

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 4, 1915

NO 17

MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was called by his Worship the Mayor, and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber on Monday evening, the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1915, at eight o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair and Councillors present as follows:—E. C. Hall, S. W. Eagleson, Chas. R. Chipman, J. H. Hicks, Abram Young and A. T. Chute.

Ordered that the following bills be paid:—E. J. Burns supplies to W. Phinney on poor acct., by order of the Poor Committee, 14 weeks at \$1.00 per week, \$14.00. Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd., advertising, \$6.95; Owen Currill, gravel for streets, \$24.80; A. G. Walker, gravel for streets, \$12.00; Maritime Home for Girls maintenance of Annie McLaughlin six months to June 30th, \$50.00.

Resolved that the account of J. H. Hicks and Sons be referred back for particulars of the item of \$24.44 amt. of acct. rendered.

Resolved that the account of Jas. R. DeWitt for watering streets be paid at the same rate per hour as was paid last year, namely 30c., making \$8.10 instead of \$10.80 as charged.

Resolved that the Clerk be authorized to pay the Municipality of Annapolis on joint liability account for year 1914, the sum of \$182.27, being the balance due per statement submitted.

The Mayor read a letter from Arthur Roberts, Secretary-Treasurer Union of N. S. Municipalities, requesting the Council to appoint delegates to attend the meeting of the Union to be held this year at New Glasgow on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

Resolved that the Mayor and Councillors be such delegates.

Further resolved that Councillors Chipman and Hall be substitutes.

The Mayor read the report of the Sewer Committee, which reads as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors, Town of Bridgetown: Gentlemen:—We, your Committee on Sewers, appointed at the last meeting of the Council to examine the present conditions at the outlet of the Town's sewerage system near the river bridge on Queen Street, beg leave to report as follows:—

We have very carefully examined the outlet at the river bank as well as the wooden box under the ware-rooms of J. H. Hicks and Sons, and we find that the sewer is running freely and that there is no leak in the plank box.

We cannot find any unsanitary con-

ditions under the Hick building as has been reported, and whatever sediment or mud is lodged in the cellar, in our opinion, has been caused by the tide washing through the foundation of the building and not from any leak from the town sewer, and that this condition is bound to exist in cellars built on the river bank, as it is almost impossible to keep the tide out.

We find that the conditions are practically the same as they were when the sewer was first built and that the natural water course which is the main outlet to the sewer existed long before the Hick's building was built. We would recommend that the Hicks be at once notified to remove large log lodged at the mouth of the sewer at the river bank when they built the wharf over the sewer, as we are of the opinion that some of the sewer sediment lodges behind that log and is not carried off by the tide, and this was the opinion of Engineer Doane when he examined the sewer a few months ago.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Sgd. J. Harry Hicks, Chairman.
S. W. Eagleson.
A. T. Chute.

Dated August 2nd, 1915.

Resolved that the report be received and adopted.

Councillor Hall reported that he had proceeded to Lunenburg County as requested by the Council and had brought the Banks' children from their home there and lodged them safely in the County Home here, where they were now comfortably settled, at an expense of \$20.00. Ordered that the bill be paid.

Mr. S. H. Eagleson addressed the Council on the question of Water Extension to Chipmanville. The matter was again referred to the Water Committee for further report.

Councillor Hicks reported that a number of private citizens had subscribed the sum of \$20.00 towards the cost of building a concrete walk in front of the premises of Miss Angie James on Queen Street, as she did not feel able to bear the expense, and asked the Council for assistance. The matter was deferred for the present. Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

H. RUGGLES, Clerk.

A London cable says:—In a heavy thunderstorm on July 30th, in the Folkestone district, Private McDonald of the Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles, was struck by lightning and killed instantly while walking in the lines of the camp near Shorncliffe. McDonald had arrived from Canada only the day before.

THE ABSURDITIES OF THE SUBMARINE RUMORS

Many persons have read of the reports and articles printed of the possibilities of foreign submarines off the coast of Maine, but it has remained for the Rockland, Me., Courier-Gazette to expose these absurd rumors.

It appears that a residence of Castine, Me., with an abnormal imagination, or indulging in a "pipe dream", lately sent a communication to Washington of supposed "Islands of Oil" in Castine Bay, and he jumped at the conclusion that such "islands" must be oil from submarines.

This hoax upon the American public seems so ridiculous and possibly detrimental to the Coastwise Steamship Companies and our tourist traffic, that we reprint the following explanation from the issue of the Rockland, Me., Courier-Gazette of the 23rd inst.

"That the submarine scare is not taken seriously down that way (Castine, Me.) may be judged from the following from Tuesday's Boston Post. Frederick Whitney, a Boston business man and next-door neighbour of Professor Edmund von Mach at West Brooksville, gallantly came to the German instructor's defence yesterday declaring emphatically that the stories published in the New York Papers to the effect that von Mach was suspected as acting agent of the German Government in aiding the submarine commanders in establishing a submarine base at Castine, were 'only an absurdity, but states that the incident is received as a huge joke by all who are acquainted with the surrounding country.'

"The story the Post printed in this morning's paper declared Mr. Whitney giving an interview with the Harvard professor and quoting him as saying it is absolutely preposterous, is just right. Why the whole situation is so absurd and humorous 'that the report must be the laughing stock of everyone who knows the land formation on that section of the Maine coast.'

"My neighbor, the illustrious von Mach, may be charged with keeping a secret German army in his barn, but until the Imperial German Government or some one else succeeds in emptying hundreds of tons of mud from Lawrence Bay, he will never be found guilty of harboring a submarine flotilla."

The absurd stories put in circulation of late, the above explains and exposes completely, and we gladly print this to remove all apprehension from the minds of our good friends the American Tourists, and wish to assure them that they may now visit the Maritime Provinces with every degree of safety and comfort.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Still in Possession of Warsaw

LONDON, August 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great Eastern battlefield, with success at both extremities including the occupation of Mitau in the North, and further progress beyond Chelm in Southeast Poland, the situation remains the same and obscure.

Few additional details have reached London concerning the plans of the abandonment of the city, but apparently time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their increasingly precarious hold on the Capital, or at least, no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Russia is Determined to Fight Until Victory is Won

PETROGRAD, August 1.—"I hereby solemnly declare that we will not conclude peace until the last enemy soldier has left our land."

These were the words of Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, uttered at the Winter Palace on August 1, 1914, and are reproduced in the press of Petrograd on the anniversary of the war. The Gazette today, printed in all the languages of Russia's Allies, says: "For a year past the enemy has been devastating the world. We deeply appreciate the self-sacrificing aid of the Allies in exerting a combined pressure on him on all sides.

"A firm confidence in victory in a community of world-wide interests and in the final triumph of right, fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will serve us in the coming months, may be years, of this terrible struggle.

"Russia greets her Allies, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy. All hail to their heroic loyalty and firm determination to stand by her to the end till light dispels the gloom."

Britain's Message to Americans

(By the Hon. HERBERT H. ASQUITH, Prime Minister of Great Britain.)

LONDON, Saturday.—"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of first year of the war.

The reasons why we are fighting are known in America. The world has judged, and will judge, not our words, but our actions. The question today is not of our hopes or our calculations, but our duties.

Our duty, which we shall fulfil, is to continue to the end in the course which we have chosen, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

Fighting for an Enduring Peace

(By SIR EDWARD GREY, British Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

LONDON, Saturday.—"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them here. I am quite content to leave the rights and wrongs of the cause and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

The United Kingdom, and the entire Empire, together with their gallant Allies, have never been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty, and not burdensome militarism.

Why Russia Will Go On and On.

(By MR. POLIVANOFF, Minister of War.)

PETROGRAD, Saturday.—My opinion in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:—

The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic Allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed.

(Signed) ALEXEI ANDREIEVITCH POLIVANOFF, Minister of War.

WAR BRIEFS

The Military Governor of Paris has issued an order forbidding with penalties the sale to or purchase by soldiers or officers of all grades in the entrenched camp of Paris of any intoxicating liquors of any kind.

St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton has decided to purchase a machine gun for the use of Canadians at the front.

Wallaceburg, Ont., with 4500 inhabitants raised \$28,000, in two days for the Patriotic Fund. More than six dollars for every man, woman, and child. Canada is estimated to have received orders for war materials, chiefly shrapnel and other shells, to the value of \$394,000,000.

Premier Borden has visited the Canadian hospital, the troops at Shorncliffe, and also those on the firing line.

The British Government is preparing to insure property against injury by air raids.

The Reid brothers who own the Newfoundland railway are giving three aeroplanes to the British army, and Newfoundland contributes two more.

The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers Association of British Columbia, mostly Americans, has contributed \$5,000 to purchase machine guns for Canadian troops.

The Board of Control, dealing with the munitions area in England has passed a resolution against treating with intoxicants or giving credit for it. Penalty is six months imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars.

Out of 20,000 steamers which have arrived at or departed from the port of Liverpool since the Germans proclaimed the "submarine zone," only twenty have been captured or sunk.

5500 school teachers from England and Wales have joined the forces since the war began. Others have permission to do the same soon.

London is piling up sacks of sand at 150 places, to extinguish fires which may be caused by chemical bombs dropped from aircraft.

Following charges that nickel was finding its way from Ontario to Germany, the Government has appointed a Commission to make full inquiry into the matter.

Robert Rosenthal, a German spy, detected in England confessed that he was sent by the German Admiralty to secure information on British naval matters. He confessed that he had obtained an American passport by swearing falsely. He was shot.

Lloyd George and Mrs. Parkhurst, the well known suffragist, stood together on a platform, watching a procession of 50,000 women along Victoria Embankment, London, who desired to show their eagerness to be engaged in the service of the country.

The Chicago Tribune says, Pres. Wilson's reply to Germany "if not an ultimatum in form is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

Turkish military circles realize that command of the inner seas and the Black Sea is lost to them.

Teachers of Domestic Science in London Schools are being employed by the Government, during vacation, to teach Tommy Atkins in the camps how to cook, because of reports of waste.

THE MACHINE GUN CAMPAIGN

Two things are becoming more and more evident as reports come to us day by day from the seat of war. First, all talk about a speedy ending of the war is short sighted and damaging. Second, Britain and her Allies must have more men, more guns, more munitions. These are imperative. Or these, under God, depends the victory of the right. This is a life and death struggle between military despotism, with its "matted fist," and its diabolic motto, might is right; and Democracy, with its inspiring development of the brotherhood of man. Men are giving themselves to aid the right. That is the highest and best they have to give. Will we put into their hands the means of victory? The Machine Gun Campaign is on. Will we not aid it?

A lady in Mira, Cape Breton, writes to parties in Sydney, "I am enclosing a dollar which I received as a birth day gift. I would prefer spending it towards the purchase of a machine gun, and am sending it for that purpose."

Sydney is contributing at least six machine guns, several of them the gift of single individuals. Amherst has one in sight, and is getting money for a second. The Machine Gun given by Annapolis has been gratefully received by the Government. Shall we not have a

BRIDGETOWN MACHINE GUN?

Encouraged by the generous offers of several of our fellow citizens, the Monitor opens today its columns for subscriptions to this object and is pleased to be able to publish the names of the first subscribers as follows:—
Dr. Dechman \$30.00
Karl Freeman \$25.00
Rev. E. Underwood \$10.00

Mayor Longmire has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund and contributions may be made to him.

LETTER FROM SERGT. WILLIAM McLEOD TO HIS FATHER, MR. MURDOCH McLEOD OF THIS TOWN

East Sandling Camp,
July 12, 1915.

Dear Dad:—

I received your very welcome letter. I tell you what, when a fellow gets this far from home a letter is about the nicest thing he can receive. Well this is some country. Nothing but hills. We were shooting at the range all last week and we will be there all this week. We have to get up at 3.30, breakfast at 3.45, and leave here at 4.15. We get to the range at 5.15. It is about four miles but it is all down hill. We get through shooting about 12 o'clock, and then come back right in the hottest part of the day, and it is some hot. I take my shirt off and wring the water out of it, then go down and take a shower bath, and the rest of the afternoon I sleep. These marches go pretty hard on the "boozers." They can't stick it at all. I am going to shoot off for the battalion shoot. We walked two miles today in 27 minutes and all up hill. But it was wicked. I almost flopped, but stuck to it. There were lots of them dropped out along the road.

I never felt better in all my life than I do now. Lots of hard work and lots of rest.

There is a fellow here by the name of Corporal Milner from Tupperville, He has been in the trenches and been "gassed." He says it is a little hell on earth in those trenches. But he says they have got the Germans on the run now, and I believe this war will be over soon. But I hope I will see some of it before I get back.

Well it is getting late and I am rather tired. So don't worry about me, I am taking the best of care of myself and am having a good time.

So good by for this time, from your son,
WILL McLEOD,
Sergt. D. Company,
25th N. S. Batt.

BECKER PAYS EXTREME PENALTY

Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, July 30.—Charles Becker was put to death in the electric chair this morning for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler. The former New York police lieutenant retained his composure and protested his innocence to the last. He went to his death with a photograph of his wife pinned on his shirt over his heart. Three shocks were given before the prison physicians pronounced him dead. Becker died at 5.35 o'clock. He led the way to his own execution. The condemned man sat up all night talking to Deputy C. H. Johnson. Samuel Hayes, a negro murderer, was put to death after Becker.

Through their endeavors, an Exhibit of special interest and attraction is being secured, particulars of which will be given later.

The amusement end will be well looked after, and many new features will be presented.

Probably no time in the history will the Fair have received stronger support and cooperation of the people than during this year, and the prospects are bright for a good exhibition.

Prize Lists have been distributed, and entries in all classes close on August 21st.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00

MOOSE DEROSCE
Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

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 for the survivor may operate the account.

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

MY BUSINESS HOURS

Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays

Nine a. m. until 12 noon. One p. m. until six p. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays

Nine a. m. until twelve noon. One p. m. until six p. m. Seven p. m. until ten p. m.

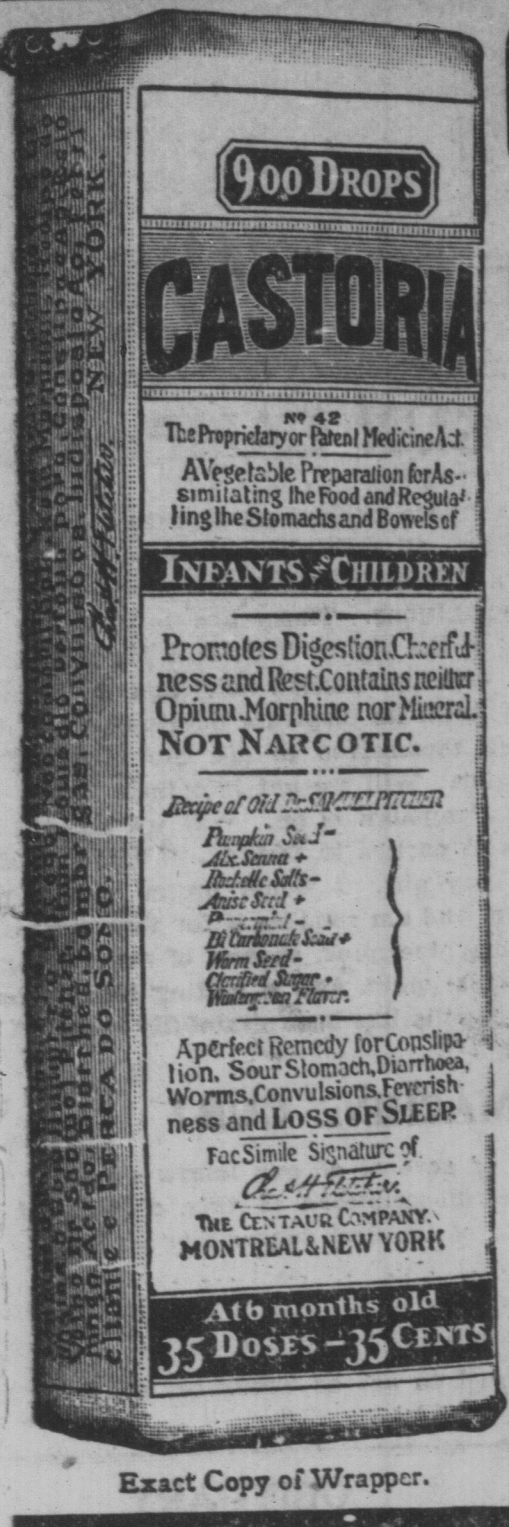
My Shop will not be opened on Wednesdays until further notice

The merchants of Digby, Annapolis and Middleton are taking a half-holiday every week and find it of great benefit.

You can SAVE MONEY by buying your Dry Goods at my Store

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

SOME OF OUR SPECIALTIES

We have unsurpassed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Building Materials and Furnishings, and being centrally located we can make prompt shipments.

Some of Our Specialties are:

Mantels in Cabinet Woods, all kinds of Hardwood Finish for Houses, Glazed Windows with Imported Glass in all styles packed securely for shipment, Front Doors solid and veneered, Silent Salesman for up-to-date stores, Stair Work in all the best Native and Foreign Hardwoods, Church Furniture, Door and Window Screens
Let us know your requirements.

A. W. ALLEN & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

THE PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia.)

Milk

Which is so necessary to the life of children, is all too often the medium through which death is conveyed to our little ones. Experience everywhere has shown that the great mortality amongst infants is largely traceable to unclean and carelessly protected milk. No other food is so easily contaminated, nor so likely to be rendered unfit for use by careless handling.

The dairyman is in a position to be a real benefactor, if he will but insist upon cleanliness of the cows, the barn, the milkroom, the containers, and those engaged in milking and in handling the milk. On the other hand if he is indifferent about these matters, he will be responsible for much suffering and many deaths.

The following suggestions, which are, with slight variation, those formulated by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, are offered for the guidance of those engaged in the production and sale of milk.

The Cows

1. Have the herd examined frequently by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Do not add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.
2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose her to cold or storms more than necessary.
3. Keep the cows as clean as possible. Clip hair in region of udder.
4. Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage, or turnips, to be eaten, except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.
5. Provide fresh, pure water in abundance, easy of access, and not too cold.

The Stables

6. Dairy cattle should be kept in stables, preferably without cellar under the cows or "storage" loft, and where no other animals are housed.
7. The stable should be light (four

square feet of glass per cow) and dry, with at least five hundred cubic feet of air space per animal. It should have air inlets and outlets, so arranged as to give good ventilation without draft of air on cows.

8. The floor should be tight and constructed preferably of cement. Walls and ceilings should be air tight, clean, free from cobwebs, and the walls should be white washed twice a year. Have as few dust-catching ledges, projections and corners as possible.

9. Allow no dust, musty or dirty litter, nor strong-smelling material in the stable. Haul manure to field daily or store under cover at least forty feet from stable.

Milk House

10. Have a light, clean, well ventilated and screened milk room, located so as to be free from dust and odours.

11. Milk utensils should be made of metal, and all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rough inside. Use them only for handling, storing or delivering milk. The top of milk pails should be partially covered, leaving an elliptical opening about 4 by 5 inches. This will prevent a large amount of dirt from falling into the milk.

12. To clean dairy utensils, use only pure water. First rinse the utensils in warm water. Then wash inside and out in hot water in which a cleansing material has been dissolved, and rinse again. Sterilize with boiling water or steam. Then keep inverted in pure air and sun, if possible, until wanted for use.

Milking and Handling Milk

13. Use only dry, dusty foot just previous to milking.
14. The milker should wash his hands immediately before milking, and milk with dry hands. He should wear a clean outer garment, kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.
15. Wipe udder and surrounding parts with a clean damp cloth immediately before milking.
16. In milking be quiet, quick, clean and thorough. Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening and milk the cows in the same order.
17. If any part of the milk is bloody

stringy or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the milk pail, the whole contents should be rejected.

18. Do not fill cans in stable. Remove the milk of each cow at once from the stable to milk room. Strain immediately through cotton-flannel or cotton. Cool to 50°F. as soon as strained. Store at 50°F. lower.

19. Never mix warm milk with that which has been cooled, and do not allow milk to freeze.

20. A person suffering from any disease or who has been recently exposed to a certain contagious disease should be required to remain away from the cows and the milk.

THE DUTY OF THE MOMENT

(From the Department of Public Health Bulletin)

That man is without excuse, who, in these momentous days, does not give much of his thought to the means by which he may serve the Empire and play some part towards the solution of the enormous difficulties which confront us. We follow with the most intense interest and sympathy every movement of our gallant troops, and glory in their magnificent bravery and achievements. And we have no doubt about a triumphant ending to the great struggle which is being waged at so tremendous cost in blood and treasure. But we must not overlook the fact that it is not alone in the success of our arms that the fate of the Empire lies. While we must unhesitatingly give of our substance and unflinchingly yield up our men to the great cause for which we fight, we must not neglect to take due thought for the future. Property losses can be readily offset, and are of comparatively trifling significance; it is the inestimably more deplorable losses in men—the sturdiest and most efficient of our men—which gives us most concern. These losses can never be fully compensated for, but something may be done towards offsetting them, and it is our patent duty to direct every energy towards such a result which is humanly possible.

Vigorous prosecution of public health measures within recent years has effected a notable reduction in the mortality rate of many countries, and has had a potent influence in increasing the material prosperity of those countries. Nothing is more deterrent to progress, nothing more productive of poverty, than ill health. Here in Nova Scotia, despite our exceptional advantages, we can claim little advance in the matter of conserving life and health. Our death rate last year approximated 15 per thousand. That of England and Wales (1913) was but 13.7. If our rate could be made equal to that of the mother land, we would save at least 650 lives in a single year in our Province. Would not such an accomplishment be a contribution to the cause of the Empire in which we could take a reasonable pride? And would it not be of unquestionable value to ourselves?

Standing out very conspicuously in our mortality returns is our appalling tribute to tuberculosis, to the acute respiratory diseases, and to the diseases of infancy. A reduction of the deaths so caused to what might be considered even a reasonable ratio would go far towards making our death rate comparable with other countries situated similarly to ours. It is for those of us who are not taking a place in the battle line to see to it that the sacrifices being made by our noble representatives at the front are not to be made in vain. The greatest asset of a nation is its people, and it is of supreme importance that its people be healthy, vigorous, resourceful and competent. Competency without health is all but an impossibility. The boards of health and medical health officers of our province occupy at all times positions of great responsibility, but never before has this responsibility been so great. There must be no rest until the sanitary conditions of every city, town, village and rural district be made as nearly perfect as possible, until all the conditions under which our people live are such as to insure them the greatest chance for life and health. We appeal to the patriotism of every health officer and every member of the local boards of health to make his best effort, and to the patriotism of every citizen to give cordial support to the health officials in the discharge of their duties. This is nothing more than is demanded by self-interest, but it is also of surpassing movement in the cause of Empire.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building- tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Middleton

Miss Laura Cecil Smith is the guest of Mrs. Spain.

Mr. Gabriel is acting agent during Mr. Jacques' absence.

Mr. William Morris is the guest of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. Haverstock of Wolfville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker.

C. R. B. Dodge is acting as Town Clerk during the absence of Mr. Gates.

Mrs. B. Healey and son are spending a few weeks in Liverpool, Queens County.

Mrs. Churchill of Wolfville spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. E. S. Dodge.

T. A. Elliott and wife of Halifax, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Reagh.

Mrs. W. H. Mulhall and children of Liverpool, are the guests of Mrs. Mulhall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Young.

Miss Marion Shaffner arrived home last Wednesday and will spend her vacation with her father, L. S. Shaffner, Bridge Street.

MELVERN SQUARE

Miss Mina Pierce is spending a few weeks at Kingston, at the home of Dr. DeVinne.

Master Robie Weaver of Port George, is visiting his friend, Eugene Baker, of Melvern Square.

Miss Shaffner, of South Farmington, spent the week end with her friend, Miss Myrtle Morse of Melvern.

Mrs. Alfred Oakes, of Bridgewater, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fales, for a few weeks.

Miss Edith Spurr, of Hantsport, is the guest of her cousins, the Misses Hattie and Hortense Spurr, this week.

Miss Beatrice Phinney is spending a short time with friends at Margareville, enjoying the breezes from the Bay of Fundy.

Miss Georgie Brown, who attended the Lawrencetown High School during the past year, was successful in obtaining a "B" certificate.

Fenwick Pearson still remains critically ill of brain trouble and paralysis, superinduced by sunstroke, and very little hope is entertained of recovery.

The Rev. William Brown accompanied by Mrs. Brown, were calling on their many friends in the vicinity of Melvern last week, and were, as usual, gladly welcomed by all.

Automobile parties seem to have been the order of the day, or rather, of the week, a large number having passed through this vicinity during the past week, Sunday not excepted.

Mrs. Ada Nichols who lately visited her niece, Mrs. Outhit of Melvern, is now making a short visit with friends in Greenwood, Millville, and other places throughout Kings County.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Joseph Baker, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edwin Baker, started for Burlington, Kings County, where they will visit for a few days.

Last Friday evening the members of the Methodist Mission Band ably assisted by the ladies of the Methodist Church, held an ice cream social on the Church Grounds, when the neat sum of \$11.00 was realized. Proceeds for church purposes.

Miss Hazel McNeil, daughter of Lt. Col. McNeil is receiving congratulations on obtaining a "B" certificate. We are pleased to state, also, that Miss McNeil received her tuition at our own Melvern School, with Miss Elsie Staples of Colchester County, as principal.

One day last week quite a number of our Baptist friends met at the Baptist Church where they proceeded to give the church its annual Spring cleaning. The heavy showers during the forenoon spoiled the perfect hay day and gave the male portion of the busy community an opportunity to assist the ladies in their work.

Warm weather has arrived at last, and during the past week many have been seeking refuge from the heat under the shade trees, for which Melvern is noted, by the way, while the clatter of the mowing machine and the smell of new-mown hay, convinces us that the "good old summer time" is here—what more proof can we want?

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Phinney and family of Penticton, B. C., are visiting relatives in Wilmot and Melvera Square. The Doctor has returned to his native province very much improved in health after spending over a year in the West, which is certainly gratifying to his many friends. The Doctor and family will return to Penticton later in the season.

A few days ago a painful accident happened on Pleasant Street, when Douglas, the five-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry McNeil, was the unlucky victim. While in the act of climbing a cherry tree the little fellow fell from the tree upon a sharp scythe which had been carelessly left under the tree, cutting his foot quite badly. Several stitches had to be taken, and the wound is healing slowly.

Lawrencetown

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitman have been spending a week at Port George.

The Misses Winnie and Lizzie Feltus are spending a fortnight at Karsdale.

Miss Annie Phinney has returned from a few weeks outing at Port Lorne.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fowler and children of Sackville are visiting Mrs. James Bancroft.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Banks are spending a few weeks on their farm at Meadow Vale.

Mrs. William Olson of Massachusetts is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Daniels.

Mrs. George Hatt and little daughter, of Kingston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Hatt.

Mrs. A. R. Archibald was "at home" to a number of friends on Monday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. W. P. Morse and her mother, Mrs. Israel Daniels, are attending the Camp Meeting at Berwick.

Mrs. John Buckler and little daughter Doris of Somerville, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Arthur Duncan.

Mrs. Blair and son, and Miss Lottie Landers of Boston, visited their sister, Mrs. (Dr.) S. Primrose, last week.

Rev. Mr. McWilliam of Lower Granville will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist Church on Sunday, August 8.

Mr. and Mrs. George Daniels spent Sunday at Port Lorne, guests of Mrs. Daniels' parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dalton.

Mrs. Mary J. Chesley of St. John, arrived on Friday to visit Mrs. Thomas Chesley and other relatives and friends.

Electric lights are much needed in the Park. Who will suggest a plan by which this improvement may be made in our local pleasure grounds this year.

Mrs. James Groves and children of West Lynn, are visiting her cousin, Mrs. D. M. Balcom. Mr. Groves has been here for a few days, leaving for home on Saturday.

A special program was presented on Sunday evening, the occasion being the Sixth Anniversary of Rev. H. G. Mellick's pastorate with the Baptist Church, Lawrencetown.

An illustrated lecture given by Rev. Mr. Robbins will be held in Phinney's Hall on Thursday evening, August 5th. Over one hundred views of the war will be presented. Part of proceeds for Red Cross work.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. H. G. Mellick and Mrs. H. Freeman, entertained their Sunday School Classes at the Parsonage in honor of the young ladies who are preparing to train for nurses. It is regretted that Dr. L. R. Morse was called away at the time, as he was invited to give an address. Tea was served on the verandah and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

On Friday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phinney, a "farewell" was given the Misses Pearl Balcom and Fay Rosengreen on the eve of their departure for Natick, Mass., where Miss Balcom has been in training for nurse a year at the Leonard Morse Hospital, and Miss Rosengreen is just entering her first year. A large number were at the station on Saturday to bid them good bye, and wish them success in their chosen occupation.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON

July 28

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Nixon welcomed a son on the 22nd. Congratulations, Miss Margery Parker of Fells, Mass., is spending the summer at the home of Mrs. Isaac Hiltz.

Miss Grace Bezanson is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Bent at Paradise.

Miss Mildred Garber, who still continues quite ill, is spending a few weeks at Port Lorne.

Mr. Otto Nixon has sold his farm to Fred Charlton. Mr. Charlton and family intend moving to Margareville in the near future.

Among the recent visitors at Mr. Oliver DeLancey's, were: Mr. and Mrs. Robie Gibson of Dartmouth, and Miss Alice Anderson and brother Charlie of Bridgetown.

Mrs. J. W. Driver of Providence, R. I., who is visiting at the home of her brother, A. C. Stephenson, spent a few days in Wolfville with Miss Hattie Pierce and sister, she was accompanied by Mrs. A. Stephenson and Mrs. W. E. Hilsley.

A house in New York was nearly burned down recently because someone had left a magnifying glass leaning against a wicker sewing basket. The glass focussed the rays of the sun on the inflammable material in the basket, and a blaze followed.

Keep Minard's Lintment in the house.

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SEA LEATHER

There are several varieties of leather made from denizens of the sea—the shark, the sturgeon, and less known finny leather-producing fishes. We find an interesting description of some of these products in an exchange.

The skin of sharks is a beautiful burnished gray or bluish color. The surface resembles finely-grained leather, inasmuch as it shows many tiny prickles set all one way.

This property of shark skin renders it especially valuable to the manufacturer of shagreen. Since the skin is at once tough and easy to work, it can be used for many purposes where decorative effects are desired.

In spite of its lumpy armor, the sturgeon, furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. It has been found that when the bony plates are removed, the patterns remain on the skin, just as the patterns of alligator leather. This adds greatly to the value of the product. From the sturgeon that abound on our Pacific coast and in the Great Lakes we get a tough leather that is used for the making of laces to join leather belting for machinery. It is said that the lacing frequently outwears the belting itself.

There is found in Turkish waters a strikingly unattractive fish called the angel fish, classed among the little sharks. This fish yields an extremely high quality of green leather, much esteemed in Ottoman dominions.

In Russia certain peasant costumes are trimmed with the skins of a food fish, the turbot, and in Egypt men wear sandals made from the skins of fish caught in the Red Sea. In our country too, the cod has been used in a similar manner for in by-gone days a good many shoes and gloves have been made in Gloucester from the skin of the humble cod.

Eel-skin is useful for many purposes, among them the manufacture of leather-binding for books and for braiding into whips.

The garfish, a fish found along our coasts, has a skin that can be polished till it resembles ivory. It is used in making picture frames and jewel caskets. The skin of this fish was used by certain of our Indian tribes to make a sort of armor. It is so tough and hard that, according to some accounts, a breast plate made of it will turn a knife or spear.—The Outlook.

MEASURING THE STARS

What is Meant by First and Second Magnitude and So On

The classification of the stars into orders of magnitude, depending on their apparent brightness, was undertaken a little hastily, with the result that many stars have been found which are brighter than stars of the first magnitude. Aldebaran is a typical star of the first magnitude, but Sirius is much brighter. Consequently the system of classification has to be extended.

A star of the first magnitude is 2.5 times as bright as a star of the second

magnitude; a star of the second magnitude is 2.5 times as bright as a star of the third magnitude, and so on. Stars which are 2.5 times as bright as a star of the first magnitude are called stars of 0 magnitude, while stars 2.5 times brighter still are said to be of the -1 magnitude, and so on.

Professor Cerasik has made measurements to determine the magnitude of the sun, reckoned in this way. By adopting different methods of measurements he reaches very accordant results, and it appears that our sun is a star of the .265 order of magnitude, which means that it sends us as much light as 880,000,000 of stars of the first magnitude.

At the distance of a little over four light years—i. e., about 20,000 times its present distance—it would be a star of the first magnitude, so that, considered as a star, it is nothing out of the ordinary.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

An Irishman was shooting ducks with a friend, who noticed that although Mike often aimed his gun at the flying birds, he never shot it off. At last he said, "Mike why didn't you shoot then? The whole flock was right in front of you." "I know," said Mike, "but every time I aimed me gun at a duck, another would come right between us."

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CURIOSITIES OF THE HOLY LAND

Although it is not in the war zone, Palestine is much in the public eye at present, and much speculation is indulged in as to what will be its fate if the Turks are defeated. There are those who anticipate that the Jews will return to their old home in large numbers and that the country will be under the protectorate of Great Britain. A recent number of the Wide World magazine has an article by Harold J. Shepstone, under the title: "Curiosities of the Holy Land," which contains an interesting description of peasant life in Palestine, from which we take a few extracts:

Tucked away at the "dead end" of the Mediterranean stands Palestine—without question one of the most interesting and fascinating of countries. Although familiar by name to everyone because of its Biblical and historical associations, the picturesque life and quaint manners and customs of its people are really little known. This is because the ordinary tourist follows the guide and seldom attempts to strike away from the beaten path, along which the inhabitants get sophisticated and more or less spoiled. Indeed, to understand something of the romantic life you must leave the cities with their artificial civilizations and get away into the heart of the country. Then you discover a picturesque and hospitable people, whose life and habits have not greatly changed since Bible times. Here the peasants sow and reap their crops in the same primitive way as they did in the days of the patriarchs, while the shepherds guard their flocks at night from the attacks of wild beasts and warlike tribes just as they were doing on that memorable night nearly two thousand years ago, when the Prince of Peace was born.

This antiquity is Palestine's great charm. Throughout the land there is not a single village that has been founded in modern times. True many of the dwellings are of recent construction, but the sites of the villages are very old, some of them dating back thousands of years. These villages are, as a rule, located on the tops of hills, or near some spring or other water supply. The houses themselves—especially those occupied by the fellahen, or country folk—are decidedly primitive. They invariably consist of one large room, generally square. The material of which they are built depends upon the neighborhood. In the hills there is plenty of stone and in the plains plenty of earth; so, in one case the walls are of stone and in the other of brick.

A steep outside staircase, unprotected by any railing, leads up to the roof, for the surface must be repaired from time to time. The flat, open space of the roof also forms a handy place on which to dry figs and raisins and to store goods, while during the hot weather the family may sleep here at night.

We have only to enter such a dwelling, typical of the village home in Palestine, and inspect its interior, where the family and cattle reside, to realize we are back in Bible times. It consists, as already stated, of one large room, but three-quarters of this space is devoted to a masonry platform raised eight or ten feet above the ground, supported by low-domed arches. Crude steps give entrance to this platform, which is called the mustabeh and here the family live, while in the lower portion are stabled the horses and cattle. On one side of the mustabeh is the open fireplace and chimney, while one or two small windows serve for light and ventilation. Until about half a century ago it was thought unsafe to build even medium sized windows, and any man presuming to do so would have been considered rash.

The women of the Holy Land are rigorously ruled by the men. Their lot is a hard one and has not greatly changed since Bible times. A woman must obey her husband implicitly; etiquette forbids her to address him in the presence of other men, and she may not go on a visit to friends without his consent. On the country roads one often sees a man riding comfortably along on his mule or donkey, smoking his pipe, while his wife follows meekly behind on foot.

An interesting point about the dress of the women of this strange land is that it differs sufficiently in each district to enable one to distinguish readily where the wearer comes from, though naturally the costumes have much in common. The dress called a tobe, is like a long, loose shirt, the sleeves narrow at the shoulders and then widening out something like the kimono of the Japanese. The front and back are each made of one width of cloth, with a gore on either side to widen the skirt. A girdle, either of white linen or bright striped silk, is wound around the waist. According to the manner in which the garment is worn, coupled with its adornment of embroidery, it is possible to tell the home of the wearer. In the same way one is often able to detect whether a woman is married or single, from her head gear. In the Hebron district, for instance, the unmarried

girls wear a large silver coin on their foreheads. On the other hand, the married women of Bethlehem wear coins on their caps, which in shape resemble a man's fez. The women never part with them, and to admit that she has lost one is considered a great disgrace. This custom throws a stronger light upon the parable of the woman who lost her ten pieces of silver. In the same way, it may be added, it is possible to tell where a man comes from and also his status by his turban.

As soon as a girl reaches the age of twelve she begins to think of marriage, and longs for the day when some suitable young man will come along and purchase her, for among the Mohammedans—who constitute more than three-fourths of the population of the country, and who follow the ancient customs more closely than any other races—a man buys his wife, the price depending upon her age, beauty, usefulness and the family to which she belongs. When a youth reaches the marriageable age—about twenty—and can afford the expenses of a wedding, he begins in a businesslike way to look out for a bride. If his choice rests upon a certain girl from simply seeing her in the village (no courtship is allowed), or if a girl is heard of in another hamlet that strikes his fancy, then his mother, with a retinue of daughters and women friends, goes to see the prospective bride. If she is from another village they may spend a couple of days "looking her over" as the expression is, learning whether she bakes well and is handy at all kinds of work, seeing if she is good looking, and ascertaining, above all, that her eyes are perfect.

If the report is favorable the young man, with his father, uncles and male relatives and friends, next make a visit, and, everything being satisfactory, formally asks for the girl's hand. If the father is willing the bargaining commences. This may occupy some time, but at last a price is agreed upon, which may vary from twenty pounds to as much as eighty pounds. In addition to this sum the bridegroom has also to bear the expense of a wedding, and is expected to give a present to the guest-chamber of the bride's village, a new dress to the bride's mother and suitable gifts to the girl's father and other relatives. He has also to provide the wedding feast. From the money the father receives for his daughter he hands her a small sum, with which she is expected to buy the proper coins and with them make her first married woman's head gear. The bridegroom and the bride's representative, generally her father, appear before the teacher or religious head of the village, when the marriage contract is drawn up and signed. This proceeding over, the wedding feast is held, at which the bridegroom is the principal figure, after which sports are indulged in.

In the tilling of the soil and the reaping of the crops the methods in vogue in the days of the Patriarchs are still followed. Oxen are the favorite animals for yoking to the plough. Sometimes an ox and a camel may be yoked together, but never an ox and an ass, for this is against the Biblical command. The peasant farmer throws the grain on the bare ground and then ploughs it in. On rocky soil a man or woman follows with a pick to loosen the earth in the spots that may have been skipped by the plough.

When the corn is ripe it is reaped by hand. Destitute women and girls are allowed to follow the reapers and glean the fallen ears, which they tie into neat little bundles, dropping them on the ground as they go along, and these they gather every evening and beat out the grain with a stick, just as Ruth did of old in the fields of Bethlehem. The threshing of the corn is still done, to a large extent by oxen. The corn is placed upon the ground two or three feet deep, and the oxen driven round and round, six or eight abreast, thus treading the corn out with their feet. When so engaged they are invariably muzzled.

Water is still carried from place to place in goat skins, and at Hebron, one of the oldest cities in Palestine, there are large tanneries where these Oriental water-bottles are turned out by the thousands. Each skin is inflated, either with water or with air, so that the buyer may know it is perfectly water tight. The majority of the skins used come from Arabia, while a large number are also received from the Lebanon. They are brought to Hebron by the camel caravans and are purchased by the tanneries and turned into bottles. They pass through many processes, and a tanner will spend a week upon a single skin before it is water-tight and serviceable. The hospitality of these simple-minded and simple-living people is proverbial, and even today they are kindred itself to the stranger within their gates. Every village boasts of its upper room or guest chamber, but during the hot summer the shade of some large tree is often substituted for this room. However, in either

case, this guest-chamber or tree is the social centre for all the village men, where many spend an evening or the entire day when they have nothing with which to occupy themselves. Sociability is one of their characteristics; they love gossip and chat about the local news. Of course, not a single newspaper is to be had; so all their information is derived from those who have recently been to town.

The villagers take it in turns to supply the coffee drunk at one of these gatherings, while a hired servant looks after their wants. They also take it in turns to supply bedding and food for any guest that may happen to come to the hamlet and stay overnight. The fare offered in this case depends entirely upon the rank of the individual. If a common man, the repast will consist of a couple of fried eggs, with bread and olives, while a well-to-do and influential visitor will be given a pair of roast chicken for his supper. If the guest should happen to be the sheikh of a neighboring village, then a lamb or kid is killed in his honor, while the nose bags of his horses are replenished with barley. In the case of an ordinary repast, as already stated, the food is supplied by the villagers in turn, but the more expensive meals are apportioned among them in the following curious manner: In the possession of the man who looks after the guest chamber are three small wooden bowls, on the cords of which are strung strips of paper, each bearing the name of one of the men in the village. The slip first in order indicates the name of the person whose turn comes next to supply the requisite food and in this simple manner the proper accounts are kept.

FRANCE'S DAY

LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE TO OUR ALLIES

A Royal Garden Party

The celebration of "France's Day" in London on Wednesday lost a little in brightness through the heavy rain showers of the morning, and the tribute to the courage and determination of our Ally found its fuller volume in the churches, schools—where the children sang the "Marseillaise"—and the theatres rather than in the streets. The French flag flew taut before the wind over many buildings, and thousands of people wore the Tricolor badge, which ladies sold for the benefit of the French Red Cross at the railway stations and in the hotels and restaurants and shops.

In the morning a service with special music was held at Westminster Abbey, and at noon the Lord Mayor attended Low Mass at Westminster Cathedral in State. Among the congregation at the Cathedral were the French Ambassador, the French Consul-General, members of the French Chamber of Commerce, and the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of Russia, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Belgium and Montenegro. The British Foreign Office was represented by Mr. Cecil F. Dormer. The mass was said by Bishop Butt, and Cardinal Vaughan gave the Pontifical blessing. The music throughout was by French composers.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Montagu House, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. The rain fortunately stopped shortly after 1 o'clock, and the guests were able to saunter about the pleasant lawns as well as through the rooms which had been thrown open. The Queen, Queen Alexandra, Queen Amelia, the Princess Royal, Princess Christian, Princess Mary, and other members of the Royal Family were present and were received in the saloon by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and Lady Paget. At 5 o'clock the Royal visitors came out on the marble terrace to hear an address from Lord Curzon. The Prime Minister had also been announced to speak, but was unable to be present.

Alliance Cemented by Sacrifice

Lord Curzon said they were met to offer a tribute of respect and admiration to the glorious country of France which though it had been separated from us by many a fierce rivalry in the past, had never failed to impress the hearts of Englishmen with its lofty and chivalrous ardour. "Had we been meeting a year ago," he continued, "who would have promised that the friendship between ourselves and France steadily growing as it has been during the past 50 years, and blossoming as it did into fresh life under the fostering hand of the late King Edward, would have expanded into an alliance which rests not merely upon the necessities but upon the deep emotions and convictions of both peoples, and which has now been cemented, as we all know, by twelve months of suffering and sacrifice and tears? Who would have foreseen a year ago that Englishmen and Frenchmen would have been shedding their blood throughout this year on the unconquerable soil of France, and that the symbol of the Cross, the supreme emblem of the religious faith of both our peoples, would have been raised, as I have seen it, on the graves

of thousands of Englishmen and Frenchmen, raised almost side by side on the soil which they had consecrated by their heroism and which they will still redeem by their sacrifice.

"I think this is due, not merely to the fact that we have been fighting the same enemy, and that the guns which still threaten Calais and Dunkirk are also aimed at Dover; it has come about because we are fighting to keep alive the precious flame which has burned in the sanctuary of the hearts of both our peoples for centuries—the flame of liberty. This alliance of ours is an alliance of the spirit as well as of the body, and in this war in which we are engaged, the soul has put on its armour and gone forth to conquer or to perish. A German victory in this war would mean not only the mutilation and maiming of our national existence for a century to come, but the occupation of our territory, the crippling of our resources, the disappearance of our Colonies, the subjugation of our people for a generation under the iron heel of the conqueror, and it would mean the extinction of all that makes life worth living for our two peoples, besides dealing a heavy, if not a fatal blow, at the cause of morality, of humanity, and of civilization for all mankind."

An Inspiration and an Example

Lord Curzon went on to show how France had suffered from the invasion of the enemy for nearly a year, had seen her population scattered and subjected to nameless horrors, and had lost hundreds of thousands of the flower of her population. "She had borne this without a murmur or complaint, or the slightest symptom of hesitation. He admired, even above the gallantry of her soldiers, the generalship of her commanders, and the resolution of her statesmen, the indomitable spirit of her people. (Cheers.) They had seen the quick emotions and the light hearted gaiety for which the French were famous transformed by this year of suffering into inflexible and indomitable resolve. France had ennobled herself and added to the glories of her glorious traditions. France had been an inspiration to us, as she had been an example to mankind.

"May I not assure her," Lord Curzon said in conclusion, "that we who are not at all behind her in the spirit and the endurance with which we mean to face these issues, like her and with her are resolved to endure to the end? We will not take our hand from the plough until the furrow, long and bloody though it be, is driven through to the end. We were with France side by side at the start. We will be with her side by side at the finish, and we will not be satisfied with any premature or uncertain goal. Then when all is over, when we have won the price of our common exertions, is it too much to hope that this alliance between our people, born as it was in the stress of a common danger, consecrated as it has been by the blood of our two peoples, and vindicated as we hope it will be, by the results which we shall have obtained, may remain a permanent factor in the history and life of the two peoples? (Cheers.) Those whom war has joined together peace must not be allowed to put asunder. If that shall be as we hope, the result of all we are now going through, it will, indeed, be compensation for all that both nations have suffered, it will be the supreme vindication of our efforts and we hope it will be our final reward." (Cheers.)

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 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915

of the brave men who have given themselves to stand between us and German "frightfulness" must not be neglected. And although, as we have remarked, the calls of various kinds which the war has occasioned, have evoked a wide spread generosity, it is nevertheless true that very few, if any of us Canadians, have thereby been obliged to deny ourselves any of our usual comforts or even of our luxuries.

The Sons of Temperance

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America met in its seventy-first Annual Session in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The Most Worthy Patriarch, Rev. R. H. Stavert of Norton, New Brunswick, presided at all the sessions. Fifteen or more candidates from different parts of the Maritime Provinces were presented for initiation. The finances of the National Division were reported to be in a better condition than for some time past. The report of the Most Worthy Scribe, Mr. Ross Slack of Philadelphia, showed a total membership in the National Division of 22,922, an increase of 600 over last year. The officers are elected once in two years, and there were no elections this year. The representatives from various parts of America were enabled to testify in very optimistic language to the Temperance situation throughout the whole jurisdiction. Various courtesies were extended to the members by the good people of Charlottetown.

Camden, New Jersey, and Columbus, Ohio, extended invitations for the next meeting. But it was agreed to accept the invitation of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia. The next Annual Meeting of the National Division will, therefore, be held in Halifax, beginning on the second Wednesday in July, 1916.

Steps have been taken by which Shelburne County will be called upon to decide at an early date between the Canada Temperance Act and the Temperance Law of Nova Scotia. The Seventh Great Temperance Picnic under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance of Shelburne County, will be held on August 19th. This event always brings large numbers of people from the Counties of Queens and Yarmouth, as well as from all parts of Shelburne County.

Is Germany Exhausted?

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M. P., the well known statistician, claims that he has more opportunity of getting information than most men, and he says, the German Steel Industry is actually now producing one million tons of steel a month, while England in peace times produces only about half that amount. Germany is also importing port wine and other luxuries. He argues from the data, that Germany has plenty of strong men, as such only are competent for the heavy steel work, also plenty of money when they can afford luxuries. He argues also that Britain, after a year of much waste of men and money, is only beginning to wake up to the magnitude of the task before her.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

A few weeks ago we reported as having collected by house to house canvass of the Voluntary Committee, \$100.00, which was sent direct to the Red Cross Headquarters to be used in buying surgical supplies. Since that time these collectors have been diligently at work, until, up to last Thursday they had received another \$100.00 all but \$9.00. The needed \$9.00 was drawn from the regular funds of the Red Cross Society, and the whole amount was sent to Red Cross Headquarters to be used as the other, in surgical supplies.

This Volunteer Committee of young ladies has the hearty thanks of the Red Cross Society for what they have done so faithfully and well.

The Red Cross Room presents a busy appearance every Thursday afternoon. Shirts and pyjamas are being cut out and made for our soldier boys. Some are busy knitting socks, and others rolling bandages. Much of this work is taken home to be finished, and some who cannot attend are knitting and sewing in their own homes.

We have on our membership roll a list of 111 names. About 40 of these are paid up to date, others are doing what they can and that is all we ask. If there are others who have been busy with other things and have just neglected to pay their membership fees, we would be very glad if they would call at the Red Cross Room on Thursday afternoon.

We gratefully acknowledge a donation of \$5.00 received the other evening from Mrs. Jane A. Mitchell.

We have one gentleman member who is paying \$1.00 a month.

MARY S. JOST,
 Sect'y.-Treas.

Newfoundland has secured sufficient funds by private subscriptions to send 8 or 10 aeroplanes to Great Britain. Two machine guns have already gone for their soldiers, and 4 or 5 more will follow.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Vola Fulmer is spending the week in Halifax.

Miss Edna Marshall of Paradise is attending Camp Meeting.

Miss Lillian Newcombe is visiting relatives in Kings County.

Miss Ada Bauckman of Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fenwick Inglis.

Miss Flossie Troop of the Telephone Office staff is spending her vacation at Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Harlow returned yesterday from a trip to Prince Edward Island.

Miss Annie Ring is spending a fortnight's vacation at the home of her parents in Clementsport.

Mrs. G. Franklin Cann, of South Ohio, Yarmouth County, is the guest of Mrs. Ralph C. Flett.

Mr. and Mrs. Robie Gibson of Dartmouth, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Avar L. Anderson.

Mrs. W. C. Hatfield was in town for a few days this week, the guest of her brother, Dr. Armstrong.

Mrs. F. A. Bauckman and son Frank of Wollaston, Mass., were the weekend guests of Mrs. Fenwick Inglis.

Capt. H. T. LeBlanc of Wedgeport, Yarmouth County, was a recent guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dechman.

Mrs. Grant Bowles of Grafton, accompanied by her daughter, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chesley.

Miss D. L. Walker of Mosherville, Hants County, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Dolly Greeno, West Paradise.

Mrs. O. C. Jones of Digby was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Jones the early part of this week, returning yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R. Fair were in town on Friday on their return from an auto trip to Bear River and Digby.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Buckler of Wolfville are paying a visit to Mr. Buckler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milne Buckler.

Mrs. Charles R. Parker and children of Clementsport, spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Hart came up from Digby on Sunday by auto and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peters.

Mr. J. E. Fowler, of Sackville, wife and family, arrived yesterday by auto, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bath.

Dr. A. A. Dechman, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alice, is spending a couple of weeks at his old home in Sherbrooke.

Miss Iola Munro of Norwich, Conn., is spending her vacation in town, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Munro.

Mrs. J. W. Driver of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Andrew Stevenson of Lawrencectown, were recent guests of Mrs. S. C. Turner.

Miss Bessie Laird left for Boston on Saturday where she will enter the New England Baptist Hospital for training as nurse.

Miss Eva Haverstock of Wolfville has been spending a week at Hillside Cottage, Port Lorne, with the Misses Elliott of Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Turner, Mrs. A. Stevenson and Mrs. J. W. Driver, motored to Annapolis, visiting Mrs. Turner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weldon.

Mrs. John Titus of Hampton returned yesterday from the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where she has been a patient for ten weeks.

Mrs. Charles A. Parker of Providence, R. I., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Parker for the past week and returned to her home on Saturday.

Miss Alma Foster, Hampton, and Leta Poole, St. Croix Cove, spent last week at the home of Mrs. Judson Chute, Valley Farm, Lower Clarence.

Miss Gertrude Cameron has returned home from a two weeks visit in Lawrencectown, while there she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hatt.

Mrs. Leon Wade (nee Etta Withers) who has been visiting relatives in Granville, was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. I. Troop.

Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Marshall of Winnipeg, arrived here on Monday to spend their vacation, and are guests of Mrs. Marshall's father, Councillor Abram Young.

Rev. John Bent who has been spending his vacation at the home of his father, Mr. H. W. Bent, Granville Centre, returned to his Circuit at Petite Revere last Saturday.

Mr. Hugh Fowler, Manager for Nova Scotia of the National Fertilizer Co., spent the latter part of last week in town, and left on Saturday for Boston on a business trip.

Miss Edith Bent of Tupperville, Miss Hettie and Lillah Parker of Belleisle with some other young ladies, are spending a week at "Edzacot," Camp Meeting grounds, Berwick.

Mrs. Richardson and two children of Summerside, P. E. I., are guests at the home of Mrs. Richardson's father, Mr. John Irvin, K. C. Mr. Richardson is expected here in a few days.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney of Mc

Graw, N. Y., and Miss Mildred and Waldon Whitney of New York, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Marshall, Clarence.

Mrs. Gardner of Liverpool, Miss West of Aylesford and Mrs. W. A. Marshall and daughter of Kingston, were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Chute on their South Shore trip.

Edward Dwight Ruggles, son of Edwin Ruggles of this town, has enlisted for the war, and has joined the 62nd Northern Interior Contingent. There are about 4,000 men now in Camp in Vernon, B. C.

Mrs. A. F. Allen of Chester, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. S. Alderson, at their summer cottage, Hampton. Mrs. Crossman who has been a recent guest of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, has returned to her home in New York.

Messrs. Fred H. Johnson, John Myers, Herbert Bent and H. W. Bent, representatives of local fruit companies, attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. S. United Fruit Companies, which was held at Berwick last Saturday.

Mrs. Arthur Young and little daughter Helen, Miss Alice Myette, of New York, and Miss Harriette Benjamin of Gasparix, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Parker, Belleisle. Eugene T. Parker, Barrister, of the firm of Ralston, Hanway and Ralston, Amherst, also spent Sunday at his home in Belleisle.

Mr. Everett Pike, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Pike of Clarence, leaves today for Montreal, having enlisted in the Third University Corps. Mr. Pike is a graduate of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. We understand fifty graduates of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Agricultural Colleges have enlisted in the Third University Corps.

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

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
 WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.
 Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Theology.
 Degrees: B.A., 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: Light, and over \$1000 given in Prizes and Scholarships yearly.
 Send for calendar 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.
 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 \$165 up, according to course selected.
 Information:—Write for Illustrated Book to
 Rev. H. L. 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 beautiful location. Ten experienced teachers, and a very successful record of over 80 years.
 Four Diplomas Courses Offered:
 1.—University Matriculation, in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc.
 2.—The General Course.
 3.—Manual Training (wood and iron).
 4.—Business Course.
 Necessary Expenses, \$200.00 including Board and Tuition. Fee Calendar and other information. Write to Principal.
 W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D.,
 Next Term begins Sept. 6th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE!
 1915 A. No. 2353.
 IN THE SUPREME COURT
 BETWEEN:
 ALLISTER A. TAYLOR, Plaintiff
 and
 GILBERT J. TUCKER, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
 by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis at the Court House in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1915, at eleven o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 3rd day of July, 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the Plaintiff on the mortgages foreclosed herein with his costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor.

That certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land and premises, situated, lying and being at Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the South by the main Annapolis Highway; on the East by the lands of Frank H. Fowler; on the North by lands of Frank Nelson; and on the West by lands formerly owned by Mrs. Charles Hicks, containing six acres, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, easements, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.
 Dated at Annapolis Royal, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS,
 Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis.

Daniel Owen,
 of Owen & Owen
 Annapolis Royal, N. S.,
 Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

13-51

LIDS FOR KIDS

A Splendid line of Children's Head-wear in great assortment.

Ladies' Hats

Pique and Crash Hats. Latest styles

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

of every description. It will pay you to see our styles and get our prices.

Strong & Whitman

Phone 32 Ruggles Block

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

NICE FRESH CHOCOLATES
 Hard and Soft Centers, also Nut fillings, so nice to eat driving or at the theatre
Mrs. S. C. Turner
 VARIETY STORE

Moir's Pound and Sultana Cake
Fresh Fruit
 Bananas, Pineapples, Oranges and Lemons,
 Cool Drinks (leading flavors).
 High Class Groceries and Canned Goods, all as cheap as quality permits.

MRS. S. C. TURNER
 VARIETY STORE

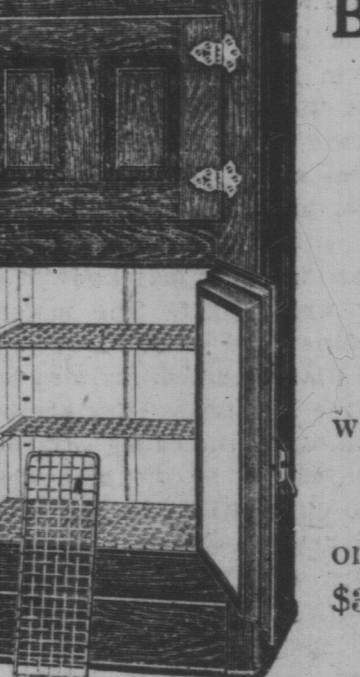
CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES
 We handle only first quality goods, clean and promptly handled.
 Lowest prices consistent with quality
J. I. FOSTER

We have in Stock
Lowell Fertilizer
 Bone Fertilizers and Potato Manure
 Special Potato Phosphate, Ground Bone
 Get the best. Prices Right
 ALSO
 Royal Purple Chick Feed, Stock Food, Calf Meal
 Spruce and Cedar Shingles, Cement, Barbed Wire and Woven Wire Fencing
KARL FREEMAN
 HARDWARE AND PAINTS

Try a Pair of Oxfords This Summer
 Your feet will be much cooler during these hot Summer days if you lay aside your Boots and wear a pair of our Low Cut Shoes.
 They give genuine comfort because they are made right and because we know how to fit them. We have a dozen different styles to choose from both in black or tan leathers, at prices that will suit your purse.
J.H. Longmire & Sons
 Granville Street



Buy Now, Save Money
Refrigerators Below Cost
 Refrigerator for \$10.00 now \$ 7.25
 " " " \$12.00 " \$ 8.25
 " " " \$15.00 " \$11.00
 Why worry about your food supply when you can get snaps like these.
 We also have a big Mark Down on Hammocks, prices from 70c up to \$8.35.
 These Prices for Cash Only
Crowe & Mundee
 Bridgetown, N. S.



LOCAL AND SPECIAL

H. W. Bowles, Chief of Police for Digby, has resigned after 21 years of faithful and efficient service.

Rev. Father Grace will celebrate Mass in St. Alfonso's Church on Sunday morning, August 8th, at 11 o'clock.

Don't forget the Patriotic Meeting announced for this (Wednesday) evening, 8 o'clock, if fine, on the school grounds; if not, in the Court House.

The S. S. Prince George of the Yarmouth S. S. Co., arrived in Yarmouth Monday morning with 450 passengers, the largest list of any one trip this season.

The Campaign for the "Bridgetown Machine Gun" begins well. Send in your subscription, small or large it will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Mrs. George E. Saunders will be "At Home" on Monday and Tuesday afternoon and evening, August 9th and 10th, at Mrs. Samuel Saunders', Round Hill.

The services in St. James Church next Sunday will be conducted by Rev. W. I. Morse and Rev. Clayton Legge, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Underwood being in New Brunswick on a short vacation.

There will be a short service of intercession at St. James Church this afternoon at 4.30, to which the public is cordially invited. Rev. J. Reeks of Round Hill will officiate at the service.

The store in the Primrose Block, formerly occupied by Mr. E. S. Piggett as a boot and shoe store, is being remodelled and fixed up for Mr. O. P. Covert, who will move his tonorial fixtures there this week.

Ninety-five volunteers for the 40th Nova Scotia Battalion left Aldershot for Valcartier, July 31st. More recruits are needed to bring the 40th up to full strength, and it is confidently expected the men will be forthcoming.

The Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles have arrived safely in England. Bridgetown is represented in this contingent by five men, viz: Capt. B. W. Roscoe, Sergt.-Major W. Gill, Lance Corporals Harry MacKenzie, Arch W. Kinney and George Dechman.

Workmen on the new sewer extension have had some hard digging this week, having encountered a vein of large rocks and boulders at the east side of the Hoyt hill. The pipes through this hill are required to be put down 12 feet deep.

Rev. D. J. Neely, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Gloucester, Mass., who is expected here the latter part of this week, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church next Sunday morning and that of the Methodist Church in the evening.

The death of Mr. J. R. Henderson of the firm of Brandram-Henderson Co., paint manufacturers, occurred suddenly at Halifax on Saturday last. Mr. Henderson was paying a visit to Mr. Justice Harris and while in conversation with his host, suddenly passed away.

Miss Agnes P. Gesner had collected up to Monday, \$182.00 towards a machine gun, with an additional sum of \$40.00 pledged from the citizens of Granville. We understand it is the desire of the people of Granville and the mountain sections to raise money for a machine gun.

Rev. N. Whitman, B. A., has accepted a call to the Baptist Church of Freeport, Digby Co., and will begin his labors on his new field about the second Sunday in August. The Freeport Church is a strong church and will offer excellent opportunities for a successful pastorate.

The Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment and Rebekah Assembly of the I. O. O. F., meet in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Tuesday, August 10th. Mr. Stanley Marshall will be the representative from Crescent Lodge, and Mrs. Harry Abbott and Mrs. Stanley Marshall are the appointed delegates from Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge.

Spectator—George E. Saunders of the Entomological Department, and bride, who were married on the 14th inst., and who have been touring Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, returned on Wednesday. They will spend a few weeks in Round Hill before returning to Annapolis Royal, where they will reside.

A meeting of the Canadian Order of Forresters will be held in Warren's Hall on Thursday evening, August 5th at 8 o'clock, when a resolution will be presented asking the Lodge to vote the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to the Bridgetown Machine Gun Fund.

J. I. FOSTER, Secretary.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

J. W. Beckwith is paying the highest prices going for good white washed wool.

It is reported that Rev. N. A. Harkness, of Vancouver, has accepted the call tendered him by the Wolfville Baptist Church.

Don't forget the illustrated lecture on "Japan" by Rev. A. N. Marshall of Winnipeg, in the Primrose Theatre on Friday evening, August 6th.

Mr. John E. Trimmer of Clementsville, while working in the hay field on July 27th, was stricken with paralysis, fell to the ground, and laid there unconscious for some time. We are pleased to report his condition somewhat improved.

Lobsters to the value of \$182,400 were exported from Digby County to the United States during the last open season, from January to June. In addition \$20,000 worth of small lobsters were canned, making the total industry worth over \$200,000 to Digby County last season.

A Conference of the Medical Health Officers of Nova Scotia is to be held in the Civic Building, Truro on the 7th of September. A number of papers, dealing with various phases of public health work, have been promised by leaders in this specialty. The meetings will be open to the public, and all who are interested in the betterment of health conditions are cordially invited to attend.

As announced by posters which have been freely circulated, the Public Patriotic Meeting this evening will be held on the School Grounds. If the weather should be stormy the meeting will be held in the Court House. The speakers will be the Rev. A. N. Marshall of Winnipeg, Rev. A. R. Reynolds, A. L. Davison, Esq., M. P., and John Irvin, Esq., K. C. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock. Band in attendance. Let all attend.

On suspicion of being a German spy, Carl M. Pihl, formerly of Lowell, Mass., was arrested at Yarmouth last week. Mr. Pihl is now president of the Easton Power and Electric Light Company of Easton, Penn. From Yarmouth, Mr. Pihl wired Secretary John H. Murphy of the Lowell Board of Trade for papers of identification. He also telegraphed the Chief of Police of Lowell to assist him in his dilemma. Replies have been received by Lieut. A. W. Horner at Yarmouth, of the Information Bureau, and further developments are expected.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church
Services Sunday, August 8, Sunday School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m., and in the Methodist Church at 7.30. Rev. D. J. Neely will be the preacher at both services.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes
Services next Sunday, August 8. Bridgetown: Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 a. m. Public worship in the Baptist Church at 11 a. m. and in the Methodist Church at 7.30. The Rev. D. J. Neely will be the preacher at both services. Public worship at Granville 11 a. m., Belleisle 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

St. James Parish Church Notes
The services next Sunday 10th after Trinity will be:—
Bridgetown, 11 a. m., and 7.30. Belleisle, 3 p. m.
Young's Cove, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

WEEK DAY
Bridgetown, Friday, Intercession Service on behalf of the war, 4.30 p. m. Evening prayer followed by choir practice at 7.30.

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs. Robert Eagleson and family wish to express their sincere thanks and gratitude for the many acts of kindness and the sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

BORN
MILNER.—At Amherst, July 26, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Milner, a son, weight 8½ lbs.

Lost
A parcel between Clarence and Bridgetown containing men's underwear. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.
17-11—pd

Teacher Wanted
For St. Croix Cove School Section. Apply stating qualifications, references, and salary to
MINARD L. BRINTON, Sec'y
17-t.f. Port Lorne, N. S.

Teacher Wanted
A Grade C Teacher for Phinney Cove Section. Apply to
FRANK CHUTE
17-3f Secretary of Trustees

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

FOR SALE—Two new wagons, also one second-hand wagon, at a bargain.
B. N. MESSINGER.

HOUSE TO LET

Cottage on Rectory Street. Possession given 1st of Sept. Apply to Dr. L. G. DeBlais.

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.

Combing or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to.
MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT
Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

To Let

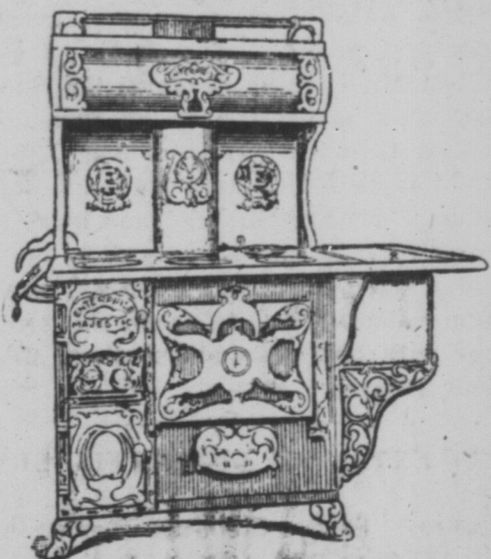
The store on corner of Queen and Albert Streets, formerly occupied by O. P. Covert as a barber shop. This is an ideal situation for a barber shop or a small store of any kind. Possession given at once. Apply to
H. RUGGLES
17-2f Aug 3rd Agent

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

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

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street - Bridgetown, N. S.

Wanted

Wanted at Dalhousie Lake School Section a grade D teacher for a year's term.
Apply to
FRANK DURLING
Dalhousie Lake
Annapolis Co

Wanted

Teacher, qualified to teach 10th grade. Prince Dale, Annapolis Co., N.S. Salary \$160 per year.
MILLEDGE E. WRIGHT
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

WHAT'S THIS!

Cheaper School Books at Last

	Proportion Postage per Copy
Primer for Grade I	6c
Reader No I for Grade II	8c
Reader No II for Grades III and IV	11c
Reader No III for Grades V and VI	16c
Reader No IV for Grades VII and VIII	18c
N. S. Common School Arithmetic	18c

Books can be obtained at above prices from local dealers or at convenience of purchaser, direct from the Bureau, plus the small sum for postage per copy. Dealers allowed 15 per cent from list price. ALL ORDERS CASH. Freight paid on orders of \$10.00 or over. For further information apply to the Manager.

Nova Scotia School Book Bureau
Education Dept., Halifax, N. S.
H. R. SHINNER, Manager

One can save energy and temper by using only

Eddy's Matches

They will not miss fire if properly held and struck on rough surface.

Every stick is a match and every match is
A Sure Safe Light

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.

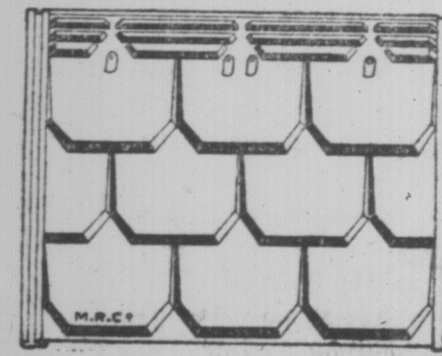
Just opened a lot of LADIES' WHITE WASH SILK BLOUSES from \$2.90 to \$4.00

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

Administration Notice

All persons having legal demands against the estate of William R. Inglis, late of Tupperville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Phillip C. Inglis, Tupperville, N. S., or Chas. R. Chipman, Bridgetown, N. S., administrators.

Letters of administration dated January 8th, 1915.
Dated at Bridgetown, N. S., this 8th day of January, 1915.

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
Enrolement No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Ullhan, 1.53 (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, barring accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner

NORMAN MARSHALL
6-1f Tel. connection Kingston

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 Lawrencetown, 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 900 barrels of apples and is capable of producing more. Contains a quantity of pear, plum trees and other small fruit. Farm cuts about twelve ton, good quality hay.
For further particulars enquire of

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The Registered Hackney Stallion
Risplith Garton Duke Imp
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Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1915 for service.

ALFRED PHELAN
Bridgetown, N. S.

K O O D A K S A F E T Y A F I L M +

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
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Regular Price 40c Sale Price 20c

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Regular Price 37c Sale Price 25c

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Regular Price 37c Sale Price 20c

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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

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Victoria Clothes \$1.35 per yd

Silk Striped Voiles .55 per yd

Bengalines .70 per yd

Shepherds 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

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

A SWIFT CHANGE.

To The Editor:—

Here is a lesson that might open the eyes of anyone. The facts here stated are the authority of the Attorney General of Kansas City, Kansas.

While the State of Kansas has had a prohibition law for over thirty years, there were a number of cities and towns that resisted the law and adopted a system of monthly fines which amounted to as much as the license fee, and among these was Kansas City, Kansas.

Right across the city was Kansas City, Missouri, and between these two cities there was a really great rivalry.

In 1906 Attorney General Coleman signified his intention of obeying the law and closing all drinking places on the Kansas side of the river. This caused consternation among business men who feared that the majority of

the business would go to the west side of the river. A large and influential deputation of Kansas City Politicians, bankers, lawyers, merchants and others called on the Attorney General to persuade him to drop a project which they felt sure would ruin that part of the city and their arguments were very impressive. The Attorney General listened patiently but informed them that he was there to enforce the law and that he intended to do his duty. They went away an angry and indignant lot of men.

A year later Mr. Jackson was appointed Attorney General and it was rumored that he would not enforce the law. Soon a deputation of the same men as had called on Attorney General Coleman called on Mr. Jackson, but they came on a different mission. They said, "For God's sake don't let the old rotten order of things return to Kansas City, for it never was as prosperous as now."

Cases like the above make one wonder why business men don't continue to drive out the drink traffic that is such an injury to business. I suppose they think, like the men who first called on Attorney General Coleman, that prohibition would injure business. What a mistake they are making.

H. ARNOTT, M. B., M. C. P. S.

In the dining room of a hotel in France, on a huge placard posted over the mantel-piece, you can now read the following: "English officers and their friends are kindly requested to address the waiters and servants in English, as their French is not generally understood."

While in Northern France, Premier Borden planted seeds of Canadian Maple upon the graves of Canadian soldiers.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Cherry Carnival at Bear River

BIG CROWD OF SPECTATORS

Program of Sports Successfully Carried Out Despite Inclement Weather

(Digby Courier)

Notwithstanding the down pour of rain which prevailed last Tuesday morning, thousands of people attended the Cherry Carnival in Bear River.

They arrived via all kinds of motor craft, automobiles and teams, while some came on foot.

When the Courier representative arrived the principal attractions were the harbor sports. These lasted while the tide was high. Later in the day came the land sports, closing with a mock initiation presented by the Odd Fellows which was well attended.

The Bear River Brass Band rendered a good program of music throughout the day.

The stores did a big business and the hotels and restaurants had more business than they could handle.

Thousands of dollars were left in Bear River, Tuesday, notwithstanding the hard times.

In the evening thick fog made the river difficult to navigate and some of the motor boats which left for Annapolis Basin returned to the head of the river where they remained until the following morning.

The following is a list of the winners of the various events:

Indian Canoe Race—1st, J. McEwan, sr., L. Peter; 2nd, J. McEwan, jr., P. Paul; 3rd, L. Brooks, J. Muise.
Boys Canoe Race—1st, I. Clarke, S. Reed; 2nd, O. Wentzell, H. Morgan.
Log Race—1st, J. Muise, P. Paul; 2nd, J. McEwan, jr., L. Brooks.
Boys Swimming—1st, F. Newcombe, 2nd, W. Kennedy; 3rd, Wm. Wentzell.
Canoe Tilting—1st, J. McEwan, jr., L. Brooks; 2nd, J. McEwan, sr., J. Muise.

1100 yards—W. Raymond.
220 yards—W. Raymond.
Sack Race—V. Crabe.

3 Legged Race—Lawrence Snell, Pearl Stevens.
440 yard—Lee DeVoe.
220 yards, boys—V. Crabe.

Mr. John S. Boa, representing the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., gave one of his exhibitions of fancy shooting which proved the event of the day.

DEEP BROOK

August 2

Capt. Goudy and wife of Yarmouth, are guests at Mrs. Crosby's.

Miss Brooks spent part of last week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Berry.

Miss Hilda Longley of Paradise, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Spurr.

Miss Edna Wade of Granville Ferry lately spent a few days with friends here.

Miss Edith Pickney, of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Pickney.

Mrs. E. N. Spurr of Jersey City, arrived last Tuesday and is the guest of Mrs. F. W. Rice.

A buck-board party from here enjoyed the Red Cross Concert in Digby last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hubert Vroom is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Betts and three children, of Doaktown, N. B.

Wallace Harris, Jr., has returned from the hospital in Halifax and is making a good recovery.

Miss Evelyn Purdy and brother Leonard, of Bridgetown, are at the home of their uncle, J. D. Purdy.

Mrs. Lucy Moony has gone to California, intending to spend the winter there with her daughter, Miss Frances Mowry.

The Misses Ruth Hutchinson and Ruth McLelland arrived from Boston on Saturday, to the delight of their many friends.

The Cherry Carnival in Bear River last Tuesday was well patronized by Deep Brook people in spite of the rain, and a good time reported.

Miss Annie Spurr and friend, Miss Longley, of Bridgetown, have been guests of Mrs. Gilpin Sulis. Mrs. Sulis entertained a large party on Sunday, 1.

Mrs. J. C. Ditmars lately spent a few days in Kentville and returning was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Benson and child, who will spend the month here.

George Vroom and family of Middleton have been at their cottage here. Mr. Vroom and brother from New York, with Major Purdy, enjoyed a successful fishing trip to Big Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Churchill of Alberta, has been spending a few days here. Mrs. Churchill was Miss Carrie Vroom of Deep Brook, and received a warm greeting from her many friends.

The Halifax Hotel will present a machine gun to either the 25th or 40th Battalion Nova Scotia Regiments. The Halifax is the first hotel in Canada to tender a machine gun and it is peculiarly appropriate that this handsome gift should be intended to provide a Nova Scotia Regiment with the most efficient fighting equipment.

NORTH RANGE

August 2

Mr. H. VanBlarcon's stove mill has shut down through laying.

Mr. W. McGregor from Digby, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. H. T. Warren's mill shut down a few days for repairs, but is running again.

Preaching by the Pastor, August 3, at 3 p. m., Sunday School at close of service.

Mr. Edward Bragg sold his horse last week to Mr. William Hutchinson, from Digby Neck.

Mr. Doring Height had the misfortune to lose a very fine four-year-old colt one day recently.

The Ladies M. A. Society meets at the home of Mrs. William Smith, Bloomfield, Thursday, the 5th.

Quite a goodly number met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Andrews, Sunday evening and enjoyed a sing.

Our station agent, Mr. Wilson, and Miss Hines, from Pubnico, Yarmouth County, were married Saturday, at the home of Mr. Bruce Height. We wish them a long and happy life, and hope they may continue with us for years to come.

PRINCE DALE

July 30

Mr. Lorrell Feener spent Sunday in Greywood.

Mrs. O. A. Dunn returned from Clements Saturday.

Mr. G. U. Potter of North Reading, Mass., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. John A. Fraser and Mrs. J. U. Berry spent Sunday at Clementsvale.

Miss Bernice Roop of Litchfield, was a week-end guest of Miss Reta Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Forman Wright spent Sunday at Mr. Robert Potter's, Clementsvale.

Mr. Truman Fraser returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Weymouth.

Mr. Dennis Wright returned Wednesday from a visit with friends in Bear River.

Miss Mildred Robar of Virginia East, has been spending a few days at Mrs. A. E. Dunn's.

Capt. E. Dukeshire of the Ship M. J. Taylor, accompanied by his wife, was a week-end guest of his cousin, Mrs. Albert Fraser.

LOWER GRANVILLE

August 2

Mr. Milo Hale and friend of Lowell, Mass., are guests of Mr. J. K. Winchester.

Mrs. F. W. Bishop and sons of Paradise, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs. Bessie Williams, who has been spending the last few months with her mother, left last week for Massachusetts.

Quite a number went by motor boat to Bear River on Tuesday to attend the Cherry Carnival.

Miss Marguerite Delap of Bear River visited Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaffner last week.

KARSDALE

August 2

Schr. Onward, Capt. Johnson, is in port ready to sail for Boston.

Miss Helen Thorne returned to St. John last week.

Rev. Mr. Lindsay occupied the Baptist pulpit in this locality last Sabbath.

Miss Gretchen Gates of Middleton, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Maud Thorne, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Harry H. Bogart came last week from Salem, Mass., to spend the summer with her husband's mother, Mrs. Lucy Bogart.

THE EXTENT OF DIGBY'S FISHERY

Figures From the June Report of Fishery Officer Torrie to the Department.

(Digby Courier)

Just as an instance to show the extent of the fishing operations which are going on along the Bay of Fundy coast of Digby County, the report of Fishery Overseer Torrie to the Department for the month of June gives facts and figures which are interesting and the present month of July bids fair to show up still better. Mr. Torrie's report covers Digby, Digby Neck, Long Island and Briar Island, which is his district, and goes to show that during the month of June there were landed from vessels and boats 2,395,700 pounds hake, 1,098,600 pounds cod, 488,800 pounds haddock, 477,800 pounds pollock, 671,000 pounds herring, 93,000 pounds cusk, 120,400 pounds alewives, 600 pounds flounders, 1,500 pounds skatlings. Dulse gathers picked 9,500 pounds. The fleet of power boats out of Tiverton alone brought in 1,440,000 pounds hake, 160,000 pounds pollock, 210,000 pounds cod and for their bait the Tiverton boat fishermen used up 200 barrels of herring and 120,000 pounds alewives.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FRANCE

III.—THE NORTHERN GATE

The articles which follow are, the third and fourth of this important series which, based on material supplied by the French Headquarters Staff, describes the achievement of France in stemming the German invasion.

The second great German offensive fell upon one part of the Allied line. It concerned only Maud'huy's Tenth Army, D'Urba's Eighth Army and the British forces. We know now that when the movement to the North Sea began there was no conception on the part of the Allied staff of the kind of contest before them. General Joffre hoped to be able to take the offensive and to move against the German right flank, and Sir John French, in pursuance of the same policy, actually initiated a forward movement as late as October 18—a movement which left us the dangerous legacy of the Ypres salient.

Our first surprise was the extent to which the Germans had penetrated to the northwest. They were in La Basse before us and as far west as the Hill of Cassel. These positions were at first lightly held, but Maud'huy from the start had the whole of Von Bulow's command against him from Albert to the north of Arras. The second surprise was the numbers of the enemy, and this surprise fell chiefly upon the British forces. It was not until October 18 that we realized that there was no gap north of Menin, but that four new German corps were moving against Ypres. Such surprises test the metal of the high commands. Carefully elaborated plans become worthless, a new strategy has to be improvised, troops have to be hurried from a distance and flung into the firing line with scarcely an hour to rest and with no proper reconnaissance of the ground. In such a situation too, until the front has reached the sea the general commanding on the left has to fight a battle with his flank in constant danger of being enveloped.

Maud'huy's Stand at Arras

The last was now Maud'huy's case, and it is impossible to overestimate the value to the Allied cause of his Arras battles. He held what Louis XIV. regarded as the true gate of Paris. In the flats east of the city he met Von Bulow, while the Bavarians, now in position, attempted to outflank him on the north. He was driven back upon Arras, where his line could rest on the slopes which encircle the town, and on October 6 the Germans began the bombardment of the city. By the 8th the enemy were in Lens and was daily increasing in numbers. Maud'huy held his ground till the 20th, keeping the enemy well outside the Vauban ramparts. The great stroke was delivered between the 20th and 26, when the Prussian Guard were in action. There were three passages by which the Germans might make their way to the Channel coast—the Yser, La Basse and Arras. The last was by far the best, since it gave a road both to the Channel ports and to Paris. The attack on Arras was probably the most dangerous moment of the campaign in the West. The Germans put this fight in the Artois in the forefront of the battles of the war, and but for Maud'huy's stubborn stand the gates of the north would have been unlocked. The Germans were within gun-range of the city, and shells rained in the ancient streets. But the French line remained unbroken, and by the 26th had begun a counter-offensive. The situation was saved, for by this time the main tides of war were now breaking against the bastion of the Ypres salient.

Defence of the Yser Line

The LaBasse port was held by Smith-Dorrien and the British, and the British front extended, to begin with, as far north as Bixschote. Then came the line of the Yser below Dixmude and the sea. That line was at first held by the Belgian garrison from Antwerp with French cavalry and the Territorials connecting them with the British in the south. A corps of weary and broken men cannot with all the gallantry in the world meet the attack of a superior number of fresh troops, and for a little the position was in deadly danger. The story of the heroic fight of the Belgian army, of the British bombardment from the sea, and of the opening of the sluices has been told before. Here we are concerned only with the assistance given by the French. The critical point was Dixmude, where a main road and railway cross the Yser. It was held by a brigade of Breton Marines, under Admiral Ronarc'h, and its defence was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. The position was vital, for its capture by Germans at any time before the flooding of the Yser flats would have meant that the right of our front was turned. Admiral Ronarc'h placed his batteries with great skill behind the town, and was able until October 19 to keep the enemy out of the streets. Then came a terrific bombardment which battered Dixmude to pieces. On one night the defenders had to face no fewer than 14 different attacks. But the Marines

held firm and defended Dixmude till November 10, by which time its fall had ceased to be of much importance. The full story has been told in a recent work by M. Charles Le Goffic and is well worth reading. The author writes with the precision of a military historian and the poetry and passion of a Breton patriot.

Not less desperate was the struggle for the line of the Yser itself. By October 23 General Grossetti had brought up part of D'Urba's new army, the 42nd Division of the 16th Corps, which had been fighting at Reims. Along the line of railway about Ramscapelle during the heavy fighting on October 23. On the 30th the Wurtemburgers made their final effort. Advancing through the sloppy fields and crossing the dykes by means of planks they reached the railway line and took Ramscapelle. But next day the African infantry of the 42nd Division, counter-attacked along with the Belgians, drove the enemy from the village and hurled them into the lagoons. Then came the second flooding, which decided the enemy's fate. Thereafter half a mile of floods made the line of the Yser secure.

The Battle of the Ypres

By the last week of October the attack on the three passages had slackened, and the bulk of the enemy's strength was directed against Ypres. The little city had no value in itself and commanded no main highway to the coast; but the salient east of it seems to have exercised in the German High Command that peculiar illogical attraction which salients possess. In the battle of Ypres, which began on October 20 and ended on November 12—the greatest battle of the war, and perhaps the greatest as yet in human history—the British army held most of the line. They had on the whole the heaviest fighting for they held the most critical points—the front of the salient at Gheluvelt and the southern re-entrant on the Klein Zillebeke ridge. This I think, our generous Allies would acknowledge; but it is fair to add that without French assistance Ypres could not have been held, and Germany would have won her passage to the coast. Apart from the fact that Maud'huy at Arras and Grossetti on the Yser saved our flanks from being turned, detachments of D'Urba's army played an invaluable part in the actual battle of the salient. I will take two instances only. On October 30 Sir Douglas Haig borrowed, from the French 9th Corps three battalions and one cavalry brigade. The three battalions under General Moussy, whose recent death we deplore, took up position on the Klein Zillebeke ridge between Bulfin's detachment and Allenby's cavalry. The French had come to our assistance in the nick of time as 60 years before at the same season of the year they had come to our aid at Inkerman. On the terrible morning of the 31st Moussy kept the line intact by a desperate effort. Reinforcements were necessary and he collected every man he could lay hands on, cooks and orderlies and transport drivers, and dismounted the Curtisslers of his escort. The adventure prospered, the line held, and when that afternoon the charge of the Worcesters relieved Gheluvelt, our whole position on the salient was intact.

A second instance is the superb fight of Dubois's 9th Corps, which held the line from Zonnebeke to Bixschote with the aid of Bidon's Territorial Divisions and part of De Mitty's 2nd Cavalry Corps. He had to face the bulk of the new German formations which had been first launched against the British, as well as the left wing of the Wurtemburg Army on the Yser. The position was the northern re-entrant to the Ypres salient, and had the Germans won the canal crossing they would have turned the defence of Ypres from the north. The fight raged fiercely around Bixschote village, which became a charnel house full of the unburied dead. There the Zouaves especially distinguished themselves, and at no point of our front did the enemy lose more heavily. For the better part of a month Dubois held the pass, till the enemy's offensive was broken.

Significance for the Allies

The battle of the Ypres, apart from its strategic importance, will always occupy a special place among the battles of the war. In the retreat from Mons, at the Marne, and at the Aisne, we had our Allies on each side of us, but at Ypres we mingled with them, and each learned at close quarters the prowess of the other. We are still fighting there in conjunction. He who visits that blood-stained salient today, will see as many French as British troops on the road from Poperinghe. He will hear the French 75mm. guns speaking beside the English 18-pounder and see the lean brown tirailleurs moving alongside the British infantry. At Ypres there began that new aspect and admiration between the Allies

(Continued on page 7)

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By "Fruit-a-tives".



MRS. DEWOLFE

East Ship Harbour, N.S. "It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives', and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening Headaches."

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE. "FRUIT-A-TIVES", the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved more sufferers from Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ARROW POINTS

Pews impart no piety. The amiable are akin to the angels. Why use barbed words when you can use better ones. A man's worth is not to be judged either by his wealth or his material means. Bring yourself up squarely to Bible truths, to see if you can see their burning light. Render to your Maker Homage pure and true; All who love the Saviour Love His service too.

-PASTOR J. CLARK

HOW DO YOU DO?

"How can you, friend?" the Swedish say; The Dutch, "How do you fare?" "How do you have yourself today?" Has quite a Polish air. In Italy, "How do you stand?" Will greet you every hour; In Turkey, when one takes your hand, "Be under God's great power!" "How do you carry you?" is heard When Frenchmen so inquire; While Egypt's friendly greeting word is, "How do you persevere?" "Thin may thy shadow ever grow," The Persian's wish is true; His Arab cousin, bowing low, Says, "Praise God! How are you?" But oddest of them all is when Two Chinese meet, for thrice They shake their own two hands, and then Ask, "Have you eaten rice?" -H. B. Jones in "Christian Standard."

THE TWO FATES

Brothers, who have the harder fate— The men who fall or the women who wait? There's a thrill in the tramp of the fighting hosts Who go to the front to die, Though none may say from day to day Wherever their bones may lie But the mother hears through her unshed tears Her baby's call down the sweet long years There's a cheer of the drum for the shrinking heart When the captain swings ahead, When the air is thick with the click, click, click Of the singing storms of lead; But the sad wife hears through her throbbing fears The living sobs of the lonely years. There's a glow to the dare of a noble soul That beckons death to a throw, With a life for a stake to save or break And no one to see or know. But the pale maid hears when the war cloud clears The voice of woe and the word that sears. Brothers, who have the harder fate— The men who fall or the women who wait?

The Achievement of France

Continued from page 6)

which comes only to eye-witnesses. The three-weeks' battle was in a sense a more significant achievement than the Marne. It marked the defeat of the second great German offensive. It cost the enemy a quarter of a million men. It inaugurated that winter stalemate, which bore more heavily on Germany than on the Allies, and which gave France time to reorganize her levies and supplement her resources. It also established finally—if there had ever been any doubt of it—the supreme military talent of General Joffre and General Poch. The French reserves were not yet ready, but General Joffre managed to collect reinforcements when the call came. Apart from the new armies holding the front, he sent up during the actual fighting not less than five Army Corps by rail and motor. It was Poch's task to make his scanty reserves go as far as possible, placing a division here and a division there, as the stress of battle altered. Only under the most brilliant leadership could half a million men between Albert and the sea have beaten off at least three times their number.

WAR OF ATTRITION

This article discusses the effect up to the present of General Joffre's strategy of attrition.

It shows how during the winter campaign the French Army was strengthened, and made more efficient in all departments—men, guns, and the organization of the supply of munitions.

Attrition is a word which has been loosely used and frequently misunderstood. As applicable to General Joffre's winter strategy it means the kind of war in which the enemy is held in a long series of positions, and subjected to a variety of attacks in which he loses more than the attackers. General Joffre saw clearly that the reduction of Germany's power was the first object of the Allies. A war of attrition benefits one side either if the losses on that side are out of all proportion less than those of the enemy, or if the enemy is being detained pending the arrival of reinforcements. Both objects were part of the plan of the French Generalissimo.

The Allied trench line extended from the mouth of the Yser to the slopes of the Jura—a distance, if we follow the intricacies of the position, of some 590 miles. Of this the Belgians held 15, the British 31, and the French 544 miles. Not all that line was of equal held in actual strength. There were large sections on the crests of the Vosges where the front could be held by occupying certain strategic points, and there were other parts where the war had languished into a genuine stalemate owing to the impregnability of both fronts. The space from the sea to Albert, the neighborhood of Soissons and Reims, Northern Champagne, the Argonne, the Verdun, and Nancy circles, and the southern end of the Vosges where the sections requiring special protection. Yet, with all its deductions, for an army of a million and a half to hold over 500 miles, was an extraordinary performance, requiring ceaseless vigilance and putting a terrible strain on the rank and file. There was no leave during these months in the French Army, and it was not till February that married men were permitted occasionally to visit their families.

We can dimly guess what the long winter meant to the French lines, where battalions were often kept in the trenches four or five times longer than anything known in the British section. Fortunately a large part of the French ground was well suited to trench work. Along the Yser it was a swamp and on the Ypres salient little better, while the chalky soil of the Aisne made life uncomfortable. But in the light soil of the Oise Valley and of Northern Champagne things were better, and the woods of the Argonne and the Vosges allowed of forest colonies. This was horrible places such as La Boisselle, near Albert, where the French lines ran through a cemetery, but they were the exception. The French troops were not fed with the lavish variety of the British, but they had all they wanted, and their bread and coffee were the best in the world.

Nibbling

Not only was the line held, but a series of attacks were made which bit deeper into the enemy's strength. There were movements on the Yser; there was the thrust north of Lens which ended in the capture of Vermelles; and in particular there was the great movement of General Langlade de Cary during February in Northern Champagne which brought the French guns almost within range of the railway behind the German front. In all these movements the German losses were far greater than those of the Allies. Even in the fight at Soissons in January, where the German counter-attack succeeded, the enemy lost probably twice as much as the French, and in the Champagne battles

10,000 German dead were buried, 2000 prisoners were taken, and two regiments of the Prussian Guards were almost annihilated. Besides these actions, where attrition was the chief motive, there were certain movements undertaken with the intention of seizing vantage points for future offensive. Such was the fighting of Les Eparges, in the Woivre, and the movement of the left bank of the Moselle through the Bois le Pretre, which between them pinched the German wedge at St. Mihiel very thin and gravely threatened its communications. Such was the advance over the Southern Vosges which secured the debouchments of the lower glens and won to within 10 miles of Mulhausen. This part of the campaign was partly reconnaissance and partly a securing of a "jumping off ground." That this successful "nibbling" could go on for six months simultaneously with the holding of 500 miles of front is a proof of the French Army and the tenacity of their leaders.

French Organization

But the most important work of all was being done quietly behind the scenes at Headquarters and in a thousand centres up and down the country. General Joffre was busy remedying the defects which experience had revealed, preparing his new armies, and organizing the resources of the nation. He had already drastically purged the army of incompetent officers. Every leader was now a proved soldier and the average for generals had been reduced by about ten years. From the start he had refused to follow German precedents and had created a national strategy suited to the genius and the circumstances of the French people. In November he had an army thoroughly seasoned, welded and perfected by war. But the three months fighting had been maintained at a heavy price. It was necessary to fill up the gaps and keep the armies up to strength, and, in the second place, to find new armies for a future offensive. It was necessary also to provide munitions on a colossal scale, including heavy artillery and the high explosives of which Germany had proved the value.

I do not think that history provides a parallel case of a great problem, with many intricate and novel developments, being met and faced in the midst of a life and death struggle. It was no mere question of the use of resources already available and organized. General Joffre's task was one of organic army reform and elaborate national reorganization. It would have been impossible unless he had behind him a people inspired by a universal spirit of sacrifice. There was no politician to obstruct. The Commander-in-Chief was a rational dictator and the politicians were his willing colleagues. It is not possible in a short space to explain the steps taken to increase the armed strength of France. Suffice it to say that large classes hitherto exempt from service were called up, that all reservists were brought to the colours, and that the 1915 class, which would have normally gone into training this August, was already in training before the end of last year. Steps were taken to call up still later classes. The consequence was that before the spring the French active forces were largely increased and substantial reserves will be available during the summer and autumn.

More intricate was the problem of equipment. The need of a combined national effort which we have lately felt in Britain was realized months ago in France. Every factory and workshop which could by any possibility be adapted for the purpose was used for the manufacture of guns and shells. The result was that the supply by March was increased 600 per cent. from what existed at the beginning of the war—a rate which will presently reach 900 per cent. The achievement applied not only in quantity but in quality. New types of heavy guns, new types of hand grenades and bombs, and all the material required for trench warfare were improvised with astonishing speed. Let it be understood that this was not an official but a national effort. Local committees were formed everywhere of leading manufacturers, and every scrap of plant and all the intelligence and ingenuity of the land were pressed into the service. Much, no doubt, still remains to be done, but the achievement of France up to date is a lesson in the meaning of national organization.

In this work France had one great asset. Our labor troubles have always appeared to her incomprehensible. In the first place, the gravity of the war was intimately felt by every class, and there was not the will to strike, even if there had been the means. In the second place, the existence of compulsory military service was an invaluable aid to the authorities when the ammunition crisis began to be felt after the battle of Marne. There was little need for the state to take over the management of private factories. The workers were soldiers, engaged in military work and subject to military law. Many who had been mobilized were recalled to their former trades, and there was no wastage of talent in the wrong channel.



The subordinate services of the army were brought to a like degree of efficiency. Since the beginning of the war French railways have transported from one point to another in the theatre of operations more than 100 divisions by means of more than 10,000 trains in journeys varying from 60 to 350 miles. The 12,000 motor vehicles of the Army have been used to carry troops at the rate of 250,000 men per month. As in the British Army the food supplies have been regular and excellent, and the medical service highly efficient. In spite of the inclement winter the sick rate was lower than in time of peace.

The Spring Campaign

Military critics speculated during the winter as to the direction of the great French offensive. Most were inclined to believe that it would take place in Alsace, or from the heights of the Meuse in the direction of Metz. Much valuable ground has been won in these localities, but the main movement, which is still in progress, has been that of the army in the sector north of Arras. The value of a success here is obvious. If pushed far enough beyond Lens it would threaten the main communications of the whole German front south of Compiègne and compel a wholesale retirement. It is idle to speculate about work which is still unfinished. The French have won the high ground commanding the plain of the Scarpe and Scheldt, and inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy. The sight of one of their artillery "preparations", when heavy shell fire was delivered for hours together with the rapidity of a machine-gun, was a proof of the fruitfulness of General Joffre's strenuous winter work.

HENRY FORD AND THE CIGARETTE

The pronounced stand taken against the cigarette by Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford is one of the minor evidences of the present great campaign for higher personal efficiency of the world over. Prohibition in Russia, temperance movements of importance in England and France, the actions of such corporations as the Erie Railroad in the matter of alcoholic indulgence among its employees are part of a sweeping protest against the loss that comes to employer and employee, to nations at war and to nations at peace through indulgence that lowers the physical and mental force of the individual.

Henry Ford is a practical visionary; a man who dreams and converts his dreams into concrete fact. His startling announcement of wage scales and social programs in his factory, his attitude with regard to the ex-convict and his campaign against the cigarette are all a part of his restless energy and love of benevolent innovation. Mr. Ford is carrying on his anti-cigarette movement now by means of a widely circulated pamphlet entitled, "The Little White Slave," in which he presents the documents of a controversy which he and Mr. Edison have been carrying on with President Hill, of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Hill contends that the cigarette is the least harmful form of tobacco, and points to its great popularity and to its use by a vast array of intelligent professional and business men of high standing as a proof that it is not the brain-destroying agency that Mr. Edison calls it. Mr. Ford quotes Ben Lindsey, Hudson Maxim, the Keeley Institute and other authorities on the other side. Mr. Edison maintains that the harmfulness of the cigarette comes from the burning paper in which the tobacco is contained. Neither Mr. Edison nor Mr. Ford will admit cigarette smokers to their employ.

It is noticeable, however, that the evidence which Mr. Ford presents in his pamphlet is mostly in support of a familiar proposition, that the use of the cigarette, or of tobacco generally, by growing boys is harmful. There has been no doubt of that in anybody's mind. We may be thankful to these two noted performers for making it more conspicuous than before. When it comes to results by comparing the standing in college of smokers and non-smokers, the reader should proceed with caution. The non-smoker is naturally less likely to be the congenial and gregarious sort of student. The "grind," the "poker," the student who bends his whole energy in maintaining a high mark in study or who strives for the top notch in athletics, belongs naturally to the class of abstainers. Abstaining may be in his case the cause, or it may be the effect, or it may be merely a by-product.

-Syracuse Post-Standard.

Pines are believed to live the longest of all trees, some having attained more than 700 years.

PETTICOAT LANE, LONDON

A Cheerful Medley

"We out to White Chapel," says Mr. Popsy, "to take a little ayre, though yet the dirtiness of the road do prevent most of the pleasure, which should have been from this tour." If he were now to revisit Petticoat-lane on a stifling morning in July he would probably think rather differently. Barring some backbones of deceased fishes, and perhaps a trifle of orange peel he would be pleasantly surprised in regard to dirt, but he would hardly find it airy. Petticoat-lane (We shall scornfully ignore the idiot who changed its name to Middlesex-street) is roughly speaking, made up of three equal and component parts—noise, heat and Jews—and there are few cranberries for the air to filter through. Now and again as we circulate with the steaming crowd, we come upon mysterious "air pockets", throw back our shoulders, and drink deep of the blessed draught before being once more enveloped.

Nevertheless, though it is undeniably stuffy, the general impression produced by Petticoat-lane is rather agreeable. The old clothes are frankly disagreeable. "These trousers," says one sweltering vendor, "are made for people that have to wear them a twelve-month." We can only feel unaffectionately sorry for the prospective wearer. They are wholly unappetizing trousers; and they are not even picturesque. The clothes, for the most part, are sombre, shoddy and ugly. They are relieved only by the stalls devoted to collars and ties, over which are festooned pretty handkerchiefs of gay, bright colours. On the other hand, most of the refreshments look unexpectedly pleasant. Perhaps the heat of the day has something to do with it, but the two big blocks of ice that surmount an array of golden drinks make the mouth water. They have the advantage of standing next door to a golden weighing machine, so glittering and garish as to give us a delicious feeling of the Albert Memorial.

The glasses of Sarsaparilla—"good for your blood and squinch your thirst," are not quite so tempting, nor perhaps are the ices, over which waves a gallant Italian flag; yet they look good. Not so good though as the chunks of pineapple at a penny each, which are handed out on the end of a fork. The pineapple owes a good deal to the delightful lady who presides over it. She has the cheerfulness of enormous red faces, with a very small white cap perched on top, a green blouse with white spots on it. The blouse is so tight that as she breaks into fat, jolly laughter, we flinch in expectation of a little volley of buttons. She seems to be doing a large business, as do also, alas! the dealers in curious fishy messes, the sight of which causes a painful and involuntary spasm.

Crockery Crimes

Thoroughly bright and cheerful also are the stalls given over to toys, full of colour and sheltered as a rule by Japanese umbrellas. On one is a really splendid "line" in teddy bears, the largest and fluffiest ever seen. They belong apparently to a Jewish boy with crisp, curly hair, and an odd, farouche look that reminds us somehow of a fawn. Bright, too, but less engaging are the crockery stalls. Here may be seen the worst crimes of the Five Towns, gorgeous vases of unsurpassable hideousness. "Three shillings the pair, and no more than the price of gingerbeer bottles," says one gloomy and reproachful man without extracting the ghost of a bid. Close to him is a far more energetic salesman working himself, also in vain, into a state of violent heat. He tells a small downtrodden boy to hand him half-a-dozen saucers, bidding him quoth, superfluously and with ferocious oaths, "not to stuff his blooming nose into them." He shuffles the saucers like an expert cardplayer with a pack of cards; he throws them down one on top of the other with a terrifying crash counting them aloud with transparent honesty, "one, two, three, four, five, and six." Nobody will be tempted so he abuses the boy again, and passes on, as we do, to something else. There are so many something else—miscellaneous and fascinating collections of old iron, and bird cages and jewelry, and Professor Rosenia, in a well worn M. A. gown, who is apparently something in the nature of a fortune teller.

There is a double row of stalls, all the way down the street, with all their owners shouting at once, and the crowd moves slowly along in three streams, one on each pavement and one in the middle of the road. The crowd is as miscellaneous as the contents of the stalls. There are a few sailors and a surprisingly large number of soldiery, making a distinct stripe of khaki in the many coloured picture. There must, of course, be many buyers, but the general impression is rather of a cheerful morning's walk and a look around. For ourselves we bought the nicest things in Petticoat-lane, two penny bulldogs of brown crockery, with patriotic red,

white and blue bows around their necks. They have ingenious tails of coiled wire, and the lightest touch sets them off in a unanimous and friendly wagging.

Joker's Corner

THE WICKED MUSQUITO

"With so much Christian blood in his veins, 'You'd think brer sketter would take some pains, 'To love his neighbors and show good will, 'But, he's pisinin and back bitin still, And he's not alone in dat."

Rev. Silvester Horne once heard a Tory member of Parliament say in praise of bishops: "Bishops are not really stiff and starchy. There's a good heart beating below their gaiters."

"Now, Dorothy," said the teacher to a small pupil, "can you tell me what a panther is?"

"Yeth, ma'am," lisped Dorothy. "A panther ith a man that makths panths."

A celebrated vocalist was in a motor-car accident one day. A paper, after reporting the accident, said: "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces."

Papa (concealing something in his hand): "Willie, can you tell me what it is with heads on one side and tails on the other?"

Willie (triumphantly): "Oh, I know! It's a rooster on a fence!"

"There's something in this youngster I like," said the visitor, who was trotting four-year-old Willie on his knees.

Willie looked at the victor queerly for a moment, then exclaimed: "Who told you I swallowed a penny?"

Mollie (aged seven), who has strong views on Huns, was presented with a new and beautiful doll one morning.

A little later in the day she discovered the horrid fact that it was "made in Germany."

For a few tense moments the pride of her new possession had a mental wrestle with patriotism. Then Mollie remarked:

"Well, never mind, she's very young, and I'll bring her up English."

A well know minister was making a pedestrian excursion in a wild rural district. Feeling rather hungry he looked at his watch to see if it was nearly dinner time, but found the watch was stopped.

Just then, happening to meet with a country boy, he asked him—"What time is it, my boy?" "Just 12, sir."

"Only 12?" said the minister. "I thought it was more." "It never is more round in these parts," said the boy, simply. "It begins again at 1."

The Scotch gardener was showing to a tourist the beauties of the loch and of the little village. It was evening, and as he expatiated on the lovely scene and on the glories of his country, the moon rose over a hill.

The old man stopped short in the middle of a speech, and gazed at the moon in admiration.

After a moment he turned to the tourist, and said:

"There's a moon fur ye! I tell ye, mon, we're a grand nation!"

It is often literally true that "the weak things of the world" are able to "confound the things which are mighty." Not long ago a member of Parliament was caught, napping, by his little granddaughter, who is the delight of her parents and the idol of her grandfather. She came before him, her face wreathed in smiles, and said:

"Grandpa, I saw something running across the kitchen floor this morning without any legs. What do you think it was?"

He studied for awhile, but finally was obliged to give it up. "What was it?" he asked.

"Water," answered the little lady, triumphantly.

Minard's Liniment used by physicians

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd
Steamships Prince George and Prince 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.

OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!

Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—stomach liver does it. Cheer up! Here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They put the stomach and bowels right. All druggists, 25c. or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY.

"LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after July 19th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows:
Service Daily Except Sunday.
Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.13 a.m.
Express for Yarmouth..... 12.08 p.m.
Flying Bluenose for Halifax 12.29 p.m.
Express for Halifax..... 1.58 p.m.
Flying Bluenose for Yarmouth 2.18 p.m.
Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.53 p.m.
Accom. for Annapolis..... 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 11	Messina July 31
July 23	Appennine Aug. 10

From Liverpool	From Halifax
July 22	Durango Aug. 7
Aug. 3	Tobasco Aug. 20

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 Av.	15.45
11.38	" Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.36
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	" Karsdale	14.05
13.15	Av. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

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

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent

September First

is the day you should begin your course at the Good School. The office will be open for enrolment 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.

WEST PARADISE

August 2
Messrs. J. B. and Carl Saunders spent the week-end with friends and relatives at Port Wade.
Mrs. Frank Bauchman of Clementsport was calling, recently, on her many friends of this vicinity.
Miss Annie Longley, who has been visiting friends at Deep Brook and Clementsport, has returned to her home.
Mrs. G. I. Balcom and son Vaughn, who were visiting at the home of Dea. Norman Longley, have returned to their home in Lynn, Mass.
Mr. Stanley Moore, who has been suffering from a severe attack of blood poisoning has so far recovered as to be able to attend to his farm duties.
Mrs. McLeod, who, in company with her son, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Newman Daniels, went to Liverpool, N. S., a few days ago. Shortly after reaching that place the sad news came over the wire that her son had died quite suddenly. We tender our sympathies to the bereaved ones.
The company who are putting in the small bridges are at work in this section, and the work they are performing will be a great addition to our already good roads through this section of the Valley. Some of our bridges were getting in a pretty bad condition, but we hope that this work will stand for a good many years.
Our little friend, Isabelle Ruggles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ruggles, is quite dangerously ill. We are sorry to report at time of writing not much change for the better. Drs. Dechman and Morse performed an operation a few days ago. We hope the little one may be spared to live to a good old age.
Owing to the very dull weather of the past fortnight, having progressed very slowly. A very heavy crop is reported all through this section. St. Swithen's Day, is holding himself truly to his old prophecy. "St. Swithen's Day, if thou be fine, For forty days the sun will shine, St. Swithen's Day, if thou be rain, For forty days 'twill rain again."
Your correspondent had the pleasure, a few days ago, of visiting the farm of Mr. Hyde Harrison of the "Pines." As Mr. Harrison is at the front, the work is carried on by his secretary, Mr. Charles Bothemly, and much credit is due him for the neatness and beautiful appearance of the place. He has in a large crop which is looking finely. The rows of twenty-five rods in length are as straight as a line could be drawn, with not a weed to be seen. The orchards are well cultivated and a fine crop of good clean fruit. Anyone desirous of seeing a well kept and cultivated farm would do well to visit this one. We congratulate the owner on having secured the services of so, thorough a workman.

PARADISE

August 2
Miss Jessie Bowly has been visiting friends in Clarence.
Mr. B. F. Bowly went to Wolfville last week.
Miss Minnetta Longley spent Sunday with her sister at Kingston.
Mrs. Howard W. Longley recently spent a few days at Granville Centre.
Mrs. Frank Bauchman recently visited at the home of Mrs. I. M. Longley.
Mr. Fred Ruggles is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. H. Hopkins at Aroostook Junction, N. B.
Rosina Calnek of Granville Centre, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Longley.
Miss Whitemma Brooks of Boston is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks.
Mr. William Eaton of Port Orange, Florida, has been the guest of his niece, Mrs. H. W. Longley.
Mrs. Leslie Porter and son, of Yarmouth, have been the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Philley.
Mrs. Sarah Dodge, Middleton, was a recent guest at the home of Rev. A. M. and Mrs. McNinch.
Mrs. G. H. Macomber and daughter Grace, of Springfield, Mass., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Leonard.
Miss Edna Marshall spent a few days at her home last week. She went to Berwick on Saturday.
Miss Evelyn Bowly of Wilnot and Miss Leta Messenger of Centrelex, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Elliott.
Master Malcom Wallace of Wolfville returned to his home on Tuesday after spending two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley.
Miss Ella Wilson has returned from Liverpool where she visited friends. Her mother, Mrs. Covert, who accompanied her, has not yet returned.
Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Whitney and children, and nephew and niece of New York, were recent guests at the home of Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Balcom.

CLEMENTSVALE

August 2
Howard Perkins spent Sunday at home with his family.
Miss Modena Dakin of Centreville, Digby County, is visiting her relatives here.
The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. I. D. Little, were pleased to see them here last week.
Mrs. Francis of Waltham, Mass., was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Willett.
Mrs. L. C. Sproule spent part of last week with her sister at Smith's Cove.
Mr. Harold Fish arrived from Boston on Monday and will spend the summer here.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Masters of Deep Brook were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Corey Long.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cameron of Providence, R. I. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cameron.
The Misses Travers of Kempville, Yarmouth County, are visiting their friend, Miss Lucy VanBuskirk.
Mrs. T. Wood and Miss Ruby Ward of Annapolis, spent last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ramsey.
Mr. Whitfield Potter of North Reading, has been visiting his old friends here after an absence of several years.
Miss Mabel Longmire of Somerville, Mass., spent her two weeks vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Will-ett.
Miss Winnifred Chute left on Friday for Falkland Ridge where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Hartley Marshall.
Mr. Frank Cushing and Mr. Hedley Dukeshire, with their sons, of Caledonia, were week-end guests of Mr. B. Dukeshire.
Mr. and Mrs. Avarad Beeler and Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Hicks of Bridgetown, came by auto and spent Sunday with relatives here.
Mrs. Forest Connell returns to her home at Bridgetown today, after spending a pleasant two weeks among relatives in this vicinity.
Mrs. Fowler Fraser of East Boston, Mrs. R. Stanhope of Aurobindale and little Robert Kinney, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Long.
Sixteen young ladies of this place accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Henderson, spent last week tenting on the shore at Deep Brook. All report a royal good time and many thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Reg. Long for their kindness and use of their grounds.
Monday being the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Princesdale, Mrs. Fraser invited the Sewing Circle to meet at her home. About fifty were present. Mr. V. A. Long taking the ladies from Clementsvalle. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were presented with several gifts and received the hearty congratulations of their many friends on their long and happy wedded life.

UPPER GRANVILLE

Mrs. Horton has returned from a trip to the Island.
The Misses MacGilvary of Halifax are guests for a season of Mrs. William Wood.
Miss Banks of Inglisville, report says, is the chosen teacher in Chesley Section for ensuing school year.
Misses Ethel and Laura Kelley have been enjoying their annual vacation with relatives at Annapolis and their old home in Dalhousie.
Mrs. Hunt of Boston with Mrs. Manning of Bridgewater, Lunenburg County, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Max D. Newcomb at "Burnside Farm."
Miss Irma Fash of Acadia Seminary on route for her home in Charlotte-town, P. E. I., paid a brief visit to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fash.
St. Swithen's anniversary brought in local showers in several parts of the County and as a harbinger of a dull haying season is again fulfilling the old adage. Farmers are however blessed with a more than ordinary yield which it is hoped will bring good returns and help out the none too promising apple crop.

SPA SPRINGS

August 3
Hazel Dodge is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Burpee Randolph of Williamston. Hall Marshall went to Halifax yesterday to resume his military training. Hall Marshall was successful in obtaining his "B" certificate in the recent examinations.
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foster of North Kingston, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury.
Mrs. Bain and children of Gaspereaux, have been spending the past week with her mother, Mrs. John Redden.
Charles Dodge of Gaspereaux and Howard Redden of Aylesford, were calling on friends here Sunday. Mrs. Redden went with them to Aylesford in the evening to spend a few weeks.

BELLEISLE

August 2
Miss Minnie Woodworth returned to Boston on Saturday.
Mr. Charles Gesner of Weston spent Sunday at his home here.
Mr. Eugene Parker of Windsor, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Parker.
Mrs. S. L. Gesner and daughter left for St. John this morning, via S. S. Valinda.
Mr. Boyd Parker of Hopedale, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Gesner.
Mr. and Mrs. John Ansley of Everett, Mass., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. P. Troop.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moxey of Wakefield, are visiting Mrs. Moxey's father, John B. Gesner.
Miss Agnes Munro of Chicago, is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. C. R. Goldsmith.
Miss Gladys Troop is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robblee, Lower Granville.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chipman of Bridgetown, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bent.
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wade and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacKay, Middleton.
Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Anthony and family of Port Lorne, are visiting relatives and friends in this place. We are pleased to report Mr. Anthony much improved in health.
The Misses Alice Bent and Leon White, and Messrs Lou Bent, James White, Albert Bent and Gordon Hudson of Phinney Cove were Sunday guests of their friends in this place.

CLARENCE

August 2
Mrs. Ida Whitman has returned from Massachusetts.
Mrs. Harry Chute and Boyd, spent Sunday in Middleton.
A large number of our young people are camping at Port Lorne.
Miss Kilcup of Bridgetown, is visiting Mrs. W. P. Fenerty.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Banks of Halifax, spent Cherry Sunday at Mr. Banks' old home.
Mrs. H. D. Woodbury spent the past week with her mother, Mrs. Henry Jackson.
Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Fritz, and Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bruce, motored to Kingston on Sunday.
We regret to hear of the continued illness of Mrs. Fitch, our esteemed neighbor and friend.
Miss Cora Elliott leaves for India on August 27th, sailing from San Francisco, September 11th.
The Misses Lennie and Mildred Robbins of Bear River, are visiting their sister, Mrs. A. J. Wilson.
H. D. Cameron and party of Halifax who are touring the Province by auto, were recent guests of C. G. Foster.
Congratulations to H. B. Fitch, whose marriage takes place at Granville today, (Tuesday). We are glad "Hal" intends returning to the farm in the near future.

ST. CROIX COVE

August 2
Mrs. Charlotte Anderson, Port Lorne, visited her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hall, Saturday.
Mrs. Reuben Beaver of Massachusetts, visited her aunt, Mrs. Bradford Poole, last week.
Mr. Silas Banks, Mt. Rose, and Mr. Norman Milbury, Hampton, visited friends here yesterday.
Mr. Bradford Hall arrived home last Thursday from an extended business trip through Cumberland County.
Stephen Hall was successful in obtaining a "B" certificate at the Provincial Examinations held in Parrsboro this year.
During the absence of our Pastor, the pulpit was occupied yesterday by Rev. W. S. Smith, Yarmouth, who delivered a powerful discourse from Job 21:15.

MOUNT ROSE

July 28
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell returned last Saturday to their home in Lynn.
Farmers are busy haying and report a good crop. All we want are the fine days.
Mrs. Etta Torey of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Milberry.
Glad to report Mr. Silas Banks, who has been in bed for the past seven months, able to sit up.
Mrs. Jennie Philbrick of Boston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willett Easson. Much sympathy is felt in this community for Mr. Easson who had his house and wagon house burned one day last week.
The Oddfellows Lodge at Moncton, N. B., has donated \$1000 for a machine gun and equipment.

BODY OF ELMER LONG FOUND FLOATING UP ANNAPOULIS RIVER

A telephone message from Upper Granville to Coroner Dr. M. E. Armstrong, early last Friday evening, stated that the body of a man had been found floating in the river and had been brought ashore awaiting identification. The coroner, accompanied by a press correspondent was soon on the way to the scene. The body was found on the North bank of the river. It was conveyed by team to a shed on the Government wharf nearby. A jury was empanelled and the remains examined. The jury then retired to the Granville Hall to hear the evidence of the only witness, Joseph Howe Ray, who being sworn said: "The body was found floating in the river by Le Baron Troop, Clarence, and Arnold Eaton, coming up in a motor boat. It was brought ashore and put in my charge, while they telephoned the coroner." He described it as being a full grown man without coat or vest; khaki overalls stained with green and white paint; cashmere stockings; a handkerchief in his hip pocket with a colored border; good teeth; light brown hair; five feet nine inches tall; weight one hundred and eighty pounds and about thirty-five years old. The verdict of the jury was:—"An unknown man found drowned in the Annapolis River on July 30, 1915." On the way home the coroner was called in to a farm house by a message from Mr. Cummings at Annapolis Royal, who heard that a body had been found in the River, and on getting the description, said: "The body is that of my brother-in-law, Elmer Long, of Clementsport, drowned from a capsized yacht on Monday afternoon, July 5, off Clementsport. The coroner gave him permission to remove the body at midnight on board a motor boat, after being placed in a casket, and in care of an undertaker was taken down the river to Clementsport for burial. The body had been in the water for twenty-five days.
The jurors were: F. W. Harris, (foreman) James D. Harris, Ernest W. Ray, Robert Eagleson, Lewis A. Walker, Herbert Marshall, Fred Bent, Clifford Longmire, Clarence Longley, Reginald Loagley, Frederick Peters, A. W. Kinney.

HAMPTON

August 2
Miss Hattie Brinton is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fove Templeman.
A large number of boarders are enjoying the cool sea breeze at the Sea Side Hotel.
Mr. Charlie O'Neal from East Arlington, spent Sunday with his uncle, W. H. O'Neal.
Messrs Bernard Mitchell and Harry Fash spent the week-end at their homes.
Mrs. Burke and daughter, Mrs. Moore, from Keene, N. H., are visiting relatives in Hampton.
Mr. Jerry Hawkins who has been in Springfield for the past few months has returned to his home.
W. H. O'Neal and Dennis Whitfield spent Sunday at their homes, returning again on Monday to Kings County.
We are glad to report that Mrs. Daley Saultner, who has been away for three weeks undergoing medical treatment, returned to her home on Sunday.

FALKLAND RIDGE

July 31
Miss Mabel Marshall spent Sunday with friends at Nictaux.
Miss Hazel Wright of East Dalhousie is the guest of her friend, Reta Marshall.
Mrs. Mand Mosher of Lunenburg is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Kauback.
Arthur and Clyde Marshall of Halifax, are visiting their uncle, Mr. C. R. Marshall.
Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton and Miss Sadie Charlton of the U. S. A., are visiting friends here.
We are glad to report that Miss Helen Mason, Reta Marshall and Ralph Marshall, were successful in obtaining their "B" at Middleton exams.
It was a novel experience the roadmaster at Tusket underwent last week when a lady rate payer appeared on the scene with a pickaxe and shovel, ready to do her share of the roadwork prescribed by law. She was told to go to the bridge and commence work, but as no one was there she did what she could until at noon the roadmaster came on and told her she might work till 4 p. m., the hour of discharge. She did and thus held on to her ducaats, instead of paying them to the collector. We understand the lady is 77 years of age.—Yarmouth Herald.

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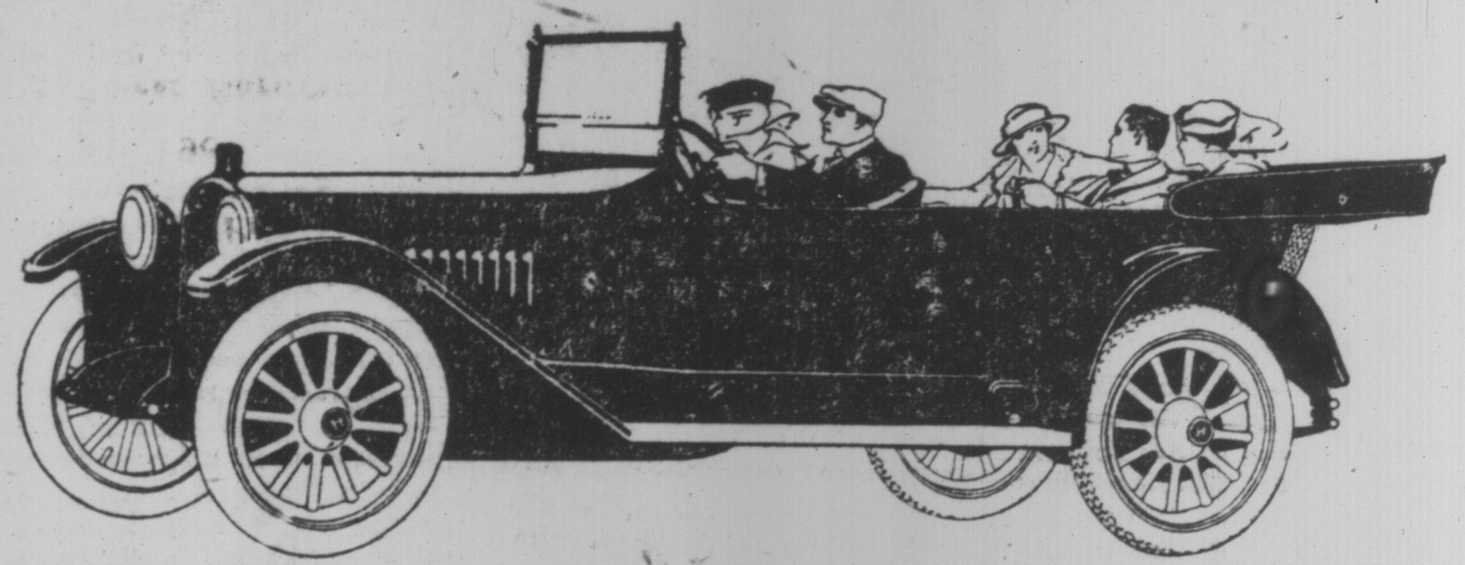
HUPMOBILE
For Nineteen Sixteen
Higher than ever in quality--more comfortable
--economical as Hupmobiles have always been

We have gone to greater lengths than ever before to maintain the Hupmobile reputation for quality. The new Hupmobile has twenty per cent more power, giving a quicker pickup, an even stronger pull on hills and in sand, and slower running on high speed. Note these mechanical features: Tungsten steel valves, disc clutch with 17 hardened steel plates, bronze-shell motor bearings, spiral bevel gears in rear axle, nickel steel axle shafts, vanadium steel mainleaf in springs, tubular propeller-shaft. Compare these features with any car on the market.

best speedometer; an exclusive design rain vision and ventilating windshield, Hupmobile patented tail light, genuine crown fenders, non-skid tires on the rear wheels, are regular equipment on the 1916 cars.

You get these many improvements at \$1385 for the five-passenger touring car or roadster; yet compared with our previous cars, the 1916 model is easily \$200 greater in value.

This result has been accomplished—first, by



The 1916 Hupmobile maintains the reputation of earlier Hupmobiles for economy. It will probably reduce the Hupmobile repair cost record of less than 1/4 cent per mile. Though twenty per cent more powerful, it is a fit companion for our earlier models in gasoline mileage, tire service, and oil consumption.

We have been told countless times that the 1915 Hupmobile is the easiest riding car ever built. The 1916 Hupmobile is more comfortable. The upholstery is deeper. Genuine high grade hair and improved cushion construction give the comfort of an old shoe. Springs are even more flexible and easy riding. Tires are large in proportion to weight. 119 inch wheelbase cradles you over bumps and smooths rough roads.

The upholstery is genuine high grade leather. The open bodies are lined, with no highly polished surface exposed to scratches or mars. Floor boards and clear running boards are best linoleum. The tonneau is richly carpeted.

The 1916 Hupmobile has the famous Bijur system for electric starting and lighting. This equipment is used on some of the highest priced cars. Latest improved battery ignition—surest and simplest built—is used. In our own shops we build the genuine Golde one-man top and Collins quick-acting curtains. Five demountable rims, complete electric lighting equipment, latest and

a fifty per cent increase in production for 1916 which means better materials at lower cost and greatly reduced overhead cost per car; second, by an increase of factory facilities and improvement of factory methods together with new machinery and new processes enabling the company to build better at lower factory costs; third, we are confident that no car on the market is sold on a narrower margin of profit than the 1916 Hupmobile. In considering this car, please remember that the Hup Motor Car Company is one of the few manufacturers that have never built a poor car or had an off year.

Wherever you go you will hear the Hupmobile spoken of as a car of most unusual value at its price. That is why "we believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world." That creed of ours is fact to Hupmobile owners.

The reputation of quality in our cars is the biggest asset of our business. And we guard it most jealously.

So when we tell you the 1916 Hupmobiles are the best cars this company has ever built, you may well take our word for it that you will make no mistake in selecting a Hupmobile.

But we don't ask you to accept our word alone.

Please let us show you in an actual merit test that the 1916 Hupmobile is just what we say, truly "the best car of its class in the world."

1916 HUPMOBILE PRICES

Five Passenger Touring Car, \$1385 Roadster, \$1385 Sedan, \$1820
Limousine, \$3185 All-Year Touring Car, \$1525 All-Year Coupe, \$1500
Seven-passenger Touring Car, \$1635

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

FRED E. BATH, Agent

Telephone No. 27-2

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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
- 10 dozen "Princess" Hose for Girls and Boys, all sizes. To clear them out only 19c
- 2 Pieces Bordered Voile for Curtains, in Ecru and White. Regular Price 40c now 29c
- 1 Lot of Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, colors Black and White. Prices were 25c to 75c, to be cleared out at 15c and 25c
- 5 dozen Ladies Black Seamless Hose, Black only, all sizes. Per pair 12c

- 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

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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.

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