
We understand a new residence is to be built opposite Mr. Kenneth Whitman's. We shall be glad to have Mr. Taylor and wife in the community again.
We are sorry to see our young folks go away from home, but we have to chronicle the same fact, with the hope that the future will justify the leaving of the home.
Miss Lella Layte who has been spending a short vacation at home, left for Boston on Saturday. With her went Miss Mary, her sister, who is to enter the same institution her sister is employed in.
Mrs. Margaret Bishop of Lynn is spending a few weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Beals. Mrs. Beals' sister, Mrs. A. J. Jones of Newtonville, Mass., and little daughter Vera, are also her guests.
Miss Etta Durling left on Saturday for Amesbury, Mass., where she will spend two weeks with her brother, Alvin Durling. After visiting friends at Haverhill, Mass., and New Market, N. H., she is to enter the Leonard Morse Hospital, Natick, to train for nurse.

CLARENCE

August 16
Rev. F. S. Kinley of Westery, R. I., occupied the pulpit here on the 8th inst.
Mrs. Fulmer and daughter of Bridgetown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Jackson.
Miss Nellie Adams of Bridgetown was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. James White.
The Misses Pauline Jackson and Evelyn Smith have returned from their outing at Hampton.
Mrs. T. B. Akins and children of Windsor, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Leonard.
Mrs. W. H. Whitman and daughter, Viola, returned on Tuesday from Dalhousie, where they had been visiting Mrs. Fanny Gibson.
Miss Ruth Ward after an absence of several weeks in Massachusetts, has returned, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Martha Ward.
Mrs. D. M. Balcom of Lawrencetown, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Rumsey of Lincoln, Mass., spent Tuesday here with friends.
Japan is helping Russia to the utmost, even stripping her forts of the biggest guns and making munitions.

BELLEISLE

August 16
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wade and family returned to their home in Somerville last week.
Mrs. Elsie Bauchman and children of Granville Ferry are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Bent.
Sergt. Kenneth Gesner of the Garrison, Halifax, is spending a few days furlough at his home here.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Porter and daughter Thillie of Cliftondale, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray.
Weather permitting, the members of St. Mary's Church and Sunday School will hold their annual picnic next Saturday at Milbury Lake on Young's Mountain.
The Misses Jennie and Pearl Inglis and Nellie Chipman of Tupperville, and Mary Phelan of Bridgetown, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clifford Bent.
Miss Margaret Troop and niece Gladys and Susie, have returned home from Lower Granville where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Robblee.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gesner and family of Halifax, and Mr. James Gesner of Somerville, Mass., are spending their vacation with their parents, Capt. and Mrs. William Gesner.
The Bent Milling Co., have their threshing stand erected by the marsh road and will be ready for business by the middle of the week. They have just installed a new threshing mill.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Churchill and son Gordon of Mariboro, Mass., are visiting at Mrs. Churchill's old home here. They had a very interesting trip having come all the way by motor.

UPPER GRANVILLE

August 16
Mr. Reginald Longley is about leaving for a Western trip.
Miss Maud Clarke of Stoneham, Mass., is visiting relatives here.
Miss Agnes Gesner is one of the successful collectors for the Machine Gun, having thus far secured nearly \$500.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Churchill are travelling by auto from Boston and will visit relatives and friends in St. John and in the Valley enroute.
One of the many pleasant and beautiful socials held for patriotic funds was a pronounced success on Thursday evening last at Granville Hall, which was tastefully decorated within. Tables were loaded with dainty edibles for which Granville ladies are famed. Nearly forty dollars were realized as an aid in purchasing a hospital bed.
The Misses Evelyn and Reta, with Master Don MacGillivray have been enjoying pleasant holidays with their many friends in Granville, the latter being a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker. Miss Evelyn and Reta guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward. After spending a few days in town they returned to their home in Halifax on the 17th.

GRANVILLE FERRY

August 10
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rhodes left for Boston on Tuesday.
Fletcher B. W. Mills was the week-end guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roney.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Piggott entertained at their guest at their bungalow, Port Wade, recently, Mrs. W. Young.
Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Neish are entertaining at their house guests, Mrs. Neish and daughters, Misses Ethel and Frances of Halifax.
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown arrived from Lebanon, Penn., recently, to enjoy a short vacation with Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Messinger.
Mrs. B. Farnsworth has been entertaining as her guests for the past week, little Misses Kathleen and Florence Williams and Miss Wade of Bridgetown.

HAMPTON

August 16
Mr. Herbert Marshall from Keene, N. H., is visiting relatives in this place.
Miss Pearl Sprowl from Clarence, is visiting her cousin, Miss Helen O'Neal.
Mrs. R. P. Chute who has been visiting relatives in Boston, returned to her home today.
Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sprowl from Clarence, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. O'Neal.
Mr. D. B. Willis and Mr. Perkins from Saugus, Mass., are stopping at Mr. Norris Mitchell's.
Messrs. Foye, Templeman and Avarid Risteen, start the 17th for the West on the harvest excursion.
Mrs. Sims and daughter, Ada, and son, Thomas, from Watertown, Mass., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chute.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

August 16
Miss Daisy Eaton of Lower Canard, was the week-end guest of Miss Gladys Eaton.
Miss Blanche Collins of Granville Ferry, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fraser.
Misses Lillian and Margaret Hoffman of Boston are visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. S. Palmer.
Mrs. Frank E. Roney spent a few days of last week with relatives at Victoria Beach.
Miss Annie MacLean of Margaretville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Le Roy Willett.
Miss Muriel Troop of Bridgetown is the guest of Miss Bessie Young and other relatives.
Mrs. Whynot and daughter of Lunenburg, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hunt.
Mrs. Harry Goodwin and little daughter attended Camp Meeting at Berwick last week.
Miss Rena Davis of Sydney who was recently a guest of Miss Lela Eaton, has returned home.
Miss Barbara Goodwin of Upper Granville recently spent a week with her cousin, Miss Edith Goodwin.
The ice cream social held last week by the ladies of All Saints Church, realized \$12.50, for Red Cross work.
Mr. Abram Hunt of H. and S. W. Railway, after spending a few weeks with his parents, has returned to his work.
Mr. Charles Dunn, who has been teaching in the West for the past three years, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn.
Mrs. A. D. Ellis and little daughters Lorna and Ruth, of Sheffield Mills, and Dr. Mary J. McFall of Somerset, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Gillatt.
Miss Lulu B. Withers after spending a year at home, has returned to the West. She is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Chester Wade at Bassano, Alberta.
Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn and son Charlie, attended Camp Meeting at Berwick last week. Quite a number of our young people were also on the grounds for a day's enjoyment.
The many friends of Mr. John Fraser are pleased to see him around again after being laid up on account of injuries received from the kicking of a horse. All are glad to know that he was not hurt as badly as was at first feared.
Several of our young men intend leaving this week for the West on the harvest excursion. We are sorry to see them go, for with the vacancies caused by the war and those who have sought work in other places our young men are few and far between.
The "Cora Elliott" Mission Band with Miss Estella Eaton as president, held their annual meeting on the lawn at Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gillatt's. After devotional exercises the meeting took the form of a picnic, when games were enjoyed and tea served on the lawn, much to the delight of the very little people.
The Red Cross Society has again resumed work, and is meeting at the home of the members. Any contributions, donations or comforts for our brave soldiers will be thankfully received and acknowledged. The officers are, Mrs. E. S. Palmer, President; Mrs. Everett Withers, Sec'y.; Mrs. E. R. Wade, Treas.

WEST DALHOUSIE

August 16
Wedding bells in the near future. Mrs. Appleton Buckler is visiting friends at Paradise.
Miss Violet Gillis of Granville, is visiting Miss Gladys Buckler.
Mr. Arch Harris of Boston has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Norman Buckler.
Mrs. William Devaney spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Buckler.
Mrs. Perley Colby of Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rita Durling.
Mr. Charles Merry of Albany spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Todd.
Mrs. Charles Taylor went to Port George on Friday to care for her mother who is very ill.
Mrs. Barnaby Anderson and Doretha Devaney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Durling.
Messrs. David and Ollie Shipp, accompanied by Clyde Veniot of Albany, spent Sunday at their home here.
Miss Laura Kelley and Miss Marion Horton of Granville, who have been visiting their uncle, Mr. George Kelly, have returned home.
Misses Alberta and Maggie Young of Young's Cove, who have been visiting their cousin, Mrs. David Shipp, and other relatives, returned home Thursday.

PORT LORNE

August 17
Miss Lucy Ray is spending a few days with Mr. Harry Sabains in Clarence.
Mrs. Thomas Anthony and Mrs. Isalah Snow of Boston visited friends here last week.
Mr. George Corbett and Mr. Hantford Lewis have gone to Halifax to seek employment.
Miss Beatrice Daniels, Lawrence town, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dalton.
Miss Catherine Trimper of Clementsvalle is spending a few weeks with her friend, Miss Avis Corbett.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Boardman Brown of Berwick, Penn., are visiting Mr. Brown's aunt, Mrs. Israel Hall.
Guests of Mrs. Israel Hall: Miss Anabelle Wood, Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Rose Karasek, Tacoma, Washington, Miss Jessie Matheson and Miss Jamieson both of Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Messenger of Granville Ferry are visiting Mr. Messenger's sister, Miss Israel Hall. It is twenty-five years since Mr. Messenger visited his sister and he is enjoying the reunion of old friends.

ST. CROIX COVE

August 16
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall visited relatives at Lawrencetown yesterday.
Mrs. Cook and children, Bay View, visited Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brinton last week.
Mrs. Edward Marshall and children of Mt. Rose, visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall yesterday.
Miss Leta Poole is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Leonard, Clarence.
Mrs. Grover Hall, New Britain, Conn., and Mrs. George Moore, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Zachue Hall last week.
Master Vernon Hall returned home Friday from a pleasant visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, Granville Ferry.
Miss Bertha Sherwin, Fitchburg, Mass., Mrs. Selena Starratt, Port Lorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sabean of Clarence, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall on Saturday.

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OUTHAM

August 17
Preaching service, Sunday, August 17th at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Miss Grace V. Tompkins of Hampton, spent the week-end with Mrs. Alfred Healey.
Quite a number from here attended the Mission Band Concert at Mt. Hanley on Sunday evening.
Mrs. Vaner G. Smith, Miss Edna Marshall and Susie A. Bent, have gone to Middleton for an indefinite period.
Mr. Frank Marshall has Mr. Simon O'Neal's barn completed. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have returned to their home in Middleton.
Recent visitors at Mrs. M. Bent's were, Mrs. Torie and daughter Arline, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. David Milbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Risteen and son Vernon, from Port Lorne; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bent and family.

MT HANLEY

August 16
Mrs. J. S. Miller, who has been very sick, is better at time of writing.
Preaching service August 22nd at 11 o'clock, Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
Mrs. Myrtle Armstrong from Lynn, was the guest of her friends in this place last week.
Mrs. Bessie Fowler from Lynn, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Mosher one day last week.
Mrs. William Richam from Boston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Bartheaux, last week.
The concert of Sunday night, August 15th, was a grand success. The sum of \$10.00 was realized for Missions.
Recent visitors at Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fritz's were: Mr. William Reagh and bride, of Spa Springs; Master Freddie Graffam, Somerville, Mass.

DOUGLASSVILLE

August 16
Mr. Hallet Daniels and Charles Uelman were in Kentville on business a few days last week.
The Misses Myrtle and Mildred Slocumb have returned home after visiting their aunt, Mrs. Silas Daniels.
The Misses Inez and Lillian Crawford of North Williamston were calling on their many friends last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Olyver Staylen and family have been stopping with Mr. Staylen's sister, Mrs. George Douglas.
Miss Edith Jacques and Miss Nellie Sproul of Roxbury, Mass., are spending their vacation with their friend, Mrs. Hallet Daniels.
Little Miss Edith Pierce of Greenwood, Kings County, has returned home after spending three weeks with her aunt, Mrs. A. B. Woodworth.

PARKERS COVE

August 17
Mr. Edward Oliver visited relatives in Fitchburg on the week-end.
Mrs. George Anderson of Boston is the guest of Mrs. Eliza Halliday this week.
Mrs. George Anderson of Boston called at Mrs. David Milner's quite recently.
Miss Nellie Riley was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson last week.
Service in the Methodist Church, Sunday, August 22nd, at 2 45 p. m., by the Rev. H. J. Indoe.
Mrs. Beulah Robinson visited her sister, Mrs. Bernard Longmire of Hillsburn quite recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills and Mrs. Aubry Rafuse of Granville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rice on Sunday.
Mrs. Manassah Weir and daughter Minnie, returned from Victoria Beach where they were the guests of Mrs. Weir's daughter, Mrs. Stanley McCaul for several weeks.
Quite a number of our young folks attended the lecture given in the Hillsburn Baptist Church on the 16th by the Rev. Mr. McWilliams, Baptist minister of Lower Granville.
The ladies of the Methodist Church held a bean social and ice cream sale on the grounds of Mr. Joseph Rice on Wednesday the 9th, and the sum of \$41.00 was realized for church purposes.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE TREES

- 1. Don't throw your match away until you are sure it is out.
2. Don't drop cigarette or cigar butts until the glow is extinguished.
3. Don't knock out your pipe ashes while hot or where they will fall into dry leaves or other inflammable material.
4. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary.
5. Don't build a fire against a tree, a log, or a stump, or anywhere but on bare soil.
6. Don't leave a fire until you are sure it is out; if necessary smother it with earth or water.
7. Don't burn brush or refuse in or near the woods if there is any chance that the fire may spread beyond your control, or that the wind may carry sparks where they would start a new fire.
8. Don't be any more careless with fire in the woods than you are with fire in your own home.
9. Don't be idle when you discover a fire in the woods. If you can't put it out yourself, get help. Where a forest guard or fire ranger can be reached, call him up on the nearest telephone you can find.
10. Don't forget that human thoughtlessness and negligence are the causes of more than half of the forest fires in this country, and that the smallest spark may start a conflagration that will result in the loss of life and destruction of timber and young growth valuable not only for lumber but for their influence in helping to prevent flood, erosion and drought.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.
Germany is grieved over the empty victory of Warsaw. All supplies, guns and ammunition were carried away by the Russians.
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

CANADA'S TIMBER INDUSTRIES

1915
Their Permanency Cannot be Assured Unless the Growth of Another Crop of Timber is Provided For
In a recent address before the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa, Mr. H. R. MacMillan emphasized the importance of timber industries to Canada. Mr. MacMillan is chief of the British Columbia Forest Branch and is now under temporary appointment as Dominion Trade Commissioner to Australia and other countries. His opinion is accordingly entitled to the thoughtful consideration of all Canadians.
Mr. MacMillan forcibly brought out the fact that timber industries cannot be permanent unless the growth of another crop of timber is assured, and that thus the practice of forestry is imperative as an economic measure. Every section of the Canadian public is interested. Roughly the proportion of non-agricultural land in Canada south of the 60th parallel is: Nova Scotia 81 per cent; New Brunswick 72 per cent; Quebec 76 per cent; Ontario 64 per cent; Dominion Lands 51 per cent; British Columbia 85 per cent. Some of these Governments already have forestry departments; none can afford to be without some forestry organization, charged with the study, protection and administration of timbered and non-agricultural Crown lands. Such lands should be studied, in order that the protective and administrative measures adopted may be decided with a full knowledge of the value of the products to be expected from the land. In this way expenditure is avoided on inaccessible and non-productive land which will not yield returns, and the investment is made on those lands where quality and situation guarantee a profitable crop.
In each Province the area of timber land is very great. The conditions of forest growth, of fire hazard of utilization, are so variable that no rule of thumb methods may be safely adopted. The Forest Branch must include men trained to, and free to study, each of these problems, in order that loss of revenue may be prevented, and the most economical possible scheme of administration and protection worked out for each section of the country. In no case are these matters being handled as yet on a really adequate basis. In particular there is everywhere needed closer attention to organization, coupled with larger appropriations. The latter are necessary in order that adequate protection may be afforded the vast areas of young growth which in many cases are now without protection of any kind.—C. L.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT

BETWEEN
Catherine Maria Underwood (a married woman) Plaintiff
and
John Banks Bartheaux, Defendant
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown in the said County of Annapolis, on Thursday the 9th day of September, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 5th day of August, 1915, unless before the day of sale the amount due the plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed, with her costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff, or her solicitor.
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook in the County of Annapolis and bounded and described as follows:—
Beginning on the south side of the Torbrook road at the north west angle of land owned by George E. Spurr, thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and twenty links along said Spurr's land, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east six chains and twenty links along Spurr's lands to lands owned by Avarid Parker, thence south twenty four degrees east two chains and sixteen links along the west line of the Parker land to a willow tree, thence east two chains along south line of the Parker land, thence south eight degrees and forty-five minutes east forty-two chains along lands of Robert Eaton and Andrew Foster to lands of George Parker, thence south eighty-one degrees west ten chains and twenty links along said George Parker's land, thence north eight degrees and forty-five minutes west to the Torbrook road, thence north sixty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east one chain and thirty links to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less.
Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—
Beginning at a point on the north side of the brook known by the name of "Little River," running a northerly course along the west side of the old road leading to Canaan Mountain until it comes to the cross road, thence westwardly along the "Little River" to the cross road to a stake and stone, thence south south east to a stake and stone, thence running south east to a willow tree on the north side of said river, thence running east the several courses of the river to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, more or less.
TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale, and remainder on delivery of the deed.
Dated at Annapolis Royal in the County of Annapolis the 7th day of August, 1915.
J. H. EDWARDS, High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.
EDWIN RUGGLES, Solicitor of Plaintiff.

MID SUMMER SALE
1 Lot Girls' and Boys' White Blouses very neatly made and trimmed. Reg. price 85c to \$1.25. This sale 59c to 89c
5 dozen Ladies' Corset Covers, very nicely trimmed. Extra Value 23c
4 dozen only Men's Penman's Merino Underwear, only 39c
MEN'S SHIRTS
10 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts in a big variety of Patterns. Regular 75c quality for 59c
MEN'S "MARATHON" HOSE
10 dozen Men's "Marathon" Hose in Black, Tan and Navy only. Regular Price 2 pair for 25c. Sale Price 10c pr
SPECIAL
We offer 500 yds only of a special make of White Cotton. Very fine even thread and suitable for all purposes. We will sell 500 yds only at nine cents per yard in order to introduce this cotton.
JOHN LOCKETT & SON

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.