

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1915

NO 31

FOR Indigestion and Biliousness

Indigestion, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, pains after eating, constipation, are all common symptoms of stomach and liver troubles. And the more you neglect them the more you suffer. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup if your stomach, liver, or bowels are slightly deranged or

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

have lost tone. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the curative extracts of certain roots, barks, and leaves, which have a remarkable tonic and strengthening effect on all the organs of digestion. The distressing symptoms of indigestion or liver troubles soon disappear under its beneficial action. Buy a bottle to-day, but be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup. There are many imitations, but not one that gives the same health benefits. 1015

is the Best Remedy

NOW SOLD IN TWO SIZES ONLY.
FULL SIZE, Price 1.50 TRAIL SIZE, Price 50c

Swat the Fly

The Montreal Witness tells of a fly trap which secured forty-seven pounds of flies in six days. First, knock both heads out of your barrel. A sugar barrel is just the thing. Cover the top with wire gauze. Fasten another piece of the gauze inside the barrel about two or three inches from the bottom, being careful to make it in the shape of an inverted funnel, the narrow part toward the top, with a hole through which the flies can pass. Then nail several narrow feet upon the bottom to keep it from the ground. Underneath put a pan with food. The flies gather, eat their fill, pass through the hole in the gauze to get out. The upper gauze prevents them. Turn the barrel up once in a while and apply hot water. The top gauze should be put on so that it can be easily removed to let the dead flies out.

This is an improvement upon the plan of the spider, who says: "Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly, It's the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy."

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA War Emergency Committee

Hallifax, N. S.
Nov. 3, 1915.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—May we be allowed, through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the public to the need for its sympathy and assistance in setting free medical practitioners for service with the forces? Many medical officers are required, and the number needed can only be secured by the release of medical practitioners from civil life. These men are dependent upon their practices for their livelihood. At the call of duty they go to assist in saving the lives and relieving the sufferings of fellow Britons and Allies, and in doing so they risk not only death and injury, but also the loss of their means of livelihood on their return. The pay which is allowed medical officers is but a fraction of the ordinary income of a physician. The sacrifice entailed by this response to the Empire's call is therefore a very considerable one.

While recognizing the right of every person to consult any doctor he chooses, we appeal to all our citizens not to give up their usual medical attendant on account of his temporary absence on military duty. In all cases it should be regarded as an obligation and patriotic duty to safeguard in every possible manner the interests of the doctors who volunteer for active service. Medical men who have gone to the front have, as a rule, arranged with neighbouring practitioners to attend to their patients during their absence. Many of our practitioners who are unable themselves to volunteer for the front have assured the committee that they will do all they can to conserve the interests of their colleagues who have or will accept commissions for active service. The general public is respectfully requested to assist in making such arrangements thoroughly effective. We hope that the patients of every physician who is responding to the call of duty will inform the practitioner they may consult in his absence, that they intend placing themselves again under their regular medical attendant's care after his return.

A letter similar to this has been addressed by the War Emergency Committee of the British Medical Association to the editors of newspapers published in the British Isles, and has been commented upon by the Leicester Mail as follows: "Every person has a right to consult any doctor he chooses, and I will accept no dictation," may be the hasty retort of some selfish or thoughtless person. The right is not denied, but there are some things, though lawful, are not expedient. The

present conditions are quite abnormal, and they involve moral responsibilities which no one now alive has ever previously been called upon to accept. The medical men who are remaining at home have willingly and nobly shouldered the burden of extra work, on the distinct understanding that the arrangement is a temporary one, and, as the British Medical Association says, the public will assist these men to fulfil this honorable understanding if they observe the lines of conduct here indicated. It is well to have this frank and full explanation of the situation, and we cannot doubt that the arrangement suggested will prove a workable one."

Practically one out of ten of our Nova Scotian physicians have already gone to the front or are awaiting orders to proceed overseas. Many more will have to go. Doctors who remain at home must assume an additional burden, and will doubtless find it, at times, very difficult to respond promptly to every demand for their ministrations. On behalf of all medical men, therefore, we ask for the sympathy and support of the public in this critical time.

Yours very sincerely,
W. H. HATTIE,
Secretary of Committee.

BLUE CROSS FUND

For the Care of Army Horses at Home and at the Front

AN APPEAL

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man)
And, though I've no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue one as well.

My master was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like human beings,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part)
So please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers—
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy,
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
(I really don't mind though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm going to him)
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses!
I'm sure that you would if you knew.

Contributions may be made to Mrs. Ronald Whiteway, Bridgetown, Secretary and Treasurer for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Victorious at Stripa River

PETROGRAD, November 6.—The official communication issued tonight claims the capture by the Russians of 8,500 prisoners as the result of a surprise attack near the village of Semikovitze (Sienikowce) on the Stripa River. The text of the statement follows:

"West of Riga, near the village of Uchine, we repulsed several attacks. German counter attacks continue south of Lake Sventon. Further south, as far as the Pripet region, there is no change. According to supplementary reports we took twenty-two officers and 712 men, prisoners, and captured seven machine guns and two guns in the fight near the village of Kostionkova, west of Rafalovka. We repulsed enemy attacks in the direction of the village of Budki, driving him back in disorder to his trenches.

The Political Situation in Greece

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The political crisis in Greece, which has clouded the Balkans, has been finally overcome, M. Skoulodis having accepted and performed the task of organizing a Cabinet which, being composed of all the members of the Zaimis Government with the exception of the ex-Premier himself, will carry on the former Government's policy of maintaining neutrality.

The new Cabinet is at the mercy of the Venizelos majority in the Chamber, but the impression is that no attempt will be made to turn it out thus avoiding dissolution of Parliament and a consequent election, the result of which could not be predicted while the army remains mobilized.

While the Allies now can have little hope of Greece aiding them in the defence of Serbia, the belief is still held here that it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders. The departure for the East of Lord Kitchener, after conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Gallieni, the War Minister, and General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the field forces have given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the East better than almost any one else.

Advices from Saloniki and other points today show that much larger forces than were thought to be near the scene are being landed at Saloniki, and are proceeding to points where it is believed they can do the most good. Troop trains are continually leaving Saloniki, but so much secrecy is being maintained that it is impossible to compute the number of men.

Serbian Hope For Success

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small Serbian town of Racka in which the Serbian Government is lodged temporarily, Premier Pachitch said:

"The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our troops, fighting against forces greatly superior numerically, are retiring in perfect order.

"Although they have been fighting for a month, our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. German success has not yet been marked. The junction with the Bulgarians is not really effective, and the contact established has no practical utility, since the Germans thus far can send neither cannon nor munitions to the Bulgarians or the Turks. This is why they are making such desperate efforts at this time to capture all of the railroads from Belgrade to Nish and Sofia.

"Army Headquarters, the Government and the people are persuaded that as soon as the Allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action, success will be rapid and constant. However, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

WAR BRIEFS

A private at the front writes to his Sunday School Superintendent, a former Guysboro boy, "Good luck, old man. If you pray for us at all, pray not so much that we will come back, as that we will do our duty bravely, and that we never fail our country or comrades, no matter what the odds. In my mind the knowledge of a duty well done is better than a long life with the recollection that a comrade or a cause was lost, owing to a lack of courage or resourcefulness, on my part. With God's help I intend to do my bit."

Mrs. Cunningham, Liverpool, has her husband, five sons, and five daughters, all serving the country. The men are soldiers, the daughters nurses.

Trinidad has sent 40 gallons of cocoanut oil for the hair of the Sikhs, and 1500 walking sticks cut from the wood of Jamaica for wounded soldiers.

Of 110,000 women who registered for war service in England up to Sept. 10th., nearly one half were found unsuited for the work they wished to do, 5,500 have been employed.

A British rector has started a patriotic appeal to women to help the mained heroes of the war by marrying them.

Six petty German Officers interned at Norfolk are missing. Unless they return the crew of all the vessels interned at Norfolk will be held aboard their ships and no more shore liberty will be allowed.

Henry Ford of the Canadian Food plant has sent a check for \$10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

A large quantity of maple seeds has been sent to the Overseas Club, London, to be planted on Canadian graves in Flanders and France.

Premier Borden has asked the Premiers and Ministers of Education of the Provinces to meet him in consultation respecting employment for returned soldiers.

Bulgarians and Macedonians in Toronto passed a resolution condemning the home government for throwing in their lot with Germany and Austria. Cape Breton has sent more than 3200 men to join the colors, and more are being added daily.

30,000 public school teachers have been mobilized in France since the beginning of the war. 700 have been cited for reward in army orders. 8000 have been killed, or put out of service.

Miss Carvell, the English nurse ordered to be shot by the Germans, dropped in a swoon thirty yards from the place where she was to be executed. The commanding officer advanced, took a revolver from his belt, and shot her through the head.

German agents have been found fomenting discord among the Russians in the Moscow region, as they have tried to do in the United States.

Dr. Dumba was practically ostracized by his fellow passengers on his way to Europe, because of his offensive talk.

The Kaiser was known to his people before the war as "William the Good." He still keeps on the move from East to West.

A company of German soldiers encountered a herd of bison in Russia. The firing of a gun aroused the bison and they attacked the Germans, killing all but 24. Eight bison were killed.

From articles in German papers it seems certain that scarcity of food is felt severely in Germany. Meat and butter can only be had by rich.

The Canadian Salvation Army has contributed five motor ambulances to the Russian War Office.

Brig. General Logie has placed all liquor stores and bars out of bounds, to soldiers between Niagara Camp and Toronto during the march of the troops.

DONATE MOTOR AMBULANCE TO THE RED CROSS

Splendid Gift From Nova Scotia Women's Institute For Work On Battle Fronts

Over a score of Women's Institutes now flourish in the counties of Nova Scotia, and since the inauguration of the first in 1915, they have done much to justify their existence and work. Their latest achievement is really splendid. At the instigation of Miss Jennie A. Fraser, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, they began a concerted movement to raise money to purchase a motor ambulance to be presented to the Canadian Red Cross Society for their work on the overseas battlefronts. The result is that recently Miss Fraser sent Mr. J. L. Hetherington Halifax, a cheque for \$1,540.00 with which he has purchased the most modern type of McLaughlin Buick Motor Ambulance and an extra tire. The ambulance bears a silver plate, engraved with the legend: "Presented by the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia." The plate is the gift of the McLaughlin Buick Motor Company.

Before submitting the list of subscriptions, it is opportune to state that Women's Institutes are united in organization and ideals. It used to be that similar organizations in rural and urban communities were really sectarian and exclusive coteries. But wherever a Women's Institute is established every woman in the community, irrespective of creed or social status, can belong. Thus Women's Institutes are notable socializers. A lady in another province once observed that she belonged to a church institute, Mrs. X. in the same community belonged to another, and Mrs. W. belonged to a third, but that they all hardly knew one another and carried on their work in a sort of spirit of rivalry. "Now," said she, "since the inauguration of our Women's Institutes, every woman in the community knows every other woman, and all are united in carrying out any project for the social, moral and intellectual betterment of the people that the Institute undertakes." What the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia have accomplished in getting better school grounds, better playgrounds, better streets and pavements, and a score of other improvements in their various communities, would make a story in itself. But every modern, rural and urban community should have one of them; they make life worth living.

Below is the list of the twenty-two Women's Institutes contributing to the Red Cross Ambulance. The Twenty-third contribution came from four tiny tots who raised seventy-one cents for the cause, and thus nobly did their "little bit."

Round Hill, Annapolis	\$ 25.00
Saltsprings, Pictou	418.00
Sherbrooke, Guysboro	98.00
Aspen, Guysboro	200.00
Goshen, Guysboro	125.00
Martock and Windsor Forks, Hants	60.00
Tatamagouche, Colchester	50.00
East Leicester, Cumberland	25.00
Bridgewater, Lunenburg	30.00
Caledonia, Queens	35.00
Canning, Kings	50.00
West Northfield, Lunenburg	25.00
Middleboro, Cumberland	10.00
Donation (4 children)	.71
Pleasant Valley and South Ohio, Yarmouth	20.00
Kept, Queens	30.00
Hewton, Guysboro	120.00
Lakeville, Kings	50.00
Scotch Village, Hants	20.00
North Brookfield, Queens	25.00
Westbrook Mills, Cumberland	25.00
Scotsburn Station, Pictou	75.00
Wallace Bay, Cumberland	25.00

Total \$1,541.71

The British Government has given its consent to the erection of a statue to Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was imprisoned and shot by the Germans, on the site offered by the Westminister City Council, between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's Church, adjoining Trafalgar Square.

There will be three battalions quartered at Halifax this winter, the 64th, 69th, and 85th besides the regular troops. The 64th arrived in the city from Sussex last Friday morning. The strength of this battalion is now 1,231, officers and non-commissioned officers and men.

LETTER RECEIVED BY MR. E. A. CRAIG FROM HIS ELDEST SON, PERCY

The following letter was received by Mr. Edward A. Craig last week from his eldest son, Percy, whom he had not heard from for over five years. Mr. Craig has another son, Bdr. Earl Craig, who is now serving in the Canadian Garrison Artillery at Partridge Island, St. John.

Liverpool, England,
October 22, 1915.

Dad:—

Here I am again, Dad, once more. I am sending a couple of snap shots I just had taken. I just got here from Blackpool, England, the military hospital, and am on furlough for a short time. I look pretty thin and peaked just now, but feel all right, only for a bad shoulder which I hope will soon be better. There's some small pieces of shrapnel in it yet, but it will soon be all right and our unit of the regiment will be ordered back I guess soon. I will write you again before I leave England, and give you an address so you can write me and let me know how you all are and that you received this all right.

It's a tough proposition over here. Dad, but we will pull out ahead yet. The Australians and Canadians are great little fighters, and are making all or most of the wins for Old England. The French are great, too. It's terrible to see some of the boys when they come back from the Dardanelles all shot to pieces. One arm, one leg, one eye, deaf from shell explosion, and half crazy some of them from gas and burning oil.

About fifty Canadians left to-day for home and it would make you cry to see them, young, middle aged chaps, husky and strong, all torn to pieces. One chap from Sherbrooke, Quebec, had both hands and forearms gone at the elbow, and one eye gone from a shrapnel shell that exploded right in front of him. Only 26 years old he is, too. Another lad is deaf and dumb and probably never will recover, from detonations of a battery left loose right near him.

I'll be transferred from this soon and I don't know where I will go so will write again soon. This is the first chance I had to let you know where I was for a long time. Mails are very uncertain, and I don't know as you will ever get this but I hope so.

My regiment is the 8th King's Irish Rifles, and believe me it is some bunch. There are lots of Canadians and American chaps in the outfit and we hope to have some V. C. boys before the thing is over.

Well, good luck, Dad and Annie, and all the kids. I'll be back some day, may be, and if I am I can say I did my bit for England in 1915 in this war for freedom.

Wish me luck Dad, and don't forget. I'll write again in about a week or so and let you know an address to write me.

Your wandering son,
PERCY.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce, applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom will apply to letters addressed to the British and Canadian troops on the Continent.

Parcels addressed to the members of the Canadian Contingent now serving with the British Expeditionary Forces on the Continent must be prepaid at the rate of postage applicable to parcels for France, while parcels addressed to members of the Canadian Contingent in England are subject to the rate applicable to parcels for the United Kingdom.

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MY CONSTANT AIM: The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number

Men's Heavy Unshrinkable Heavy Wool Shirt and Drawers, sizes 32 to 45 inch, 95c a garment
Turnbull's 'Ceete' Heavy Unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers up to \$2.20 per garment
The 'Admiral' lightweight pure wool Men's Fleece-lined Shirts, Drawers
Penman's 'Pen Angle' the best 45c garment
Penman's 'Pen Angle' for Boys 24c upwards
Boys' Wool Shirts and Drawers, 32 to 60 cents
Men's and Boy's Sweaters
Ladies' and Children's Vests and Drawers
Heavy Working Top Shirts
Grand Value in Men's Socks

Extra Heavy Pure Wool Cashmere Hose with double knees, sizes 8, 9, 9, 10
Little Darling Hose in tan, cardinal, sky, pink, cream and black, 4 to 7 inch Ladies' Cashmere Hose
Gents' Black Cashmere Half-hose
Men's Working Pants, 32 to 44, \$1.40 up
Boys' Pants and Knickers' all sizes
Men's Canvas Gloves 10c, Pigskin 47c
Pigskin and Woolen Mittens
Ladies' and Children's Knitted Gloves and Mittens, all sizes
Knitted Wool Caps in great variety, 25c upwards
Knitted Wool Booties and Infantees
30 dozen Men's Silk Scarves
A Rousing Bargain in Braces
A fine range of Ribbons, just to hand

WALTER SCOTT "The Keen Kutter"

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



FOXES

Get "More Money" for your Foxes

Fisher, Muskrat, Lynx, White Weasel, Marten, Skunk and other Fur bearers collected in your section SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a half a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper" the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—It's FREE. A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. 22 CHICAGO, ILL.



Gentlemen:--

You can buy the Best Tailor Made Goods in Canada at our store at very little more than the shop made goods. Why not have a Coat or Suit that will stand up until worn out. Always in shape.

Try our "Fit Reform"

A full stock of Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters

The New Felt Hats

All sizes from 6 1/2 to 7 3/4. The smallest head or the 'big head' can be fitted here.

NEW SWEATERS. Buy now if you would Save Money

F. E. BENTLEY & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. Phone 34

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

We have installed the latest up-to-date machinery and make the BEST article in the above on the market.

It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1 1/2, 2 1/2 and 3 in and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

We sort it in two grades No. 1 and 2.

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

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

Butter Parchment

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

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

- 1000 1lb. size \$2.45
- 500 1lb. size 1.65
- 1000 2lb. size 3.70
- 500 2lb. size 2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

In every case cash must accompany order, and goods will be shipped parcel post.

The Monitor Publishing Co. LIMITED Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

General Bingen 39997

Enrolment No. 146
Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Uhan, 1.58 (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.0, 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
Tel. connection Kingston

ALARM CLOCKS

Now that the mornings are dark, later you will need a sleep-metre. I have just opened a case of fine American Alarms. With a long experience and an exact knowledge of the essential parts of these clocks, I am able to select from the market the one best suited to your needs. \$3.50 gives you an alarm clock that is absolutely dependable, at

ROSS A. BISHOP'S LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

- Prime Beef, Fresh Pork, Lamb, Chicken, Hams and Bacon, Sausages, Headcheese, Pressed Beef, Mince Meat, Corned Beef and Pork, Salt Mackerel, Boneless Cod.
- Fresh Fish every Thursday

Thomas Mack

Middleton

November 8
R. H. Morris went to Halifax to take a military course.

Miss Evelyn Smith of Hebron has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wheeler.

Miss M. E. Young of Lawrencetown was home on Saturday between trains.

Mr. J. Parker Dodge has volunteered for overseas service in the Pioneer Corps.

Mrs. Kennedy and baby of Sydney, are guests of Mr. Hannington, Commercial Street.

Miss Effie Cox, News Editor of the Outlook, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Slocumb, Port George.

Rev. O. E. Steeves has accepted a call to the Billtown United Baptist Church. He was not accepted for the front on account of his age.

Mrs. A. C. Fales entertained the "Holy Trinity" Church Sewing Guild on Thursday afternoon. All speak of Mrs. Fales as a very pleasing hostess.

Dr. L. M. Morton and bride returned on Friday from Springfield where they had spent a few days with the Doctor's parents. On Saturday they left for Quebec.

G. B. Moore of Greenwood, Mass., and E. W. Moore of South Boston, arrived last week to attend the funeral of their father, the late Isaac Moore, of Brooklyn.

INGLISVILLE

November 8
Miss Smith is spending over Sunday at her home in Nictaux South.

Mrs. Eva Banks and Miss Mailman visited Mrs. Avar Leonard over Sunday.

Miss Gladys Mailman, teacher of West End, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Naugler.

Mrs. D. Hat of Bridgetown and Mrs. Helen Gates, spent a part of last week at Mr. and Mrs. Bayer's.

Mrs. Weir and daughter, Mrs. Chester Beals of Bear River have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Beals.

Thursday, 4th, a Red Cross Society was organized at Mr. Harry Beals, and they intend holding meetings once a week.

Mr. A. Taylor is building a home near Lawrencetown Lane of cement blocks. In a few weeks it will be ready to occupy.

Rev. S. J. Boyce braved the storm and filled his appointments at Albany in the morning, and Inglisville in the afternoon.

Mr. Sydney Bayers got a moose Friday and Mr. Bartley Bishop of South Williamston also took another through here a few days ago.

Saturday morning, Nov. 6th, our first snow storm, and a bad north-easterly storm, too. Focks were aroused and fully realized that winter was at hand.

FALKLAND RIDGE

November 6.
Miss Helen Mason spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Robert Swallow spent the 5th with her mother in North Springfield.

Mr. Reeves of New Ross made a business trip to this place this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Charlton of Lake Pleasant, visited at E. P. Charlton's recently.

The W. M. A. S. convened at the home of Mrs. Rupert Weaver, on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Effie Stoddart who has been spending the past month in New Brunswick returned on Thursday.

Mr. J. Edward Stoddart has been spending a few days here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stoddart.

Miss Gertrude Roope and Miss Adelaide Ritcey of Springfield, and Miss Mae Ritcey of Nictaux, were guests of Miss Annie Roope on Sunday, Oct. 31.

Britain is the only power in this great war that has a volunteer army. Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Japan and now Belgium by conscription, have universal compulsory service. Great Britain now as heretofore depends upon the loyalty of her sons of the Empire and thus far has never had any cause to regret it.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body. In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown. To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing force. Free from harmful drugs. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Lawrencetown

November 8
Mrs. J. T. James has been visiting relatives in Kentville.

Rev. L. F. and Mrs. Wallace spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. Howard Corbett has sold his farm to J. W. Sprowl of Clarence.

Miss Ella Strong of Kentville was a recent guest of her aunt, Mrs. P. H. Saunders.

The W. M. A. S. meets with Mrs. A. R. Archibald on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On Friday in the Methodist Church, the Rev. Wallace Loring will address the Epworth League at 7.30.

Mrs. F. M. Whitman entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Thursday evening of last week.

Services for Sunday, November 14: Baptist 11 a. m.; Episcopal 3 p. m.; Mission Band 3 p. m.; Methodist 7.30.

Mr. James Crandall of Malden, Mass., visited his sister, Mrs. Kenneth Bishop, and Miss Eliza Crandall, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

The Literary Club meets at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bancroft on Monday evening, to elect officers and arrange for the coming winter.

Mrs. W. Fielding of Wolfville arrived on Wednesday last to spend a few days the guest of her friend, Mrs. Kenneth Bishop, returning to her home on Saturday.

The Primary and Junior Promotion Exercise conducted by Mrs. C. S. Bacom, will take place next Sunday morning in the Baptist Church at 9.30 weather permitting. All are welcome.

Next Sunday evening in the Methodist Church the Rev. S. J. Boyce will preach the third of a special series of monthly sermons on "Every-day Problems." On this occasion the subject will be: "Should a Man Drink? Or the Problem of Temperance."

Mr. D. M. Elsnor, manager of the Lunenburg Foundry, visited his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Daniels one day last week. Other week-end guests at the same home were: Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dalton of Port Lorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield McNay of Lawrencetown North.

Miss Carrie M. Hall left on Saturday last to take the position of head nurse in a hospital at St. John.

Mrs. Hall is a graduate of one of the largest and best hospitals in the United States. Her friends wish her much success in her chosen profession in this new and important position.

On a week from Wednesday, the 17th inst., a musical treat will be given in the Methodist Church, when Madame Lily Hamby Hobbs, the well known vocalist, will sing. Madame Hobbs is a contralto soloist of unusual power. She is a prize winner of England and Wales, and has delighted many audiences on this side of the water. Lovers of music should not fail to hear her and the other talented soloists of the evening. Admission 25 cents.

Tenders are issued for the building of the Annapolis County Demonstration Building at Lawrencetown. The building is splendidly located on a lot of land comprising 3 or 4 acres, and extending from the Post road to the Annapolis River. The building should be a great benefit to the farmers of the County. Better farming in general should be the immediate result of the lectures delivered at this agriculture centre. Better stock, sheep raising, hog raising and poultry should receive an immediate impulse. The sale of hay from upland farms has done much in recent years to impoverish the land and lower the status of farming in this country. It is confidently hoped that the building will be completed and a short course of lectures delivered early in the New Year.

Master George L. Daniels and his sister, Miss Beatrice, were host and hostess at a Birthday and Hallowe'en party on October 28th, given by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Daniels. Decorations were of orange and black consisting of autumn leaves, black crepe paper and black cats. Hallowe'en games were played. One of the amusing features of the evening was a fortune telling booth, with a witch and a little one for an assistant. Refreshments were served by Mrs. G. Daniels and Mrs. M. Dalton, assisted by the Misses Grace Daniels and Marjorie Morgan. Guests present, were: Miss Hazel Harlow, Helene Durling, Marion Morgan, Marjorie Morgan, Ellen Prince, Pearl Bishop, Lena Foster, Dwight Foster, Harland Balcom, John Hall, Clyde Morse, Max Bishop, Ernest Palfrey, Freeman Phinney, Gordon Boland, Abner Phinney, Leonard Mellick, Malcolm Shaffner, Jessie Phinney, Mrs. H. T. Phinney and Mrs. Maurice Dalton.

Japan is sending a train load of supplies to Russia every three hours.

COUNTRY LIFE IN FRANCE

Retrenchment on the Land.—Women's Self-Denial.

(From a Paris Correspondent)

So many Frenchwomen who, in the ordinary course of events, would be entertaining house parties or doing a cure somewhere are now living quietly under quite peculiar circumstances. Their men, the younger ones, anyway, are at the front, and it falls to their lot to look after the estates.

The talent vouchsafed to most Frenchwomen for good management stands them in good stead at present, and, except for the shortness of labour and an exceptionally wet August, the farm work has gone on as usual. Wherever there are troops in the neighbourhood the officers send men to help on the farms, and in more than one case I have known people who have had the privilege of using the orderlies of officer-friends for gardening, thus ensuring vegetables for all the year round.

In other cases where troops have not been forthcoming, women landowners have asked for batches of German prisoners to work on their farms, and under the guardianship of French soldiers, they work very well, glad, in many cases to be at peaceful labour safe from the shells and shrapnel.

It is notable that whenever the practical Frenchwoman has to manage her land herself she always has the necessary, essential things looked after at the expense of anything ornamental, and where she is obliged to economize strictly she allows no false pride to interfere with her retrenchments. We read of those old aristocrats who will go on living in the homes of their forefathers when nothing is left them but the walls, mouldy furniture, and neglected gardens; but in reality, the French mind inclines to a much more modern point of view, and when the family fortunes decline they realize on the remaining possessions and retire into smaller and more comfortable quarters. Even when they do live on in their country houses they manage in such a practical way that they do not suffer discomfort, although they have no luxury, for the French aristocrat or provincial of the upper class is capable of the most amazing self-denial in the little things of every-day life.

Old Fashioned Hospitality

Over all they do there is a bare elegance which suggests birth and breeding and a certain narrowness of outlook which makes the stranger within the gates always a stranger. The threadbare hospitality which naturally and simply offers the half of its poor all to any passing stranger in equivalent cases in England, and still more in Scotland and Ireland, is not known in France, for ceremony is attached to the simplest form of entertaining in French country houses of this kind, and when poverty is the ruling power it is not exposed to the common gaze. This does not mean that there is no doling out of charity; on the contrary, the landed proprietor in France dispenses many benefits among his tenants and the poor of his village. In many cases he is the maire of the place and the arbiter of all disputes. He addresses the maidens of the village in the second person singular and they reply in the third; he sits among the village elders in a spirit of jocose familiarity. No man knows better than the old type of French nobleman how to do this, and no woman knows better than the old fashioned type of French aristocrat how to deal with the old type of French peasant.

For the modern spirit of democracy however, they have a natural spirit of antagonism, and since the war began they have taken care to underline the advantages of the old regime and the value of the old French blood from which sprung some of France's finest soldiers. Their loyalty to their Church is also emphasized, and the fine qualities of the village curates under severe tests of personal courage, have helped them in their support of Catholic France.

Where the landed proprietors are well off and the situation of the great house allows of it, hospitals and convalescent homes have been arranged, and almost everywhere the "chateau" has its ourvoir; the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Duchesse de Rohan, the Comtesse de Bern, the Marquise de Ganay are among those who have done good work in this way and less well-known women can be named by the score who have given wisely and generously to the great task of nursing the French soldiers and supplying them with necessities and comforts when they are in the trenches.

Where there are young people in the family the life of the house itself is not allowed to fall into monotony, for the claims of the children of France are always recognized as paramount. Thus the family life goes on much the same within the strict privacy of the home. The little girls go on with their music and dancing, the little boys with their studies and

Children Cry for Fletcher's



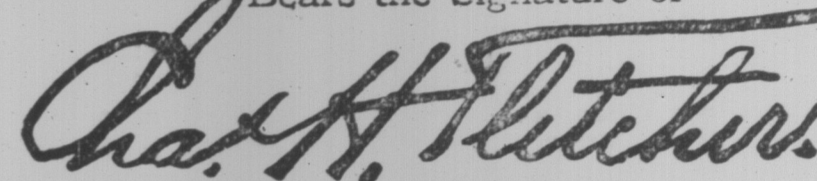
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sports, the maids keep the linen chest in the same perfect order, and the English "Miss" does all the odd jobs. Only the superfluous things of life have been put down and when the time comes to take them up again there will be no confusion.

Properties Destroyed

A large number of beautiful estates and small properties have been utterly destroyed in the north, and many painful stories are told by those to whom they belonged. I heard one woman say the other day that every family souvenir had gone; family papers, family portraits, a thousand relics of a prosperous past. They have all gone! And I heard another whose parental mansion, one of those old houses which began small and grew large with the growing prosperity of succeeding generations, had been entirely destroyed with the great factories which had built up the family wealth.

To know that such days can never come again is depressing, and only less sad than the tales we hear of the poor villagers whose every means of subsistence has gone with the destruction of their little house and bit of land. Life is flying on a very broken wing for such as these, and war is very real problem.

DULSE CURING

(By H. C. Watt in Onward)

At the mouth of the Bay of Fundy that funnel-shaped arm of the sea between the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there lies an island called Grand Manan. It belongs to New Brunswick, and is the largest island of the Province, being about twenty miles in length and eight miles in breadth at its widest part. It has a population of about three thousand people.

As may be supposed, fishing is the main industry, the catches consisting of herring, pollock, haddock, etc. There is another occupation, however, which bids fair to become a rival, the curing of dulse. For many years this industry was carried on only by a few, and on a small scale, but it has been steadily growing. An interest in it as an independent and lucrative employment, particularly valuable on account of its peculiarity in this part of the world, has been awakened among many, through whose efforts it has attained a magnitude worthy of comment. Some observers go so far as to assert that greater quantities are cured and shipped from here than from anywhere else in the world.

Dulse is a seaweed of leathery consistency, and is found upon rocks after the tide has ebbed. It grows in the same manner as rockweed, and is found chiefly amongst the latter. Its leaf is long and rather narrow, consisting of from three to five portions, each tapering to a point and separated by corresponding intervals of space. When wet and taken from the rock, it is of a dark cherry color.

The dulse pickers equipped with sacks and baskets, row or sail in boats to the dulse areas. This seaweed is usually found in greatest abundance on those parts of the shore farthest out after the tide has ebbed. As it is easy to detach, it is hand-picked into the sacks and baskets and loaded into the boats. When they

THE BIGGEST SHAD EVER CAUGHT IN THE BAY OF FUNDY

A few weeks ago Captain Nelson Packman, of Wood Point, caught a shad which was probably the largest ever caught in the Bay of Fundy. The fish was two and a half feet long and weighed nine and one half pounds. As the ordinary shad weighs only about two pounds, it will be seen that the shad which Captain Packman hauled in was indeed a small whale misnamed shad. Captain Packman sold the big fish to Mr. A. W. Dixon, proprietor of the Intercolonial Hotel, receiving therefor the sum of \$1.42. Some shad, that.—Sackville Tribune.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

(By E. S. BATES in "The Journal of Commerce")

CHAPTER III. Sheep Raising in Canada

Sheep have held a prominent place in the agricultural life of this country since the very earliest days. Primarily to furnish food and clothing for the early Colonists, when supplies were only to be obtained under the greatest difficulty, their purpose has changed as the country has developed, from being an absolute necessity to the farmer to being a commercial factor in the development of our agricultural resources. Changed conditions have meant changed methods, and in the readjustment which has only taken place during the last quarter century, the sheep-raising industry has lost some of its prominence but none of its importance to the agricultural industry of the Dominion. The number of sheep in Canada has dwindled during that quarter century, for the industry has given away to the development of dairying, fruit-growing, hog-raising, and, in the West, specialized farming, but the country has been the loser and to-day, we find a sentiment among the farming community throughout the Dominion, in favor of this occupation that forecasts a development of the industry along lines that will ensure success.

The diversity of conditions under which agriculture is conducted makes it such that the various methods of sheep-raising followed in different countries, where the industry is a success, all pertain in one or other of the Provinces. In Eastern Canada the occupation is conducted principally as a feature of mixed farming as in Great Britain and New Zealand. The flocks vary in number from ten to twenty, in some cases, over two hundred, according to the size of the farm and amount of grazing land. In Western Canada the major portion of the sheep population is maintained under the ranching system, as conducted in Australia, Argentina and the Western States. The tendency however, is toward the grazing of comparatively large flocks, especially where there is a substantial area of waste or grazing land in the neighborhood. In such cases several flocks are handed together and put under the charge of a herder, which method has been conducted with much success. The sheep population of Canada in December, last year, according to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, was divided among the Provinces as follows:

	No.	Av. val. per head	Val.
Nova Scotia	211,921	996,029	4.70
New Brunswick	121,739	563,652	4.63
Quebec	571,287	3,770,494	6.60
Ontario	640,416	5,571,619	8.70
Manitoba	45,303	396,854	8.76
Saskatchewan	126,027	892,271	7.08
Alberta	211,001	1,468,567	6.96
Brit. Columbia	45,000	374,850	8.32
P. E. Island	85,351	516,274	6.05
Total	2,058,045	14,550,700	7.07

Throughout Eastern Canada the development of the industry has been entirely in connection with mixed farming, the flocks varying in size from ten to twenty to several hundred sheep. In addition to leading the other Provinces in sheep population, the occupation has met with a greater degree of success in Ontario than elsewhere in the Dominion. Since early in the last century, Ontario farmers have paid a great deal of attention to the raising of pure-bred stock and this has tended to maintain the average quality of the ordinary farm flocks. In addition the Province has developed an enviable reputation as one of the principal sources of pure-bred stock for the remainder of the continent.

The average quality of the flocks in the other Provinces of Eastern Canada has not been maintained to anything like the same degree of efficiency. There are districts in each of the Provinces, notably the Eastern Townships of Quebec, the St. John Valley in New Brunswick, the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, and

Prince Edward Island, where the occupation has received the necessary attention. In such districts the principal source of revenue is obtained from catering to the fatted lamb and choice mutton trade which is stimulated by the comparatively large population of the urban population of the Eastern Provinces and the proximity to the great market in the Eastern States. The production, however, comes far from supplying the demand, principally because it has not been sufficient to make the provision of ample facilities for marketing the products a profitable undertaking, so that the sheep industry has had to make way during the past quarter century for the development of other features of mixed farming. The result is that the sheep raising industry in the East has been maintained with success in the well developed agricultural districts in close proximity to the large urban markets and has either died out or been neglected in those agricultural districts where it is difficult to market the products. The investigations conducted in each of the Provinces as to the returns from the small flock raised under the proper methods have demonstrated that sheep are a valuable asset on the mixed farms of Eastern Canada than any other live stock so that the widespread provision of facilities for efficient husbandry and marketing methods will assure a continued expansion of the sheep industry in connection with mixed farming, during the next few years.

Mixed farming methods prevail to some extent in Western Canada, but the tendency there is more toward the maintenance of comparatively large flocks, common in New Zealand, and to some extent in Australia. At present the major portion of the sheep population of the West is maintained under the ranching system, in the Southern portions of the three Prairie Provinces. The sheep are grazed on the large areas of railway lands that have not yet been opened for settlement, but a considerable portion of these lands is being thrown open to settlers each year and the ranching system is gradually passing out.

As is the case throughout the Dominion, the raising of sheep in the West necessitates the provision of shelter for the sheep during the winter months. In Eastern Canada the difficulties in this connection are easily overcome, as under the system of intensive farming which prevails, the average flocks are not large enough to demand housing facilities. Where larger flocks are maintained such separate quarters are desirable and provision for winter feeding necessary. In no case, however, does this offer any undue difficulty. In the rotation of crops there is usually an abundance of cultivated grasses and forage crops available, and the housing facilities are inexpensive as compared with those necessary for other live stock.

No country in the world possesses more natural advantages for the successful operation of the industry than Canada. The climate is favorable to the production of the highest quality of mutton and wool. The rugged nature of the country, the large areas of waste land, the proximity to the world's greatest markets of wool and mutton are all favorable features. With the facilities now being provided by our agricultural authorities, the steady growth of the industry in all its phases is assured.

CHAPTER IV. Possibilities for Expansion

The adaptability of the climate, topography and methods of agriculture of this country to the sheep raising occupation is unquestioned. The country possesses such diversity of conditions that almost all the methods of husbandry practised in successful sheep raising countries can be followed in Canada, while on the other hand the stock now common to the country is similar to and derived from the best British breeds of sheep, which form the basis of the majority of the breeds found in the great sheep

raising countries of the world. As a feature of mixed farming, which method prevails over the major portion of the farming area, the occupation is only beginning to receive attention. This method of husbandry is peculiarly adapted to the agricultural conditions pertaining in the Eastern Provinces and experience has shown that a small flock of sheep is an asset to any farm where mixed farming methods prevail. An investigation carried out in the Province of Ontario proved that the average returns from a small flock of sheep were greater in proportion than from any other class of live stock and these results have been further proven by practical experience in each of the Eastern Provinces. The average number of sheep per farm holding in Canada is very small at the present time, amounting to 3.0, according to the last census. The average number in British Columbia was 2.1; in Alberta, 2.2; in Saskatchewan, 1.2; in Manitoba, 8; in Ontario, 3.3; in Quebec, 4.0; in New Brunswick, 4.1; in Nova Scotia, 4.1; and in Prince Edward Island, 6.3. This leaves a big field for the expansion of the industry in this connection and, undoubtedly, with the co-operative methods now being instituted the development of the industry as a factor in mixed farming will be rapid during the next few years.

Another big field for expansion is in the efficient utilization of poor lands now under cultivation. There are large areas of such land in each of the Provinces that at the present time are not yielding anything like an adequate return to the farmers who are settled upon them, and yet this land is invariably good grazing land and well suited to the raising of sheep. Water is available, as well as sufficient cultivable land for the growing of hay and roots for winter feeding. Sheep require little prepared feed and thrive on much poorer pasture than other live stock, the products are marketed with much greater ease than is the case with the products of other live stock, and good quality mutton and wool is produced under the conditions that prevail in such districts, which are very similar to the successful sheep raising sections of Scotland and New Zealand, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario possess large areas of such land. In many cases the farms are abandoned, in others the poverty of the people living thereon is pitiful and a disgrace to the country, when such areas of good farming land are available. Although much of this land is being reforested as timber lands, there are large areas from which greater returns could be obtained if used for grazing purposes.

The utilization of the waste lands in each of the Provinces offers another large field for development. Northern and Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan possess vast areas of such lands, either unsuitable for cultivation, or too far distant from a market to make profitable farming a possibility. The maintenance of large herds of sheep in these parts of the country is entirely practical. With some slight protection against the depredations of wild animals sheep will thrive in these districts. The climate is conducive to the production of the highest quality of mutton and wool and there are sufficient areas of such land available to allow for the carrying on of the industry on an extensive scale. The utilization of these lands for sheep raising has been tried out with success and development is assured. It offers a big inducement to pastoralists and would undoubtedly result in such additional wealth to the country that Government assistance in the undertaking is justified, and would do doubt, be provided.

The ranching system as practised in Australia, Argentina and the Western States, pertains to some extent in the West, and although much of the land available for such methods is rapidly being brought under cultivation, there will always be a considerable portion unsuitable for cultivation which is eminently suitable for grazing sheep which assures the survival of the ranching system to some extent. But, the Western Provinces, especially Alberta and Saskatchewan, possess great areas on which mixed

farming methods will prevail as soon as the country becomes more closely settled, on which sheep raising as conducted in the East can be followed. There are also large areas in the northern part of the provinces which will always be more suitable for grazing purposes than for cultivation and the efficient utilization of these lands will come. The foothills of the Rock Mountains offer further possibilities for the expansion of the industry in the West, which are now being taken advantage of under the campaign conducted by the agricultural authorities.

Canada's proximity to the great consuming centres of the world augments these opportunities for development of the sheep raising industry. United States is a great consumer of wool and mutton, and Canada possesses many advantages over either Australia or Argentina in catering to the European demand. Our comparative nearness to the market is greatly in our favor and the market offers unlimited possibilities. Canada is assured of a market for a greatly increased production of mutton and wool. The breeds common to Canada are of the heavy-bodied, heavy-wooled types from which the greatest returns are obtained. The expansion of the industry does not necessitate the introduction of new breeds, but it does necessitate the maintenance of the Canadian breeds under efficient husbandry methods and careful handling of the products with due reference to the markets in which they are to be sold.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION ACT

There has been issued at Ottawa the first report of the work accomplished by the provinces under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act. It is entitled "Report of Agricultural Instruction Act, 1913-14", and embodies a full statement of the scope and nature of the measure followed by a review in nine sections, of the work done in each province. A section also is devoted to the veterinary colleges of Canada, toward which \$20,000 a year is granted. Another section covers the subjects of "Agricultural Education in Manitoba," "Agricultural Instruction in Belgium," "School Consolidation" and other matters including a list, briefly explained, of the United States federal appropriations for Agricultural Instruction. The report shows, among other things, that one hundred and fifty-five permanent instructors, demonstrators, supervisors, directors, demonstrators and many assistants, have been appointed by the various provinces and are being provided for through the Agricultural Instruction Act. In addition, a large number of magnificent buildings have been erected from these funds throughout Canada. The report embodies one hundred and forty-five pages of text in addition to sixteen pages illustrating the buildings constructed. The report shows that the work done by each province is varied according to local needs and conditions. Much of it, however, is common to all the provinces and varies only in the method by which it is carried out. It is being distributed to applicants by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DR. GRENFELL FOR FRANCE

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, the "Pastor of Labrador," who is here attending the medical missionary conference, announced to-day that he will leave soon with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France. Dr. Grenfell will spend his missionary furlough working in some French or British hospital. He spoke here to-day on his work in Labrador to a large audience of mission workers, from all over the world.

A MINISTER'S INTERESTING DISCOVERY

Rev. A. D. MacLeod, of Harcourt, N.B., in a letter written recently, referred to the remarkable popularity which Zam-Buk enjoys in the homes of the people.

"Really," he writes, "I know of nothing like it! Having charge of an extensive mission over which I travel constantly, I meet with many sick and afflicted people, and I have been amazed at the good Zam-Buk is doing daily. I have learned an absolute fact that for bad ulcers, old wounds, eczema and skin diseases of all kinds, the healing powers of Zam-Buk are simply marvellous! For the painful ailment, piles, also, it is excellent. If a box of Zam-Buk could be put into every home it would save many a doctor's bill."

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Germany's Lost Colonies

The close attention directed to the different centres of operation of the European War has prevented much of what would otherwise have been written and talked about concerning Germany's lost Colonies.

But, within a week after the beginning of the war, these Colonies began to fall into British and French hands, until at present there appears to be nothing left to Germany excepting an inland portion of German East Africa, the part nearest the coast being blockaded by British ships, and the inland borders guarded by French and British troops.

The Australian warships were the first to begin the work of denudation. On Aug. 10, 1914, they entered the harbor of Simpsonshafen in German New Guinea. Not a shot was fired, not a German soldier was seen, and the German Governor obeyed the command to haul down the German flag.

Thus one after another, the German colonies have been lost to the Kaiser, and there is little probability that any of these of which we have spoken will ever again hoist the red, white and black flag of Germany.

Whatever may be the result of the European struggle, to the different nations engaged in it, it seems certain that Bismark's schemes for German control of the Pacific have already come to naught.

The Battle of the Marne

Mr. Will Irwin, in his vivid story of the battle of Ypres, says that the Western army of Von Kluck, which swept through Belgium to the city limits of Paris was not intended to enter that Capital.

was a great day for France. It encouraged the French army and emboldened them for future efforts. It gave the German army a setback from which it has not recovered and will not recover.

The Great White Plague

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis covers two hundred and fifty pages, and deals quite fully with efforts which have been made and further efforts which should be made to eradicate this scourge of humanity.

The Province which contains the largest accommodation in proportion to its population is Ontario, which provides 1190 beds. And the benefit accruing from the increased attention to this insidious disease is seen from the fact that while in 1900 the death rate in Ontario was 1.4 per thousand of its population, in 1913 the ratio was reduced to .8 per thousand.

The Nova Scotia Government has offered assistance to any of the Counties which will provide a tuberculosis hospital. This offer is not accepted by this County.

ADULT BIBLE SOCIAL

The first social event of the season in the interest of St James Church Adult Bible Class was held in the Sunday School room on Wednesday, November 3rd.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League, Friday evening. Subject, "Pioneer Missionaries."

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 7.30. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public Worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

OBITUARY

MRS. AARON CHUTE

After several years of failing health, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Aaron Chute, passed peacefully away on Sunday morning, Nov. 7th, at the home of her only daughter, Miss Annie.

Mrs. Chute was a daughter of the late Enoch Dodge, Sr., and of that family of two sons and three daughters, she is the last to pass away.

The deceased united with the Bridgetown Baptist Church at the age of fifteen years, was baptized by the Rev. John Chase, and was a consistent and honored member of that church.

Funeral service was held at the home on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. G. C. Warren officiating, assisted by Rev. E. Underwood. Interment was in the Riverside Cemetery beside her husband.

MR. JAMES TODD

Mr. James Todd, whose death we briefly noted in our last issue, as having occurred at midnight on Tuesday, November 2nd, was born in Dalhousie, and came to Bridgetown to reside some four years ago.

He was an industrious man and of a kind and genial disposition. The surviving members of the family are: A widow; three daughters, Miss Kate, Margaret and Grace at home; three sons, Craig at Halifax in the Home Guard service, Guy with the 40th Battalion now in England, and Joseph of West Paradise.

The Monitor extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

LETTER FROM PVT. WILLIAM MITCHELL TO MONITOR READERS

The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been received from Pvt. William Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell enlisted in the first contingent immediately the call came.

I have just been reading a copy of the Monitor sent to me by a dear friend from home, for which I am very grateful. It is nice to hear from home when you are away in a strange land.

Truro News.—Considering the times

and the condition of matters in these Provinces from an Empire being at war it is gratifying to know that the attendance at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture is now 75 per cent. of the enrolment at this date last year.

A new stock of Blankets, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, etc just arrived

Fresh stock of Confectionary always on hand

See our new line of Staple Groceries.

BURKE'S, Paradise

MIDDLINGS

BRAN

FEED FLOUR

AT

J. I. Foster's

Plumbing and Heating

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe

Job Work Given Prompt Attention

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN Granville Street Phone 27-4 (Under Oddfellow's Hall)

To buy CLOTHES and TOGGERY there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Suit for business or for Dress, there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Top Coat, Rain Coat or Overcoat, to buy a good pair of trousers for any purpose there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy Clothing for the Boys there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

When looking for the correct Hat, the latest Hat or anything to make a man look well dressed, no place like J. Harry Hicks'

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

Specials for Saturday NOVEMBER 13th

3 tins Tomatoes 35c 6 Cakes Surprise Soap 25c 3 tins Corn 27c 3 tins Old Dutch Cleanser 25c 3 tin Peas 27c 7 lbs Onions 25c

St. John Corn Meal \$1.78 per bag

McCormicks Sodas Pail 24c Sweet Pickles per pound 15c 3 pcks. Quaker Corn Flakes 25c Robin Hood Oats pkg. 25c Blue Ribbon Raisins 12c Jell-O, 3 pkgs 25c

20 lb Bag Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.35

WOOD & PARKS, Granville Street - Bridgetown, N. S.

Winter Goods

All our lines in the following goods are full and complete and we invite your kind inspection of same

Undervest and Drawers For Ladies, Misses and Children

Sweater and Sweater Coats For Ladies, Misses and Children

Undershirts and Drawers For Men, Youths and Boys

Sweater and Sweater Coats For Men, Youths and Children

Suits, Overcoats and Reefers For Men, Youths and Boys

Blanket Cloth For Coats, extra heavy quality pure wool, colours White, Tan, Cardinal and Navy

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

STRONG & WHITMAN Ruggles Block Phone 32

STOVES AND RANGES

New and Second Hand Base Burners Heating Stoves and Ranges

Also Just Arrived

One Car Portland Cement in Barrels, One Car Portland Cement in Bags

KARL FREEMAN HARDWARE AND PAINTS

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill.

Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

All the Leading Styles All the Popular Leathers All at the Lowest Price All are invited to call and inspect them

Granville Street Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD

OUR WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER SHOES

The new Fall models in Women's Shoes are now ready for service! There are many new style features this season that the Women, who enjoy wearing choice Shoes, will appreciate.

We are showing the following popular Fall Lines in the 'Bell' 'Classic' and 'Cleo' makes.

Gunmetal Calf Gaiter Lace Boot, Grey Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

Patent Gaiter Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

Patent Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel McKay Sewn Sole. Price \$4.00 net.

Gunmetal Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

We have many other very attractive styles at most any price required from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Our experienced Service in fitting insures every woman that come here a perfect fitting Shoe. J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER
To all new subscribers the Monitor will be sent from this date until January 1st, 1917, for \$1.00 paid in advance. \$1.50 to the U. S.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

For Sale—Pure bred Yorkshire Boar.
FRED JOHNSON.

LOST—In Bridgetown, man's rubber coat. Finder will kindly leave at Monitor Office.

Just opened, a large range of Ladies' muffs and stoles in mink, marmot, Isabella opossum, Alaska Sable, at J. W. Beckwith's.

Five Bulgarian reservists who were endeavoring to leave Canada to join the Bulgarian army, were arrested at Truro last Tuesday.

Very high tides have prevailed the past two days, overflowing the dykes and much of the marsh land along the river is now under water.

For the past week J. W. Beckwith has been paying 36 cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs, and 30 cents for full two pound flat print butter.

Capt. Israel Slocumb, a retired sea captain, and a native of Port George, Annapolis County, died in England on October 20th. He was 84 years old.

The results of the quarterly examinations of the Bridgetown schools will be found on page 8 of this issue. Every parent having children at school should carefully read the results.

The new regiment to be organized immediately in Nova Scotia, will be known as the 106th battalion Nova Scotia Rifles. Major W. H. Allen will be in command. Recruiting will commence at once.

Late reports from Ernest Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall state that he was wounded in the leg below the knee, and that he was doing well, and expected soon to be released from the hospital.

In spite of the advance in price of wool goods, J. W. Beckwith is able to give his customers better value than last year in Ladies' Northway Coats, of which the fit and finish and durability cannot be excelled.

A London despatch of Nov. 4th says: The official Gazette says that Lieut.-Col. R. H. Ryan of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles has been dismissed from the service by sentence of general court martial, Oct. 15.

Mr. Johnson Howse was successful on Monday of this week in "bringing down" a young moose, his first capture of a "monarch of the forest." Mr. Joseph Durling acted as guide and the capture was made near the North Lake, Dalhousie.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Potter of the 18th Infantry Brigade, Springhill, N. S., in company with Mr. W. C. Parker of Lawrencetown, was in Bridgetown yesterday interviewing a number of prospective recruits. We hope to be able to publish the names of a number of new recruits in our next issue.

A Social was held in the Durling Lake school room quite recently and the sum of \$7.60 was realized. It was afterwards decided to give the amount to the British Red Cross Fund, which was accordingly done, and a receipt for that amount has since been received from H. A. Fleming, the treasurer of the Fund, in Halifax.

A severe wind storm, accompanied by rain and snow, prevailed over the Province, throughout Saturday and Sunday, doing much damage to the telegraph and telephone systems, and to the fishing interests along the shores. The S. S. Prince George of the Boston-Yarmouth line did not arrive in Yarmouth until four o'clock Saturday afternoon, eight hours overdue.

The Epworth League of Providence Methodist Church has made arrangements to have Madame Lily Hamby Hobbs, well known to the music loving people of Bridgetown, assist in a concert in the church next Tuesday evening, November 16. The young people are to be congratulated in such commendable enterprise in securing Madame Hobbs, and their efforts in this direction should be generously supported by a liberal patronage.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. Harlan Phinney of Granville Ferry, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McGowen, at Carleton's Corner.

Miss Gladys Reed and Mrs. James Hills of Halifax, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reed for a few weeks.

Mrs. Jennie E. Shoemaker of Joggins Bridge, Digby County, spent a few days in town last week, renewing old acquaintances.

Daniel Owen, of Owen and Owen, barristers, Annapolis Royal, is taking a six weeks' course at Wellington Barracks, Halifax for a lieutenant.

Pte. E. M. Parker of the commissariat department, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, spent last week with his wife and family in West Paradise.

Mr. John Titus and daughter Miss Frances, of Hampton, went to Halifax yesterday to attend the Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Mrs. Millidge Daniels has returned to her home in Paradise after spending a few days in Wolfville with her daughter, Miss Gladys Daniels, who is attending Acadia College.

Our former townsman, Dr. Walter W. Chipman of Montreal, was the principal speaker recently at the dedication services which threw open to the public the Magee Maturity Hospital at Pittsburg, Pa. The hospital cost one million dollars and is endowed for three million.

The following Bridgetown boys serving on Home Guard duty have been enjoying short furloughs at their respective homes the past few days: A. E. Withers, Clarence Troop and Earl Craig of the C. G. A., Partridge Island, St. John; and Kenneth Carpenter of the C. G. A., McNab's Island, Halifax.

Spectator.—Ernest Milner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Avaril Milner, of Round Hill, who was "gassed" by the Huns on the 6th of May, last, at Ypres, and who has been confined to the hospital for the past four months, has again gone in the trenches, having fully recovered. Ernest was one of the first volunteers from this County, having submitted his name the day war was declared. He is now with the 13th Battalion.

Mr. Louis Mitchie, after an absence of some sixteen months, is paying a visit to his family here. "Lou" has an affinity for the Arctic regions, and has made several expeditions northward. In July, 1914, he set sail from Halifax for the North with a police party who were sent to investigate the murder of Street and Radcliffe, supposedly by a band of Esquimaux. The steamer and party returned to Port Nelson last month, after a futile trip.

Acadian.—Mr. W. C. Huntington, of Schnectady, N. Y., formerly of Wolfville, made a brief visit to relatives here recently, and expressed pleasure with the progress made in the town since his residence here. Mr. Huntington has a splendid position in Schnectady, with one of the finest electrical establishments in America. (Mr. Huntington is a son of Mrs. Jessie Huntington, and spent his boyhood days in Bridgetown. The Monitor is pleased to learn of his success.)

Mrs. Fred Fey returned home last week after a two months' visit in San Francisco and other Western cities in Canada and the United States. With the exception of a snow storm in Lethbridge, the weather was delightful, not a drop of rain during the two months' absence. The World's Fair at San Francisco was considered the best, both in regard to exhibits and attendance; the mortgage was burned while she was there and a large amount placed to the credit of the Commissioners, it being the first World's Fair that has been a financial success.

BORN

SHAW.—At Round Hill, October 22, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shaw, a daughter, Francis Bernice.

THORUP.—At Brookline, Mass., Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thorup, a daughter, Jane DeBlais. Miss Thorup was formerly Miss May DeBlais Freeman.

MARRIED

LINEHAN-SMALL.—At Missoula, Montana Sept. 22, 1915, by Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., D. D., Mrs. Annie L. B. Small of West Somerville, Mass., and Mr. Cornelius J. Linehan, formerly of Boston, Mass. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. W. H. Bishop of Paradise.

DIED

MOORE.—At West Brooklyn, Annapolis County, October 31st, 1915, Isaac Moore, aged 79 years, nine months.

HYMENEAL

WETMORE—TROOP

The marriage of Miss Winnifred Grace third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Troop, to Mr. Benjamin Alfred Wetmore of Yarmouth, was solemnized at the home of the bride, Granville Centre, Nov. 1st, at 9 o'clock. Rev. A. R. Reynolds of Bridgetown performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. W. S. Loring. The wedding march was played by Miss Estella Eaton, cousin of the bride. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white silk, with veil of embroidered net, and was unattended. After congratulations a dainty collation was served to about fifty guests. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore left by auto for Bridgetown to take the train for Yarmouth, their future home.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of useful and valuable presents, the groom's gift was a coat and muff of muskrat fur. The bride has many friends here, also in Digby and Yarmouth Counties, where she has been a successful teacher for several years, who will wish her much happiness in her new home.

HATCH—REYNOLDS

(Lynn Daily Item, Oct. 27.)
At 10.30 this forenoon Willard M. Hatch and Annie B. Reynolds, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Miller of 202 Humphrey street, were united in marriage at the First Baptist Church on Barrill street by Rev. Wesley A. Paige, the pastor of the church, the single ring service being used. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. F. W. Bean of Lynn, who acted as matron of honor, and the groom was accompanied by his son, Wesley B. Hatch, as best man. The bride was attired in a very becoming travelling costume of green broadcloth with hat to match and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Immediately after the wedding ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hatch left for a wedding trip to New York. On their return they will reside at 202 Humphrey street. The bride until a short time previous to her marriage was supervisor at the Lynn Exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. Both she and Mr. Hatch are well known in Swampscott and Lynn and have a host of friends who will extend to them well wishes. (The bride was born in Bridgetown, and visited her cousins, Mrs. W. R. Longmire and Mrs. Jas. Brooks, and other relatives here, a few weeks ago.—Ed. Monitor.)

BURNIE—MILBURY

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Milbury, Litchfield, on October 27th, when their daughter Bessie, was united in marriage to Mr. Handford Burnie of the same place. Rev. Mr. McWilliam of Lower Granville performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Ross Longmire, with Mr. Longmire acting as best man. The bride looked charming in a dress of crepe de chene with veil and orange blossoms, the bridesmaid's dress being of white crepe de chene with over dress of embroidered net.

After the ceremony and hearty congratulations a bountiful tea was served to about fifty intimate friends and relatives.

The bride received a nice collection of presents of linen, china, silver and money.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnie will reside at Litchfield.

—ONE PRESENT.

SOME CHANGES AT ACADIA

(Acadia Bulletin, Oct., 1915)
During the summer vacation great improvement has been made to the grounds and especially those around the new buildings by grading. Concrete walks have been placed in front of Willett Hall and the College Women's Residence, and appropriate paths leading to them. The grading has been in harmony with the architect's plans, and the wet season has been favorable to the growth of grass. The road placed on the eastern side of our property from Acadia St. south has been finished and a house which was in the way has been removed.

The room formerly used as a library in the main college building has been fitted up for other purposes. A partition running east and west through the centre divides it so that the southern portion makes a large and pleasant waiting and study room for the university women. The northern half was subdivided by another partition. This with the small room adjoining under the gallery makes three offices for administration purposes, used by the president, deans, registrar, etc.

The old museum lately used as a college office will be restored to its former use, and the adjoining room under the gallery will be used as a robing and waiting room for professors.

Bread in England is now costing 17 cents for four pound loaf, an advance of six cents since July, 1914.

Buy
Rexall
Chewing Gum

Regular Price 5c
SPECIAL

3 Packages for 10c
SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL FINANCES

The following is a financial statement of the money paid by the District of Annapolis County to the Interdenominational Sunday School work.

DISTRICT	AMOUNT
Middleton	\$14.95
Nictaux	32.67
Mountain	8.75
Lawrencetown	24.35
Bridgetown	18.15
Annapolis	3.00
Granville	19.45
Clements	23.00
Springfield	5.00

(MRS.) ANNIE L. SAUNDERS, Sec'y-Treas.
Nictaux Falls, Nov. 2, 1915.

Business Notices

For Sale—Thoroughbred Hereford bull, 22 months old. Apply to
L. W. CHIPMAN, or
J. S. BENT, Tupperville.

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

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

FOR SALE
2 good milch cows, six heifers, 3 years old, due to freshen in the spring, of good milching strain. Also five heifers, 2 years old in spring. Apply to
M. P. PIKE,
Sunny Side Farm,
Clarence.

For Sale
5 young heifers, 1 Steer, 3 Milch Cows 1 horse 5 years old, 200 bushel turnips. Apply to
R. H. SNAPE
Central Clarence

Notice to Ratepayers

All County Taxes in Wards 4 and 5 not paid by Nov. 15th will be collected by warrant.

ELIAS MESSENGER
Collector

Notice

All rates due in Ward 3, not paid by November will be left for immediate collection.

NORMAN HEALY
Port Lorne

Town of Bridgetown Final Tax Notice

Notice is hereby given that warrants will be issued for all town property taxes for the present year, not paid on or before the 15th instant, and the town water will be turned off all delinquents at same date who have not paid their water tax now long overdue.

By order of the Town Council.

H. RUGGLES
Town Clerk and Treasurer

Office of the Town Clerk and Treasurer.
Nov. 8th, 30—11

The Bridgetown Importing House

Soft and Fluffy

SWEATERS

A large stock of Men's Ladies' and Children's Sweaters in all shades and prices.



Crown Jewel Cotton Batting

Use this batting and you can sleep in firm assurance that the quilts and comforters that keep you warm are sanitary all the way through.

Crown Jewel Cotton Batting is made from choicest long fibre cotton thoroughly cleaned and purified. No seeds, dust, or odors—just the downy, fluffy cotton, soft, sweet and clean.

Crown Jewel Cotton Batting requires no sewing or stitching together, as the long fibre cotton sheets have sufficient strength to prevent parting, bunching, or knotting.

Crown Jewel is Sanitary and Hygienic

The knowledge that you are using Crown Jewel Cotton Batting is an assurance of the perfect cleanliness of the inside of your quilts and comforters and is a good aid to restful sleep.

Extra High Grade English Flannelette Blankets

Large size in white and grey, also white and grey blanketing full 2 yards wide.

Children's Crib Blankets 25c. Quilts for the cold weather

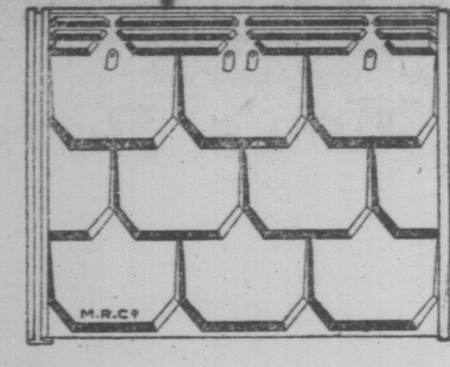
Men's extra large size Shirts in Flannel, Galatia and Gingham

We call Special Attention to our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats carried from last year on which we will give 25 p.c. discount.

36 inch Flannelette 10c per yard, 40 inch Grey Cotton 12c per yard

J. W. BECKWITH
Queen Street

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.



10 p.c. off all Queen Stoves and Oak Stoves

FROM
November the 10th TO
November the 27th

Buy NOW and SAVE MONEY
This Sale is for CASH ONLY

Crowe & Mundee
Granville Street
Bridgetown, N. S.

NEW GOODS

Lamps, Burners, Wicks and Chimneys Glassware and China
See our 25 cent Specials—just arrived—
Fancy Biscuit and Soda Biscuits, Prime Dulce and Fruit in season
Candied Peel
Citron, Lemon and Orange
Dried Fruits
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Cooking Figs
Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Fancy Molasses, Lactic Sugar and Frosting Sugar
Bargains in Dishes and Toys for 2 weeks to make room for my Xmas Goods
Highest prices paid for good Butter and Eggs

MRS. S. C. TURNER
MASONIC BUILDING

Announcement

We beg to announce that our

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

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

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

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

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

DRESS GOODS

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

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

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

Kimona Flannels and Flannelettes

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

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

Made of good heavy Tweeds, plain and fancy patterns

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

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

Soliciting your Fall and Winter business, we are

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

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

THE STATE RESPONSIBLE

(Daily News, St. John's, Newfoundland)
One of the strongest arguments advanced in favour of Prohibition will be found in the proceedings at the Magistrate's Court yesterday. The prisoner was acquitted of the crime of arson, and on that point we have no adverse criticism to offer, though it will come as a shock to the Insurance Companies to know that if the face of the policy is less than the value of the property, it is not arson to burn it down, provided drunkenness can be offered in extenuation or explanation. But, surely, never was the danger of the traffic in intoxicants more pointedly exemplified. The whole city might be burned down through the act of a man "temporarily deranged through drink," the plea of irresponsibility suffices, and the burning ceases to be a crime. If bodily harm is done by a drunken madman, if it can be shown that he was incapable of knowing that what he was do-

ing was likely to inflict serious injury acquittal follows. That's the law. Has not Lord Coleridge said it? But what of the public safety? That's for the public to say. If some windy day the scenes of 1892 and 1894 are repeated, through the act of a man "temporarily deranged and insane through drink," it will be small consolation to dispossessed and ruined citizens to know that "he was not able to judge the difference between right and wrong." Why was he not? Because of the liquid poison which robbed him of his reasoning powers. Who, then, is responsible? Not the acquitted prisoner. Not even the liquor dealer who sold him the brain-destroying stuff. You and I are responsible, for not only do we permit its indiscriminate sale, but accept a bribe from those who sell it, and euphemistically call it a license fee. Talk of revenue. Had the fire resulted in sweeping the city it would have wiped out the aggregate liquor revenues, duties and license fees for half a century to come. The magis-

trates have acquitted the offender, and their judgement is just. It is not the drunkard who is responsible, but the State; every day one of us, who is willing to take risks in exchange for a few coins of the realm. Judges Morris and Devine have taught a timely lesson; and one which should result in a heavily increased vote for prohibition on November 4th.

A cure for diabetes is claimed to have been discovered by the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Research. Experiments on patients in Cleveland and Baltimore show that the remedy the basis of which is bicarbonate of soda with a small amount of salt, is effective.

Hilaire Belloc makes it clear that the Germans cannot win the war by winning in the Balkans. The war will be lost or won in France and Flanders.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Bear River

November 8
Capt. Frank Spurr of Deep Brook was in town over Sunday.
Miss Marguerite Hicks of Bridgetown is the guest of Miss Annie Miller.
Miss Blanche Purdy of Clark Bros. staff, is spending her vacation in Boston.
Mr. James Parker, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to Boston on Monday.
Miss Eleanor P. Harris of Landsdowne, entertained a number of her young friends at a Halloween party on Monday evening, Nov. 1st. A very pleasant evening was spent in games and music.

DEEP BROOK

November 8
Frank Ditmars is in Halifax, taking a course of military training.
Miss Mary Suls, who spent the summer in Digby, is again at home.
E. V. Hutchinson and Geo. Vroom arrived home from Boston last Friday.
D. Long and Roy Merritt, lately employed a few days successful moose hunting.
Mrs. Albert Morton has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Burns, Kentville.

Geo. Weir and family have gone to Boston where they expect to make their home.
Charles Nichols of Rossway, Digby County, has been a late guest of his brother, John Nichols.
Reginald Weir has enlisted, and is in training for service at the front. Sincere good wishes follow him.
Karl and Harry Nichols and James Ditmars, who have been in Saskatchewan for the harvesting, arrived home last Friday.

A good meeting of the Dorcas Society was held with Mrs. Robt. Spurr last Wednesday. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Geo. Marsters; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. L. E. Sherman; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. Vroom; Secretary, Mrs. Robt. Spurr; Treasurer, Mrs. E. V. Hutchinson; Chairman of Committee on Red Cross Work, Mrs. Walter Purdy.
On Friday evening, November 5th, L. O. L., "Marquise of Lorne," No. 95, observed "Guy Fox Day" by a service in the Baptist Church with an address by Rev. L. R. Capitul of Bear River. The address was most instructive from a historical standpoint and the principals of the brotherhood set forth from the text, "Honor all Men; Love the Brotherhood; Fear God; Honor the King." The service was well attended and well spoken of. Collection for Red Cross work.

PRINCE DALE

November 5
Mrs. John A. Fraser spent Tuesday in Clementsvale.
Mrs. William Dunn visited relatives in Bridgetown recently.
Mrs. Zenas Sanford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Sanford at Clementsvale.
Mrs. Maynard Brown and son Lorán, of Clementsvale, visited relatives here recently.
Miss Mammie Wright is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chipman Brown at Clementsvale.
Mr. Elder Fraser purchased a yoke of oxen from Mr. Amos Frail of Power Lot, on Thursday.
Mr. William Sibbins of Greywood, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Milledge Wright, over Wednesday night.
Mr. Lloyd Wright and Mr. Bernard Seeley of Marshalltown, spent the week-end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Forman Wright.
The Y. M. B. C. assisted by their teacher, Mr. Charles Dondale, gave an entertainment in the Hall on Saturday evening. After the program of music, recitations, and dialogues, refreshments provided by the ladies were served by the young men. A good time was reported.

LOWER GRANVILLE

November 8
Mr. David Nelson, who went West in August, has returned home.
There is a car now loading at the Karsdale station with cider apples for the Graves Vinegar factory, Bridgetown.
Quite a lot of apples have been purchased here by Mr. A. Chipman, and were shipped to Annapolis on Saturday per S. S. Granville.
The corn crops of British Columbia are rapidly increasing in importance. The Department of Agriculture claim the quality and yield is equal to the finest in the United States corn districts.

NORTH RANGE

November 8
Mr. Condon from Kings County was in this place again last week, purchasing cattle.
Miss Bessie B. Bragg, who has been in Boston for the past year, is home with her parents for the winter.
Mrs. Annie Franklin and Mrs. Harry Thomas, from Barton, were the guests of Mrs. L. D. MacNeill one day last week.
Quite a number met at the home of Mr. J. W. Bragg, Sunday, and enjoyed a pleasant evening with music and singing.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Healy who have spent the past eleven years in California were the guests of his sister, and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bragg, last week.
Mr. George MacNeil, who has been in Massachusetts for the past two years, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. MacNeil, recently. He returned to Massachusetts last Wednesday.

We are glad to see Mrs. E. Cook out again after being confined to the house for the last six weeks, suffering from injuries sustained by the horse running away and dragging her by the feet for several rods.
Mrs. Bacon died at her home in Barton, October 24, aged 77 years. She was respected and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves three daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind mother. Her husband predeceased her some years ago.

PORT WADE

November 8
The W. M. A. Society met at Mrs. Frank Mussel's last Wednesday.
Mrs. Howard Burke is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.
Mr. Frank Snow is another of our boys who has left to join the 85th battalion at Halifax.
The ladies of Port Wade met last Friday evening and organized a Red Cross Society. They were assisted in organizing by Mr. and Mrs. John Winchester and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Shafner of Karsdale, who gave valuable information regarding the work of such a society. The officers elected were: Mrs. James John, President; Mrs. Helen Ryder, Secretary; Miss Helen Snow, Treasurer. Mrs. James Litch and Mrs. David Hayden were appointed buyers, and Mrs. James Morrison and Mrs. Harry Reynolds, cutters. It was decided to meet every Tuesday evening in Morrison Hall, and we hope every one will be interested and work for a good cause.

EXPERIMENT SHOWS GREAT ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLOWING

Puts Farmer Ahead in Spring—Helps Soil—Insures Maximum in Yields
Fall plowing is sometimes more important than the use of fertilizer on fresh-plowed ground. A striking case in point is that of a piece of land on the Horticultural Farm of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S. In the fall of 1914 a strip of two rods wide was broken up from virgin soil for use in experimenting with fertilizer, and was allowed to lie fallow till the next August. It was then replowed, and one of the two rods was fertilized. At the same time an adjoining rod of virgin soil was fresh-plowed, and then the whole three rods were sowed with buckwheat and plowed under. The result was that the fall-plowed land showed a growth at least five times as great as the land which was merely plowed and fertilized at the time of sowing.
Now this, it must be admitted, is an extreme instance of the gains due to fall plowing. But it clearly shows to farmers of the Maritime Provinces the great importance of the practice. Moreover, it is the best assurance a farmer can have of getting his crops early in the ground in spring. For the farmer is at that season always under a rush. Further, if May happens to be wet and plowing must be done that month, then the few fine days that appear must be used for plowing instead of for seeding. On the other hand, the farmer who plows in the fall, feels sure all through the long winter months that he is "ahead of the game," and that his crops will be in early enough to insure maximum yields.
Also, it should be remembered that fall plowing puts the land in an open, rough condition that gives the frosts the best chance to pulverize and to mellow the heavy, inert particles of the soil. In short, for you farmers the frosts and sunshine, the freezing and thawing will cultivate for you your farms all winter long. You will then have land in the best condition for spring harrowing, and mellow seed beds easily worked up, while the fall plowing will have killed off the cut worms. Do not, then, let the spring work rush you and your horses. Get ready in the fall, be forehanded with your plowing.

PURITY FLOUR

is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

More Bread and Better Bread

Buy it and see for yourself.

RETURN OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Life In German Camps

(The Times Weekly)

The steamer Oranje Nassau brought to Tilbury last week another party of wounded British prisoners exchanged with Germany. Fourteen of the men were still "cot cases" and had to be carried from the boat to the hospital train on stretchers. The remaining 110 were a cheerful company of maimed warriors and released privates of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

When the steamer entered the dock the sirens of every vessel in port hooted a welcome, and from the decks of two great ocean-going ships cheers rang out. Cheers answered cheers, and faintly across the water one heard the cry of "Are we downhearted?" followed by the inevitable shout of defiance. As the Oranje Nassau was brought into the berth which had been cleared for her it was possible to pick out a soldier swinging a concertina. The tune which caught the ears of those on the quay seemed familiar but curiously old. Voices took up the chorus, and, for the first time since this war began, men were heard singing "Yin-i-a-dy-i-ay"—if that is the correct spelling of a refrain which one had believed to be dead and forgotten.

Soon we were able to hail the musician, and to ask the origin of the gaudy yellow instrument in his hands. "Got it from a Russian" came the reply. "I swapped him some souvenirs for it and then had a job mending it with sticking plaster before the bally thing would play. It wasn't half leaking when I got it. Plays a treat now, though, don't it?" This time the melody was "Tipperary," and as a patriotic finish we were given "God Save the King." The men were eager to talk to anybody on shore and they amused themselves by calling "Sprecken s'e Deutsch" to a group of girls among the crowd behind a barrier. When a rope snapped there was a cry of "Kapout," and when some one asked what the word meant, a soldier in a ragged coat yelled "Kapout"—finished. "The Germans will be kapout shortly."

"What sort of food did you get in the camps?" was the next question. "Food?" Shouted the returned prisoners derisively, "we got a loaf of black bread every ten days to starve on, and some potato water to keep it down. When we got in this boat we had the first real meal we've tasted for 14 months. If it hadn't been for the parcels sent out from home we shouldn't be here now. The Russians are in worse straits than we were. Some of the bread we got from England had gone green on the journey and we couldn't eat it, but the Russians devoured the mouldy stuff."

Stories of deliberate cruelty on the part of Germans were not numerous with the present party, but everyone complained of the vileness of the food and the singling out of the British for insult and harsher treatment than was shown to the French and Belgian prisoners. Private Maxwell, of the R.A.M.C., who, as a stretcher-bearer was captured on August 26 last year near Cambrai, spoke of a postcard which he had written home complaining of the food. A few days later he was given dinner in the officers' mess, and after the meal was asked if the food had been good. When he expressed his content he was ordered, under threats of punishment, to write another card saying that the food was satisfactory. The card was written but with a fictitious address.

"Hell Upon Earth"

Private Fidler of the 1st North Lancshires, who was wounded near La Bassee in December 1st, said that life in camp was "hell upon earth" for the British. They were treated worse than dogs, and were picked out from the French to be sent out to work. The best place for the food they were given would have been a pig trough. The coffee might have been made from burnt barley, and the cheese was like "hokey-pockey." Another man said that he was

taken prisoner during the South African War and was then decently treated. He had a very different experience in Germany.

Private Moore of the R.A.M.C., an Irishman, gave a description of the visit of Sir Roger Casement to the camp at Limburg. They had been starved he said, with the object of making them join the Irish Brigade, but the British people should be proud of the way in which Irishmen had remained loyal. Sir Roger Casement read a document stating what he intended to do for Ireland, but of the 2,400 men in the camp, less than 50 were ready to listen to him, and these few were of no character and not fit to be soldiers. The soup they were given for food, Private Moore said, was made of grain or potatoes which were alive with maggots and had to be disinfected.

Quite a number of the men who reached home yesterday had lost a leg, and among them was Private MacKenzie, of the 13th London Battalion, a boy of 19, who looked even younger.

IN A NUTSHELL

To the Editor:—

As prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war is being earnestly discussed let us briefly consider whether such action is necessary and whether the people would favor it.

About one hundred million dollars are spent in drink every year in the Dominion. Even if it did no harm it would be the part of wisdom to save that large sum especially during the war. But when we consider that it does do much harm and entails so much further expense it seems needless to discuss it.

In England and the United States it is conceded that ten per cent. of all deaths are caused directly or indirectly by drink. If we adopt one half of that percentage for Canada it gives us about five thousand deaths caused by drink in Canada every year. Where there are so many deaths there must be a much larger number who are more or less injured by it. We shall certainly be within the mark if we say that ten thousand persons are killed and injured every year by drink.

It has been shown in several places that it costs about five times as much as the revenue receives from the traffic to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals it causes.

It has also been shown that if the money spent in drink were spent in useful articles it would give employment to eight times as many persons as are engaged in the manufacture of liquors.

Reports from many places show that the burden of taxation is greater in wet than in dry towns. In some places the tax rate is double. The saving in police expenses alone is more than the license fees. These statements are not mere theory they have actually occurred in many places and the prosperity following prohibition confirms them.

So much for the needed prohibition even in peace times but do the people want prohibition? In Ontario they have voted on three different occasions by large majorities in favor of prohibition and there is no evidence that they have changed their lines.

Again nearly three-fourths of the municipalities of Ontario have adopted local prohibition of their own accord and are so well satisfied with it that not one has repealed it in the past five years notwithstanding all the efforts of the powerful liquor traffic.

A strong indication of the trend of public opinion is found in the fact that a number of our best papers and magazines refuse to carry liquor advertisements into the homes of their subscribers.

It will be asked when all these are in favor of prohibition who are they that are against it and I answer the liquor interests and the barroom brigade. The liquor interest is composed not only of the manufacturers and sellers of liquor but all those who make profit out of the business either directly or indirectly.

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

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of "Fruit-a-tives" and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blotches and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE KHAKI BOYS ARE MARCHING

(By J. G. MacKinnon)

The khaki boys they march the street The bugles blow, the drums are beat. They fear not foe nor know defeat— The khaki boys are marching.

The khaki boys have heard the call Of nation brave bereft of all. Of mothers wronged, of maids in thrall— The khaki boys are marching.

In mine and town, o'er hill and glen, They heard the call for hero men: They left the plow, the pick, the pen— The khaki boys are marching.

We bid the khaki boys good-bye, And tears of sadness dim the eye, Yet pride and gladness still they bring— The khaki boys are marching.

The khaki boys will cross the sea, To fight the fight for liberty; To live or die, but to be free, The khaki boys are marching.

If far from home shall be their grave, Their spirits gone to Him who gave, They give their lives the home to save— The khaki boys are marching.

God speed the day when vict'ry won, The weak no more shall fear the Hun, And home to kindred, duty done, The khaki boys are marching.

LET US BE KIND

Let us be kind; The way is long and lonely, And human hearts are asking for this blessing only— That we may be kind.

We cannot know the grief that men may borrow, We cannot see the souls storm-swept by sorrow, But love can shine upon the way to-day, to-morrow— Let us be kind.

Let us be kind; This is a wealth that has no measure, This is of heaven and earth the highest treasure— Let us be kind.

A tender word, a smile of love in meeting, A song of hope and victory to those retreating, A glimpse of God and brotherhood while life is fleeting— Let us be kind.

Let us be kind; Around the world the tears of time are falling, And for the loved and lost these human hearts are calling— Let us be kind.

To age and youth let gracious words be spoken, Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are broken, We live in vain who give no tender token— Let us be kind.

Let us be kind; The sunset tints will soon be in the west, Too late the flowers are laid on the quiet breast— Let us be kind.

And when the angel guides have sought and found us, Their hands shall link the broken ties of earth that bound us, And heaven and home shall brighten all around us— Let us be kind

THE FLIGHT FROM THE GERMANS

Russian Suffering:

(From Stephen Graham)

Kieff.

I sit in an immense waiting room thronged with people. It is terribly hot and noisy and depressing. Children are crying everywhere, babies at the breast, babies on all fours crawling among bundles, children of all ages—they are terribly hungry and sleepy. The parents sit about with careworn, anxious faces and strained eyes, or, curling themselves uncouthly about bundles of quilts and clothes, sleep, snore. It is a rainy evening and the rain beats against the station windows. Thousands of fugitives are waiting at every station, platforms barracks, camping ground. Twenty thousand fugitives arrive every day, and they may not stay.

They are assigned to provinces in the depths of Russia, given free passage in goods trains, and moved away so as not to impede the rear of the Russian army; also to relieve Kieff of the tremendous destitution and to give the unfortunate wanderers a better chance of starting life afresh. They arrive by trains, depart by the trains, arrive in their carts, go on in their carts. From the banks of the Dnieper you look down on a never-ending procession of slowly moving cart-tilts, the fugitives leaving the city, going on . . .

You go into the country, and find the carts wandering along the endless roads and lanes, all the peasant's goods in a cart, his chairs, his tables, his ikons, a cow tied by a rope and following behind. Ask the peasant where he is going, as often as not he does not know.

There are splendid faces among these people, broad, calm, potent faces. There are fine families—a pity to see them rooted up. What suffering! What mental tension! Every family group I see on this great station has the same expression that of people who have given up everything and are now standing on the threshold of new life, all the money they possess in the bundles round about. There are unwontedly large family groups, with old aunts and grandmothers and grandfathers, people who ordinarily never stir abroad from the refuge of home, but now sitting with dishevelled grey hairs and eyes unnaturally excited and very sad. There are people who have barely slept for five days—worn out, heavy-eyed, silent.

With the peasants are the long-haired village priests, looking very woe-begone, hurried from their parishes. Many clergy have found refuge in the great monasteries. The famous Petcherskaya Monastery at Kieff has several thousand guests, "evacuated" monks and priests and fugitive peasants turned pilgrims. On this great settlement high above the Dnieper, all is holiday. Scores of beggars beset the crowds; every altar and shrine gleams with candles; the music of the church services does no lie down except at meal times, when multitudes of people sit down at public tables erected in the open courtyards of the refectories; at many stalls there are peasant's wares; in the caves and galleries where the old saints and fathers lie in their coffins, constant crowds. Even the Jews turn up at the monasteries seeking food or refuge, and are not refused.

Kieff has one central station and is a vast terminus, with rows of platforms looking, as a rule, very bare and uninhabitable. Now the trains coming into the station find these platforms piled as high as themselves with all manner of packing cases and bundles. As the train slows down the astonished passengers hear the great vocal hubbub of the station and see the throngs of multi-colored fugitives. I have now given up my place in the vast waiting hall and am now sitting on a sack on one of the platforms. Here are all the pitiful details of broken-up-homes—beds, cradles, chairs, tables, sofas, perambulators, packing-cases enclosing Singer sewing machines, the money-making machine of the miserable Jewish home, red boxes innumerable and corded baskets.

On the other side of the Dnieper and safe from the Germans stand series of goods trains laden with all imaginable shapes of copper, huge boilers, cisterns, tanks, cylinders, receivers, separators—broken, torn, twisted, rusted, unable to be packed together, being so variously shaped. Then also samovars, kettles, agricultural machinery, wheels, trucks with nothing but wheels, church bells, little tinkling bells, huge bells that would boom and sound over a city. They are ornamented with representations of Jesus or of the Mother and Child, scrawled over in white chalk or coloured paint with the name of the church and town whence they have been taken. All silent now, morose-looking and wet on the miserable goods trucks,

Bells for the Guns

I read in a paper that in Germany there are only enough shells to last three months, but orders have been given to take down all the church bells, and it is thought that with the bells captured in Russia they will have enough copper to last out a year. A new arithmetic! How many shells can be made from a church bell! Generally speaking, the Germans have been teaching us many such propositions in arithmetic. It is sad to see the loads of riven church bells. There is some consolation in the trainload of German spoils. Many entire German trains are to be seen mounted on Russian goods trucks, narrow-gauge carriages with familiar German names inscribed on them—Munster, Hannover, Esen, Dusseldorf. And glum prisoners in Prussian blues always passing in.

Near me sits a Pole who is telling his story. He was owner of a factory under Government supervision near Bialystok. Every implement, the whole stock-in-trade of the factory, has been removed to Moscow, put into trucks and taken off by their own steam engine. "What losses!" moans the Pole, who has come to Kieff to find his children, sent before hand by themselves.

"Oh," says one, "you are in the nature of a Government servant. You will receive compensation."

"They cannot compensate me," he replies. "For one thing, I have lost my wife. She died of fright. . . ."

And he went on to tell how his wife who was nervous, fell in a fit when the first German shells began to burst near.

Factories, institutions, universities, academies, schools, hospitals, have all been—in the official phrase—evacuated, that is, removed from western Russia to the interior. The University of Warsaw has gone to Yaroslaff. Factories have gone in all directions, and, aided by the Government, have started again. Even far-off Omsk advertises in the newspapers for refugee factories, and will gladly offer them facilities. As regards the schools of regions taken by the enemy or threatened, the children have to follow to the new town where it reopens. Consequently parents have little choice as to the place in which they would take refuge. The education of the children in Russia the last thing a family will forget. Not that the question of the education of the children affects many of the refugees; they are mostly peasants, and their children have no "course" in front of them in any case.

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"Do you want a ticket, I can get you one."

"How?" I asked. "I'll sell you my turn for ten shillings; it's coming on in half an hour," said he. He had a whole series of turns written down by two students a week before. A profitable business.

"All right" said I. "Here is the money. Buy my ticket and bring it to my hotel."

A dark Jewess with tears in her eyes implored me to buy a ticket from her. She had decided to remain in Kieff. I could have the ticket for three roubles extra.

"Yesterday's ticket," whispered my man to me. She has several.

"Sorry, auntie, I have already arranged," said I. Then to my man. "You will bring the ticket to my hotel, won't you?"

"Yes, bairn. You'll give me an extra shilling for the journey, won't you?"

"All right. All right."

THE CATNIP MAN

(Edward W. Frantz in the Youth's Companion.)

My office is in the third story of a high building that stands on the corner of two very busy streets. During the summer the windows, of course, are usually open.

I had the office some time before I discovered the origin of a strange, sweet, spicy odor of which I had been vaguely aware on several occasions.

I was just leaving the building one evening on my way home, when the odor came to me unusually fresh and strong. The cause of it was plain, then. On the edge of the curb, just in front of the door, stood a little, old man, in clothes that were faded, but reasonably whole, and at his feet was a market basket, partly filled with little bunches of catnip and other bunches of sweet grass, such as the Indians used to weave into their baskets.

The old man, as I discovered afterward, had been a fixture on that corner for many years; but so oblivious does city life make us of those who are nearest to us in mere physical position, that I never noticed him before.

The old man was about five feet four inches tall, thin, with sandy hair and beard, and a pair of bright blue eyes under heavy, bushy brows. His shoulders had the stoop of age, for he must have been seventy or more, but there was a quality of wry strength about him that made one think of those stunted, wind-twisted spruces that grow on the tops of mountains. No hurricane can uproot them and no frost kills them. The face of the old man bore out that impression. It was not a stern, forbidding face, but it was determined, reserved, and self-reliant.

My first business dealing with the catnip peddler convinced me that my impression of him was not far from wrong. He caught my eye as I was looking at him, and with a little gesture toward the basket, he said, "Fresh catnip, sir? Five cents a bunch. If you have a cat you ought to take him a little now and then."

"Well I did have a cat and one I thought much of."

"All right," said I. Give me a bunch."

It happened that I had no nickel among my coins, so I passed the man a dime. "That's all right. It's near enough," I said, and was turning away when he stopped me short.

"Wait! I said five cents," and he looked me straight in the eye as he gave me the change.

Peter, my cat, enjoyed his little treat so much that I fell into the habit of stopping occasionally to get a bunch of the catnip, and so the old man and I became somewhat acquainted; but his reserve remained always unbroken. It was by accident that I learned what I'die I know about him.

One evening when I stopped for my usual purchase a gust of wind whisked open the old man's faded jacket, and I saw pinned on the upper part of his waistcoat, where it was ordinarily quite hidden, the little copper button of the Grand Army.

"Hello!" I said. "You were in the Civil War?"

He pulled his coat impatiently back into place. Yes, he had enlisted. When? In '61. Discharged? In '65 when the army was disbanded. Pension? No! What should he want of a pension? He was not able to take care of himself? Did he not earn his living? Did I suppose he volunteered for what he could get out of it? When he could not work any longer the government might take care of him if it wanted to, but until then—

I left him, with a new respect for his independence. It was still further increased a week or two later by an accident that I chanced to see. A

heavy motor car was coming over the crossing at a fair rate of speed, when a woman stepped off the sidewalk almost in front of it. The driver swung the car sharply to the left. It struck the curbstone, rose over it, and ran for twelve or fifteen feet, with two wheels on the sidewalk; and in that distance it ran over and crushed to a pulp the old man's basket of herbs.

A number of passers-by laughed heartily, but the owner of the car was a gentleman. He stopped, got out, and went back to the corner. The old man was looking ruefully at the wreck of his wares.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the motorist, and his hand went into his pocket. "If you'll tell me what the damage is, I will make it right."

"Thank you," said the old man, "but you don't owe me anything. It was an accident. I don't want a man to pay for anything that could not be helped."

It was a quixotic point of view, but I said that the motorist was a gentleman. He showed it then, for he never questioned the old man's position.

"It was an accident," he admitted, "but you have suffered some loss. You were no more to blame than I was. If you won't let me pay for all of it, we'll divide it."

"Well," said the old man, "that's fair. I had fourteen bunches of catnip left, and eight bunches of sweet grass. That's a dollar and ten cents, and the basket cost me fifty—that makes a dollar sixty. Half of that is eighty cents."

"What an old Spartan he is!" I thought to myself, and somehow the incident made me feel a sort of pity for the old man. One who is so uncompromising with oneself is seldom less lenient toward others. I wondered if he had a soft spot in his heart for anyone.

I found out, also by accident, some time later. An unusual press of work kept me at the office late during the greater part of a month. Going out about nine o'clock one night, I found the catnip man still at his place; but this time he was fondling a poor, bedraggled cat, and was breaking up one of his bunches of catnip for her to eat. She ate and rolled, and rolled and ate, and rubbed against the old man's legs in a way that showed that she understood him, if I did not.

On two other occasions during the month I saw the same old cat creep out of the corner of an evening, and each time the old man fed her.

Then, one night, when I had been to the theatre, I decided to walk home instead of riding. It was necessary to pass the corner where my office building stands. Across the street I saw a familiar figure. He did not notice me, because he was fully occupied. At his feet lay two blind, helpless, mewling kittens. And while he studied the problem, the homeless old cat appeared, bearing the third kitten in her mouth. With perfect confidence she laid the burden at the feet of him who I suppose was her only friend. And he, my stern, uncompromising old Spartan, after a moment's hesitation

PARADISE

November 8

Mrs. S. F. Starratt has gone to Boston to visit friends.
Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Starratt are visiting their daughters at Springfield and Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. W. Anthony and children of Bridgetown spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Longley.
Mrs. Albert Jones of Los Angeles, California, is spending the winter months with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Bishop.
Mrs. Milledge Daniels spent a few days in Wolfville last week visiting her daughter Glady's, who is a student at Acadia College.

The W. M. A. S. observe "Crusade Day" in the Baptist Church on Wednesday afternoon. A public meeting will be held in the evening at which an address will be given by Miss Ida Newcomb.

The annual meeting of the Literary Club was held on Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Reginald A. Longley; Vice-President, Roy I. Balcom; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Hilda Longley. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, November 15th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson.

At the November meeting of the Amateur Athletic and Dramatic Club the following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. D. McLeod; Vice-President, Miss Hilda Longley; Secretary, Miss Viola Banks; Treasurer, Mr. Ewart G. Morse. This being the annual meeting of the club the year's work was reviewed by President McLeod, and was considered by all to be satisfactory. The Club enters upon the second year of its existence hoping to accomplish much in the interest of the young people.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

November 8

Mr. Joseph Gesner who has been on the sick list lately, is reported better.
Mrs. Caroline Forsyth of Bridgetown was a recent guest of relatives here.

Miss Evelyn Slack of Windsor was a guest last week of Miss Estella Eaton.
Miss Bessie Troop who is teaching in Yarmouth, was home last week to attend her sister's wedding.

Capt. Nelson Withers and wife of St. John, were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Withers.

Rupert Troop and Joseph Troop, who went West on the harvest excursion, returned last week.
Mr. Edward Palmer and son, Robie, have returned from visiting relatives in different places in Kings County and Middleton.

Gunner A. E. Withers who has lately enlisted in O. S. B. and leaves soon for Woolwich, England, spent a few days last week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. H. A. Goodwin.

The W. M. A. S. for the month of November will meet in Upper Granville at the home of Mrs. Phineas Phinney, Thursday, 11th inst. If Thursday is stormy meeting will be held Friday.

PARKER'S COVE

November 8

Mr. Alfred Gauthier returned home from the West quite recently.
Service in the Methodist Church on Sunday at 2.45 by the Rev. H. J. Indoe.

Mr. Arthur Weir and sister Minnie came home from Victoria Beach the 8th.

Mrs. Minnie Publicover of Lake Brook is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Rice.
We were visited by a heavy wind and rain storm on Saturday and much damage was done along the shore.

Mr. Harold Ellis of Victoria Beach, was an over-night guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Manasseh Weir quite recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Russel of Hillsburn attended the Sewing Circle on Friday the 5th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson.

Mr. Purdy, Fish Warden, was at W. H. Anderson's store on Friday the 5th with the fishing bounty blanks for the fisher folks.

Canada's national debt increased during the last fiscal year by more than \$113,000,000, now standing \$472,408,885.

HILLSBURN

November 8

Mrs. Eliza Halliday of Parker's Cove spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Longmire.

Quite a number of people from here attended the Burnie-Milbury wedding at Litchfield on October 27th.

Miss Nina Longmire spent the week-end with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Milbury of Litchfield.

Mrs. Primrose Halliday and daughter Vera, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Wilson, Litchfield.

Major W. Purdy, Fish Warden, of Deep Brook, called at the home of Mr. Charles Longmire and received the claims from the fishermen for their bounties.

The members of the Baptist Church held a business meeting in the church on Thursday evening at which they decided to have the parsonage repaired. The church has just received a fresh coat of paint on the interior which improves it very much.

During the terrible rain and wind storm which took place on Saturday and Sunday, a large fish building belonging to Capt. A. and B. Longmire and situated on a wharf at Anderson's Cove, was crushed to the ground by the tide and wind. The building contained about fifty fish casks, a quantity of shingles, and several casks of lime. The northeast corner of the West Government pier was undermined and settled about six inches. Some of the covering was also torn off. The east pier was also damaged. Several motors were slightly damaged.

CLEMENTSVALE

November 8

Miss Vivian Millett has returned from Clementsfort.

Mrs. Howard Perkins and children are visiting relatives in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Millett are spending a few days at Milford.
The sum of \$65.00 was realized from the Red Cross suppers held last week.

Miss Margaret Beeler of Portland, Maine, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Beeler.
Mrs. T. A. Sanford of Alliston, Mass., spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Berry and other relatives.

Mrs. George Beeler returned home last week after spending a pleasant week with friends and relatives at Annapolis.

UPPER GRANVILLE

November 9

Apples are reported to be bringing fair prices. The potato crop throughout the Valley is far below the average.

Autumn thus far has been remarkably mild. November bringing in a heavy rainstorm. No heavy frosts as yet.

Mrs. Robert Munro, who has been the guest of her sisters in this vicinity for several weeks, returned to her home in Digby on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Charles Salter, who has spent the summer at her old home in Granville, will, with her husband, sail shortly for Southern Seas and spend the winter in a warmer climate.

NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

(Daily Echo)

Mr. Graham, the new general manager of the D. A. R., who has arrived at Kentville, entered the C. P. R. service in 1888 as operator. In 1901 he became superintendent of weighing at Montreal; in 1906 superintendent of terminals at Winnipeg; supt. at Fort William and Port Arthur in 1908. In 1910 he was transferred to Vancouver as superintendent. He then retired from the service, but returns in this responsible role of general manager of the old road into which new life is now being infused, as it follows that Mr. Graham will at once enter upon the work of re-organization, which will, it is understood, be thorough. His object will be to modernize the system throughout, while at the same time making the most of the topography for the purpose of business which is susceptible of great extension, as the lure of the many beauty spots is already arresting so many American tourists, and can be made more so by efficient service and the exploitation of modern accommodation in the noted localities. All this work will be part of the re-organizing work which Mr. Graham, it is understood, will carry out.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF BRIDGETOWN SCHOOLS

In making out the questions and marking the papers we have aimed at making them a fair test of the work covered.
As is usually the case, there are no doubt some pupils who are disappointed with their results. In most cases however, the low marks are due to lack of study, and interest in the work. A few did not take the examinations, either on account of sickness or only having attended a few weeks. I wish to remind parents that co-operation with the teacher has a lot to do with making your children successful in school. See that your children have study hours at home. High school pupils should study at least two hours each evening. Don't talk disparagingly of the teacher before your children and expect them to get along at school. A great deal of trouble in school management is caused by unreasonable parents. The training of your children is an important business. Keep in touch with it. Come visit the school.

Yours, etc.,
R. E. THURBER.

GRADE XI

1st Quarterly Examination

NAME	Eng.	Alg.	Trig.	His.	Phys.	Geom.	Lat.
Wylie Poole	76	66	78	60	72	87	80
Bessie Connell	60	35	44	65	49	67	—
Nellie Walker	52	40	51	50	65	60	—
Reginald Saiter	52	62	46	46	75	75	65
Annie Ricketson	56	55	37	60	66	67	—
Ruth Fowler	76	61	32	45	80	68	—
Dorothy Longmire	70	71	41	54	65	78	—
Beatrice Pike	75	65	38	55	60	62	—
Grace Ricketson	65	82	42	45	78	76	—
Loren Crowe	65	64	60	54	65	72	75
Claude Gillis	55	30	43	63	75	81	68
Marion Whitman	73	50	60	50	63	70	—
Percy Kempton	80	100	58	62	80	80	62
Wylie Stronach	60	80	41	50	65	70	—
Marion Horton	70	58	30	72	88	64	—
Ruth Young	65	71	62	52	30	87	—
Raymond Bent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Max Piggott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

GRADE X

NAME	Eng.	Alg.	Arit.	Geom.	His.	Chem.	Lat.
Bertha Fulmer	70	68	76	68	68	69	—
Reita Abbott	75	95	52	94	80	84	84
Muriel Troop	44	79	20	40	35	—	—
Ethel Daniels	50	75	58	75	77	—	90
Edna Burns	38	67	48	35	30	58	—
Bernard Peters	75	97	76	71	63	82	—
Gerald Hoyt	34	60	52	18	40	32	30
Ethel Price	61	50	54	61	76	64	64
Brinton Hall	55	60	54	70	60	58	—
Allie Ruffe	42	80	39	40	48	34	44
Howard Marshall	60	90	56	63	84	60	77
Grace Rice	49	80	46	41	36	45	—
Eunice Hart	31	63	30	50	36	39	—
Hettie Rice	48	37	48	46	41	46	—
Helen Piggott	47	45	30	52	45	45	—
Almeda Bent	56	73	56	78	61	71	—
Janet Marshall	63	66	46	92	60	67	82

GRADE IX

NAME	Lat.	Arit.	Alg.	Eng.	Fren.	Bot.	Geo.	Draw.
Beatrice Roberts	54	100	80	87	80	75	65	—
Walter Ricketson	53	47	70	—	62	70	56	—
Noble Crowe	55	54	67	—	50	58	48	—
Hazel Freeman	75	100	71	—	68	64	64	—
Harold Miller	40	68	68	59	53	71	68	—
Pearl Cole	50	45	100	74	80	65	73	56
Ruth Jackson	88	78	93	72	—	75	77	71
Arthur Dechman	67	25	80	—	42	50	61	63
Carroll Charlton	72	20	63	64	77	69	77	62
John Longmire	30	55	65	66	40	54	71	65
Gordon Charlton	40	81	54	63	—	66	67	—
Cecil Dickle	35	56	65	—	58	60	43	—

GRADE VIII

NAME	Eng.	Arit.	Alg.	Draw.	Geog.	His.	Read.	Gen. Know.
Doris Weare	73	50	63	65	66	58	70	—
Nancie King	74	50	65	65	55	60	56	—
Marguerite Palfrey	76	64	65	65	59	80	64	—
Elizabeth Goldsmith	73	87	65	71	61	—	60	—
Mary Howe	55	54	46	56	58	57	—	—
Sarah Hicks	60	42	59	64	74	74	75	—
Lena Hicks	69	66	62	70	80	69	69	—
Hattie Anderson	72	66	62	55	60	61	63	—
Iva Piggott	67	56	63	64	60	58	60	—
Marion Crowe	66	40	51	50	50	59	62	—
Myrtle Slaunwhite	69	33	48	42	70	58	58	—
Ethyl Craig	80	69	56	67	72	76	76	—
Harry Poole	45	79	43	62	50	73	60	—
Hedley Hall	63	63	58	64	50	64	45	65
Stanley Anderson	69	85	64	67	22	60	65	61
Harry Charlton	60	30	58	67	40	65	65	61
Marion Marshall	69	60	61	59	60	60	74	—
Edna Wade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Josephine Michie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ella MacLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alice Piggott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

GRADE VII

NAME	His.	Geog.	Eng.	Draw.	Read.	Spell.	Arit.	Writ.	Hyg.
Hazel Gillis	61	68	55	59	60	56	55	85	76
Kathleen Williams	73	74	76	60	69	95	60	90	80
Annie Anderson	80	70	80	67	71	91	85	93	80
William Gill	69	61	58	60	70	89	55	68	66
Donald Shaw	86	83	69	64	60	83	24	96	71
Margaret Barnes	71	63	69	64	60	83	71	80	70
Gerald Freeman	74	80	71	65	72	86	71	80	67
Ida Barnes	66	79	73	60	68	87	70	96	80
Dorothy Bent	54	85	90	73	85	91	67	99	65
Flora Cole	81	76	82	71	80	90	98	93	81
Aileen Freeman	66	81	60	70	73	59	59	85	88
Emelyn Dickle	59	90	80	69	78	84	90	95	80
Phyllis Harding	83	91	90	72	76	95	99	92	83

GRADE VI

NAME	His.	Geog.	Eng.	Draw.	Read.	Spell.	Arit.	Writ.	Hyg.
Lillian Egan	92	97	82	60	82	99	99	96	86
Hughie Goldsmith	60	46	57	45	55	70	44	59	60
Mildred Eagleson	80	83	58	53	87	82	51	90	73
Sophia Anderson	91	96	86	65	85	98	90	96	77
Kathleen Dargie	71	70	71	60	78	65	51	96	62
George Gill	52	46	23	54	50	—	36	58	68
Harold Price	83	90	80	65	84	91	88	85	95
Earnest Williams	79	60	63	59	76	81	74	66	69
Irene Crowe	63	79	60	61	69	86	60	90	56
James Little	73	78	79	60	71	80	52	79	70
Ellis Hicks	53	68	30	49	66	62	47	84	50
Borden Tupper	69	82	67	58	68	59	84	92	54
Charlie Longmire	70	58	72	60	75	86	59	80	76
Maurice Armstrong	97	96	64	75	70	72	74	79	78
Ralph Warren	76	84	71	76	80	85	39	86	75
Truman Hyson	46	59	83	68	83	100	85	97	85
Gertie Barnes	72	69	71	60	80	88	70	70	69
Amelia Gatti	83	80	81	64	70	91	77	95	64
Blanch Sabean	67	60	63	58	78	58	76	59	81
Ruth Anderson	51	60	64	55	70	68	94	76	78
Jack Weare	82	87	64	60	78	76	62	69	81
Truman Hyson	46	59	83	68	83	100	85	97	85
McLourne Lane	86	76	71	74	77	81	64	98	78
Irene Harding	81	67	87	70	78	89	67	92	72

GRADE V

Name	Read.	His.	Arith.	Geog.	Spell.	Writ.	Eng.	Hyg.
Louise Troop	80	89	90	88	90	85	78	89
Lottie Gill	78	43	61	21				