

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 11, 1916

NO 26



Just Home
and tired after the day's work. That cup of KING GOLE TEA, ready and waiting, will refresh as nothing else can quite do. In its warm, generous glow, weariness will be forgotten.

"You'll like the flavor."

KING GOLE TEA

MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL

September Meeting
The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening the 5th day of September 1916 at eight o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair and Councillors present as follows:
A. B. MacKenzie, A. T. Chute, E. A. Hicks and S. W. Eagleson.
The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular monthly meeting.
The Clerk read a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, relative to the Canada Patriotic Fund, and reported that he had written Hon. W. B. Ross, President of the Annapolis County Branch at the request of the Mayor relative thereto that he had received a telephone message from Mr. Ross to say that the Hon. Mr. Ames, intended soon to visit the County, and talk the matter over with the various committees, and the matter was deferred until that time. Ordered that the following bills be paid:—W. R. Longmire and H. Ruggles expenses as delegates to the Union of N. S. Municipalities at Halifax \$34.20. Kings Printer, printing amendment to sewer act, \$12.50. Elias Durling labor on sewer \$6.60; Crowe & McGee, repairs to water works, \$7.50.
The Clerk read a letter from the City Clerk of Niagara Falls, the Dominion of Canada Pension Bill, to be submitted to the House of Commons containing a copy of a proposed resolution to be submitted in connection therewith, and asking for its adoption by the various Municipalities throughout the Dominion.
Moved by Councillor Chute that this Council adopt said proposed resolution, and that the Clerk forward a copy of the same to the Secretary of State at Ottawa.
The matter of installing additional street lights as prayed for in the petition of some of the rate-payers presented at a previous meeting was again brought before the Council by the Committee to which it had been referred.
After the matter was fully discussed by the Council it was moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Chute that the Committee be again requested to interview Mr. Beckwith with the view of making a new contract with him to install ten more street lights, making fifty lights in all, for a five year contract at the price of \$850.00 per year.
Moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Eagleson, that the Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to purchase 100 feet of fire hose for the fire department.
Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

October Meeting
The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown, was called by His Worship the Mayor, and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk, at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber on Monday evening the 2nd day of October instant at 7.30 o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair, and Councillors present as follows:—
J. E. Lloyd, A. B. MacKenzie, A. T. Chute, E. C. Hall, A. Hicks and S. W. Eagleson.
The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular monthly meeting.
The Clerk read some correspondence with Geo. E. Graham, General Manager of the D. A. Railway at Kentville relative to placing an automatic bell at Queen Street cross-

ing in which Mr. Graham promises to look over the ground and study the conditions at an early date.
The Clerk read some correspondence between Councillor Hicks and J. W. Crowley, Inspector of Boilers, relative to the condition of the boiler at the crusher, and reported verbally that Mr. Crowley had condemned the boiler as being unsafe, and that he had been in communication with the town of Truro in connection with a boiler they had on hand, that he thought could be purchased on very reasonable terms.
After discussion it was moved by Coun. Lloyd and seconded by Coun. Hall that Coun. Hicks be and he is hereby authorized to go to Truro if necessary, after he receives a report from Mr. Crowley the inspector as to the present condition of the boiler there, with authority from this Council to purchase said boiler if he considers it advisable to do so upon personal examination, upon the best terms possible. Passed.
F. E. Bath, business manager of the Monitor Publishing Co. Ltd. by permission addressed the Council, asking for a further reduction on the water rate paid by the Company for the use of town water for power purposes, and suggested that the same rate should be charged them as is charged the other factories in town.
After considerable discussion it was moved by Councillor Lloyd, and seconded by Councillor Eagleson, that the water rate charged said Company be reduced to \$20.00 for the year 1917.
Upon the motion being put by the Mayor, two voted for and four against and it was declared lost.
Mr. H. W. King, by permission addressed the Council, asking for water extension to his tenement on Park Road, and a letter from W. N. Burns, who is building a new house there, making the same request, was read by the Clerk. Mr. King stated that both he and Mr. Burns were willing to incur part of the expense in laying the pipe.
Gynemer was referred to the Committee on public property.
Ordered that the following bills be paid:—
Crowe and Magee material and labor water works \$31.11; Anderson & Rankin, horse and man on watering cart \$3.60; E. A. Craig repairs street act, \$3.95. Elias Messenger sundries \$3.90; J. W. Crowley inspecting boiler \$10.00.
Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.
H. RUGGLES, Clerk.

ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS
Just to remind them of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 66, Hollis St., Halifax, and of the fact that this useful Institution, though situated in its chief city, stands there for the shelter and help of the young women and girls of all Nova Scotia, providing a safe and happy home under careful and sympathetic management, for about 30 girls, as they go to the city for employment or study or otherwise, until they become settled and make other and more permanent arrangements.
Women and girls who are travelling may also obtain information there, regarding trains, boats, etc., and those for instance, accompanying ill friends going for treatment at the City Hospitals, will find at the Y.W.C.A., the temporary home-like accommodation of which they stand in need.
Any woman welcome at the Reading Room where there is a nice library as well as at the pleasant Rest Room where she can meet her friends.
Comfortable meals, too, are provided at most reasonable rates.
Then there is the Club for Girls who are away from home, where

they can spend pleasant and interesting evenings and occasional excursions.
Presided over by a Physical Director, just come from Boston, are classes for Physical Culture, the training of the body for health and attractiveness.
As can readily be imagined, the cost of maintaining this Association in its various avenues of usefulness is quite considerable, and it needs a helping hand from every possible direction. We are all interested, and have warmly at heart, the welfare of our Young Women and Girls, for whose benefit and protection it is intended. In many instances they are sisters of brave boys at the front.
Let us show our appreciation and sympathy by extending to them our practical help.
Those who are now harvesting their fruits and vegetables can easily send along a barrel or two, and the Association will pay the freight.
Home-made preserves, home-made quilts, home-made rugs, etc., and money to buy such things, would be most welcome.
All contributions addressed to Miss L. K. Knowles, Secretary Y.W.C.A., 66 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S., will be gladly received and gratefully acknowledged.
Miss Knowles will also furnish any further information desired.

GYNEMER BAGS THREE HUNS IN TWO AND A HALF MINUTES
Graphically Describes Miraculous Escape from Death in Fall of 10,000 Feet Afterwards—Had Vision of Own Funeral.
Paris, Sept. 29:—Three German aeroplanes brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds by a stop watch is the latest exploit of Second Lieut. George Gynemer. Incidentally Lieut. Gynemer, who is known as "King of the Air," fell 10,000 feet, but escaped unhurt.
Gynemer went up to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within thirty seconds, and then rising, overtook a third which he shot down two minutes later.
He was looking for the remaining two German machines when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering. He plunged earthward.
"Could Not Move Levers."
"I gave myself up for lost," he said "but after falling 5,000 feet I thought I would struggle all the same. The wind blew me over our lines, and like a flash I had a picture of my funeral and all my good friends following the coffin."
"I continued to fall and the levers would not budge. In vain I pushed and pulled to right and left. I made a last desperate effort all to no purpose, and then I saw the field toward which I was dashing down.
"Suddenly something happened and my speed diminished. Then there was a resounding crash and a violent shock. When I recovered my wits I was in the midst of the fragments of my machine, and practically uninjured."
"How am I still alive?" I asked myself.
"I believe it was the straps which held me to my seat which saved me."
On September 16, Lieut. Gynemer was credited with his sixteenth enemy aeroplane. A week later he was reported to have brought down his seventeenth and eighteenth. He was wounded in a fight in the air last March and is a subsequent flight was forced to descend between the French and German trenches, but escaped.

Snow fell in Winnipeg and throughout a large part of the West on Oct. 2.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

British Gain More Ground on Western Front
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The official communication from British Headquarters in France issued tonight, reads:
"In the neighborhood of Le Transloy a party of the enemy was caught in the open by our artillery, and dispersed. As a result of a local operation we gained ground north of Stuff Redoubt, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and taking over two hundred prisoners, including six officers. Early this morning we successfully entered the enemy's trenches south of Arras. Southeast of Souchez a strong enemy party rushed a crater fronting our lines, but was immediately ejected with heavy casualties."

German Submarine Torpedoed Six Steamers off the American Coast
BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The submarine arm of the German navy ravaged shipping off the eastern coast of the United States today. Four British, one Dutch, and one New England steamer were sent to the bottom or left crippled off Nantucket Shoals. Tonight, under light of the hunter's noon, the destroyer flotilla of the United States Atlantic fleet was picking up passengers and crews of the des. U-53, which paid a call to Newport, R. I. So far as known there was no loss of life though at a late hour the crew of the British steamer Kingston had not been accounted for.
A submarine held up the American steamer Kansan, from New York for Genoa with steel for the Italian Government, but later on establishing her identity allowed the American to proceed. The Kansan came into Boston harbor late tonight for her usual call here. The hostile submarine is believed to be the U-53, which paid a call to Newport and disappeared at sunset. Some naval men, however, declared that at least two submarines are operating close to the American shore, though outside the three mile limit.
The record of submarine warring, as brought to land by wireless despatches follows:
The steamer Stratulden, British freighter torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew taken aboard Nantucket Shoal Lightship, and later removed to Newport by torpedo boat destroyers. The vessel left New York yesterday for Bordeaux, and was attacked at 6 a. m.
The West Point, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew abandoned the ship in small boats after a warning shot from the submarine's gun. Officers and men were taken aboard a destroyer. The vessel was attacked at 10.45 a. m. She was bound from London for Newport News.
Stephano, British steamer, plying between New York, Halifax and St. John's Nfld., torpedoed southeast of Nantucket, while bound for New York. Reported still afloat late tonight. Passengers and crew numbering 140, were picked up by destroyer Drayton, and brought to Newport. Attacked at 4.30 p. m.
Kingston, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk southeast of Nantucket. Crew missing and destroyer searching for them. This vessel is not accounted for in Maritime registers, and may be the Kingstonian. The attack was at 6 p. m.
Bloemerdijk, Dutch freighter, torpedoed and sunk south of Nantucket. Crew taken aboard a destroyer. The steamer was bound from New York for Rotterdam, having sailed last night.
Christiana Knudsen, Norwegian freighter, torpedoed and sunk near where the Bloemerdijk went down. Crew picked up by destroyers. The vessel sailed from New York Saturday, for London.

WAR BRIEFS
H. G. Wells, returning from the Italian and French war fronts says that by November the Germans will have begun to sue for peace, and by March the war will end.
Over 1,000,000 bottles were collected and washed by voluntary workers in Islington, England, and their sale brought enough money to purchase a motor-ambulance.
A London News Agency says that German soldiers are seizing stores sent by the American Relief Commission to Belgium for the benefit of the needy Belgians.
A Copenhagen paper reports that recently an aeroplane near Frankfort, Germany, was destroyed by fire, and with it four nearly completed zeppelins and fifteen aeroplanes.
A young French Canadian Private of Montreal gave a quart of blood to a German comrade who was dying in a French hospital, from lack of blood. Both men are recovering.
Siberia is as large as Canada, with half of Europe thrown in. It has 10,000,000 inhabitants, of whom less than five percent are exiles. Some of them are in Russia's present army.
The middle classes in Germany have not favored the new war loan, fearing that it will prolong the war, and the Government talks of commandeering the funds of Charitable Institutions.
Lord Roseberry has brought to light a saying of Buonaparte. "Had I had an English army, I could have conquered the universe, for I could have gone all over the world without demoralising my troops."
The Belgian legation in Washington has filed a protest with the United States Government against an enforcement of the German military authorities against the Belgian banks.
In spite of German censor and Von Bissing, with his numerous police officers, the plucky little paper, La Libre Belgique, and other Belgian papers continue to be circulated. Oppression has not broken the Belgian spirit.
Sir Thomas Tait has been appointed Director General of the National Service, and will make his headquarters in Ottawa while engaged in completing the half million army, and mobilizing and directing the Canadian labor supply.

SPLENDID TESTIMONY TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS

The words of the Honorable Lloyd George, the British Minister for War at the inspection of the Canadian Troops at Bramshot Camp during the recent visit of Sir Sam Hughes to those heroes, in the battle of Ypres, break the hurricane of Germanic fury. Amid the flames and the poisonous fumes of Gehenna they held high the honor of Canada and saved the British Army. You have the deep-felt gratitude as well as the admiration of every man and woman and child in these islands, and such men as were produced then I am sure you will prove yourselves to be in this coming struggle. It is a great struggle. We need your help. It is a struggle for freedom; but in this struggle we are federating this great Empire for even greater enterprises in the future. Such as it was before the war it will never be again. It will be one great coherent unit which will do more to mould and direct the destiny of the world than it has ever done in the past."

"ZEPPELIN CHASER" NEW AIR MACHINE

Tractor Bi-Plane of Powerful Construction Promises to be Effective Against Hun Raiders.
New York, Oct. 5.—A cable to the Herald from London says: A new "Zeppelin chaser" aeroplane employed by the British home defence is one of the most formidable air fighting machines yet invented. The secret regarding many details of its construction is closely kept and only the main features are now allowed by the British and French censorships to be mentioned in the press. The news regarding the efficiency of the machine and the confidence which the published facts may place in it are on account of the insistence of newspaper men on the desirability of main facts being given out.
A French aviator, Jacques Marcellin, has examined this air machine and his published account of it, after the censor had finished their elimination is as follows:
"The machine is a tractor biplane of powerful construction, with a high powered fixed motor. Its stability is remarkable to a point of being practically automatic. As to the form and volume of armaments it is decided that they are not to be known until peace has been signed. I shall only add in this connection that if the Prussians continue to send Zeppelins to London one day will come when their home shells will see them no more." It was with one of these machines that Lt. William Lester Robinson destroyed the Zeppelin on September 2 for which feat King George conferred on him the Victoria Cross.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION

Great interest is being taken in the series of special service conducted in St. James Church this week by Archdeacon Martell of Windsor. On Sunday morning the Archdeacon gave a very helpful sermon on prayer. In the afternoon he spoke to men and boys on the subject of "The Slavery of the White Man." In the evening the first of the Special Mission Services, he took for his subject, "Son Give Me Thine Heart," and emphasized the relationship between God and the individual, closing with a strong appeal to those present to surrender their hearts to God as that carried everything else with it.
On Monday evening the Missioner spoke on the great danger of Resisting the Holy Spirit, and last night on "The World or Christ: Which?"
The Archdeacon is a speaker of great power and always with a very direct and unmistakable message.
As will be seen by the notice in another column these services are being held every evening this week (excepting Saturday) and the closing service will be on Sunday evening at the usual hour.
All seats are free and unappropriated. Hymn books are provided and a hearty welcome is extended to all.

LAWRENTOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following shipment of Red Cross Work was sent from the Lawrentown Red Cross Society Oct. 1st, 1916.

Lawrentown
37 prs. socks.
13 hospital shirts.
11 pjama suits.
Clarence
28 prs. socks.
23 hospital shirts.
4 pjama suits.
East and Centre Ingisville
13 prs. socks.
2 pillow cases.

FRANCONIA SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

London, Oct. 5.—The Admiralty announces the Cunard steamer Franconia employed for transport duty was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday by an enemy submarine. The steamer had no troops aboard. Twelve men of the crew of 302 are missing according to the latest available reports the Franconia was being used as a British transport.
The feathers of the 24th Battalion are to be very unique. The battalion being a re-inforcing battalion for Highland Brigade, their feathers will consist of one feather from those of each of the four battalions constituting the brigade—a red, a green, a blue and purple feather with two large khaki feathers for a background. The battalion expects to be supplied with them this week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. Holt
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Some of our Specialties

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

Some of our Specialties are:

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

A. W. ALLEN & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

BIRD CONSERVATION
(Presbyterian Witness.)

One of the most important pieces of International legislation in which our Dominion has ever participated is the arrangement recently satisfactorily concluded and now ratified by the Senate at Washington providing for co-operation between the United States and Canada in protecting migratory birds. The value of birds to the farmer and fruit grower is coming to be more generally recognized, as carefully gathered facts with regard to their great services in destroying insect pests are presented to the public. An American writer says that scientists have determined by careful investigation that the farmers and fruitgrowers of the United States are losing \$1,000,000,000 a year by reason of the reckless and senseless destruction of birds during the past thirty years. The cotton growers of the South are suffering a loss of \$100,000,000 a year by reason of the ravages of the boll weevil, an insect that bores into the cotton stalk and kills it. Why? Because the quails, prairie chickens, meadow larks and other birds, which were formerly there in millions, have been swept away by thoughtless, reckless men and boys. The grain growers are losing over \$200,000,000 a year on account of the work of the chinch bug. They are losing another \$200,000,000 a year on account of the work of the Hessian fly. Both of these are very small insects, almost microscopic in size. It takes 24,000 chinch bugs to weigh an ounce, and nearly 50,000 Hessian flies to weigh an ounce. Scientific men announce that there is no way on earth by which these insects can be destroyed except for the people to stop the killing of birds absolutely and at all times, and let them come back and take care of the insects. At the North American Conservation Conference, held in Washington, in 1909, and attended by representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, United States and Mexico, the international problems presented by the proper protection of natural resources were clearly recognized. With regard to migratory wild life the necessity for co-operative action is especially obvious. In Canada and the United States the protection of this invaluable resource is protected in the individual provinces and states, respectively. Protective laws were extremely diverse in both character and efficiency with the result that the beneficial effects of adequate protection in one portion of the continent were largely nullified by the lack of similar measures in other sections. To secure strict and more uniform protection negotiations, now happily consummated, were undertaken. The treaty does not effect the administration of the provincial game laws but insures in Canada, as in the United States, the minimum of protection regarded as essential to the permanent preservation of the wild life resources of North America.

OCTOBER NUMBER OF ROD AND GUN

In "The Outlook" in the October number of Rod and Gun Magazine which is now on the news-stands, H. C. Haddon gives some intimate details in the life of a family of wolves, which the writer observed at first hand, from the birth of the cubs up till the time when one of their number became a famous hunter and a destroyer of cattle on the ranch of a Western farmer. In "A Dull of Triple Creek" A. Ray Giddings gives a dramatic account of a fight between two bull moose, the human element being supplied by the two trappers and a woman, the wife of one of the trappers, who witness the encounter between the two rival bulls, and one of whom is narrowly rescued from death. The Light that Saved, Camp Magic, On the Trail of the Wounded Bull Moose. A story of Eggs and Skins, and other articles besides the regular departments, constitute an interesting issue for the sportsman whose thoughts at this time of the year are turning to the opening of the big game season. W. J. Taylor, Limited Woodstock, Ont. are publishers of this representative Canadian publication.

It is estimated that the catch of the Lunenburg fishing fleet for the season will total \$2,000,000.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Middleton

Oct. 9
Mr. Royden Currier of Yarmouth, spent Sunday in town.
Mrs. W. G. Parsons is spending a few days at Mahone Bay.
Pte. Lloyd Langille of the 219 Batt., spent Sunday with his parents before leaving for overseas.
Miss Nellie Hiltz, who is teaching at South Berwick, spent Thanksgiving at her home, Nictaux West.
Miss Dorothy Wright of Pictou, is spending a few days in Middleton, the guest of her sister Miss Pauline Wright.
Miss Muriel Calhoun is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Charlton. She is accompanied by her friend Miss Dorothy Christie.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hicks of Danvers, Mass., who have been visiting their daughter Mrs. L. Tupper left for their home on Saturday.
Miss Adelaide Baltzer returned home accompanied by her sister Miss Baltzer, who spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baltzer.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. S. Morris leave this week for England, where they expect to spend the winter. Their many friends wish them a pleasant trip and when the Reverend Gentleman and his wife return will feel the better for their stay in England.
Principal L. Ruggles of Annapolis, spent a couple of days in Middleton last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates. Mr. Ruggles was on his way to Kentville to spend Sunday with his son, Lt. Ruggles of the 55th Batt. who expects soon to sail for overseas.

MELVERN SQUARE

Oct. 9
Miss Lilla Goucher of Digby is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Goucher, for a few weeks.
Miss Cox has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morse, during the past week or more.
Mr. Wiley Goucher of Halifax, spent Thanksgiving at his home here. All are pleased to see him again.
Instead of the usual prayer service on Tuesday evening last, "An evening with Fanny Crosby," was held in the Methodist church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hockin. We understand it was very interesting to those present.
Mrs. H. L. Baskin of this place, in company with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. George Tupper of North Kingston, motored to Yarmouth last Thursday, where they visited friends for a few days, taking in the Exhibition at the same time.
The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Barrs of Vergennes, Vermont, were pleased to see them once more, they having arrived in Middleton on Saturday last to spend a few days with relatives here. They are at present the guests of Mrs. Barrs' brother, Colonel E. F. McNeil.
Miss Myrtle Morse left on the 3rd inst for Wolfville, where she will resume her studies at Acadia College.
Miss Morse graduated from the Seminary some time ago, and is now taking a college course, having been obliged to discontinue her work last Spring, on account of illness.
A Thanksgiving Service was held in the Baptist church here on Sabbath afternoon last, the church being tastefully decorated to represent the "Harvest Home", and special music rendered in keeping with Thanksgiving. An appropriate sermon by the Pastor helped to make the service very impressive.

FALKLAND RIDGE

Oct. 7
Jacob Stoddart made a business trip to New Germany on the 3rd inst. Mable Marshall left on Wednesday for Middleton to learn the dressmakers trade.
Beatrice Allan of Lake Pleasant, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Harry Whyton.
Mrs. Emily Levy and child of Middleton, was the guest of Mrs. John Kauback this week.
Miss J. Pearl Swallow of East Dalhousie, is spending the week end, guest of Mrs. Robert Swallow.
Mrs. Mary Sprowle who has been spending the last year with relatives and friends at Torbrook and vicinity, returned on Saturday.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles? Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat. Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

WEST INGLISVILLE

Oct. 2
(Received too late for last issue.)
Mr. Elmer McGill captured a fine moose last week.
Mr. Milton McGill has returned from the Harvest Excursion.
Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Gillis were recent guests at the home of Dexter Jarvis.
Miss Irene McGill is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lenley Hannam at St. John, N.E.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durling and children of Paradise, visited Mr. John McGill on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. William, Hatt of Lawrenceton visited Mr. and Mrs. John Banks quite recently.
Our teacher, Miss Lottie Bent, spent the week-end with her cousin, Mrs. Gilbert Lowe at Bridgeport.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver DeLancey of North Williamston, and Mrs. Avar Anderson and children of Bridgeport spent Sunday with their sister Mrs. Zebulon Durling.
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitman of West Paradise, and Mrs. Salena Daniels of Lawrenceton, Mr. and Mrs. Avar Leonard and children of East Inglisville, visited at L. B. Banks.
The Ladies of this place intend holding a bean and variety social on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at Leonard B. Banks. Proceeds for church purposes. If stormy first fine evening, Tea 25c.

MARGARETVILLE

Oct. 9
Mr. Arthur Harris is very ill at time of writing.
Mr. and Mrs. Green of Kingsport spent a few days with Mrs. S. Harris this week.
Miss Georgie Balcom visited her friend Miss Evelyn Nelly of Aylesford recently.
Miss Elma Cleveland of Halifax, is a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. L. Brown.
Our teacher, Miss Spinney, is spending Thanksgiving at her home in Greenwood.
Mr. C. E. Balcom took an automobile party from Greenwood to Bear River on Saturday.
Rev. G. H. Gage who has been visiting friends in Annapolis, returned home a few days ago.
Mrs. Whitman, who has spent the summer with Mr. J. P. Stronach, returned to her home in Waterville on Tuesday.
Mrs. J. A. Balcom and Mrs. Selma McNelly enjoyed a pleasant visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stronach of Melvern on Tuesday.

NICTAUX FALLS

Oct. 9
Miss Adelia Wheelock of Boston, is a guest at the Hotel Central.
Mrs. Theis of Bridgeport, was a week-end guest of her friend Grace Smith.
A. W. Robinson of staff of B. R. & L. R. Lynn, is visiting at his old home.
Mrs. Chas. Ball, of Worcester, Mass., was a recent guest at the Central house.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith are spending a few weeks with their sons in Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. F. Feindel, who has been working in Bridgewater during the summer months has returned.
Rev. and Mrs. S. A. MacDougall are spending a month's vacation at different places in United States.
Mr. Bernard Foster of Boston, who is a guest of his mother Mrs. Annie Foster, is enjoying the hunting that our woods afford.
Miss Adelaide Ritcey of Springfield and Mrs. M. C. Millard were guests at D. Y. Ritcey's for the Thanksgiving holidays.

TORBROOK

Oct. 9
Thanksgiving supper tonight at W. R. Nelly's.
Mrs. Aubrey Whitman is home from Boston for a few weeks.
J. E. McAloney was home from New Glasgow a few days last week.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Barteaux are taking a driving trip as far East as Hanport.
Messrs. Judson and Blake Armstrong, William, Robert and Frank Thompson are enjoying an auto trip to Caledonia.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Peirce are occupying the property recently purchased by Mr. D. G. Harlow, known as the Leckie place.
Mr. E. Payson spent a few days with his son Earle at Halifax prior to the departure of the latter for England with a detachment of artillery.
Beautiful sunshine and absence of heavy winds are very favorable for the maturing of the apple crop. D. B. Armstrong leads this year with an estimated crop of one thousand barrels.

WHEN THIS WICKED WAR IS OVER?

(To the well-known hymn tune "What a friend we have," etc)
(Composed by Sapper Charles T. Duke, R. E. Longmoor Camp.)

When this wicked War is over,
No more 5 a. m. parades,
No more salutes on our wages,
No more lectures on grenades,
Chorus.
When this wicked War is over,
Oh! how happy I shall be,
When I get my "civil" clothes on,
No more soldiering for me.

No more twenty miles route marches
No more tired and blistered feet,
No more racing to the cook-house,
No more margarine to eat.

No more tea in dirty basins,
No more buttons to be rubbed,
No more "cook's-mate," peeling "tatar."
No more floors that must be scrubbed.

No more hair cropped like a felon,
No more trembling by our bed,
As we wait for kit-inspection
With our "diddle" rusty-red.

Now we have to pace the drill ground,
When "the stormy winds do blow,"
No warm barn like poor Cock Robin,
Ever onward must we go.

Yes! the "awkward squad" goes marching,
"Forming fours" and "Left" and "Right!"
"On the right, form squad" we're great at,
Sergeant's eyes gleam with delight.

No more numbers on our braces,
No more numbers on our boots,
No more numbers on our great coats,
No more numbers on our suits.

No more putting in for passes,
No more chucking up our sleeve,
No more frantic comminations
When we find they've stopped all leave.

No more brushing up our tunics,
Hoping we may hit a "Miss,"
No more ogling in the High Street,
No more little girls to kiss.

Oh! the rapture, if we do "click,"
With a bird so plump and fine,
Oh! the tale we start to tell her,
Oh! that roll-call half-past-nine.

No more influenza, Tooth-ache,
Cuts, Rheumatics, damaged spines,
How we each read our prescription,
But we'd all got "No. 9's."

Still, there are two plums for soldiers,
Lectures meant a smoke or nap,
Then there's yet one more sweet saloce
Bless the dear inventor-chap.

What I mean's "inoculation,"
How we love to hear its chime,
"Excused two days" from any duty,
Nothing happens all this time.

How we wish this War were over,
All this soldiering would end,
Bless "Der Tag" our last parade is,
Bless the last day here we spend.

"Peace Declared"—the War is over,
Did we cheer and wait around?
Did we scrap each blooming rifle?
Did we make each canteen sound?

Only one more "First" and "Last" Post
Only one "Reveille" played,
Only one more bell to fasten,
Only one—the last—parade.

Only one more "Party 'tenton!"
Only one more cry "Slope Arms."
Only one more "Form—" wait for it,
Only one more clap of palms.

Only one more "speechifying,"
Then the Colonel's farewell kiss,
Then—the uncton of that moment—
As we "Right turn" and—"DISMISS!"

Now at last we've reached the station,
Joy there is in every eye,
Joy because we'll soon be "civies,"
But—we've got to say "Good-bye."

Yes! "Good-bye" to all our comrades,
Comrades who have proved "Right true,"
How we gripped their hands at parting,
But—there's no'ing else to do.

Last Chorus
Now the wicked War is over,
Cheerful now instead of sad—
Yet the Army brought good comrades,
After all—"It's not too 'bad."

(Bit of verse sent to the Monitor from Harry Carter, a former member of the staff, who is now doing his bit overseas.)

—One son—his first horn—killed,
and two wounded, is the price Mr. Asquith pays toward the destruction of militarism.

STOVEPIPE AND CHIMNEY FIRES

With the approach of cooler weather stoves and fireplaces will soon be put into commission. Before this is done care should be taken to see that chimneys and stovepipes are in good repair, thoroughly cleaned, and rendered safe from fire. Owing to the dampness of the early summer, many stovepipes will be found badly rusted, which an outer coating of enamel will not expose. Examine these carefully and replace defective pipes. Fire prevention is one of the first considerations of the householder.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Administrator's Sale

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE,
COUNTY OF ANAPOLIS, S.S.

In the Estate of BENJAMIN W. SHAFNER, late of Lower Granville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased.

To be sold on THURSDAY, the 5th day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1916, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the homestead property below described, at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, pursuant to a license to sell granted by the Court of Probate in and for the County of Annapolis, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1916.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the said Benjamin W. Shafner at the time of his decease, of, in and to the following real estate, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, and being the homestead property of the said late B. W. Shafner, bounded on the south by the mainpost road, east by land of Gilbert Shafner; north by land of Stephen E. Thorne, and west by land of Howard Croscup.

Lot No. 2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville in the County of Annapolis, and bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of William Croscup; on the south by the Annapolis River; west by lands of Joseph Croscup, and on the north by the main post road.

Lot No. 3. A one-sixth part of a certain piece of flats known as the Pompey Fish Weir, lying on the southwest part of Goat Island, being the part or share owned by the late Wiswell Winchester, and conveyed by the administrators of the estate of the said Wiswell Winchester to the said Benjamin W. Shafner. Also three twenty-fourths in the said Pompey Fish Weir which the said Benjamin W. Shafner inherited from the estate of his father, making in all seven twenty-fourths in said Pompey Fish Weir belonging to the said estate of the said Benjamin W. Shafner.

Lot No. 4. Three sixteenth shares on Goat Island, bounded on the north by land of Fred W. Harris, S. W. W. Pickup, and land leased or sold to W. H. Weatherspoon; easterly by land of the estate of Christopher Winchester and land of the Potter heirs; southerly by land of Gilbert F. Shafner, and westerly by the Annapolis Basin.

Lot No. 5. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north, east and west by land of Mrs. Elliott, and south by the Annapolis Basin, said lot being about sixty by twenty-five feet, and together with a right of way to and from same to the main road.

Lot No. 6. All that certain lot of marsh on Queen Ann Dyke at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north by marsh land of Russell Longmire; east by marsh land of George Halliday; south by the Annapolis River, and west by marsh land of S. W. W. Pickup, containing two acres, more or less.

Lot No. 7. All that certain lot of marsh land on Queen Ann Dyke at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north by marsh land of Stephen E. Thorne; east by marsh land of William C. Shafner; south by the Annapolis River, and west by marsh land of Stephen E. Thorne, containing two acres, more or less.

Two pews in Karsdale Baptist Church. One pew in Port Wade Baptist Church.

Time of sale, remainder on delivery of Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent at deed.

JOHN K. WINCHESTER,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.
Dated at Annapolis Royal, August 30th, 1916. —22 51

G. E. BANKS
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Furnace and Stove Repairs
Bridgetown, N. S.
TELEPHONE, NO 3-2

THE LUCKY BOY

The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat,
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing
Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to action,
And keeps him trying still
When effort meets with failure
Will some day surely win,
For he works out what he wishes,
And that's where "luck" comes in.

The "luck" you need to believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls "lucky"
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes not by wishing,
But by hard work, bravely done.

Real Estate for Sale

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

A lot of land situated on the south side of the river at Bridgeport, about three minutes walk from town. Beautifully situated and would make ideal building lots. Sufficient for three lots. Splendid drainage. Will sell whole or in lots. Price very reasonable.

Apply to
3 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

Small farm situated about two and one half miles from Bridgeport. Ten acres of choice tillage land and five acres of excellent marsh. Capable of putting up three or four hundred barrels of first class fruit. Buildings in excellent condition. Never failing supply of splendid water.

Apply to
4 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

Property situated about five minutes walk from Bridgeport. Fifteen acres of land with two hundred apple trees, half of which are coming into bearing. Also pear and plum trees. House contains nine rooms, large pantry and two large halls, newly painted throughout. Large dry cellar. Barn 24 x 28 sheathed inside. Water in house. Hay and pasture sufficient for two cows. An excellent opportunity for a man who wants a small place. Will be sold right.

Apply to
5 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

A lot of land in Bridgeport about 150 feet square with building one and one half stories, 40 x 50 front with lean-to on north and east sides. Building contains ice room, drying or curing room, churn, milk and cream separator, engine and boiler in good condition. Suitable for manufacturing cheese and butter or would make a fine canning factory for which industry there is a good opening.

Apply to
6 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property just outside Annapolis Royal consisting of seven and one half acres of land. Large house with good rooms; size of house 36 x 48 with ell 14 x 21 and porch, ice house, wood house and wagon house attached. Good size barn with stable, hen house and shed for storing machinery. Approximately 160 apple trees on the place a few of which pick early varieties and the remainder hard or winter fruit. Cuts 9 tons of hay at present and can be made to double this quantity. Price on application.

Apply to
7 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

A small place in Bridgeport, containing about one acre of land with cottage house of eight rooms and pantry. Large verandah across front, and town water in house. A number of apple, pear, plum, and other small fruit trees. New barn 28 x 38, and carriage house. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick purchaser.

Apply to
8. The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

Valuable Fruit and Dairy Farm for sale. Contains 40 acres of cultivated land, 90 acres of woods, and 90 acres of pasture. Cuts about 125 tons of hay and yields from three to six hundred barrels of apples. House of 14 rooms, suitable for two families. Two barns, wood house, and other out-buildings. All in good repair. Farm is situated in good locality about five miles from Bridgeport. Near church and school house. Property will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to
9 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

Our Poultry Corner

If you have some things you do not understand in connection with your poultry and want some information, state your case briefly and to the point, writing on one side of paper only, and address it to THE MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, we will submit it to Prof. Landry, and when his answers are received we will publish them withholding your name if you so desire it.

KEEP ONLY PRODUCERS

With the price of feed advancing it becomes more necessary than ever to keep only productive birds in the flocks. A few good pullets or yearling hens properly housed and carefully fed oftentimes give greater net returns than a flock twice the size that does not receive sufficient attention. If the poultryman has accommodation for 200 laying hens he should endeavor to fill the pen with birds that qualify to a certain standard. This will necessitate hatching many more chicks than will be required. There is sound to be in a certain percentage of being profit producers. They should be placed in the fattening crate. They may make good roasters if they don't qualify as layers. Plenty of constitution is required and they should show some life. To the average person choosing a good bird is a more difficult task than the selection of other farm animals. The poultryman who picks pullets with a good head, alert eyes, with face and wattles of fine texture, has taken the first step toward establishing the type that generally are the best layers. Birds with dull appearance, long narrow head, or crooked breast bone should be put in the fattening crate rather than in the laying pen. As the winter advances further culling may be necessary in order to keep the flock up to the standard.

The flock of yearling hens should also be culled in the fall when not entirely disposed of. The birds which are last to moult are considered to be the heaviest yearly producers. With the yellow-leg breeds it is not always those with the brightest legs that should be selected as layers. It is claimed that the coloring pigment in the legs is reduced by heavy laying. The white-faced birds the wattles lose their pure white color. Too often it is the birds with the brightest colored legs or the whitest wattles that are selected, when in reality they may be the very ones that have been taking care of themselves. It appears reasonable that the heaviest laying birds can not look as fresh as the medium producers. The busiest birds are often the layers. A rule followed by some poultrymen is to select the birds that are last to go to roost at night and first to leave it in the morning.

Show qualities and heavy laying are difficult to combine in the one bird. The poultryman who makes a practice of following the shows selects and breeds a somewhat different style of bird from the one bred for utility purposes. It is as necessary to have a definite breeding area, mating policy with poultry as it is with the larger classes of live stock. The non-producers in the flock keep down the average egg yield. The fewer of the unprofitable birds kept the greater the net returns from poultry raising. Trap nests are the most reliable method of distinguishing between the profitable and the unprofitable hen. On the farm this system cannot conveniently be followed; other methods must be resorted to. The flock can be greatly improved through the male bird. The utility flock should be headed by a male bird of laying stock. The Experiment Stations are commencing to keep records of the fowls and issue pedigrees for the birds. Results have proven that breeding counts for a great deal in improving the laying qualities. However, the more intensely the birds are bred for egg production the less likely are they to show fine feathers. It is for eggs and not feathers that most farm flocks are kept.

MILK FOR POULTRY

If there has been one thing definitely proved in poultry investigations it is that animal protein in some form is essential to the best egg yield and rapid growth in young stock. This element of the food can be supplied by feeding either skim milk or buttermilk. On most farms where cows are kept the buttermilk or skim milk goes in the hog trough. While milk is certainly an excellent food for hogs, my experience is that it will yield a larger profit when fed to the hens and growing chicks. The hens will not only keep healthy and thrifty, but will do their very best to keep the egg basket full.

Milk may be termed a forcing food, and is especially valuable for growing pullets. If the most is to be made out of poultry the pullets should be fully matured and laying by October, when the price of eggs is up. If the pullet is not fully matured before the cold weather sets in the probabilities are all that she will not lay until spring.

The Orchard

FRUIT WORMS OR APPLE WORMS IN NOVA SCOTIA

(By G. E. Sanders, Field Officer in charge of Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S.)

The Fruit Worms present in Nova Scotia probably number a dozen species, belonging to the genera *Yllina*, *Calocampa* and *Scoploessa*. The life history and damage done by each species is very similar. On species, *Yllina* Bethune and G. R. is the most common, far outnumbering all of the other species combined, and its life history is in a general way similar to that of all species of fruit worms so far studied in Nova Scotia.

Life History of X. Bethune.

The adult moth emerges in September and early October, flies until winter, hibernates under rubbish in old fences, grass, etc., and is one of the first moths to be found on the wing in the spring, usually being found flying early in April. About one month after its emergence in the spring it begins depositing its eggs on the apple. The eggs are deposited singly, about one inch back from the tip, on the under side of the outer limbs of the apple. The period of egg deposition covers the month of May. Eighteen days after the egg is deposited the larva emerges and begins to feed on the leaves. The greatest number of larvae emerge about the time the Gravenstein buds begin to show pink. For the first three weeks of its existence, or until it is in the third instar, the larva feeds on leaves and blossoms. At the beginning of the third instar it forsakes leaves almost entirely and feeds on the fruit eating holes in the sides of the young apple, usually biting into a new apple for each meal, so that the larvae may do an enormous amount of damage in one season. In all the larvae moult five times and begin to pupate about July 2; pupation continues until about August 5. For a week or so before pupation, the larvae revert to their early feeding habits, eating as much if not more of leaves than of fruit.

The pupa is formed in a very thin silken web, one or two inches below the surface of the earth. The pupal stage lasts about two months, the first adults emerging about Sept. 15.

General Description

In general the adults of the Fruit Worms are strong flying, somewhat sharp winged moths, from 1.25 to 1.5 inches across the extended wings. The eggs are conical, ribbed vertically, with a small depression on the top. The larvae are for the most part green in the earlier stages, sometimes faintly marked with white color in X. Bethune, the sixth stage larvae being slaty gray. In the *Calocampids* the sixth stage larvae are heavily striped with brown; in some of the *Xylindris* the final stage of the larvae is greenish white with white markings.

Injury.

The fruit worm larvae during the first weeks of its existence feeds on leaves and blossoms, eating proportionately more surface for a meal than later when it is feeding on the fruit. During this period the damage to the leaves is negligible, but the damage to the blossoms quite extensive, as the young larvae have been observed eating the pistils, stamens and corolla, but owing to the number of false blossoms always present the actual percentage damaged cannot be determined.

When the apples are a little thicker than a lead pencil the third stage larvae begin feeding on them, eating small regular holes in the sides, consuming a large quantity of inner pulp in proportion to the amount of surface eaten. As a rule a fresh apple is eaten into, for each meal, in cases where the fruit worm eats through the outer pulp or what is technically the receptacle of the apple, and in to the core, serious malformation of the fruit usually results; in cases where the injury is confined to the outer pulp, the injury heals out to form a somewhat regular malformation. It has been found by actual count that 72 per cent of the apples eaten by fruit worms in the spring drop, as a result of the injury; so, roughly speaking, for every three apples found in picked fruit showing fruit worm injury, seven have already dropped to the ground as a result of the injury. On the picked fruit which was No 1 and 2 in size, and showed no defect excepting fruit worm injury, 75 per cent was thrown into No. 3 and culls, in an observation conducted to determine the actual injury.

Distribution in Nova Scotia

Although the numbers of fruit worms vary slightly from year to year, they are on the whole, fairly constant and evenly distributed in every locality where apples are grown in Nova Scotia. An observation carried on in one locality, with the idea of determining

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

for the health of the family? The mother, of course! She is naturally particular to give her children only the purest of internal medicines, but she may not always know that a remedy applied to the skin enters the child's system, by absorption, just as surely as a medicine that is swallowed. This is a fact, and the mother should, therefore, use only the purest ointment obtainable.

Scientific analysis has proved Zam-Buk to be absolutely pure. The Great English Chemist, Mr. W. Lascelles Scott, says: "I have made an exhaustive analysis of Zam-Buk and have no hesitation in certifying its purity and its inestimable value for skin ailments and injuries."

Although the healing powers of Zam-Buk are beyond those of other ointments, it is at the same time so refined that it agrees with the most sensitive skin—even the skin of a baby. Mothers who have once used it say they cannot do without Zam-Buk.

It is best for eczema and all skin diseases, ringworm, blood-poison, scalp sores, alopecia, boils, pimples, piles, burns, scalds, cuts, etc. All druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

orchards, showed the most sheltered orchard in the locality to have 8.2 per cent of the picked fruit injured by fruit worms, while in the most exposed orchards 8 per cent of the picked fruit only, showed fruit worm injury. Further observations showed that the percentage of fruit worms varied directly with the sheltered location of the orchard. This is no more than one would expect from studying the life history of the insects. They are very active strong flying moths and are on the wing for one and one half months in the fall, and one month in the spring before they deposit their eggs; and one could hardly expect them to be other than least numerous in the exposed wind swept orchards, and most numerous in the sheltered orchards where they would blow in, and not blow out.

Controls

From following the life history of the fruit worm, it can easily be seen that the time to spray for it, is when it is eating the greatest amount of surface in proportion to the amount of food consumed. Actual experiment proves this to be the case, and the two sprays one immediately before the blossoms, and one immediately after, gave a reduction in injury of 65 per cent. The spray applied from ten days to two weeks after the blossoms, gave no reduction in injury for the year in which it was applied, but gave a slight reduction the following year, showing that it poisoned the fruit worm after it had done its damage for the year, probably when it was feeding on leaves just before entering the pupal stage.

Carnivorous Habits

During the season of 1913, in collecting the larvae of *Xylina* Bethune in the field, it was found that the fifth and sixth stage larvae ordinarily when they find the cocoons of the common Tent Caterpillars, *Malacosoma* diastria and *M. americana*, they gnaw their way in through the cocoon and feed on the pupae contained in it. The cocoons of *M. diastria* cocoons collected on apple, on July 12 and 13, were found to be destroyed by *X. Bethune*. In 1914 the cold season retarded the Tent Caterpillars more than the Fruit Worms, which pupated at about the same time as the Tent caterpillar, so only 5.99 per cent of the tents were destroyed by them in that season.

WHAT CO-OPERATION WILL DO

Co-operative marketing is the only method whereby the shipment of the produce of the farm can be so regulated as to not overcrowd certain markets and leave other markets bare. It is the only method whereby our apples can be placed in right quantities on the market to realize the highest prices. It is the only method whereby new markets can be developed to the profit of the grower instead of the operator or speculator.

It is the only method whereby the grower can have his apples marketed at a fair cost.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get into direct touch with wholesale dealers in Europe.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get into direct touch with the really big buyers, the buyers who will take whole cargoes.

It is the only method whereby large combines and organizations can be effectively dealt with.—A. E. Adams.

Winnard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

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BRIDGETOWN - NOVA SCOTIA

WASTE OF WEEDS

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the annual waste due to weeds is estimated at \$300,000,000 for the whole United States. In certain states where diversified farming is the exception and not the rule, the waste is said to approximate \$40,000,000 per year. What the waste is in Colorado cannot be accurately estimated, but it is undoubtedly true that considerable waste occurs. In the intensively cultivated sections the waste is not very large

because of the clean culture needed for certain crops. In sections where grain crops are very popular the waste is quite large.

The principal ways in which weeds affect farming are through direct damage to the crop, cutting down the yield, cheapening the product, and lowering the value of land.

The New Brunswick potato crop totals 7,300,000 bushels from forty thousand acres. This will total at present market selling prices six million dollars.

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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1916

THE ARMY BEHIND THE ARMY

Much more is said and written about the Army than about "the Army behind the Army." But the latter is indispensable to the former. It is made up of men and women who are engaged in supplying the varied needs of the men at the front, and exceeds in number that of the original British Expeditionary Force who crossed the Channel in the first days of the war. Every branch of the service requires its special department of caterers and helpers. The food department for men and horses, the machine department for needed repairs to guns of all descriptions, the aeroplane department, the tailoring and shoe making and repairing department, the medical stores department, the telegraph and telephone department, the reading room and entertaining department, the economy and salvage department, the transport department, these and others require regiments of trained workers ready to respond to every call of the men in immediate contact with the enemy.

Lord Northcliffe has been a severe critic of the conduct of the war, and has himself been severely criticized. But, as a result of recent visits to the front he describes this army which feeds the many needs of the fighting army as "a miracle of organization." He speaks of gigantic storehouses, one of which is the largest in the world, of huge bakeries, factories and repair shops, filled with workers which are a visible contradiction of the allegations as to the alleged slackness of the British workman.

One thing which impressed him very much was that almost before the battles were ended, and the dead buried, the salvage corps visits the field, to collect unused cartridges, machine gun belts, unexploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets and even old rags which are afterwards taken to the base and sold for two hundred and fifty dollars a ton.

One ingenious Irishman, in the shops where old army boots are soled and heeled, has invented a machine by which the tops of boots too far gone for repairs are converted into bootlaces by the thousand.

The clerical staff engaged in ordering, tabulating, and accounting for the distribution of all the necessary supplies is itself a little army.

In one place Lord Northcliffe saw more than a thousand French and Belgian girls engaged in cleaning and repairing clothing which had come from the front, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of pounds for Britain, and satisfied with the small payment of half a crown a day.

The British Weekly has asked for and received about twenty-five thousand dollars which have been spent in the erection and supplying of huts for the work of the Y. M. C. A. One branch of this work which is greatly appreciated is the aid given to relatives of wounded soldiers who are permitted to visit them in the base hospitals. In this way as many as two hundred and sixty-one visitors have been cared for in one week. The Y. M. C. A. meets them at the railway station, conveys them in motor cars to the various hospitals where their wounded lie, returns them to the railway station, and meets the entire expense of this kind attention.

"I WANT WAR"

The Kaiser has endeavored in different ways to produce the conviction that he did not want war. But, the facts are too many and too evident to the contrary. And the Crown Prince has confirmed the facts by a conversation which has recently been published.

A member of the British Parliament Mr. Ian Malcolm, in his book, entitled "War Pictures Behind the Scenes," says that in January, 1914, he met the Crown Prince and the following conversation then took place between them.

Crown Prince: "After all, you English people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are."

Mr. M.: "We are always ready to be friends, as you know, but to all our overtures your Chancellor replies with an inviolable smile."

Crown Prince: "How can we trust you when you are allied with such people as the French and the Russians? You have nothing really in common with them and you have nearly everything in common with us. Together we could divide Europe, and keep the peace of the world forever."

Mr. M.: "But, how would you pro-

pose to do that? Given our existing treaties, how could we break them in order to be better friends with you?"

Crown Prince: "You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies first of all. We want them."

Mr. M.: "Forgive me, Sir. I have seen several of your colonies, and may I say it with great respect, it would surely be better for you to improve the colonies you possess before you take those belonging to other people."

Crown Prince: "That is very candid; but you know very well that none of our colonies is worth anything. If they had been valuable, you would have had them long ago."

"I could not help laughing," Mr. M. adds, "at this last observation, which was seasoned with great good humor. The interview closed with my remark that nowadays, nobody wanted war, which injured victors and vanquished in like degree; to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied, "I beg your pardon, I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can."

The Crown Prince has had his wish. He has had his smack at the French. For more than six months, he has been hurling his forces against Verdun. Thousands, even tens of thousands of the flower of the German army, with instruments of war such as have never been equalled, and a persistence which has surpassed any record of history have been wounded or killed and Verdun is not yet taken. Probably the Cartoonist expresses the real feeling of the Crown Prince, when he represents him as addressing his father, through the smoke of battle, with the question, "Is it not time to call for peace?"

"But pass?"

"You shall not pass!"

"German, you shall not, shall not pass!"

"God's hand has written on the wall of brass, You shall not pass! you shall not pass!"

ANOTHER INSTANCE

Another instance of Prussian barbarism and criminality has lately come to light. A French lady, whose husband was a member of the French Government at the time of his death a year ago, and who is herself one of the women appointed by that Government to assist in its efforts to combat tuberculosis, says that exchanged French soldiers have told her that they were obliged by the Germans to sleep with tuberculosis patients and to eat and drink from the same dishes. These soldiers also believe that the disease has been given to them by hyperdermic injection of tuberculosis germs.

It is understood that no less than 80,000 French soldiers are thus infected. This lady does not blame the German people as a whole for unkindness and cruelty. She, in common with many others, puts the onus on the Prussians who it is well known were before the war, charged with haughtiness and domineering in their relations with other Germans.

ONE REASON FOR FAILURE

It has frequently been remarked that the German attacks at the front are made by the soldiers in massed bodies. They move forward in obedience to orders, as connected parts of a great machine and offer a broad and well-defined target which the gunners of the enemy cannot fail to touch. There is little of the personal initiative of the French or British soldiers, which enables them to take advantage, in large measure, of conditions as they arise. It was thought, Hindenburg took command, some changes would be made in their methods. But, nothing seems to have been done. Between Verdun and the Somme seven attacks have been made against the French and British positions in the old mass form resulting in losses which have far exceeded those of the Allies; and five attacks have since been made against the French front in Champagne, in the same manner and with similar sanguinary results.

"Everyman" predicts that if these tactics are continued for a few months, the Allies will have won the war. Mr. Bonar Law says, "Of this I am sure, that of the ultimate issue there is no doubt. And if we could get into the inner councils of the General German Staff, we should find, I think, that this is realized as clearly by them as by us."

The new regulations for the discouragement of desertions from the expeditionary force, issued at Ottawa, provide a two year imprisonment for any soldier who absents himself without leave, and any justice, police or stipendiary magistrate has jurisdiction to try a deserter. The production of a service roll or attestation paper shall be evidence of enlistment and a written statement from the officer commanding a military district shall be evidence of absence without leave.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Carter of St. John are the guests of Mrs. John Carter.

Reginald Salter left last week for Wolfville, to enter Acadia University as a student.

Miss Maggie Carlisle of Annapolis Royal, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. P. Cunningham.

Pte. G. N. Banks of the 85th overseas Battalion, spent Sunday with his family at Paradise.

R. I. Balcom, of the 85th Battalion, spent the week-end with his parents Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Balcom.

Mrs. (Capt.) J. W. Salter is leaving today for New York, in which city she will spend a few weeks.

Miss Ruth Morton of Worcester, Mass. is making a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morton.

Mrs. A. F. Brown of Ottawa, is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ratus Newscomb, Upper Granville.

Mrs. Frank E. Vileto returned to Malden last Saturday, after having spent the summer in Bridgetown.

Mr. George Haslop of Worcester, Mass. is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morton, South Street.

Miss Agnes Pettipas who for the past week has been visiting her home in Halifax, returned to Bridgetown Saturday.

Miss Viola M. Banks, who has been spending her vacation with her mother at Paradise, returned to Framingham on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Silver and family of Halifax, have been recent guests of the former's sister, Mrs. J. M. Melbourne Wentzell at Upper Granville.

Mrs. John Myers, Matron of the County Home left Monday for Halifax, to attend the wedding of her brother, which is to take place shortly.

Miss Hazel Burbridge of Millville, Kings County, was a guest over Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Marshall, Clarence.

Miss Mary Craig of the Monitor staff, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. A. Craig, spent the week end with relatives in Auburn, Kings County.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Covert and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Huggles motored to Yarmouth last week in Mr. Covert's car and took in the exhibition while there.

Mrs. J. S. Parry of Beaver River was the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Young over Thanksgiving. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kathryn.

Miss Gladys Corbett, student at Acadia College, Wolfville, spent the Thanksgiving vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Corbett, Clarence.

Miss Mildred Lockett and the Misses Grace and Annie Ricketson, students at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, spent Thanksgiving at their respective homes.

Lieut. Ralph Layte son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Layte of Paradise, who is training at Aldershot, has recently been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Layte, Paradise, have been her mother Mrs. J. M. MacDonald and brother Mr. Neil MacDonald of Sydney.

Miss Sadie Kileup who has spent the summer with relatives in Kings County has returned and will spend the winter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Neely.

Mrs. Fred R. Fay left on Saturday last on a visit to friends in Boston and New York. Mr. Fay will leave on Saturday and join her in New York. They will return about Nov. 11th.

Mr. Jack Ruggles, student at Kings College, Windsor spent the Thanksgiving holidays at his home here and had as his guests Messrs T. Winter and L. Nesbitt, also students at Kings.

Mrs. Frank A. Bauckman and Master Frank of Wollaston, Mass. arrived on the 3rd inst and will spend the month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Daniels of Clementsport.

Mrs. E. C. Young, Mrs. Eugene F. Saunders and F. V. Young were in Halifax last week to meet the former's son, Bandman Louis G. Young of the 175th Battalion Band, who has sailed for overseas.

Miss Alberta Longley of Marlboro, Mass., who has been visiting her father Mr. Israel Longley, Granville, for the past few weeks returned to Boston Tuesday. She was accompanied by her sister Miss Mildred Longley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hiltz, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marshall, and Mr. John Hall of Lawrence town, comprised an auto party that went to Yarmouth last week in Mr. Hiltz's auto. They visited the exhibition while there.

Miss Gertrude Miller of Upper Granville has accepted a position in the Pharmacy Department of the Blooming Dale Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and has gone to begin her duties. Miss Marguerite Miller has gone to Halifax to take a business course.



Grapes
green or ripe, in jelly, spiced preserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

Lantic Sugar

because of its purity and FINE granulation, is best for all preserving.
2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags
"The All-Purpose Sugar"

PRESERVING LABELS FREE
24 quantity and prices
in each pack. Send to
Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.
Power Bldg., Montreal 69

SHERIFF'S SALE!

1916 A. No. 2522
IN THE SUPREME COURT
Between
KENNETH HERB, Plaintiff,
—and—
ALBERT WULLING AND ANNE J. DURLING, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by the High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, at the Court House at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon:

Pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1915, in and before the date of the said sale the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage sought to be foreclosed here- in together with interest to the date of payment and his costs to be taxed by the Court, all the right, title, interest, property and demand both at law and in equity of the defendants, of, in, to or out of

ALL that lot of land containing fifty acres situate, lying and being in the County of Annapolis, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of the Thorne Hill Road at the south-east angle of 100 acres granted to William Anderson in the District of Dalhousie; thence running north eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes west twenty-five chains; thence south two degrees thirty minutes west twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to the place of beginning; said land conveyed to Thomas Anderson by grant and recorded in Registry of Deeds for Annapolis County in book 5, page 19.

Second: ALL that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in Dalhousie, in the County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a pile of stones standing on the Eastern side of the road from Dalhousie Settlement to Bridgetown, by Thorne Hill and opposite the north line of land granted to A. Anderson; thence running east thirty-two chains; thence south thirty-one chains and twenty-five links; thence west thirty-two chains to the road aforesaid; thence north by the said road to the place of beginning; save and except a strip of land deeded by the said Thomas Anderson to James Anderson and now owned by William McGill being in width twenty rods and running from the road parallel with the north line of said lot, keeping said north line to the place of beginning; the said lands now owned and possessed by William McGill being twenty acres, having in said lot described eighty acres.

Third: ALL that certain lot of land situate, lying and being on the western side of the road leading from Dalhousie Settlement to Durlands Settlement in the County aforesaid, and abutting and bounded as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a large rock standing at the distance of fifty-six chains sixty-six links on a course north from the rear line of the Dalhousie lots; thence running west sixty chains; thence south sixteen chains sixty-six links to the place of beginning, save and except a strip twenty-two rods and fifteen links in width on the north side of said lot deeded by the said Thomas Anderson to James Anderson and now owned and occupied by William McGill running from the road parallel with the north line of said lot, keeping said north line to the rear of the lot, the said land now owned and possessed by William McGill being forty acres leaving in said lot described sixty acres, together with all and singular the easements, tenements and hereditaments to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Terms of Sale—10 per centum at time of sale and remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1916.
J. H. EDWARDS,
High Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis.
HERMANN C. MORSE of Queen Street Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Plaintiff's Solicitor. 51

UNDERWEAR
For Women, Misses and Little Girls

Turnbull's Unshrinkable
"CEETEE" BRAND

FOR MEN
Stanfield's Unshrinkable

Green Label	Red Label	Blue Label
\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75

ALSO FLEECE LINED

FOR BOYS
Fleece Lined—all sizes
Also a Heavy Rib in this make, sizes 28, 30 and 32 only
While they last 25c the garment

Infants' Bands and Vests
All Qualities—Fine Assortment

We are paying 30c per pound for Butter and 30c per dozen for Eggs

UNDERWEAR
For Men, Boys and Little Girls

UNDERWEAR
For the Little Infants

STRONG & WHITMAN
Ruggles Block 'Phone 32

H. K. FRANCIS
HANTSPOUR, N. S.
Manufactures of Mill Machinery and dealer in all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies, including Saws, Belting, etc.
INQUIRE FOR PRICES.

WANTED
CIDER APPLES
In any quantities. Price 30c per barrel (12c per bushel).
M. W. GRAVES & CO.
BRIDGETOWN

To the Contract Holders and Creditors of the Canadian Home Investment Co., Ltd., in liquidation.
Take notice that whereas the above-named Company is in liquidation under the Winding Up Act (Canada), James G. Forrester, 101 Credit Foncier Building, Vancouver, B.C. being the liquidator and Whereas, the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Nova Scotia has in his hands the sum of \$25,000.00 deposited under the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Acts of 1906, and amendments thereto, as security for the payment of just claim of the creditors and contract holder resident within the Province:
Therefore, all persons claiming the benefit of said deposit are required on or before the 20th day of October, 1916, to file their claims with the Provincial Treasurer. Such claims should also be filed with the liquidator of the Company. For further information apply to the undersigned,
STUART JENKS,
Deputy Attorney-General
Dated September 15th, 1916

It Doesn't Pay
to buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is.
With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.
EDDY'S
"Silent Parlor"
Matches
will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers—safe, sure and silent

ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S

Portland Cement
One car Canada Cement in bags just arrived
New and Second Hand Stoves and Ranges
One nearly new Faultless Heating Stove Price Right
Spruce and Cedar Shingles in stock
KARL FREEMAN
HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

New Fall Goods
Daily Arriving
A PRIVILEGE TO SHOW
BOOTS AND SHOES
A PLEASURE TO SELL THEM
Come Early Come Often
Granville Street
Boot and Shoe Store **J. E. LLOYD**

Women's Shoes at
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, up to \$5.00
At every price we name we offer the best SHOE value that the same price can secure anywhere.
We wish particularly to show you a Patent Cloth Top Button Boot, now on display in our window, which we are offering at the very low price of \$3.25. This boot is very stylish and has the appearance of a much higher priced boot. Exceptionally good quality for the price.
Owing to the rapid advance in the price of all kinds of leather footwear, we can only sell this boot for the above price while our present supply lasts.
Buy Now
J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS
QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The total Canadian casualties to date are 40,000.

WANTED—Print Butter 31c lb. Eggs 31c doz. W. W. CHESLEY.

Gunner Karl Blair McCormick, son of Mr. Charles McCormick of Annapolis Royal, is reported killed in action.

Our townsman, Mr. B. M. Williams, drove into town on Monday evening in a new "Runabout," furnished him by his company the Colonial Fertilizer Company of Windsor.

The annual Convention of the United Baptist Churches of the Maritime Provinces meets in German Street Church, St. John, from Oct. 14th to 17th.

Beginning this week the steamers of the Yarmouth and Boston Line will make but two trips a week until further notice, leaving Yarmouth on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Potatoes in large quantities are being shipped from Annapolis Valley points via the D. A. R. to Boston for the Havana market. Some 4,000 barrels have already been shipped to Boston via Yarmouth.

Word was received here on Monday that Miss Gladys Foster, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Shaw at Windsor was taken suddenly ill on Sunday with appendicitis and an operation was performed. At last reports Miss Foster was doing well.

Surgeon General Guy C. Jones of the Canadian Army Medical Corps has been authorized by King George to wear the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor conferred by President Poincaré of France. Gen. Jones is a son of the late Lt. Gov. Jones of Halifax.

We would direct the attention of children to a special service to be held for them in St. James' Church next Sunday afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock to be conducted by Archdeacon Martell of Windsor. Parents and teachers are also especially invited to come to this service.

Of particular and pleasing interest to many Monitor readers is the recent news that comes from the war front that Adjutant Arnold Delancey of North Williamston has again been promoted, this time to a staff officer. This is the third promotion for Adj. Delancey since his going overseas. The Monitor extends congratulations.

A memorial service for the late Capt. James H. Tupper, who was killed in action on Sept. 16th, will be held in the Baptist Church next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15th, at 3 o'clock. Rev. F. H. Simpson of the Presbyterian Church will conduct the service. The Masonic Lodge of which the late Captain was a member will attend the service in a body.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 4th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Bishop, when the latter's brother, Enos Erving Daniels of South Williamston was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Roda Medicraft of East Inglesville. The happy couple were unattended. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. C. Warren. After refreshments, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels left for their future home in South Williamston where the groom is a prosperous farmer.

One of the most eloquent and apt sermons preached in Bridgetown in a long time was that by Archdeacon Martell at the Thanksgiving service in St. James Church last Monday morning from the text "We went through fire and through water, but Thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." In an eloquent and fervent address the preacher referred not only to the abundant material harvest as a cause for great thanksgiving, but also to that other harvest revealed by the fire and the flood of the prevailing war that is bringing such wealth to our national life.

An event of interest to many of our readers took place in St. James Church at the commencement of the service last Sunday evening. Archdeacon Martell acting under the mandate of the His Grace the Archbishop of Nova Scotia admitted Mr. Robert Lowe to the office of Lay-Reader, he to execute such work as pertains to that office in the Parish of St. James under the direction of the Rector. Mr. Lowe has been rendering valuable help during the summer at Young's Cove in connection with the Bay of Fundy Mission. Also in other parts of the Parish when the Rector is absent.

SACRED CONCERT

Providence Methodist Church Sunday, October 11th, 1916, at eight fifteen p. m.

Hymn 777.
Prayer By Rev. G. C. Warren.
Anthem, "O Light Whose Beams," Brackett
Soprano Solo, "Life's Garden," Grenwell
Miss Edna Burns
Vocal Duett, "Tary With Me," Messrs Cook and F. R. Beckwith
Baritone Solo, "Vesper Hymn" Briggs
Mr. R. J. Messenger
Quartette, "Saviour Source of Every Blessing," Emerson
Misses Dearness and Fulmer
Messrs Beckwith and Bishop.
Solo, "He Leadeth Me," Ashford
Mr. Frd V. Young
Reading, Selected
Mrs. W. A. Warren.
Soprano Solo, "Nearer My God to Thee" Holden
Mrs. Harry Ruggles
Baritone Solo, "Hold Thou My Hand" Mr. Henry B. Hicks
Violin Duett, "Melody in 'F'" Rubenstein
Messrs Ross Bishop and Donald Messenger.
Offering.
Contralto Solo, "My God and Father," Marston.
Miss Edna Fulmer
Anthem, "Jesus the Very Thought of Thee" Farmer
"God Save the King"
Organist, Mrs. A. R. Bishop
Leader, Miss M. D. Robb.

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL BOYS WORK CONFERENCE

A great conference to deal with the problem of leadership in Boy's work is to be held in Halifax, Oct. 19th-22nd, Leader's Conference Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th. Boy's Conference Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday. This Conference is one of a series in a great "Coast-to-coast-Tour" and its program will be based on the Canadian Standard Efficiency Lists. The Anglicans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians together with the Sunday School Associations, and Young Men's Christian Associations are co-operating in the Conference and will be represented by their leading workers. The age limit for boy delegates to the Conference is 15 years and over, and it is hoped that a number of our boys and boy leaders will attend.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

The annual convention of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces which is being held here this week has brought a large number of strangers to our town. Over 250 names of delegates were sent in to the locating committee, and up to last night 130 had registered as being present. Two sessions of the Executive were held yesterday and last evening an informal reception was held. The Convention proper opens this morning at 10 o'clock, and continues throughout today and tomorrow. The meeting this evening will be addressed by the President, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. A. Therrien of the Grand Ligne Mission, and Rev. N. A. Harkness, pastor of the Wolfville Baptist Church.

68 YEARS A PREACHER

(Truro News)
Rev. R. D. Porter has returned to town from three months' missionary work at Port Hawkesbury. This venerable Baptist clergyman was licensed to preach by the First Cornwallis Church in 1853 and was ordained in Dartmouth in 1857. He is past his Diamond Jubilee as a Minister of the Gospel.

The Dominion-wide movement to co-operate in a farewell gift to the Duchess of Connaught, which at the request of H. R. H., will take the form, not of a personal gift, but a fund to aid Canadian prisoners of war, opened auspiciously in Ottawa last week with two donations of \$500 each from the local chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The organization for the fund in each province is in charge of the wife of the lieutenant-governor.

Mr. W. K. Tibert, of Bear River, formerly of Little River, has been appointed Principal and teacher of general subjects in the Parks Convalescent Home at St. John.

Mr. David Allison, formerly president of Mt. Allison University, is writing a history of his native province, Nova Scotia. The first volume is expected to appear shortly.

Parish St. James Church Notes

FAROCHIAL MISSION
The Special Mission Services conducted by Archdeacon Martell, Rector of Windsor, which commenced in St. James' Church last Sunday are being continued throughout this week and will conclude next Sunday Evening. Next Sunday the services will be:—
Bridgetown—8 a.m. (Holy Communion) 11 a.m. 2 p.m. Special Service for Children; 7 p.m. Concluding "Mission" Service.
St. Mary's, Belleisle—10.30 a. m.
St. Peters-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove 2.30.

WEEK DAYS

Holy Communion every morning this week at 8 o'clock.
Mission Service every evening (except Saturday) at 7.30.
Friday—Intercession Service on behalf of the War, 4.30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church

Gordon Memorial Church, Queen Street, Pastor: Rev. F. C. Simpson. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.
Visitors cordially welcomed at all services.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Epworth League Friday Evening at 7.30.
Services next Sunday Oct. 15
Bridgetown—Sunday School 10 a.m. Public worship—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Granville—11 a.m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

B.Y.P.U. on Friday evening at 7.30. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m., preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. It is expected the Rev. A. E. Wheeler will be the preacher.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Dear Sirs,—Your traveler is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.
W. A. HAGERMAN.

BORN

FOSTER—At West Paradise, Sept. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Foster, a son.
WILSON—At Bridgetown, Oct. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wilson, a daughter.
RAMEY—At Bridgetown, October the 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ramey a daughter.—Dorothy Lauretta.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. W. F. Parker and family take this opportunity to thank all of their friends for the kindness and sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement, also for the many gifts of flowers.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

We have just received another lot of this excellent tonic builder. Now is a good time to get tuned up for the winter.

ROYAL PHARMACY
W. A. Warren, Phm. B.

The *Pharm* Store

Business Notices

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 Beagle Dog Pups: Whelped Aug 6; bred from glod hunting stock; nicely marked; \$10.00 each.
FRED W. HARRIS, Annapolis Royal.

TO LET—Lower Flat of six rooms; Granville Street East, Bridgetown. Will be available on 1st Nov. 1916.
Apply to THOS. JOHNSTON, Bridgetown.

26-31

During the absence of Mr. Daniel Owen of Owen & Owen Barristers, Annapolis Royal, on overseas service, arrangements have been made by this firm by which Mr. W. E. Roscoe, K.C., will advise when necessary, and will act as Counsel in the trial of causes if.

Strayed—On to my premises Aug. 1st, Hereford steer, two or three years old, mark: half crop off top of left ear. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.
DANIEL MESSENGER, Paradise, Oct. 9, 1916 11

Mrs. Burton's Store

is now open with a choice selection of **Teas, Coffee, Cocoa Extracts and Spices**
These are the best to be had in Nova Scotia. Come and judge. **Terms Strictly Cash.** You get the benefit—no middlemen between me and the importers.
Butter and Eggs Wanted
Queen Street, Bridgetown

Ammunition

If you are going shooting, the main thing is to have good reliable Ammunition. We can supply you with just the right dope—U. M. C. **NEWCLUB (Black Powder)** or **U. M. C. NITRO CLUB (Smokeless)**—shells that have stood the test for over 30 years, absolutely accurate, primed with U. M. C. famous No. 2 Primer. Don't lose any game with poor Ammunition—just slip the U. M. C. into your gun and depend on them—they never miss. Call and see our line of

Guns, Shells, Metallic Cartridges, Game Bags, Cartridge Belts, Etc.

CROWE & MAGEE

HARDWARE, STOVES, RANGES and KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

PRIMROSE THEATRE BRIDGETOWN

Open Four Evenings a Week

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11
The Opening Chapter of **"PEG O' THE RING"**
Big U—"The Sea Lily."
L-Ko—"September Mourning"

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 12
Mato—"Snow Bird." Five-part.
Vlogaph—"Friends," featuring Mary Pickford.

PHINNEY'S HALL LAWRENCETOWN
Monday Evening, Oct. 16
The Popular Serial **"PEG O' THE RING"**
Featuring GRACE KUNARD and FRANCIS FORD Also Three Other Reels

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 14
Selig—"She Wanted to be a Widow."
"The Rough Necks," in two parts.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 16
Miscellaneous Pictures

The Bridgetown Importing House

Ladies' Northway Coats

The Northway Label stands for good style and shape-keeping quality. Separate Coats vary from 42 to 48 inches in length. Fullness of cut and large collars are the new features. The cape idea is shown in various forms. Sleeves are usually set in or modifications of the kimona sleeve. Belts are used to some extent.

Coatings

Heavy Coating in Black, Navy, Brown and Grey.

Hose

A full range of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hose. Guaranteed fast dyes.

Kid Gloves

Just received, a lot of New Kid Gloves in Black, Tan, Grey and White; also Undressed Kid Gloves in Black and Grey.

Corsets

Our usual line of D. & A. Corsets, of which we have just received a new shipment with various improvements—at the old prices.

Flannelettes

Flannelettes in a large variety of patterns, which we offer at special values, having purchased early.

J. W. Beckwith

SHINGLES

We are offering three carloads of Shingles at special prices
Cedar • Spruce • Pine
Call or write for information

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Look! Look! Look!

Now that the Fall frosts have arrived and I must see how my clothes and furnishings are, if I need some I will give J. HARRY HICKS a call, where I know he has a full stock from which to get my needs filled.

New Fall Hats and Caps, Sweaters, Gloves and Underwear

and everything in the furnishing line.

Also Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Reefers

Best Cloths Latest Styles

Give us a call and look over our stock. A pleasure to show our goods.

J. HARRY HICKS
CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER

Phone 48-2 Corner Queen and Granville Streets

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

Desirable Property for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his property situated in Karsdale consisting of about 8 acres of cultivated land besides wood land and pastures. The dwelling house is a modern two storey building thoroughly built very recently, with concrete cellar, furnace, and water supply in the house. A most desirable house for any one.

Reason for selling business interests requiring us to reside in the U. S.
Apply to
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Sept. 4 1916—22 tf.

1916

CLARKE BROS., LIMITED

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

Importing Retailers of

British Dress Goods

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

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Women's, Misses' and Children's Underwear

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Underwear

Men's Furnishings

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Footwear

Our stock is complete. Notwithstanding that War conditions have caused some advance in prices, we were fortunate in getting deliveries of Fall and Winter Goods, and are prepared to execute the bulk of all orders entrusted to us, at the old prices.

Ask for samples of any of the lines we carry. We will be pleased to mail them to you.

MAIL ORDERS promptly attended to.

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS., LIMITED

SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

Extracts from a letter written by Wm. F. Spurr, Chief Officer of S.S. Port Dalhousie when that steamer was sunk by submarine in the North Sea last April. This letter was received by his brother Robert Spurr of Deep Brook.

I will now write you particulars of Port Dalhousie disaster. We left Middleborough, March 16th, deep loaded with steel billets for Nantes in France. We had on board a North Sea pilot and instructions to anchor nights, as the recent heavy weather had caused a large number of mines to break from their moorings and they were drifting about on the East coast and could not be seen at night.

We experienced heavy weather and sea from S. E. and thick fog. So it was noon of the 18th before we reached Yarmouth where we changed pilots. Taking a Downs pilot we proceeded for the "Downs" and passed Royal Sovereign Light vessel at sundown. As weather was fine and there would be a good moon, we decided to make Kentish Knock for anchorage and at 8.15 evening anchored in 12 fathoms water Kentish Knock light vessel bearing N by E. Two other ships came to anchor at same time between us and light vessel. We usually stop regular sea watches at anchor and as I could not trust either 2nd or 3rd mate on deck alone I put them in same watch. They were on deck until 12. The night being calm and clear with a full moon the water looked like a sheet of glass. At 12 I came up on deck, took a look round, went to saloon got a cup of coffee and lunch, came forward, spoke to the look-out man, saw the watch out alright, and went on the bridge into pilot house, took bearing of light vessel, then sat down, filled my pipe, and while lighting it noticed a slight humming noise.

Thinking it was the sound of a steamer approaching I jumped up threw open the starboard door, saw nothing, turned to cross to port door, when a terrific explosion took place, the ship swinging about like a wet basket.

The port door flew open in front of me and I saw a wall of water as white as snow extending along the port side about 30 feet each way from amidship and nearly as high as a smoke-stack. Instantly realizing what had happened and knowing time was short, I shouted "Lower the boats," slid down the handrails to bridged deck, opened the door of my room which connected with captain's

room by a door which was open. I caught my life preserver and shouted "All hands lower boats" and turned to run aft to boats, but saw she was under water amidships and bow stood up at such an angle that my feet went from under me, and I caught myself over. In doing so I saw the hatches had blown off and were in air, and as water was then level with rail I held on and went down with ship till I judged hatches were in the water. Then let go and having my preserver in one hand soon came to the surface. There was about 20 ft. of the bow above water, with stern pointing straight to the sky and about same length of stern sticking above water, with propellers showing straight up. I swam a few strokes, got a hatch. But near me a man came up who could not swim. I pushed the hatch to him and looked round for another and noticed ship had disappeared. I swam a little distance among more hatches and began pulling them together to form a raft, all the time men coming up and shouting, some getting hatches and some going down. I soon had a raft large enough to hold me, got on it and hauled on more hatches, got a piece of board and paddled over, took another man with his hatch, and we two got a dozen more hatches. Then seeing a man drifting on a hatch we picked him up. He said his arm was broken and he had a long cut across the back. I think he had been struck by a hatch. He died shortly after we got him on the raft. I saw the watchman struggling in the water some distance off. He had a large life buoy and it was lit. But I knew he was frightened and would drown himself in a few moments. So we paddled toward him but were stopped a few feet from him by small debris. We pushed him a plank and called him to get hold of it and we would pull him in. But he was so frightened that he soon exhausted himself and went down. Though the weather was fine and calm it was bitter cold and as I had been exerting myself to the limit of strength for over an hour and had a raft 7 or 8 inches above water I proposed to the man that we rest a few minutes, then pick up all who were still afloat on hatches, make our raft as strong as possible and wait for daylight, when we would be picked up as we were in direct track of traffic. After about 15 minutes we saw a light appear on the horizon to north. Pretty soon we saw both green and red lights. Soon red light shut in but I knew she would come pretty close to us and we might hit her. The other men drifting now saw

her and began to hail, but we two said nothing till I judged she was close to us as she would come. At the first shout we gave she stopped, located the sound, came towards us lowered a boat, took us aboard. I told the captain about the submarine and asked him if he would cruise a bit in the hope of finding more survivors, which he did. But after two hours gave it up as hopeless. I then got a change of clothing but was very cold, as it had now been 4 hours since I went overboard, and it seemed colder out of the water than in it. I think I was in London two weeks before I could get warm. Some nights I would have to get up in the night and go to the stove to get warm, in spite of all the blankets I could put over me.

LUMBER OVER THE COUNTER

The recent reference to a department store in Portland, Ore., in which lumber is sold in "short lengths for odd jobs," has been followed by the establishment of similar departments in a dozen big American cities, where bits of board are sold for 2, 3 or 5 cents. The idea has spread so rapidly that a company has been formed at Portland, Ore., under the name of the Miniature Lumber Company, to supply department stores with cabinets for the display of such lumber.

A dishonest clothing inspector for the British army has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Minard's Lignum cures Dandruff.



KEEP THEM WORKING
A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or other putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE at any drug store. It is a big bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. 112 Dr. S. J. KENDALL CO., Roanoke Falls, N. Y.

NORTH RANGE

Oct. 9
Miss Ivy Toth, our former teacher, is spending a few days with friends in this place.

Mr. Milford Height, who has been harvesting in the West, arrived home on Wednesday.

A little baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Langdales on Saturday the 7th.

Mr. Ogg Cook, with a party of hunters, is trying his luck for a moose in the woods this week.

Mr. John Franklin is doing good work with his gasoline engine and saw, sawing up the wood pile.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook were the over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Randal McDonald of Weymouth.

Two more baby boys arrived here last week, one at the home of Mr. Beacham Height, and one at Mr. W. McLeod's.

Mrs. Jane Robbins from Roseway, who is suffering from poor health is spending the winter with her daughter Mrs. (Rev.) Langille.

The sad news was received here one day last week by telegram that Mr. Lloyd Shortcliffe and Mr. Edward Height, who have been in active service in France, are both among the missing.

The meeting of the W. M. A. S. was held at the home of Mrs. Vian Andrews on Thursday at 4. Mrs. James Taylor from Weymouth who has been visiting at the home of our president, Mrs. Robert Bell, of Hillgrove met with us.

Mr. Jessie Height returned to his work at Five Mile River, Hants County last week. A number of friends and relatives gathered at his home the evening previous to his departure and a very pleasant evening was spent. Ice cream and cake were served at a late hour, and all went home declaring they had spent a very enjoyable evening.

Miss Annie J. Bragg returned to her home in Natick, Mass., last Wednesday. Miss Mildred MacNeill returned to her home last Monday from Yarmouth, where she has been visiting her friends and was greatly surprised in the evening when upwards of fifty of her friends quietly entered by the front door, each wishing her a happy birthday. A large number of friends also met at the home of Mr. Vian Andrews Tuesday evening. Two very pleasant evenings were spent, ice cream, cake and other refreshments being served.

DEEP BROOK

Oct. 9
Miss Marion McClelland is studying the "B" work in our school this year. Our teachers spent Thanksgiving at their homes in Annapolis and Round Hill.

"Sea Breeze" the home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Ditmars is closed now, after a very satisfactory season.

Mrs. C. V. Henshaw has been visiting her niece Miss Dorothy Moses, in Yarmouth during the past week.

Mr. Ernest Purdy returned from St. John last week. His son, Mr. Fred having spent the summer at home, has gone to Roxbury, Mass., to resume his work there.

Among those who attended the Yarmouth exhibition on Thursday were Mrs. Ernest Purdy, Miss Alice Purdy, Mr. Frank Ruggles, Master Walter Long and Mr. Frank Ditmars.

The Red Cross Society will serve a Clam Supper from 6 to 8 o'clock in Union Hall on Tuesday evening 17th inst. All are cordially invited to help the good cause. If stormy, the supper will be held the next fine night. Tickets 25 cts.

LOWER GRANVILLE

Oct. 9
Mrs. Geo. Anthony left on Saturday to visit relatives and friends in Lynn and Salem.

Capt. J. V. Robblee went to Halifax on Saturday to see his son Philip, overseas, and had arrived in Halifax.

The local branch of Red Cross Society held a ten cent tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anthony on Wednesday evening, 4th inst. The tea was all that could be desired. The sum of \$9.40 was added to the treasury. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

We have had the past week quite a number of autos, pass the high here. The particular one was engaged in making four kinds of shells. The largest was the 9.2—the nine point two—a great, heavy piece of hollow metal, about two and a half feet long. The next largest was the eight-inch shell. The smaller shells were 4.5 and the shrapnel, which is a little differently constructed.

The steel for these shells comes into the plant in the form of huge ingots about five feet high and two feet or more square at the base. These are heated to white heat in immense gas

PURITY FLOUR is much whiter than milk, Milled to perfection and smoother than silk, Made of the finest and hardest of wheat, Purity bread is an epicure's treat. Deep is the longing which gleams in your eye At the first view of a Purity Pie!

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

MAKING SHELLS

(By F. E. Barrett in "Onward")

Two years ago, I was living in a town in one of our Eastern Provinces which is the seat of a great steel industry whose stocks are listed in all our leading exchanges. At that time business was very dull; the 1,200 men usually employed were continually becoming fewer, and the wages of those who remained were being reduced considerably. The bottom seemed to have completely fallen out of the steel industry.

But a few weeks after my removal to another charge, came the startling news of the beginning of the Great War. At first the effect seemed to be paralyzing. There was fear that the great steel plant would be compelled to close its doors, and the atmosphere of the community was heavy with pessimism as regards the outlook for the future.

However, instead of bringing disaster, the war has brought that community such prosperity as it has never known before. Having a little spare time during my vacation, I resolved to spend a day or two on the old circuit, and to have a look in upon its busy work shops, whose product was so different from that of the years in which I had known them.

I found the streets crowded with men. As the theatre man put it, the place had become more than ever "a man's town." The steel company instead of employing 1,200 men, is now employing 3,000; and this company is only one of half a dozen concerns which have turned their plants into factories for the manufacture of shells and other munitions of war, and have all increased their staff proportionately to that of the concern mentioned. One little factory that used to turn out woven wire goods and certain fixtures for clothing stores, etc., was like the rest, transformed into a munition plant. They were all busy as could be, making "presents for the Kaiser," as some of the workers put it. I was very sorry to discover that some of these places were being run on Sunday; although Lloyd George found it paid the munition plants in England to take advantage of the Lord's Day as a day of rest.

It was not easy to obtain access to the works of steel company. A military guard, made up of men drafted from several of the regiments now training in the province, does sentry duty day and night on all sides of this great plant. It is absolutely impossible to get by without being challenged. The fear of spies, or more likely, of some enemy agent who would endeavor to destroy the machinery, which is turning out thousands of shells a day, make this precaution necessary, and I believe has been proved not to be unfounded.

I made my way to the head office and presented my card. It was Saturday afternoon, and the office staff were nearly all off duty. The young man left in charge seemed doubtful what to do, but told me he had to go down through the works and if I would wait a little while I might accompany him. He was very kind, and took great pains to explain to me the whole process of shell manufacture, plotting me through the great works, from the beginning to the end, and giving me a fund of knowledge and information of which I had been previously ignorant concerning the greatest business in Canada to-day, outside the growing of wheat.

This particular plant was engaged in making four kinds of shells. The largest was the 9.2—the nine point two—a great, heavy piece of hollow metal, about two and a half feet long. The next largest was the eight-inch shell. The smaller shells were 4.5 and the shrapnel, which is a little differently constructed.

The steel for these shells comes into the plant in the form of huge ingots about five feet high and two feet or more square at the base. These are heated to white heat in immense gas

furnaces, and then rolled out to the required size under the pressure of mighty rollers. From the press the now long drawn out piece of steel is carried on rollers to the powerful shears, which cut it up as a pair of scissors would cut warm molasses candy. The pieces come from the shears long enough for two shells. A cut of two or three inches' depth is made with a saw on one corner of this piece of metal and then it is placed under a steam hammer, while lying across two other pieces of metal, and the break is as clean and straight as though the two ends had only been glued together.

Now these pieces are again placed in the furnace and made ready for the dies and the presses that will give them their conical shape and hollowed centre. One press is so constructed that several operations are performed at each "squeeze," and the shell is ready to go to the lathe. First there is the die in which the square piece of steel is given its new gown; but it is still a solid piece of metal. Next, it is placed in another container, where a punch, smaller than the chamber of the cell is intended to be, is plunged into the heart of the piece of steel. The next operation is to plunge into this opening a punch the size of the desired cavity. This is done by the machine as easily as sticking a fork into a piece of dough; and the length of our piece of steel is considerably increased as the heart of the metal is squeezed into the sides.

The shell is still a long way from completion however. There are nearly thirty operations, perhaps more through which it must pass before it is ready to be delivered to the army authorities. It would be tedious to explain every little detail. But from the presses, the shells go to the lathes for trimming, and further processes. A base is made and fitted to screw so very close into the bottom of the shell that it seems to be all of one piece. A circular cavity is cut out of the centre—the under side—of this base, and then this cavity is refilled with a circular piece of steel whose grain runs in the opposite direction to that of the inner section. The purpose of this is to strengthen the base, which comes, of course, into immediate contact with the explosive which ejects the weapon from the gun.

The shell is further strengthened by cutting away about the lathe a space near its base, which is afterward occupied by a band of almost pure copper. (This will explain why Germany needs copper). This band is made as tight as possible under immense pressure. It contains also the threads that fit the rifling of the gun, and which give the shell its rotary motion, and keeps its nose in front, as it hastens on its journey from the mouth of the cannon.

The point of the shell has to be cut off, and a cap is fitted to screw into this end. Another copper band is made to encircle the nose of the shell. On the battlefield the fuse is attacked at this end and timed for explosion.

Each shell is weighed at different stages in its progress toward completion. Only a slight fraction of an ounce different from the standard is permitted, because the charge of explosive is so carefully prepared that the military authorities know exactly how far, and with what effect so many pounds' weight.

When the shells are completed and have passed inspection they are given a coat of paint to keep them from rusting. Then they are packed in boxes containing a given number each and shipped. No shells made at this factory are filled here with their explosive charges. On each shell will be noticed several marks and figures cut into the steel. These marks will tell, to those who read them, where and when he shell was made, what lot it belonged to, and what casting its metal came from originally. It will also bear the stamp of the government inspector. This makes it possible to

trace every shell to its source; and if any defects develop in one or two of the lot to which it belongs, all the rest will likely be sought out and condemned.

The shrapnel shells are a little different in their construction. Into the hollow part of the shell is fitted at the base a little tin-cup retainer, into which is fitted a brass tube, which runs to the nose of the shell. All the space between these and the casting of the shell is filled with lead bullets, which are heated and made to adhere in a semi-solid mass within the shell, by the addition of rosin. When the shell is to be used the retainer and tube are filled with explosive, the time fuse is fixed in the nose-cap; and when the shell explodes these bullets scatter in all directions. If in the construction of a shrapnel shell, it is found to be a little under weight, two buck shot may be added. If more are necessary, some other means must be found for remedying the defect or the shell will be rejected. The precision with which these weapons are constructed accounts for the effectiveness with which the gunners are able to use them on the field of battle.

As I looked at those immense 9.2 shells, and thought of the millions of shells of all kinds that are being scattered over the battlefields of Europe, I wondered how many works of man could withstand their terrific blows, and how men themselves could live through the terrible bombardment. I thought, too, of that gold mine the battlefields may prove for some junk dealer when the steel and copper fragments can be gathered, and made to serve the purposes of peace and not of war.

If any of our readers get a chance to visit a shell factory it will be worth their while to do so. You may never have another opportunity; and I am sure you will not desire it.

ALCOHOL FOR GASOLINE

Increased industrial value of alcohol and the possibility of its substitution for gasoline were discussed by chemists attending the national exposition of chemical industries at New York recently.

"The only fuel in sight which promises to take the place or hold down the price of gasoline is alcohol," said Dr. Arthur D. Little of Boston, who presided at the conference.

Dr. Little declared that alcohol is the best fuel for internal combustion engines, as benzol, which had been suggested as a substitute for gasoline is not sufficiently plentiful to keep the 3,000,000 automobiles in this country going for two days. Kerosene, he added, is out of the question.

Dr. Little quoted figures to show that from 1912 to 1915 the production of complete denatured and especially denatured alcohol rose from 8,400,000 gallons to 14,000,000 gallons a year.

STREETS OF LONDON

There is not a single man living who knows all London, who has been through every street or into every crescent, square and terrace. This seems a hard saying, and it is one which visitors from abroad and the colonies find it impossible to believe, but nevertheless it is absolutely and incontrovertibly true. Let any one take a map of London and try to mark in red ink all the streets which he can honestly say he has visited and he will have to confess that he knows but little of the metropolis of the world and that the red marked streets are but as nothing compared with those which he has had to leave untouched.

A package of diamonds, consigned to the Canadian Government, has been lost in the mails. The stones were sent to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa, by an English firm on the order of a New York house, to be delivered to a Canadian customer. They have not arrived.

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAM LAPLANTE 35 St. Rose St., Montreal, April 4th. "For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease."

"I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was 'Fruit-a-tives' that gave me back my health!"

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE REVENUE QUESTION

To the Editor:—

Joseph Debar, President-Elect of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, demands that the Anti-Saloon League tell where the immense Federal and State Revenue of \$325,000,000 would come from in case National Prohibition became law. The Editor of the American Issue answers him in the following manner: "Before we answer his question we also propose to tell where the \$325,000,000 comes from at the present time. Debar and his ilk are mighty careful to conceal the facts as they now exist."

"This enormous tax bill is paid out of the till of the Brewer, the Distiller and the Saloon keeper. It reaches them from the hand of the poor man. Because he has misused it, his wife is consigned to drudgery and toil. His children are in rags and poorly fed. So in the last analysis the \$325,000,000 revenue is paid by the most helpless slaves in the land; namely, the wives and children of drinking men. And Mr. Joseph Debar wants this condition to continue. If he has his way these millions of poor slaves will be driven deeper into the mire, the lash will be laid on heavier, their miseries will be multiplied until the grave swallows them up and new slaves are put in chains to take their places."

"What would the Anti-Saloon League do to raise this \$325,000,000 revenue? First of all we would deduct the percentage of that amount which is caused by the liquor business and it is doubtful if there would be any necessity of raising any additional revenue."

"At the opening of the present war Russia went dry and by one stroke cut off revenue to the amount of \$40,000,000 with the result that crime of all kinds has decreased 62 per cent, savings bank deposits have increased in spite of the war to an amount more than double the entire revenue of the government from liquor. Wages have been raised, the people eat more and better food and wear costlier and better clothing."

"Eighteen States are now getting along without rum revenue (Maine for over thirty years) and we have not heard that any of them have gone bankrupt. If eighteen States can live and prosper without rum revenue the Nation can live and prosper without it."

"But let us suppose that there would not be a cent of money saved in caring for crime and poverty and that it would be necessary to raise the whole \$325,000,000 of revenue, which the liquor business is now turning in. Let us say to Mr. Debar as plainly as the English Language can express it, that we would protest against one cent of it being made by making slaves of helpless women and children."

We would raise the revenue as other revenues are raised at the present time by taxing the incomes of the wealthy and by other forms of taxation, which have no bearing on the liquor business."

"But other States which have tried it have found that Gladstone was right when he said that given a sober people there would be no difficulty in raising revenue."

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

NOTES FROM A CHAPLAIN'S DIARY IN THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR

(By Major the Rev. Harry A. Frost, B.A., B.D.)

A day spent in preparations, a night in writing letters, a hurried Sunday morning trip to Southampton, and I was off to the eastern theatre of the war as chaplain to No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital. I had received a hurried call, and I sought out the hurricane deck, that I might be alone with my thoughts. We passed Netley Hospital, where twice I had gone and visited hundreds of our Canadian boys, thence to Wight; the Needles, resplendent in their rugged grandeur as the crimson rays of the setting sun tinted their pinnacles. It was our last sight of England, and who leaves the coast of Albion without a last, long, lingering look behind?"

It was the hour of the evening sacrifice. I descended to the men's deck and arranged a service of song.

"O God our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come; Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our abiding home."

had a new meaning that Sabbath evening. Creedal differences and distinctions were forgotten. We were one people before God, with common needs and prayers.

Across the Bay of Biscay, by Cape St. Vincent, where Nelson aided Admiral Jervis (a descendant of the latter, Pte. Penny, is with our unit) to gain a signal victory, through the Straits of Gibraltar, out into the bitter waters of the Mediterranean, our good ship the Asturias carried us. The hours were passed in amusement and fellowship. Deck tennis, cricket and quoits were popular sports. I found my friend and university classmate, Reg. Smith, concealed in a private's coat. Many an hour did we have in pleasant interchange of thought and reference to old Vic, our alma mater.

On Friday, Aug. 5th. Just as we weighed anchor and sailed from Malta one of the great privileges of my life came to me. Supported by the other chaplains, I preached to the three Canadian and one British units on the subject of Paul's shipwreck. It was our first contact with regions whose history had been enriched by the journeyings of inspired men. The circumstances lent their influence to the service, and the lessons found a welcome in the hearts of the worshippers. For on the following day, towards evening, a hundred and twenty-five gathered at the sacramental service, conducted by the Methodist and Presbyterian chaplains.

On Aug. 11th we awakened to find ourselves in the commodious harbor of Alexandria. Opposite us a large number of Turkish ships, the prizes of war, swung idly at anchor. The ancient city sparkled as the sun shone upon its towers, domes and minarets. But I shall refer to this place again, as the fortunes of a soldier brought me hither for a stay of two months. On Aug. 14th we left Alexandria on board the transport Afric. We followed in the wake of the ill-fated Royal Edward, and only escaped her fate by the timely warning of a French destroyer. Needless to say, we turned and fled for our lives. We skirted the east coasts of Greece, and felt relieved as we passed within the iron nets that guard the entrance to the harbor of Murchison.

We came ashore on Aug. 20th, and pitched our tents on the dry, parched and stony island of Semnos. I shared a tent with Capt. H. A. Gordon, son of a Methodist minister. Conditions were bad. The thermometer registered as high as 112 3-5 degrees in the tents. This and sand vied with each other in making existence unpleasant. Bully beef, jam and hard tack were our only eatable rations. The more one knew about the fly peril at home the more revolting the conditions seemed. Chlorinated water added to our discomfort. Our meals were eaten in the open—that is not those that were eaten. Still it's not my purpose to enlarge upon the hardships. We were soldiers all, and this was at once pioneer work and advanced post duty. Our unit did not lie down under the hardships. They made the best of it, and rendered such a service on that desolate isle as entitled them to be called part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Placed beside British and Australian units, though handicapped by being thousands of miles away from our own Red Cross Society, we discharged our full responsibility and established the prestige of Canadian hospitals in the East.

The semi-tropical climate was hard on our unit. A large number of our officers, sisters and men were unable to stand the strain. One by one they were overtaken by amoebic dysentery, jaundice, paratyphoid or other tropical disease, and had to be sent home. Two of our sisters we leave in the military cemetery back of the Greek church in Portivinos. Sister Munroe was the first to fall. Devoted to duty, she under-estimated the insidious

nature of amoebic dysentery, and tumbled on in her wards for days after she should have been in bed. On Sept. 7th she passed, and was laid to rest in a plain wooden casket, covered with black cloth. Two weeks later our esteemed matron, Mrs. Jaggard, a cousin of Sir Robert L. Borden, was laid by her side. Forgetful of self, she had labored in caring for Miss Munroe until weakness compelled her to yield. Two little cement crosses mark their graves among those to minister. To whom they had come to minister, there are any worthy followers of the heroine of the Crimea, surely these Canadian sisters belong to the group, and we are proud to pay our respects to their memory. Equally worthy of admiration was the fortitude and faithfulness of our officer commanding, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain. Attacked by rheumatism, he was confined to his bed, but still he directed the affairs of his unit. At last, overtaken by amoebic, he was compelled to leave us, and for six weeks hovered between life and death in the hospital at Alexandria. Although he was a Roman Catholic and I a Methodist chaplain, I visited him daily and prayed for him. We knew no distinctions in those days. We rejoice that his life and usefulness are spared to Canada.

On our third day a shore patient came. The number increased daily until we had almost a thousand, although equipped for only four hundred. Those that could not be supplied with beds were given Japanese wicker mattresses on the ground. How shall I describe those patients? Men came in haggard and worn from their months in the Peninsula. Insufficient water and improper food, and the constant nerve-racking experience of never being able to get out from under the fire of "Beachy Bill" or "Asiatic Annie," the two dreaded Turkish guns, had reduced them to a state of physical and nervous exhaustion. They needed rest and food. But others came with amoebic dysentery, paratyphoid, diphtheria, jaundice, or beri-beri. Again, others came with wounds and, later, frost bites and tetanus. Some of these diseases only those who have seen can estimate the agony that accompanies them. I think the words that I saw on a rough cross over a soldier's grave at Suvla, "omnia Audax," best express the attitude of these men. It mattered not whether they were British, Australian, New Zealanders, Newfoundlanders, Indians or Hebrews (they were all there); they were equally brave. Five thousand patients passed through our hospital during those months.

The "padre" found ample opportunity for the utilization of every talent. For three months I acted as manager of the officers' mess. This demanded various pilgrimages to the different Greek villages and ships in the harbor. Prof. DeWitt once said, in a lecture at old Victoria, "A Jew could live in Scotland, but he would starve to death in Greece." I believe it. You only had to express a desire for anything and the price would increase three-fold. Once out in the harbor in a Greek ship and the owner would try to exact an extra fee before he brought you ashore. It was little wonder that sometimes manifested fighting spirit and threatened to throw the Greek into the sea. Usually after a real or assumed display of temper, he would perform his duties faithfully. Once I had to take forcible possession of a ship in order to reach the shore again.

I built the officers' cooking stove, with the aid of Turkish labor. I carried stretchers, bathed patients, and sometimes assisted in dressing wounds. But my own work grew so much that these tasks had to be given up. I organized concerts, sought out ship bands from the warships, and fixed up a recreation tent. This tent became the centre of our religious activities. Capt. Kahring, the Church of England chaplain, and I held a joint morning service. Then in the evenings I used to hold a song service. We had no musical instrument, but Sergeant-Major Marshall used to lead the singing, and the boys did enjoy the hymns. Often the tent was crowded to overflowing. The Australian boys came up, and I found many of the Chapman-Alexander converts from Sydney. The old "Glory" song was revived, and one felt the inspiration of men gathered from every corner of the world to sing the songs of Zion. I have often felt that these services were the greatest blessing that I was able to bring to the men while on the island.

I was made senior Methodist and Wesleyan chaplain in September. This extended my labors. At first I was called upon to see every serious case in six hospitals. With thirty-six hundred patients in these hospitals my duties were not light. During the epidemics of amoebic, paratyphoid, and later, tetanus, I was constantly going from one hospital to another. Usually I only saw a serious patient once. Frequently my next duty was to say the last words over his body at the cemetery, or to write a note to the friends in the homeland. One's heart

was often deeply touched by the experiences. I shall never forget burying an Australian officer who died with twenty-one gunshot wounds. His companion carried after the service and said to me, "There were four of us chums, who came over together; now only am left." He was no less a soldier or a man because the wet was on his cheek.

Later other Methodist chaplains came, Australian and English. At their request I continued to act as senior chaplain. We organized more services and frequently we would have twenty to thirty services on a Sunday, at which the camp would ring with Gospel songs. The faithfulness of these chaplains is worthy of my highest commendation.

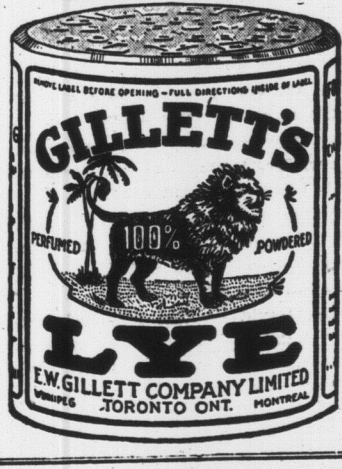
One other experience that is worthy of note came to me during those months. It was the association with many educated men and their frank statement of their spiritual problems. To my surprise I found that these problems were common to every country. They were searching for a basis for their faith. One Canadian officer said, "I must have this matter settled. I must have a boy three years old, and I must teach him something." An Australian was in the same difficulty for his child's sake. An English sister could not subscribe to the dogmatic doctrines of her Church. I am convinced they were honest in their doubts, and sometimes felt they were more Christian than some who never give expression to their fears. One longed for more wisdom and experience to deal with these people, and frequently one was driven to his knees for guidance that something might be said that would hold open the gate of hope and direct the searcher into the paths of truth. New Year's eve shall be long remembered by two men. An Australian captain came to my tent at eleven o'clock. We were well acquainted, and had travelled many miles together in Egypt under the enemy's shell fire at Gallipoli and on Semnos. His heart was broken by the night of the 1st. We talked until near the midnight hour when a strange silence came over us. The whistles of the ships in the harbor blew, reminding us of the parting of the old and the beginning of the New Year. Our minds were fixed on two scenes—his on the boys who had come over with him, and who now slept under a Turkish sky; mine on the boys of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who died so heroically in Flanders. "Do the boys see us now?" he queried. God was near that night. He went out of my tent at 3 a.m., resolved to search after light and to win his tent mate from agnosticism. No marvellous conversion, but yet I feel that my friend shall see the Light, the Light of men.

I wonder would an impression seem out of place in these notes? I have spent eighteen months with men, living, working, tenting with them. One sees men as they are under these conditions. They are stripped of much of the gloss that so often conceals men from the minister at home. They are open and frank in conversation. One learns something of their problems, their views of thought, their difficulties, their trends of religion and the Church. I tried so heroically in Flanders. "Do the boys see us now?" he queried. God was near that night. He went out of my tent at 3 a.m., resolved to search after light and to win his tent mate from agnosticism. No marvellous conversion, but yet I feel that my friend shall see the Light, the Light of men.

However advantageous the use of commercial fertilizers may be, farmers should still regard forward-looking nurses as the basis for maintaining the physical condition and fertility of the soils and should endeavor by careful management to make on the farm and protect from waste a good supply of this most valuable substance.

The beneficial action of basic slag on heavy clay soil is well known, and the reason for this benefit is to be found in the effect which slag produces on white clover. In the absence of clover slag is of no value to pastures on heavy land.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



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THE REVIVAL OF AN INDUSTRY THAT GERMANY DESTROYED.

The war has given India an opportunity which she has eagerly seized, for the display of magnificent loyalty and devotion to the Empire. By a happy coincidence it has brought about, quite unexpectedly, a return of prosperity to one of the oldest of all her trades. The war has killed Germany's commerce in artificial indigo, and India's industry in the ancient natural product has come into its own again.

Few of us realize it, but the beautiful blue in an article dyed with indigo is a lin, with the days of Joseph in Egypt. Bible research fixes the era of Joseph as the seventeenth century before Christ. It was at that very time that the indigo of India first began to reach Egypt. It is even possible that Joseph's coat of many colours contained the indigo dye of India.

When Pharaoh made Joseph ruler over all the land of Egypt, after endless trade with India; they traded in gold, silver, precious stones, ebony, ivory, inland wood, incense and perfumes, balsams and gums, apes, peacocks, panther-skins, slaves and indigo. The silks of China reached India and from there travelled to Egypt and other lands which had never heard of China, who in turn had never heard of Egypt. For hundreds of years this trade went on it outlasted dynasty after dynasty in the land of the Pharaohs. Indian products were still luxuries or unknown, in Shakespeare's England.

We can trace the unbroken tide of prosperity in India's indigo trade for at least 36 centuries. Then disaster came. German chemists, after endless trials and failures, learned to make from coal-tar an imitation of the indigo dye which India had been selling to the world for over 3000 years. They called it indigotin, and put it on the market at a price which threatened to destroy the trade in the natural product by cutting it off from the markets of the world. The indigo planters were partly to blame for what followed. They had courted disaster. Having the trade entirely to themselves, they had not tried to improve their methods; they had not kept pace with new commercial ideas, they had not sought to increase output or lower expense.

Scientists predicted that defeat would overtake the careless planters. When people laughed at Sir Norman Lockyer for studying sunspots, he said to the writer, "They laughed at Faraday for toying with the magnetic needle, but he gave us the electric telegraph. They laughed at the German chemists in their laboratories, but they have struck dead India's trade in natural indigo. And perhaps some day my study of sun spots will have as great a result by enabling us to produce a famine year in Egypt and so to prepare in advance."

Well, artificial indigo came on to the market at eightpence a pound in 1897, and India's output of the natural article soon fell from 185,000 hundred weight to less than 30,000, and instead of having over 1,300,000 acres under indigo cultivation she had only a little over 800,000 devoted to the plant which yields the dye. Artificial indigo at eightpence a pound contained only 20 per cent of the indigotin; the rest was the paste in which the indigotin was contained. But the whole substance was uniform in quality, it was easy to work and always reliable. The natural indigo was dearer, it was not uniform it was not easy to work in the dye crakes in which it was sold. Still with all its faults, natural indigo remained immeasurably better standing light, heat, damp, and all the changes of climate to which it could be exposed. For the finest fabrics it remained indispensable.

Very soon it was seen that the Germans were plotting to kill the whole trade in the natural product. They were selling their article at practically cost price, waiting until they had the field entirely to themselves, when they would raise their prices and reap a fortune.

At last planters in India, assisted by the Government, tried to make up for lost time to improve production, to improve marketing methods, to cheapen cost, to sell great quantities at small prices instead of little quantities at big prices. It suddenly dawned on them that a profit of a million farthings is better than a profit of a hundred pounds in half-crowns. They gave years of study to the work. They spent £50,000 in research, and learned nothing. They studied on the spot. They sent indigo plants over to England to be studied at Leeds University—tried plants to be experimented on, though the makers of the natural dye never use the plants in that condition. All seemed hopeless. What actually happened in the end has not yet been fully told, but last year it was announced that a Mr. and Mrs. Howard, two famous economic botanists in India, had made the indigo plant to resist disease, and would enormously increase its output at greatly reduced cost. Whether

it is due to that cause we do not know but a revolution has come. Natural indigo is sweeping over the world again, and the artificial product has been thrust out of the market.

But all sorts of natural indigo are now needed, for the German imitation old natural indigo fell to 1s. 3d. a pound in face of German competition, but the improved quality raised prices to 2s. 9d. The war shortage, however, has caused an immense rise, Indian indigo stands, at the time of writing, at 11s. 6d. per pound and for the time being there is little likelihood of a decline in value. Later there will be a fall, for immensely increased areas have been sown with the plant. But there is reason to believe that a great secret has been mastered in the cultivation of the plant which may increase the yield.

The Indian method is to steep the plants in water and leave them to ferment. After fermentation, the liquor is drawn off as soon as sufficient colour from the plant has been extracted. This liquid undergoes a special treatment, after which it changes colour from yellow to dark brown. The fluid is then allowed to stand, and its colouring matter separates from the water and sinks to the bottom of the tank. Then it is dried, pressed into cakes, and so made ready for the market.

The trade is carried on now in the East Indies and in the tropical parts of America, as well as in India, but there is no indigo like that of India.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT

To the Editor:—

Judging from what has occurred in other places that have adopted Prohibition, we may reasonably expect the following results:— Crime, especially in cities, will be reduced three-fourths. All business with the exception of the liquor business will improve greatly.

There will be a very notable increase in the number of savings bank deposits. Most of our jails and poorhouses will be vacant and useless. Many old accounts that have been written off as worthless will be paid. Drunkenness will be rarely seen and consequently many unhappy homes will be made happy and prosperous.

About one-half of our policemen will not be needed. Taxes, especially in cities, will either be greatly reduced or we will have more and better improvements. Many men who are now idle and useless will find jobs and hold them. Many who now live in rented houses will become property owners and live in their own homes.

There will be less child-labor and more children will be better educated and have a better chance in life. Consumption and other diseases that are caused by weakened resisting power will be reduced. Many saloon-keepers and bartenders will turn out to be good business men and respected citizens and thankful for the change.

Asylums for the insane instead of being over-crowded as they are now, will gradually reduce the number of inmates. Men will spend their money on necessities for their own families instead of on luxuries for the saloon keepers' family. Fewer young men will be rejected as unfit to assist in the defence of their country in time of war.

Men will grow taller and stronger as they have in Norway. Not half as many babies will die before they are two years old. Houses of vice will become unknown. They cannot exist without plenty of booze. And the filthy diseases they breed will die out.

Degeneracy which means dying out of the race may be expected to come to an end and a better race grow up to inhabit this land. With better clothing a great many will attend Church and Sunday School who did not do so before.

What kind of a man is he who would not bring about such desirable changes? H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

PASSED STONE FROM BLADDER

"During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist as I had been suffering terribly with stone in the bladder. He said the stone was too large to remove and too hard to crush. I returned home and was recommended by a friend to try GinDills."

GinDills advertisement with logo and text: "FOR THE KIDNEYS... I continued to take GIN DILLS, and to my great surprise and joy, I passed the stone. GIN DILLS are the best medicine in the world. I will recommend them to all of my friends. J. Albert Leonard. All drug stores sell Gin Dills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 75"

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after July 1st, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily, Except Sunday Express for Yarmouth... 11:42 a.m. Express for Halifax and Truro... 2:07 p.m. Accom. for Yarmouth... 7:10 a.m. Accom. for Middleton... 6:55 p.m.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted) Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arrives Digby 10:15 a.m., leaves Digby 1:50 p.m., arrives at St. John about 6:00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express trains from Halifax, daily. R. U. PARKER, General Passenger Agent, GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Tues. & Fri., Time Table in effect April 2nd, 1916, Stations, Read up, Read down. Includes stations like Middleton, Chatham, Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Grandville Ferry, Kewdale, and Port Wade Lv.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY. P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, Steamer, From Halifax, and dates. Includes ships like Sachem, Rappahannock, Kanawha, and Graciana.

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

Yarmouth Line

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS September 12th to October 11th LOW FARES! TRAVEL NOW! Yarmouth to Boston and Return \$6.00 (Sale of tickets limited to carrying capacity of steamer)

Steamships Prince George and Prince Arthur

Leave Yarmouth Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6 p.m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2 p.m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

Opportunity

Will not wait for you to qualify. You must be ready when the call comes. This week we had many calls for Maritime-trained and not one of the employers would wait. Are you ready? Not our classes are now in session. Enter any day.

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH, C. A.

Increased Cost of Efficiency

has compelled increased Rates of Tuition, beginning Nov. 1st. Those entering this month entitled to present rates. Rate card mailed to any address.

S. KERR Principal

LAWRENCETOWN

Oct. 9
We regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. A. R. Archibald.
Deacon T. G. Bishop is spending a few days at Bear River.
Principal B. S. and Mrs. Banks are spending Thanksgiving at Meadowdale.
A number of students and teachers are home for the Thanksgiving holidays.
Much sympathy is felt for Mr. E. A. Phinney in the loss of his valuable horse.
Dr. Phinney and family are occupying Dr. L. R. Morse's house during his absence.
Services for Sunday Oct. 15th, Baptist 11 a. m. Episcopal 11 a. m. Methodist 7.30.
Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Mellick were guests of Mrs. C. S. Balcom on Thursday afternoon.
The Rev. S. J. Boyce will be the preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next.
Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Gage of Margretheville visited Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Mellick quite recently.
Mrs. H. T. Phinney returned last Wednesday from Massachusetts where she has been visiting friends.
Mrs. Mary Durling is spending a few weeks at Barrington Passage guest of her son C. J. Durling.
Next Friday there will be a Consecration Service at the Epworth League. The usual collection will be taken.
Mrs. Sanford's house, which was nearly destroyed by fire on the day of the Farmers Picnic is being rebuilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Banks of the United States are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Banks. Mrs. Ada Nichols of Melvern Square is visiting friends in town, and was a guest of Mrs. F. M. Whitman over Sunday.
The Misses Rita and Muriel Phinney of Halifax are spending the week end with their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney.
Mrs. Lloyd Chesley who has spent the summer a guest of Mrs. Thomas Chesley and other relatives has returned to her home in St. John.
The Annual Meeting of the Women's Institute will meet in the Demonstration Hall on Thursday afternoon. All interested are invited to attend.
Miss Anne Freeman is spending the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Freeman. Mr. Archibald of Truro is a guest at the same home.
Miss Martha Beals who has been spending her vacation with her mother Mrs. Ruth Beals, left for Boston on Friday last accompanied by her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Fritz, who will visit her sons Drs. E. W. and Joel Fritz.
On Sunday evening a special Thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist church. The church was beautifully decorated; the choir very pleasingly rendered two appropriate numbers and the Rev. S. J. Boyce preached a fitting sermon.

ROUND HILL

Oct. 4
(Received too late for last issue)
Miss Mabel Mason has returned to Windsor to pursue her studies at King's College.
Apple picking is going forward with great vigor and a good crop is being harvested.
Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Halliday that their son has been wounded in action.
In the absence of the front of so many of the young men some of the enterprising Round Hill girls are coming forward and patriotically doing their "bit" by picking apples and also packing them in the warehouse.
The Round Hill Women's Institute has lately "adopted" three prisoners in Germany which means that parcels of food, tobacco and comforts will be sent to them in the name of the Institute, during the term of the war, from the Red Cross Headquarters in England. The Institute Ladies will also send letters and papers to these three men. The prisoners thus "adopted" are Capt. Scovil of St. John, Capt. Roof of Clementsport and Pte. MacCharles of Cape Breton.
True co-operation is not a get-rich-quick scheme. It is plain common sense and means doing business in the simplest, safest and most economical way. Its success is due to the practical application of modern business principles that will insure the success of any undertaking—whether it be a billion dollar trust or a cooperative grocery store.—The Cooperator.

PARADISE

Oct. 9
Mr. Albert Longley has entered the Freshman Class at Acadia College.
Mr. Fred Ruggles and Mr. Edgar Bishop were at their homes for the Thanksgiving holidays.
The Misses Viola Banks and Marion Goodspeed returned to South Framingham, Mass. on Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Wallace of Wolfville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Longley on Sunday.
Councillor F. W. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop and some friends motored to Yarmouth on Wednesday returning on Friday.
Miss Clara Longley who has spent several months in Lynn, Winnipeg and other places is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Longley.
Dr. Vernon C. Morse, who came to accompany Mrs. Morse and children to their home at Simsbury, Conn., is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse.
Mrs. H. H. Saunders and son Earle have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Covert. They are now occupying the home recently vacated by Mr. Robert Kempton and family.
Roy I. Balcom of the Signal Section of the 219th Battalion spent Sunday at the home of his parents Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Balcom, Pte. G. N. Banas and Pte. Herbert Lynch also recently made brief visits at their respective homes.
The following teachers spent the Thanksgiving holidays at their respective homes. The Misses Annie and Gladys Jackson of Bear River, Miss Jessie Bowly of Wolfville, Miss Mary Longley of Middleton, Miss Idaline Bowly of Brickton, Mr. Ronald Longley of Round Hill, and Mr. Llewellyn Bowly of South Farmington.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

Oct. 9
Mrs. Frank Roney is recovering from her recent illness.
Mrs. J. W. Calnek is visiting her parents in Newburyport.
Mr. Shannon Tanch of New Glasgow spent Thanksgiving at home.
Mr. Harold Willett of Pupperville was a week-end guest of relatives here.
Mrs. Hudgins of Margretheville is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Andrew Bent.
Mrs. Howard Young is spending a month with relatives in Massachusetts.
Mrs. Walter Gilliat and Miss Edna spent the week-end with relatives in Centrelea.
Miss Isa Roney, who has been at home for a few weeks has returned to Annapolis.
Miss Edith Goodwin spent the Thanksgiving holidays with friends in Annapolis.
Miss Rosie Mills of Mahone Bay, who recently visited Mrs. Willard Withers, has returned home.
Mrs. Lawrence Eaton and friend of Wolfville were recent guests at the home of Mr. B. C. Eaton.
Mrs. H. A. Goodwin and Miss Estelle Eaton are attending the U. B. W.M.U. Convention at Bridgetown.
Mr. Maurice Calnek who has been teaching in the West for two years is at home for a few months rest.
Harvest Thanksgiving was observed in the United Baptist Church, Oct. 1st. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The pastor preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon morning and evening.

OUTRAM

Oct. 10
Misses Mary and Mandy Marshall of Mt. Rose were the guests of their aunt Mrs. Joseph Bent on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. George O'Neal of Spa Springs were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Banks on Sunday last.
Pte. Stewart Marshall of 219th Batt., Aldershot, spent over Sunday the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Byard Marshall.
Mrs. Edward Marshall and little son Horace of Mt. Rose and her sister Miss Beatrice Ring of Beaconfield were the guests of their sister Mrs. Joseph Bent on Friday last.
Mr. Theodore Balsor returned to his home in Natick, Mass. on Saturday, after spending the past two weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Balsor and many other friends.
Recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ritson Bent were Rev. R. B. Kinley of Paradise Mr. and Mrs. Primrose Whitman and two children Inglisville, Miss Eva Daniels and brother Clarence of Lawrencetown.

BELLEISLE

Oct. 9
Mr. Stephen Wade spent Thanksgiving in Kentville and Middleton.
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bent took in the exhibition at Yarmouth last week.
Miss Ellen Bent of Young's Cove is visiting her aunt Mrs. Douglas Karnas.
To Mrs. Fletcher Parker and family we extend our sincere sympathy in their time of sadness.
Mr. Charles Goldsmith of Five Mile River, Hants County, spent a few days with his family recently.
Mr. John Gesner of Wentzell's Ltd., Halifax, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Gesner.
Mrs. Sylvester Bent spent last week at Lake-side, Young's Mountain, the guest of her sister Mrs. (Capt.) Albu. Munro.
Mr. and Mrs. William Bustin and daughter Jessie of Yarmouth, were week-end guests at the home of Capt. A. J. Bustin.
Dr. Vernon Parker of McGill University came home last Tuesday to attend the funeral of his father, the late Fletcher Parker.
Mr. George Elliott, manual training instructor of the Middleton, Bridgetown and Annapolis Academies, and Miss Annie Bent of Pupperville were guests on the 1st. of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clifford Bent.
The warehouses of the Belleisle Fruit Packing Company present a busy appearance these days. Manager Herbert Bent and his staff are kept "hustling." The apple crop throughout the community is turning out much better than the farmers anticipated.
Mr. George Withers of Granville Centre, one of the old veteran hay-makers of Lower Belleisle marsh finished haying last Friday the 6th inst. completing his seventieth summer.
Mr. Withers first came to Belleisle marsh when he was nine years old and he is seventy-nine this summer. He has never missed a summer in that time. How is that for a hay-making record?

UPPER GRANVILLE

Oct. 9
Mr. Claude Gillis is enjoying a brief sojourn with relatives at Yarmouth.
Mrs. Brown of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Rufus Newcomb.
Miss Yvonne Miller has gone to Halifax for special training in a business line.
Pte. James H. Gilliat is at home taking final leave of relatives and friends and will sail overseas at an early date. Bon voyage and a safe return.
Mr. Charles Parker, after a brief visit to the old home left this week for his new sphere of bank duty at Havana. Good wishes for success attend him.
Mrs. Israel Longley of Rothesay, N. B. accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Alice Longley are visiting relatives and old friends in the vicinity, and are at present guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker.
Jack Frost has been very mild in his advances as yet. Beautiful Autumnal days have been kindly granted us for several weeks which we trust may continue and smile upon the different methods of working together for good and the uplift of humanity which will be the chief object in view during the coming week.

PRINCE DALE

Oct. 6
Mr. Elder Fraser spent Thursday in Yarmouth.
Miss Jennie Feener returned from Clementsvale on Tuesday.
Mr. Truman Fraser spent a few days recently at Litchfield.
Miss Noble Dondale and Miss Bessie Wright spent Tuesday in Bear River.
Misses Violet Wright and Gladys Milner spent the week end in Greywood.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter of Clementsvale spent Sunday at Mrs. Forman Wright's.
Pte. and Mrs. Ira Wright were recent guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. George Wright.
Mr. and Mrs. William Jefferson of Lansdowne were week end guests at Mrs. Forman Wright's.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Ringer and Mr. and Mrs. Forest Berry, who were recent guests of Mrs. Wesley Berry left for their home in Massachusetts, Friday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Mitchell*

PORT WADE

Oct. 9
Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison left on Saturday for Lynn.
Pte. Ralph Apt and wife left on Monday for Aldershot.
We are glad to report Mrs. Howard Burke is slowly improving.
Mr. and Mrs. Wiswell Covert and father, Mr. Delbert Ryder, returned from Lynn on Wednesday.
Mr. Harry Reynolds and son returned home on Wednesday from Parrsboro, where he has been spending a few days with his parents.
Mrs. David Hayden returned home from Lynn, on Monday and was accompanied by her son Arthur, who will spend a few weeks at home.
Mrs. W. Ham and two children of New Germany, Lunenburg County, are spending a few days with her sister Mrs. David Merson. Mr. John Flemming is visiting his daughter, Mrs. David Merson.

HAMPTON

Oct. 9
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Nelly from Brooklyn, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lendley Banks on Sunday.
Mrs. L. D. Brooks and Mrs. Foye Templeman and little son, went to Boston on Wednesday the fourth.
Mrs. Tracey Parker has been visiting in Hampton lately, and has purchased a place in the village according to reports.
The fine spell of weather has broken at last. This morning a thunder storm from the North-west, followed by rain tonight, a driving rain from the North-East.
Mr. J. B. Templeman has been improving his place by building a carriage house at the North End of his barn. Having painted it in good shape it adds to the looks of his pleasant premises.

INGLEWOOD

Oct. 9
Rev. W. B. Thomas is expecting to be with us about Oct. 14.
Mrs. Fannie Mitchell who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Annie Brown, has returned to her home in Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Annie Brown and her daughter Lila have gone to Centreville, where they will visit Mrs. Brown's son, Mr. Andrew Clements.
The Y. P. U. is making preparation for a harvest festival which will be held at Inglewood Baptist Church Oct. 19th. Proceeds for Church repairs.
Mrs. Maria Welch, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Mitchell of Inglewood, has returned to her home in Lynn, Mass., accompanied by her little granddaughter.

ARLINGTON WEST

Oct. 9
Mr. Osbert Marshall of Boston visited J. E. Stark one day last week.
Rev. R. B. Kinley of Paradise was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stark recently.
Miss Lillian M. Banks of Outram, is at present the guest of her sister Mrs. L. J. Strong.
Miss Alice Sanford of Lawrencetown was the guest of her brother, Melbourn Sanford, one day last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Blakney Brown and family of Port Lorne, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strong one day recently.
Mr. Charlie Marshall of Somerville and mother Mrs. Amanda Marshall of Mt. Rose, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor recently.

ST. CROIX COVE

Oct. 9
The W. M. A. S. met at the home of Mrs. Zaccueus Hall last Wednesday.
Miss Nina Banks left for Bridgewater last week, where she intends to spend the winter.
Mr. Frank Morse, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall, returned to Brockton, Mass. last Saturday.
Miss Eva Whitman and Miss Kathleen Poole spent the Thanksgiving Holidays at the home of Miss Whitman's parents at North Williamston.
Mr. Wilbur Banks and little daughter Marion of Inglisville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall yesterday. His mother Mrs. Naomi Banks accompanied him to his home last night.

THE CANT OF "CANT"

How the Impossible is Achieved
"The word 'Impossible' is not in my dictionary." It was a boast, but it showed the spirit of a real man.
"Think twice before you say you can't, and then think again is a good piece of advice.
There is a lot of fatalistic cant being written and talked, and the worst of all may be summed up in the word "cant."
"It can't be done" was the judgement even of men considered wise in their day, when bolder minds proposed to replace horses by steam.
"It can't be done" was the contemptuous comment, when a daring prophet said that men would fly.
"Cant" is giving place to "can" every day now.
Look at the men carried off the battlefields of Europe. A large proportion would simply die, if the surgeons and doctors had not been absolutely resolved to turn "cant" into "can."
The percentage of recoveries, even from serious wounds, has been raised to an astonishingly cheerful figure.
Then the men who have actually lost limbs, or suffered other permanent injuries, are being taught to turn "cant" into "can," by the training and exercises given in our Military Convalescent Hospitals, and in the similar institutions of Europe.
Some of these men might be excused, if any one could be excused, for thinking nothing is left for them but a life of useless idleness. But happily it is not the nature of our soldiers to give in.
When a man "bucks up and buckles down" to it, he may have lost even a couple of limbs, he may have lost his nerve, and that is worse but he finds himself able to conquer his deprivation, to get his body and mind into fine trim again.
He bothers no more about the things he can't do, he has discovered so many things he can.
"My dear friend" as Dr. Johnson said to Boozey, "clear your mind of 'cant' and he might have added, 'by knocking off the 't.'"

SPA SPRINGS

Sept. 10
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lewis were visiting friends in Aylesford last week.
Miss Faye Marshall went to Wolfville Thursday to resume her studies at Acadia.
Miss Cora Bowly spent Thanksgiving with her friend, Miss Elsie Hines of Port George.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daniels and Everett and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Eaton motored to Port Wade yesterday.
Miss Hazel Woodbury of Sandy Cove spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foster of North Kingstone were also visitors at the same place.
Gasoline is going down, according to reports from New York, its wholesale price being reduced to 22 cents a gallon. The reason given for the reduction is the heavy increase in production of crude oil.



Pretty Women Prefer Plain Walls

Why? Because walls of solid shades provide better backgrounds for beautiful faces, figures and frocks than those which are "cluttered up" with intricate wall-paper patterns.
One important reason for the rapidly-growing popularity of

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The easily applied, artistic wall finish

is that artistically-inclined women have discovered how well it sets off their beauty and that of their dresses, pictures, curtains, and furniture. Its soft, velvety, colors, may be selected to harmonize with any style of furnishings, and, being non-fading and washable, Fresco-Toned walls preserve their original beauty for many years.
And the most gratifying fact of all—to many women—is that Fresco-Tone, in spite of its superiority, costs less than ordinary qualities of wall-paper.
For beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, use Fresco-Tone.

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our local agents, will give you suggestions for color schemes and supply you with genuine Fresco-Tone.
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A Kitchener Bequest.

A curious anecdote has been unearthed from the Reminiscences of an Old Highlander, published in 1910. A Scottish Minister had by strict economy laid up eight thousand dollars from a small salary, with a view to the necessities of old age.
Towards the end of his life he became troubled as to what he should do with his money. He had outlived all near relatives. His next of kin was the grand son or great grand son of a sister. The name was Kitchener, of which he had already been torn off by shell fire. The front part of the tank surmounted the trunk, but the tree then began rolling with the tank. This encumbrance compelled the new engine of war to come to a halt. The Canadian infantry went forward, leaving the tank sufficient amount of free space in which to operate at a distance.
The Naval Service department, Ottawa, is still looking for Canadian volunteers for the Air Service. So far 280 Canadians have enlisted. Three hundred and fifty are yet required.

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Prints, Muslins and Wash Good
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Floor Oilcloths in 1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 yds. wide
Linoleums in New Patterns and different prices

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"