

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 14, 1916

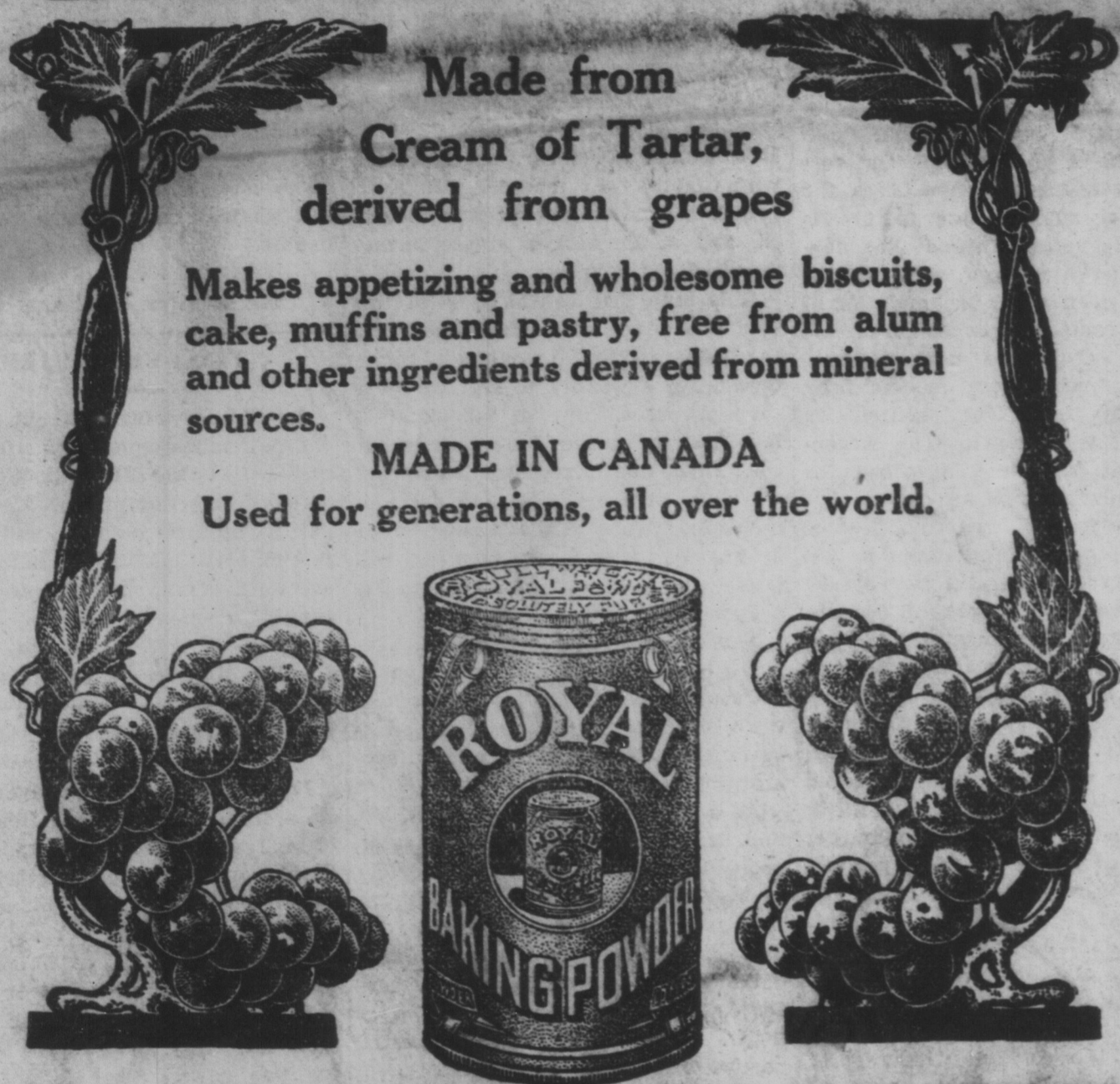
NO. 10

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from
Cream of Tartar,
derived from grapes

Makes appetizing and wholesome biscuits,
cake, muffins and pastry, free from alum
and other ingredients derived from mineral
sources.

MADE IN CANADA
Used for generations, all over the world.



STRUGGLE FOR FIRST HONORS IN MONITOR CONTEST BECOMES KEEN

Miss Feodora Lloyd Retains First Place, But Her Position is Seriously Menaced by Miss Flossie Troop. Finish of the Contest Promises to be Highly Exciting.

Miss Feodora Lloyd, Bridgetown,	272,600 votes
Miss Flossie Troop, Bridgetown,	263,600 votes
Miss Mabel Stewart, Bridgetown,	251,800 votes
Miss Lillian Hicks, Clementsport,	226,400 votes
Miss Helen Bartheaux, Torbrook Min	158,200 votes

Interest in the Monitor's \$700 Voting Contest is rapidly approaching the "White heat" stage and evidence is to be found on every hand that the finish of the competition less than two weeks hence will be of the most exciting nature. The various contestants who remain as possible winners of first prize are working with remarkable earnestness and enthusiasm, and the votes continue to soar upwards. What figures they will reach by the end of the contest no one, of course, can tell.

As to who the grand prize winner will be, opinions differ widely, as might be expected under the circumstances, and each of the ladies who appear now to be the most likely winners has her numerous supporters who feel the utmost confidence in the final success of their respective favorites.

Many people who have been impressed with the results achieved by Miss Feodora Lloyd are strongly of the opinion that at the finish she will be at the head of the list, as she has been since the beginning of the contest; others are confident that Miss Flossie Troop will continue her upward progress until she comes out victorious; a host of interested observers pin their faith to Miss Mabel Stewart, who, notwithstanding her drop from second to third position this week, is still a determined contender in the race; and a large portion of the community feel sure that Miss Lillian Hicks of Clementsport will win premier honors. Each of these ladies undoubtedly has good reasons to hope and believe she will capture first prize, and at this distance it is certainly very difficult for anyone to pick out the first prize winner, with any degree of real assurance. The real test of the respective abilities of the various possible winners is yet to come, and the one who can put forth the necessary effort in the "home stretch" as it were, is the one who will win out. Who this will be, remains to be seen, and doubtless

ants are reported by them. A serious penalty in the way of a discount of votes will be imposed on any contestant who fails to report daily and there is therefore very little likelihood of subscriptions being held back.

Notes Can Not be Transferred

Another fear that has agitated some people's minds is that one or more contestants who might lose hope of winning first prize, may transfer or "pool" their votes for the benefit of some one contestant. It is obvious that if such an arrangement were permissible a very great injustice might and probably would, be done to some contestant, and for that reason the rules of the contest explicitly prohibit the transfer of votes from one contestant to another under any circumstances whatever.

No Extension of Contest

There seems to be a rumor in circulation to the effect that the Monitor Contest will be extended beyond the time originally fixed for the close. The only justification existing for such a rumor is the fact that instead of closing the contest on Saturday night, June 24, as was originally intended, the closing hour has been changed to 2.30 p. m. Monday, June 26. In point of time this is not a material change. Closing on Saturday night would place outside contestants at a disadvantage with Bridgetown workers, while closing on Monday afternoon will place all contestants on a fairly equal basis, as regards the delivery of their reports at the Monitor Office.

The Monitor Contest, therefore, will close at 2.30 p. m. Monday, June 26, and no extension of the contest beyond that time will be made.

Second Period "Combination" Schedule
This was inadvertently omitted when the vote schedule for the second period were published last week. A "combination" subscription is one for both The Monitor and Everywoman's World, to the same name and address.
One year \$2—3,200 votes
Two years \$4—9,600 votes
Three years \$6—16,000 votes
Four years \$8—24,000 votes

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION CHESTER

Delegates to Western Baptist Association should note that they must be in Middleton to leave on the regular Halifax & S. W. train, Thursday, June 15th. Friday's train connects with D. A. R. but only goes as far as Mahone Bay, where stop over can be made until Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, train arriving at Chester at 8 o'clock.
B. D. KNOTT.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Smashed Through Austrian Lines

PETROGRAD, via London, June 9—Five days of furious offensive by the forces of General Brusiloff has crumpled the enemy's lines from the Kovel-Sarny lines to Bukovina, driving them back an average of fifteen miles. In the Lutsk sector the Russians appear to have completely broken through, turning the left flank of the Austrian armies and the right flank of the German forces capturing Lutsk, the centre of a number of radiating roads and railways. At several points the attacking Russians have crossed the Ikwa Styria rivers, and further south they are approaching the Stripa River. The victories are attributable largely to the avalanche of gun fire, which swept away dozens of lines of entanglements and opened the way for the troops, who swept through in irresistible numbers. In some places the Russian barrier fire cut off large Austrian units, which surrendered. This accounts for the large number of prisoners officially reported captured.

German Attacks Completely Checked by French Troops

PARIS, June 11—Three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and the positions east of that elevation, in the Verdun sector, were completely checked last night by the French troops, says the official statement, issued at the War Office here this afternoon. Two German detachments penetrated the French advanced trenches in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the statement adds, but were later ejected. The text of the statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery destroyed an enemy work in the woods of St. Maridem. In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchee, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed enemy subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater eighty metres in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides. On the front north of Verdun there was intense artillery fighting on the banks of the Meuse. On the left bank two enemy assaults upon our positions on Hill 304, and another east of this hill, were completely checked. There was no infantry action on the right bank. In the forest of Apremont two small enemy detachments, which had penetrated elements of our advanced trenches, were ejected with losses after a hand-to-hand combat. In the Vosges the enemy, following a violent bombardment, succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Col. Sainte Marie. A hand-grenade counter-attack launched by us immediately drove them back.

PETROGRAD, June 12, via London—A rumor is in circulation here that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz, Capital of Austrian Crownland of Bukovina. The rumor lacks official confirmation, but it has been given color by the capture of Dorbronzitz, a commanding point ten miles to the north-east. The Russian line here extends to Okna. From both these points good roads lead direct to Czernowitz, and, according to military authorities, they are the only points in this direction capable of defence. A telegram received from Bucharest, Romania, says the Austrian army has evacuated Czernowitz and moved to a line four miles to the west. The continued successes of the Russians, recorded in today's official communications, are the more surprising as the Austrians, after the first shock of the Russian advance, appeared to have rallied their forces and offered extremely stubborn resistance. This is indicated by the fact that they were able to mass sufficient forces in the vicinity of Kolki, north of Lutsk, to cause the Russians to retire across the Styria River.

LONDON, June 12—The German attack on Verdun has again swung to the east of the Meuse following the assaults of Saturday night on the French positions near Hill 304, west of the river. Last night German infantry charged the French positions west of Fort Vaux, but the French War Office reports, was unable to gain ground. At the same time the French positions near Fort Souville and Tavannes, south of Fort Vaux, were bombarded heavily. Paris looks for a severe struggle for possession of Fort Souville to which the bombardment may be preliminary. Should the Germans capture the fort they would open a breach in the French defences which might compel the French to abandon this entire line and fall back on the inner defences on the right bank of the river. West of the Meuse the only development of the night was a heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Chateaufort.

WAR BRIEFS

A little town in Kansas, named Berlin, is agitating for a change of name.

The deadliest enemy of the submarine is the destroyer which can travel at its best, forty six miles an hour.

The Government of Great Britain has ordered from Australia 10,000,000 pounds of jam. The ingredients will be melon, lemon, honey and ginger.

The Canadian War Office now makes a grant of \$375 to every trained aviator pilot, and is willing to take ten men per month to enter upon the training.

France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, look to Great Britain for many of their supplies, and that they may get their supplies Great Britain is obliged to keep the seas open.

There are 300 British Wesleyan preachers in the trenches, and of 300 students for the ministry in the Wesleyan Colleges two years ago, there are not a dozen left to-day.

Mr. Mergenthaw, the U. S. Ambassador to Constantinople, proposes that after the war, the Jews assisted by Christians should purchase Palestine from Turkey and turn it into a small free republic.

More than 7,000,000 of women are now working in trades and professions in Great Britain. The Y. M. C. A. is appealing for \$125,000 to build rest rooms, hostels and canteens for their comfort.

"Cavell oranges," are being imported in England from Spain in large quantities. The paper in which each is wrapped bears representation of the nurse, Miss Cavell.

The Germans have compelled healthy peasants and women in Poland and Volhymia to work in military bakehouses, workshops and in other military labor, and, by this method, they have released large numbers of soldiers, and taken them to the firing line.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, HALIFAX.

Some Observations on Interesting Fields of Endeavor of Vital Interest to the Halifax Commercial Club

(By George E. Graham, Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway.)

The functions of a Commercial Club cover every field of business activity and there is no branch of trade development of which you should not be alert to take advantage of.

A study of your membership indicates a binding together, for a common purpose, of many diversified lines of trade on the part of successful business men. We may assume, therefore, that if one man can make a success of his particular line of business, a body, or number, of such men should make a success of something, or anything, in which every one had a special interest.

The success of your organization, so far, gives evidence of a cohesiveness and pertinacity that augurs well for the future.

Composed as it is of level headed business men you will never, as a body, want anything in opposition to the good of the community, and, if you want anything badly enough, there is no power can keep it from you, for long.

To accomplish the results you are all anxious to see brought about, absolute unity of purpose is a great necessity, not only in, and through your own organization, but in, and through, and between, every organization having at heart the real welfare of the community.

Results, in capital letters, never counted in the scale of success as they do to-day, and every obstacle in the way of obtaining them should be swept aside.

To achieve success in this age we require concentrated co-operation to a degree hitherto unthought of.

This is not a time for dreaming. What we want, and what we must have, if we are to keep pace with true progress, is action, sharp, quick, and decisive, among all the business ranks.

The field of opportunity, stretching out before the Halifax Commercial Club, is as wide in its possibilities for development, as it is unlimited in its extent.

You are located on one of the few really first class harbors of the world, at a gateway to the gem of the world's Dominions and it behooves you to adopt measures of trade preparedness, commensurate with the importance of the position you occupy, as the keeper, in the business sense, of the gateway in question. You occupy an enviable position on the main trade routes of the world, but we must not overlook the fact that with the wonderful advantage as to geographical and trade route location, come increased responsibilities for the aggressive and comprehensive development of both.

The closing of the war will see old trade routes abandoned and new ones established. Are you pressing at the door of opportunity in this respect? Is your commercial intelligence branch gathering data as to the requirements of new customers? Are your representatives ready and your samples being prepared? Are your manufacturers prepared to adjust the nature of their output to the requirements of new purchasers?

Since the outbreak of the war nearly two million tons of shipping have been destroyed, and the continued shortage of vessel tonnage is causing great anxiety. We are all vitally interested in the matter of ocean transport. If we wish to hold our place in the present markets, or to establish new ones, we must have vessels to take our goods. The question of ship building in Canada is one that is being taken up seriously at the present time. The proper location for such an industry is on the Atlantic Coast. In the vicinity of Halifax, where much of the material necessary can be readily obtained. No doubt the most of you are aware that the Nova Scotia Steel Company has shipped over three thousand tons of heavy marine forgings to the Clyde district during the past year. Coastwise sailing vessels are under construction at Meteghan, Annapolis, Parrsboro, and Shelburne and other points and are being bought up at fancy prices. Inasmuch as the development of the trade of the country depends very largely upon the rapidly with which tonnage can be provided, a unique opportunity for an active campaign is presented to your Club.

In order that the agricultural, and other resources of the province may be properly developed, ad Nova Scotia be kept in line with the growth in other

provinces, it is important that we increase our population. There are manifold ways in which you can materially assist in this.

Of the great number of people who left this province for the United States there are many who in response to the "forward to be land" feeling we all experience as we become older and more sensible, would gladly return to their native land, provided the proper avenue were opened. Such people are acquainted with the business methods of the residents here know the customs, and would make valuable additions to our population.

The consensus of opinion is that, following the experience of other great wars, we will, after the close of the present struggle, see a great influx of settlers from many of those countries now fighting.

A great many of the soldiers now at the front and in training, hitherto engaged in office or other indoor occupations, will not, on account of the outdoor life they have been living or for their reasons, return to their former employment but will seek the land.

There is, as you are no doubt aware great dissatisfaction in connection with homestead arrangements in the Northwest Provinces, the percentage of the acreage under actual cultivation being very small, and it would not be surprising to see the practice of homestead grants discontinued altogether. This would place Nova Scotia more in line with the other provinces in respect to land settlement. You have no government land here but there are thousands of acres of unheated and uncultivated land in the Annapolis Valley, and also thousands of acres held by farmers without any attempt at cultivation on account of lack of help or other reasons.

Therefore having the land available, and knowing that desirable settlers are or will be available, it remains, for some effective organization to supply the medium, or channel, through which the settler will find his way to the land, and be taken care of, where necessary, until he is self-supporting. Other provinces are reaching out made farms, fam colonies, etc., and are making preparation to care for them financially.

This is a most important question and one worthy of very careful consideration by your body.

Is this province going to be in the front rank in the opening of new markets and in the supplying of her own needs? Your organization can do most effective work along this line.

The trade extension plans of Sir George Foster indicate the national idea on the subject of reaching out for new markets, etc.

Our sister colonies are anxious to increase their trade with us. The time is ripe for the greater development of our inter-domain trade.

There are many other questions of grave importance to which reference might be made but time will not permit.

In conclusion I would point out more forcibly that if we want to keep our province in her proper place in the march of trade, we must work and plan continually and take advantage of every possible opportunity for the strengthening of our position. It will not answer the purpose to merely pass resolutions or listen to addresses, we must act, and that heartily.

Our sister Dominions are anxious to increase their trade with us. The present is an opportune time for the great development of our inter-domain trade.

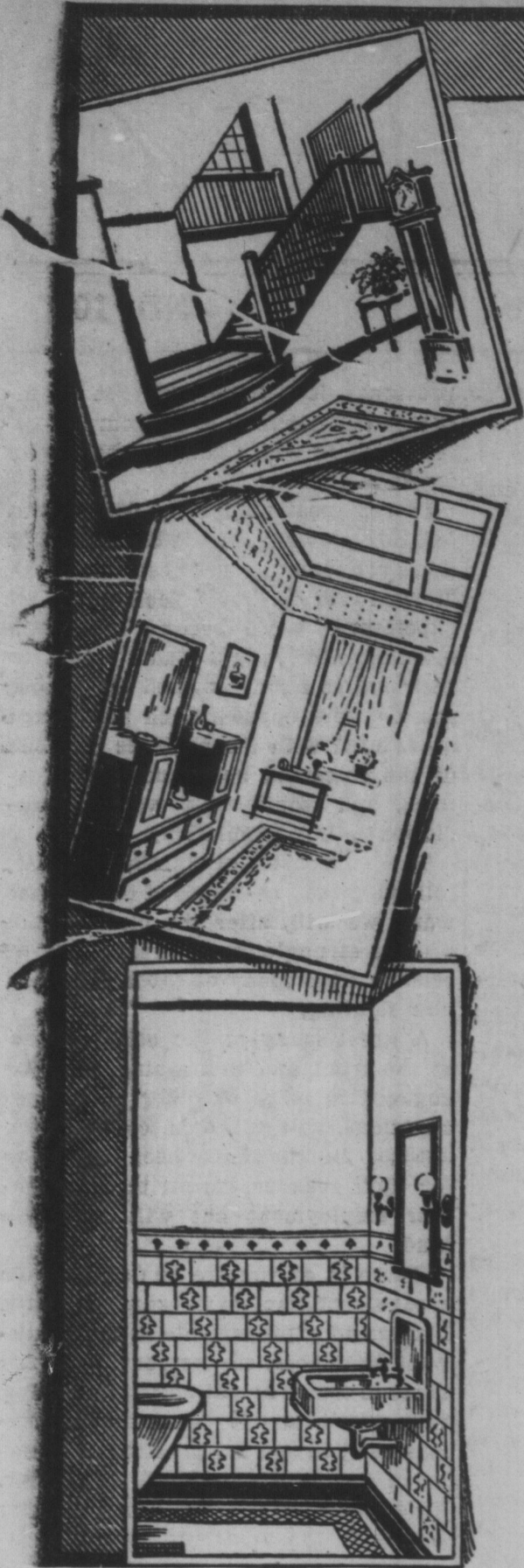
THE CANDIDATES AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

The Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance is endeavoring to ascertain the position of the candidates for election to the Local Legislature on the Temperance question. The following form has been submitted to the four candidates of Annapolis County: "If you are elected to represent Annapolis County in the House of Assembly, will you vote

- (1) To retain upon the statutes the N. S. Temperance Act?
- (2) To improve it, if found necessary, by amendments?
- (3) To support Government enforcement of the Act?

We take pleasure in informing the electors of this County that the four candidates—Mr. O. P. Goucher, Mr. Frank Elliott, Major Phinney and Hon. O. T. Daniels, have all pledged themselves, if elected, to vote to retain on the statutes of the N. S. Temperance Act, to improve it by amendments and to support Government enforcement of the Act.

G. C. WARREN,
Secretary Annapolis County
Temperance Alliance.



Handy Helps for Spic and Span Homes

Of course, you are going to "Paint Up" this spring. There's the bedroom, parlor or dining room wall to be re-finished.

There are Floors to be painted, stained, varnished or waxed. There's the Oil Cloth or Linoleum to be made Spic and Span.

There's the Furniture and Woodwork to be brightened.

Here are six "SPIC AND SPAN" FINISHES that we can freely recommend for this work :

- "NEU-TONE" Flat Tints for the walls
- "WOOD LAC" Varnish Stains
- "MARBLE-ITE" Floor Varnish
- "LIQUID WAX", for hardwood floors
- "SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT", the old reliable
- "VARNOLEUM", to beautify and preserve Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

We know that these Finishes are the best of their kind. They are "Made in Canada"—and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the results you get when you use any, or all, of them.

You'll soon be putting up Pickles and Preserves. You'll need labels for the jars. Come in and get a set of Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed. We give them free to our friends.

KARL FREEMAN, BRIDGETOWN, N.S.

Lawrencetown

June 12

Mrs. (Dr.) S. Primrose is spending a few weeks in Halifax.

A new house is being erected at the west end for Mr. Brenton Harris.

Miss Ella Spinney of Meadow Vale is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. S. Banks.

Mrs. James Crandall of Malden, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Kenneth Bishop.

Mrs. M. E. Chesley of Middleton is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Saunders.

Mrs. Clifford Messenger of Paradise is a guest of Mrs. Chas. McKeown.

Mrs. R. J. Shaffner has returned from a very pleasant trip to Yarmouth.

Mr. Frank Settle of Dartmouth is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges and son are visiting Deacon and Mrs. Wm. McKeown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jefferson will soon be occupying their handsome new residence.

Aubrey Marshall of Falkland Ridge is the guest of his brother Roland, for a few days.

The Red Cross meets every Tuesday afternoon and evening in the Demonstration Building.

Mrs. Clayton Zwicker of Albany is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Ida Oswald.

Mrs. H. H. Whitman has returned from Halifax where she has been spending a week.

Mrs. E. R. Whitman of Inglisville is a guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitman.

Mrs. B. S. Banks entertained a number of her friends very pleasantly on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Peters who has been spending the winter months in Massachusetts returned home quite recently.

Mrs. L. W. Durling and her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Hurley, are spending the week-end at Dalhousie.

Mrs. B. Starratt and Mrs. Logan of Paradise are occupying Mrs. James Bancroft's house for the summer months.

Miss Mary Phinney of Granville Ferry is the guest of her cousins, Mrs. Chas. Roach and the Misses Ethel and Vivian Phinney.

Miss Marjorie Phinney gave a party to a number of her young girl friends on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being her tenth birthday.

Mrs. (Rev.) O. Chipman of Hapton, N. B., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Shaffner and brother, J. E. Shaffner. Also relatives at Middleton.

Mrs. Albert Balcom is visiting her sons and daughters in Halifax, and before returning home will spend a few days in New Glasgow the guest of her son Lewis.

The delegates appointed for the Association at Chester are Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Mellick, Deacon T. G. Bishop and wife, Mrs. L. Newcomb, and Mrs. A. L. Archibald.

Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Armitage of Wolfville are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bishop and other friends in town.

Mr. Armitage occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. R. J. Messenger celebrated her little daughter Katherine's, natal day, on Saturday last, by entertaining a number of her young friends very pleasantly. Mr. Messenger gave the children a very enjoyable auto ride before returning to their homes.

Sunday, the 11th, was observed as Memorial Sunday in honor of the late Rev. J. O. Davis, who died of leprosy, contracted in India, on Friday, April 28th, and was buried on Saturday, May 6th, at Wicklow, Ontario, the home of his boyhood. Pastor Mellick spoke very impressively on Sunday evening and the choir rendered special music.

Mrs. R. J. Shaffner and Mrs. John Stoddart gave an "at home" to the members of the Baptist Choir on Wednesday evening of last week in honor of the Misses Muriel Bishop and Myrna Stoddart, whose marriages take place next week. Mr. B. S. Banks, leader, on behalf of the choir, presented Haviland china to the brides-to-be. A kitchen shower was given at the home of Miss Ethel Fitch for the same favorite young ladies.

New York City will take care of 500 conventions during the present year.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutrient gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. Free from harmful drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

The Farm

BREED MORE CATTLE

A very competent authority estimates that, having reference to last year's trade, average prices current for beef on the Smithfield market in London, England, for 1915, show an increase of 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war. The last English produce report to hand quotes Irish beef at 19 to 20 cents per pound, for sides wholesale and English at 20 to 21 cents per pound, as against a price of 15½ to 16½ cents for Irish and 15½ to 16½ cents for English, during the last week in December, 1915. It further quotes South American chilled fore-quarters at 16½ cents and hind quarters at 19½ cents, as against 12½ and 16 cents respectively for fore-quarters and hind-quarters in December. "Supplies of frozen beef are practically exhausted, only a few small odd lots of bull beef being obtainable. These, in view of the strong demand ruling for all classes, realize high prices. The absence of frozen supplies has again forced buyers on to the chilled article, with the result that values have advanced sharply."

The general beef situation, from the standpoint of the home and foreign market, further emphasizes the shortage of supply. One feature is particularly noteworthy. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand fully confirm this fact. The position in Europe is well known. The Argentine output has been absorbed for army supply to such an extent that very little frozen Argentine beef is available for civil consumption in Great Britain. Australia has passed through a severe season of drought and her exportable surplus has been greatly diminished. Moderate supplies of cow beef are going forward from New Zealand but these are not of first-rate quality. Canada and the United States have not appreciably increased their cattle population and are clearly able to find a remunerative market in Europe for any of their product available for export. The steady and continuous rise in price definitely reveals the condition of the world market for beef and emphasizes the fact that the situation is growing worse with the progress of the war.

Contrast the position with respect to grain. Enormous stores of wheat are tied up in Russia. In Siberia alone it is estimated that there is an accumulation of over 9,000,000 tons of grain. Until peace is declared this accumulation will probably become pronounced. After the war, the production of grain will again be undertaken on an enormous scale in all the contending countries. In view of this fact and with the release of the accumulated stocks, it is undoubtedly true that grain will drop in price to a very considerable extent. With an overstocked grain market and a pronounced under-supply of cattle the farmers of Canada should have little difficulty in making up their minds as to what their policy shall be for the future.

One warning, however, should be given. We must emphasize quality before quantity. On the British market, Canadian beef does not equal in quality the beef exported from the United States or from the Argentine. Unless we can improve our cattle, both as regards quality and as regards finish, we need not expect to be able to effect sales at Smithfield but shall be obliged to seek a market in France or Italy. Even our best grass fed cattle, when offered on the Chicago market last year, yielded disappointing returns. In Canada there is any number of good beef cows but by breeding these to dairy bulls, to grade bulls, or even to pure bred bulls of inferior type. A really good pure bred sire is an asset to any community. He should have the patronage of all the farmers in the neighborhood. The maintenance or use of a scrub bull, under the present circumstances, should be deemed an unpatriotic act.

One other non-progressive practice should be eliminated or, at least, superseded by a better one. Reference is to the sale and purchase of stocker and feeder cattle, whether for finishing in the stable or on grass. In the case of the farmer who sells, this practice, unless in exceptional circumstances, is a mistaken one. He should feed and finish his own stock. On the part of the farmer who buys, a speculative and non-productive enterprise is continued and encouraged, which has neither an economic nor a practical argument in its favour. He should grow his own feeders, or a part of them at least. Trading of this nature has done as much as any other factor to destroy the beef cattle industry in many parts of Canada. It can only be built up by a change of system.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of the seasons. If labor

is not available to milk all of them, two calves may be put on a single cow, possibly followed by a third, and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will insure a steadier income than can possibly be obtained by the continuance of the old methods. No practice will so tend to conserve female stock nor so speedily and steadily add to our available supply of beef.

CLOVER SEED GROWING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Mr. S. J. Moore, Dominion Inspector, reports that an unusually small proportion of clover seed is being sown by Nova Scotia farmers this year. No doubt this is largely due to the high prices prevailing. Nevertheless it is a serious matter for every good farmer knows that clover is nature's best restorer of soils, and is almost indispensable for the cheap maintenance of the fertility of our farms. For this reason much interest attaches results which have been obtained during the past year by those farmers who patronized the Clover Huller which was purchased and operated by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.

In the River John section, about 3500 weight of clover, partly mixed with timothy was threshed. In Antigonish a smaller amount was threshed, and at Berwick a single farmer threshed 400 pounds.

It is true that considerable of this seed was mixed with timothy and other grasses, and that it would not therefore be of a quality to sell for pure seed purposes. But so far as seeding down of farmer's own fields are concerned, this mixed seed will prove all right in every way and there is the added advantage that when a farmer has grown his own seed, he will likely sow a larger quantity and get proportionally bigger results.

Next winter the Department proposes to operate the Clover Huller at Berwick in Kings County, Lawrencetown in Annapolis County, Bridgewater in Lunenburg County, and at several points in the East.

As a preliminary to this work, Mr. S. J. Moore, Dominion Seed Inspector, probably accompanied by a member of the Local Department of Agriculture, is prepared to go to those sections of the country where the farmer's advice will be placed to give farmers advance in regard to the selection of fields. If, therefore, any interested parties will write either to the Secretary for Agriculture, Truro, or to Mr. S. J. Moore, they will be advised when the visit will be made.

In the meantime the experience of the growers in the River John section will be of interest. The following is an excerpt from a letter received from a grower in that section:

"The clover seed obtained seemed to be of good quality, especially where it was allowed to become fully ripened. In many cases, however, the hay was cut too green which greatly reduced the yield and quality of seed obtained. The yield from first growth clover would run from two to three hundred and fifty pounds of seed to the acre. The second growth clover was in every case cut too green yielding only about forty pounds to the acre. However, the seed obtained from the second crop was practically free from weed seeds. To any farmer who may save clover next year, I would say, select a piece that stands up good and then let it ripen until the heads and the stalks are mostly black. Of course in a damp season this is very difficult. But cut it when the most of the heads are black. Alsike clover shells easily and must be handled very carefully and cut slightly greener. Keep a piece of the first growth to be sure of a crop and then save any second growth you can."

It is recommended that all those who purpose growing some clover seed next year should cut at least a small area of a field when it is only four or five inches high, say about the 5th to 15th of June. This will give the second growth a chance to fully mature before the short cool days come, and it is likely that one will get the advantage of a fairly big yield of seed that will be free from weed and grass seeds.

THERE IS MONEY IN IT

To-day the prudent farmer hardly dreams of planting seed grain without testing it. He realizes there is on deposit in the Bank of Nature a huge sum of money, much of which may be his if elementary rules are followed in seeding and cultivating.

The average dairyman with twenty cows may reasonably expect as his share of Nature's hoard a yearly income of two thousand dollars if the resultant crops are marketed through suitable cows. But can the unselected, untested cow be expected to take a prominent part in that annual distribution of Nature's wealth? She may be fed and cared for to the best of her owner's ability but there seems to be a loose end if he does not turn round and test her, determine her ability to turn the vast deposits in

Nature's Bank into a round nine thousand pounds of milk and leave a clear profit if milk fetches one-twenty per hundred.

Just guessing at seed vitality and power to grow is queer work; guessing at a cow's production and profit is risky and unnecessary. It is very risky because many a dairyman is deceived without the use of scales and test, quite unnecessary because the Dairy Division at Ottawa supplies free of charge, milk record forms. Write for them, either the three day per month or the daily kind, with a herd record book. Their use gives certainty. Test your cows, there is money in it.

Calves do well on skimmed milk whether it is skimmed by hand or with a cream separator, but skimmed milk from the separator has the advantage of being fresh and warm and sweet when fed.

Real Estate for Sale

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

A lot of land situated on the south side of the river at Bridgetown, 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 Bridgetown. 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 Bridgetown. 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 sheathod 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 Bridgetown 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 vats, power 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 Bridgetown, 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 Bridgetown. Near church and school house. Property will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to

9 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

Middleton

June 12

Little Miss Phyllis Hoyt has been a victim of mumps the past week.

Mrs. Bates of Bridgewater spent Sunday with Mrs. A. M. Reed.

Mrs. Crowell of Lunenburg was the guest of Mrs. Geo. H. Vroom last week.

Rev. W. H. S. Morris and Mrs. Morris returned home from Halifax on Saturday.

Mrs. E. M. Phinney was the guest of Mrs. O. P. Goucher the first of last week.

Mrs. Stoneman of Yarmouth spent last week with Mrs. F. W. Brown on Main street.

Miss Genevieve Gwillim who has been teaching at Antigonish, arrived home last week.

Mr. C. M. Hoyt and Mr. W. F. C. Parsons motored to Yarmouth on business the first of last week.

Mr. G. A. Backman of Lunenburg was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. P. Dodge, during the convention last week.

Miss Elletta Colpitts of Forest Glade, Westmoreland County, N. B., who has been attending Acadia Seminary is the guest of Miss Gretchen Gates.

The Nova Scotia Branch of the W. M. A. S. Society of the Methodist Church of Canada held its Annual Convention at Middleton, June 6th to 9th. There were 76 delegates present, also a number of visitors from the various churches of the Province, who were charmed with the beautiful Valley and the ideal weather conditions. Altogether a very pleasant and profitable time was spent by all attending this convention.

The London, England, Board of Trade has concluded negotiations for the purchase of Norway's entire catch of fish for the year, thus at one stroke depriving Germany of a large amount of valuable food and adding to the British stock of foodstuffs.

Election Day

Is every day with two classes of people—those who after due consideration and comparison select the Maritime for training and those who always select Maritime-trained office assistants because of their competency. To secure the second you must elect the first. Literature and information on application to

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

HALIFAX, N. S.

E. KAULBACH C. A.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

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

It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 in. and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

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

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Patronize Monitor Advertisers

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

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 desire it.

THERE IS MONEY IN POULTRY

The Methods Employed by a Poultry Specialist Near Toronto, Who Makes a Net Profit of \$2,000 on Each of His Laying Hens

While the farmer with a small flock of chickens can't follow the methods of the poultry specialists, he may very often remodel them to suit his particular conditions. While visiting the plant of one of the most profitable poultry producers in Ontario, we were impressed with the simple but efficient methods of management. Upon this farm several thousands of chickens are hatched each year. After they have been fed in the brooder house for six weeks they are separated, the cockerels being placed in fattening pens, the pullets moved to colony houses on free range. This practice everyone keeping chickens could follow to good advantage.

When chicks are placed in colony houses they should be provided with shade. They do well often when moved to the edge of a corn field. The poultry keeper in question feeds his chickens from food boxes which are divided into five compartments. In one compartment, equal parts of wheat and cracked corn are placed; in another, a dry mash composed of the following: equal parts bran, corn crop, feed flour, fine beef scrap and one-third the quantity of fine bone meal of any one of the others. In three smaller sections oyster shell grit and charcoal are placed. Great care is taken to keep the boxes clean and they are kept filled with food. Fresh, clean water is kept before the chickens at all times.

All through the summer the pullets are left to shift for themselves upon free range. They require very little care and develop into more vigorous fowls when left to take exercise freely. Late in the season they are placed in a continuous laying house. In this, compartments 16 feet by 25 are given to each 100 White Leghorns and to each 80 Barred Rocks. These houses face the south and have cotton fronts. The floor is made of fresh dirt each fall and is raised about 8 or 10 inches above the ground level. Sand, it has been found, makes the best covering, as clay bakes very hard. It should be put in early in the season so it will dry thoroughly. The chickens are dusted twice a year each time the operation being repeated in five days. Any good insect powder will give satisfactory results.

This poultry man never crate fattens nor crams. The cockerels are placed in houses 12 feet by 12 feet, with runs 12 feet by 24 feet to each house. They are fed a mash composed of 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds feed flour, 40 pounds beef scrap, mixed with sour skim milk, to a batter that will drop but not run from a wooden spoon. After the evening meal, they are fed all the cracked corn they will eat. They are also given all the skim milk they will drink with two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar added to every quart. Rocks and White Leghorns are kept, the former being reared for market when about two pounds in weight and are never kept when above 2½ pounds.

The broilers are sold to local customers in the town near where his poultry plant is located, to New York Club of Toronto, and M. T. Mallon, exporter of poultry, Toronto. He receives retail prices from the majority of sales. He seldom fails to average less than 55 cents on each cockerel.

After the pullets are brought from free range and placed in the laying pens, the system of feeding is changed. They are fed a dry mash in feed boxes composed of 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds feed flour, 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds beef scrap and 20 pounds linseed meal, added every other month.

In the early morning 3½ quarts of mixed grain is fed. In warm weather this mixture consists of equal parts wheat, corn and oats and in cold weather, equal parts wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat. At night, one hour before sundown, 6½ quarts of the same mixture is fed in a deep litter of clean grain straw. Every day some kind of green food is fed, principally mangels and cabbage.

Following these methods and paying for all feed the same, this poultry specialist has made a net profit of over \$2,000 a year on his laying fowls, while the profits from the cockerels pay all expenses both for themselves and for the pullets up to the time the latter start to lay.

THE POULTRY RAISER'S OPPORTUNITY

From present indications Great Britain will require all the eggs and poultry Canada can produce during 1916.

Last year, as a result of greatly increased production, Canada was able to ship to Great Britain the large quantity of eggs exported since 1900 and at the same time reduced her imports for home consumption by nearly a million dollars.

Canadian eggs have found favor on the British market, and the prospects are that, providing they are available, much larger quantities will be shipped this year. The unusually high prices prevailing at the present time are largely due to this anticipated export demand.

Prices for poultry are also high and will likely continue so for the rest of the season. Last fall and winter all the surplus Canadian poultry was exported at highly profitable prices. Between fifty and sixty cars of live poultry were shipped from Western Ontario to the Eastern States alone, and in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Prince Edward Island, the export demand for canned poultry has greatly enhanced prices to producers.

Although some uneasiness has existed on the part of the trade as regards transportation facilities in view of the high freight rates and the shortage of boats, it is now reasonably certain that an even greater demand for Canadian poultry and eggs will occur this year. It is important therefore, that every poultry producer takes steps to profit thereby, by hatching as many chickens as possible this spring.

Now is the time, by hatching early, by hatching everything possible in the month of May, to guard against the marketing of so many small, under-sized poorly finished poultry, which annually becomes a drag on the market in the fall of the year. Again it is only by hatching now, and giving the chickens every possible chance to thrive and grow, that a maximum supply of eggs can be obtained in the winter time.

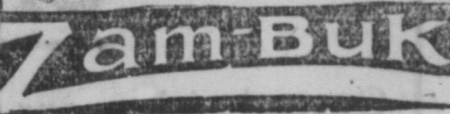
Given their proportionate amount of attention, the growing of poultry brings quick and profitable returns to the farmer. With the increasing cost of meats, milk, etc., there is a constantly increasing demand for poultry and eggs. The labor problem is not critical, as the boys and girls on the farm can readily take care of the poultry. The cost of feed is nominal, prices for poultry and eggs are high—the highest, in fact, for many years. It is obvious therefore, that Canadians have a patriotic, as well as an economic duty to perform in making the year 1916 the banner year for poultry production in Canada.

EGGS AND MORE EGGS

For many years Canada produced more eggs than we needed, and we were able to make large shipments abroad. We kept on increasing our poultry, but at the same time our towns and cities were growing in size and the consumption of eggs increased more rapidly than the production. The result was, that our exports gradually disappeared and strange to say, agricultural Canada became an egg-importing country. People were surprised to learn through the press that the shipments came in, sometimes from Russia and frequently from China, two of the greatest egg-producing countries in the world. Of recent years enormous quantities of cold storage eggs from the United States have been brought in to make up for our deficiency. Since the war broke out the foreign supplies for Great Britain have been seriously interfered with. Trade with Russia has been largely cut off. There was, therefore, an opportunity for the shipment of Canadian eggs to Great Britain. In the Patriotism and Production campaign of last year it was stated that there would be a deficiency of 100,000,000 dozen eggs in Great Britain, thus opening up an enormous market to Canada. In addition to the regular consumption there has been an increasing demand for strictly fresh eggs for hospital requirements. The call for fresh eggs has been as insistent as the call for coals and Red Cross funds. Canadian eggs inspected and graded have found a ready market. This market can be held during the war and after the war if we are ready to take advantage of it. Particular attention is given to this question in The Agricultural War Book for 1916. The outlook as to demand and prices is such as to warrant our people in giving careful consideration to it. Thousands of families that do not keep fowls have here an opportunity. Instructions and suggestions are available in every province. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has a number of very valuable bulletins and every Province of Canada has a well organized Poultry Branch ready to give advice. It is a most interesting problem. The United States calculations are that the

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.



American hen on the average lays 70 eggs per year. Our Canadian hen, partly from climatic reasons, falls short of this, some calculate by at least 20 eggs. The profitable flock should show an average of at least 120 eggs. The work carried on in developing bred-to-lay fowls and the results of egg-laying contests open up a most interesting field. The record is to-day held by a hen in Delaware. This hen had no less than 314 eggs in one year. Last year the Canadian hen did her duty, the biggest ever—she laid eggs to the value of \$30,000. She can do much better if we give her a chance. There are thousands of families in villages and towns that can keep a small flock at very little expense thereby serving their own table and helping to increase the exports. Even with eggs we can help finance the war. Meat prices are advancing and the cost of living is going up. Only a half dozen eggs every day will be a great help for the home table. Perhaps, in addition, you can put away half a dozen for use next fall and winter.

The setting hen should have things handy. Whole grain grit, water and some dust to work in every day, will fill the bill.

PRODUCTION AND THRIFT

Wheat and the War

One of the most comprehensive articles in The Agricultural War Book of 1916 deals with the subject of "Wheat and the War." It is written by Mr. T. K. Doherty, LL. B., Commissioner of the International Agricultural Institute. The author traces the course of events as regards the wheat market, in the momentous years of 1913, 1914, and 1915, the first named, sharing with the last two years some of their importance—although preceding the war—by reason of the decline of prices from those of 1912. In 1914-15 prices per bushel of British wheat jumped from \$1.05 to \$1.61. In this connection Mr. Doherty asks readers to examine a table giving quotations of prices since the year 1800. In 1812 the figures reached their zenith, Britain having wars with France and the United States on her hands. Wheat was then \$2.86 a bushel, or more than three times the standing of to-day. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century the lowest price was \$1.37, this was in 1822. In the second quarter, the lowest figure was reached in 1835, when wheat stood at \$1.35. In the third quarter prices ranged from \$1.17 in 1851 to \$2.27 in 1855, fluctuating after that from \$1.22 in 1864 to \$1.95 in 1867 and down to \$1.37 in 1875. In 1877 the price was \$1.73. In 1878 the quotation was \$1.40. A period of steadiness followed until 1883, when there was a drop to \$1.25. The decline continued, the even dollar being reached in the following year. Then, for the first time in the period covered in the table, or in 1886, below that figure was reached 94 cents being the quotation. In 1891 the price was \$1.13. In 1898 it was \$1.03, the lowest point, namely 65 cents being touched in 1894. Fourteen years elapsed before a dollar was again exceeded. In 1909 the highest quotation stood at \$1.13. Mr. Doherty briefly outlines the cause for these fluctuations, and proceeds to deal with the situation arising from the supply and demand in the last three years. He also deals with the output of other crops during these years, referring to the best known authorities in support of his details and deductions. He goes largely into the requirements and productions of the world in wheat, giving tables showing the yield in 32 countries of wheat and 22 of oats. In his conclusion, he also suggests that every aspect of the wheat situation appears to indicate the improbability of a return to the low average prices of 1910, 11 and 12, and that following the declaration of peace there will be a greatly increased demand. His final words are "Economic interests unite, therefore, with patriotic duty in stimulating the agriculturist's of Canada to extraordinary productive efforts during the forthcoming season." As an appendix, a description is given of marketing operations in Australia. The article deserves and should attract wide attention. The War Book can be had by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

London is making an effort to utilize its vacant spaces for the purpose of growing foodstuffs.

Horticulture

(By Prof. W. Saxby Blair)

METHODS OF CONTROLLING CUT-WORMS

(Continued from last week)

The White Cutworm, *Exca Scandens* Riley

Appearance.—When full grown, the White Cutworm is about one and three-quarter inches long. It is of a light yellowish-grey colour with whitish patches on the back and sides. A distinct line is present down the middle of the back and on each side of the back and along the centre of the side there are other longitudinal lines which are not so distinct. The pilliferous tubercles on this cutworm are dark, but not very apparent. The black spiracles are conspicuous. The head and the shield on the first body segment are pale brown, sparsely dotted with black. All the feet are of a similar colour to that of the underside of the body. The general whitish colour and, on the whole, the inconspicuous markings of this cutworm distinguish it from any of our other common forms.

The moth varies considerably in the colour of the front wings, which may be either ash-grey or grey suffused with a yellowish, brownish or reddish colour. Near the outside margin of each of these wings is a conspicuous wavy, whitish line. The other cross-lines on the four wings are indistinct but the round and kidney-shaped spots are readily apparent in most specimens. The hind wings are whitish with a dark spot in the centre and a double brownish shade along the outer edge. The thorax is of the same colour as the front wings, while the abdomen is whitish. With the wings spread, this moth expands one and three-eighths inches.

Habits and Life-history.—Although this cutworm is often responsible for serious losses from its well-known habit of climbing fruit trees and destroying the buds, etc., it does not by any means always confine itself to such habits in eastern Ontario as we have found it, on several occasions, working in vegetable gardens, particularly where the soil is sandy. In years of prevalence, however, the chief damage it does is in climbing fruit trees after dark and eating the buds, the young fruit and the tender leaves. Such injury is done in May and early June, and when young trees—apple, pear, peach, etc.—are attacked, the injury is often fatal.

This insect occurs more or less abundantly almost every year from Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces. A single specimen of the moth was taken at Calgary, Alta., (August 1, 1914). The moth appear usually in June and during July. One caterpillar which we found injuring radishes at Ottawa on May 17, was full fed and entered the earth on June 1, and the moth appeared on July 1. In another year, the cutworms were mature earlier, and the moths emerged on June 5. In 1908, when they were very destructive in gardens at Ottawa, they had mostly pupated by the middle of June. The pupa is similar to that of other cutworms, and measures about five-eighths of an inch in length. In eastern Ontario, the insect hibernates as a half grown caterpillar. On April 16, 1907, the writer found at Ottawa several of these cutworms about an inch below the surface of the ground; they were 20 mm. long (three-sixteenths of an inch), and were hibernating in soil where cabbages had been grown the previous year.

The W-marked Cutworm, *Noctua Claustrina* Harris

Appearance.—This cutworm is readily recognized by the series of conspicuous marks resembling the letter W which are present on its back, with the exception of the first three segments. The general colour is pale brown, streaked and spotted with dark brown. The sides of the W marks are bordered with bright yellow. A pale line is present down the centre of the back; the yellow markings referred to rest on a pale line, and below this along the side, about the middle is a wide, more or less distinct, band, bordered above with yellow and brown. The head is pale brown, marked down the middle of each side with a wide very distinct black dash, the rest of the head is conspicuously marked in a fine network, or reticulated with dark brown. The shield on the first segment behind the head is also dark brown. The three front pairs of feet are pale brown, the others being similar in colour to the under surface of the body which is not so dark as the back and upper portion of the sides. When mature this larva is about 1 3/8 inches long.

The moth of the W-marked Cutworm expands about 1 5/8 inches when the wings are spread. The front wings are of a dark, smoky-brown colour, the transverse lines paler and not very distinct. The round or orbicular spot is margined with black, as is also the shaped spot. In many specimens these shaped spot. In many specimens these spots are joined together by a short

black line. The hind wings are whitish, tinged with brown, darkest at the outer edges.

Habits and Life-history.—This cutworm, although common and widespread in Canada, has not been reported to the same extent as some of the other species. In years of abundance, however, it does do much damage, not only to all kinds of vegetables—cabbage, cauliflower, corn, beans, etc.—but also to the roots of grasses, and most probably does a good deal of injury in wheat fields. It also has the habit of climbing trees and shrubs and feeding upon the buds and leaves. Apple, currant, gooseberry, etc., are attacked. It will be seen, therefore, that it is a very general feeder, and that almost any succulent plant is liable any year, to be injured or destroyed.

The moths fly in June, July, August, and September, and occur from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Some years they are very numerous and fly into houses during the evening, becoming quite a pest.

The full history of this cutworm is not as yet known. The caterpillars hibernates in a partly grown state in the earth, a short distance below the surface, and on the first growth of vegetation in spring become active and at once attack plants. They reach maturity in eastern Ontario towards the end of May and June, and change to the usual reddish-brown pupae, each of moths emerging from their earthen cells in June and early July, the dates varying with the seasons. The moths have been collected in the open as late as the middle of October, but whether there are two broods in the year or even a partial second brood, it is impossible to say from present knowledge. We have on several occasions succeeded in getting female moths to oviposit in confinement. Eggs secured in August did not hatch until the end of October. On another occasion, the eggs were deposited on September 13. They were laid in patches on the side of a wooden pill box.

The Spotted Cutworm, *Noctua, C-nigrum* Linn

Appearance.—The general colour of this cutworm is pale brownish, or ash-grey, some examples having a distinct or greenish appearance. The conspicuous character by which it may be recognized is the row of triangular shaped, blackish marks—(more conspicuous on the rear segments), on either side of the back. These marks are similar to those on the W-marked Cutworm, but are not so heavy and lack the conspicuous yellow bordering of those of the latter caterpillar. Down the middle of the back, there is a pale line, and between this and the conspicuous whitish, or yellowish, stigmatal band, which connects the spiracles or breathing pores on the sides, there is also a pale line. On each of the abdominal segments there is an oblique blackish dash, very distinct in some specimens, just above each breathing pore. In some caterpillars the stigmatal band is flushed with a reddish tinge, and the whole body is more or less blotched and streaked with brown. The head and shield on the first segments are yellowish-brown. Two brown bands are present on the front of the head, and the sides and top are reticulated with the same colour. The front feet are pale brown and shiny, the back pairs being dull and similarly coloured to the ventral surface of the body.

The adult moth is about 1½ inches in expanse of wings. The general colour of the front wings is of a purplish brown, or reddish-brown, some being much darker than others. Towards the centre of each of these wings is a conspicuous C-like spot, the open part towards the front margin of the wing being filled in with a pale blotch which extends in many specimens to the upper edge of the kidney-shaped mark. The transverse lines are easily traced and the outside margin of the wings is usually darker. The hind wings are pale yellowish-brown, becoming darker near the edges. The thorax is of the same general colour of the front wings but it is crossed in front by a distinct whitish collar; the abdomen is paler.

Habits and Life-history.—This cutworm is also a very general feeder. In 1900, it appeared in destructive numbers in Ontario, and attacked almost all kinds of vegetation—tomatoes, carrots, mangels, turnips, peas, etc. In one place (Whitby) where tomatoes were attacked, the cutworms had climbed the vines and as many as a dozen or so were found eating into a single tomato. In another place (Pefferlaw) they devoured the leaves of Canada thistle, gooseberries, chokeberries, etc. This injury in the above year was done by the second brood which appeared in July. In 1914, the caterpillars were present in large numbers in a hayfield near Cathcart, Ont. Here they were working with the true Army-worm, and were feeding on timothy and marching from plant to plant in army-worm habit.

Near Ancaster, Ont. the Spotted Cutworm destroyed, the same year, fully three-quarters of an acre of mangels. In 1900 a cluster of eggs at Niagara, Ont., upon an apple leaf, was sent to the department. These were reared to maturity on apple, cutworms becoming full grown and entering the earth from July 24 to 27, and the moths appearing from August 18 to 25. In another year (1902) we received eggs from Nova Scotia, which hatched on June 25. The caterpillars passed through six stages, and some entered the earth on July 25, turning to pupae two days later. Ten moths were secured, five emerging on August 22, and the others on August 23. In the same year at Ottawa the writer found a larva which produced a moth on June 17, and another which became mature on August 1, the moth emerging on September 3. In 1903 from larvae collected in the field we reared the adults on June 8. The overwintering larvae come out of hibernation early in spring and as soon as food is available, plants are at once attacked and the cutworms become nature and produce moths in the end of May or early June. It will thus be seen that the moths occur at almost any time from late in May till autumn. We have collected them at Ottawa as late as October 10.

The Glassy Cutworm, *Hadena Devasatrix* Braze

Appearance.—The caterpillar is of a dirty whitish colour, with a greenish tinge. The head is reddish or reddish-brown, the shield on the first segment being conspicuous and brownish. The only markings on the body are the dull brown tubercles, each of which bears a single hair. The front feet are pale brownish, the hind ones being of the same colour as the body. Full grown specimens are about an inch and a half in length. This cutworm is similar in appearance to the Yellow-headed Cutworm, but from the colour of the heads, it is usually an easy matter to distinguish them.

The fore wings of the moth vary in colour from pale ash-grey to dark brownish-grey. The transverse lines are usually distinct, the subterminal one near the outer margin being the most conspicuous and in some specimens almost whitish. On the inner side of this line are a series of short arrow-like dashes round and kidney-shaped spots are round and large, the former being the paler. The hind wings are brownish, the inner half being paler.

Habits and Life-history.—Unlike most of our other cutworms, this species seldom comes above the surface of the ground, even during the night. It feeds chiefly upon the roots and lower stems of various kinds of grasses, such as wheat, oats, corn, and grass in meadows, and, as a rule, is only troublesome in grain fields sown on grass lands which have recently been ploughed up. In addition, however, to grasses, this cutworm also attacks garden plants such as cabbages, beans, lettuce, etc. In Ontario it has injured seriously fields of oats 15 to 20 acres in size, between May 10 and 25, and also has been troublesome in fields of corn. Fields of fall wheat have also been damaged in May and early June to such an extent that it was necessary to plough them up. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., the larvae were found, in June, 1914, destroying young tobacco plants. In Manitoba much injury has been done in wheat fields. In this province, in 1914, Mr. Norman Criddle, Field Officer of the Entomological Branch found the larvae apparently feeding by preference on the roots of Barley Grass, *Hordeum jubatum*, which is a weed.

The insect is widely distributed in North America, and in Canada the moths have been found commonly in all provinces from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. It flies from late June until the middle of September. Eggs are laid in the latter part of the season; the young larvae emerge soon afterwards and hibernates in a partly grown condition. Larvae found in Ontario in May (1906) become full-grown and pupated on May 19, the moths emerging on July 19—two months later. From larvae found in June (1914) we reared moths on July 11 to 13. The pupae is rather large, nearly an inch in length by about a quarter of an inch in width, and of a reddish-brown colour. In 1914 one larva pupated in a breeding jar at a depth of 3½ in. It was full grown and entered the earth on June 26. The earthen cell was one and three-eighths inches long by three-quarters of an inch in width.

(Continued next issue)

Professional Cards

OWEN & OWEN
J.M. Owen K.C. Daniel Owen L.L.B.
BARRISTERS AT LAW

Annapolis Royal
Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia
Office in Middleton open Thursdays.
Office in Bear River open Saturdays.

Money to loan Real Estate Securities

CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, LL. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
COMMISSIONER ETC.

Shafner Building, - Bridgetown

AGENT FOR CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO., Insure your buildings in the largest and strongest company.

MONEY TO LOAN
Telephone No. 52.

Hermann C. Morse

B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
and NOTARY PUBLIC

Money to loan on first-class Real Estate INSURANCE AGENT

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Offices in Royal Bank Building

DR. C. B. SIMS

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
—Graduate of—
Nova Scotia Agricultural College,
Ontario Veterinary College,
University of Toronto.

PARADISE, N. S.
Sept. 30, 1914—t. f. Phone 23-21

Dr. F. S. Anderson

DENTAL SURGEON
Graduate of the University Maryland.
Office:—Queen Street, Bridgetown.
Hours:—8 to 5.

W. E. REED

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Latest styles in Caskets, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. Hearse sent to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-storey building in rear of furniture warehouses. Phone 76-4

Arthur M. Foster

LAND SURVEYOR
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA

Leslie R. Fairm

ARCHITECT
Aylesford N. S.

UNDERTAKING

We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County.

J. H. HICKS & SONS
Queen St., Bridgetown, Telephone 42.
H. B. HICKS, Manager.

G. E. BANKS

PLUMBING
Furnace and Stove Repairs

Bridgetown, N. S.
TELEPHONE, NO 3-2



Focus Your Wants
Classified Want Ads. will fill all your requirements. They act as a lens which will concentrate all your needs, and bring them to a perfect focus of satisfactory results.
It costs a great deal less to raise a calf on skimmed milk than on whole milk. By this plan the cream can be sold and made into butter and the proceeds added to the farm income.
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Weekly Monitor
ESTABLISHED 1873
—AND—
WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL
Published Every Wednesday
BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO.
Address all matters of business and
make all money orders payable to
The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.

Benj. Franklin and Daylight-Saving

Speaking in a late number of the Monitor on Daylight-Saving, we referred to Benjamin Franklin as the probable originator of the idea, although it was not translated into action in his day. We have since met with his famous letter on the subject, and believing it will be of interest to our readers, we now refer to it again. Franklin, in 1784, was living in Paris as the Minister of the United States to France, and was in the 78th year of his age. He was one evening a guest at an entertainment, and observed that the room was lighted brilliantly by a lamp which had just been introduced, in marked contrast with the wax and tallow candles generally employed. This new method of lighting became a subject of general remark, and Franklin with his usual leaning toward economy raised the question as to the quantity of oil it consumed, and whether the brilliant light did or did not consume oil in proportion to the light. If it did, then, there was no economy in the use of this form of lamp.

Franklin was pleased with the interest which was manifested in questions of economy, for he says, "I love economy exceedingly," but he found no person who could answer his questions. What followed the famous letter will tell.

"I went home and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the subject. An accidental sudden noise waked me about six in the morning, when I was surprised to find my room filled with light; and I imagined at first that a number of those lamps had been brought into it, but, rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up and looked out to see what might be the occasion of it, when I saw the sun just rising above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays plentifully into my chamber, my domestic having negligently omitted the preceding evening to close the shutters.

"I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but six o'clock; and still thinking it something extraordinary that the sun should rise so early I looked into the almanack where I found it to be the hour given for his rising on that day. I looked forward too, and found he was to rise still earlier every day till towards the end of June, and that at no time in the year he retarded his rising so long as till eight o'clock.

"Your readers, who with me, have never seen any signs of sunshine before noon, and seldom regard the astronomical part of the almanack, will be as much astonished as I was when they hear of his rising so early, and especially when I assure them that he gives light as soon as he rises. I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I saw it with my own eyes. And having repeated this observation the three following mornings, I found always precisely the same result.

"Yet it so happens that when I speak of this discovery to others I can easily perceive from their countenances, though they forbear expressing it in words, that they do not quite believe me.

"This event has given rise in my mind to several serious and important reflections. I considered that if I had not been awakened so early in the morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and in exchange have lived six hours the following night by candle-light; and the latter being a much more expensive light than the former, my love of economy induced me to muster up what little arithmetic I was master of and to make some calculations, which I shall give you, after observing that utility is, in my opinion, the test of value in matters of invention, and that a discovery which can be applied to no use, or is not good for something, is good for nothing.

Franklin then proceeds to estimate the amount of money which would be saved in one season of six months by the 100,000 families of Paris, if instead of using the artificial light of candles for seven hours of the night, they would rise with the sun during these six months. He concludes the letter as follows:

"For the great benefit of this discovery, thus freely communicated and bestowed by me on the public, I demand neither place, pension, exclusive privilege, nor any other reward whatever. I expect only to have the honor of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds who will, as usual, deny me this, and say that my invention was known to the ancients and

perhaps they may bring passages out of the old books in proof of it."

This is What I Claim

"I will not dispute with these people that the ancients knew not the sun would rise at certain hours; they possibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it; but it does not follow from thence that they knew he gave light as soon as he rose. This is what I claim as my discovery. If the ancients knew it it might have been long forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at least to the Parisians, which to prove I need use but one plain simple argument. They are as well instructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exist in the world, professing like myself, to be lovers of economy; and, from the many heavy taxes required from them by the necessities of the State, have surely an abundant reason to be economical.

"I say it is impossible that so sensible a people under such circumstances should have lived so long by the smoky, unwholesome and enormously expensive light of candles if they had really known that they might have had as much pure light of the sun for nothing.—I am, etc."

Peace Talk

The ban has been taken from the German papers, and they are beginning to talk of conditions of peace. But, they must not enquire which one of the nations is responsible for the war. This restriction is itself an evidence of fear lest the consideration of the question of responsibility will make it appear too plainly that Germany is the sinner. And as the Kaiser has laid the blame on Belgium, and again on France and again on England, it would not do to have his opinion repeated.

What must be the mental obtuseness, or, perhaps we might more correctly say, the effrontery of the man who could publish the following statement, even in a German paper!

"On the clean conscience of Asquith lies the burden of guilt for the destruction of more than a million warlike men. Never can his hands be cleaned of the blood that clings to them, and his 'clean conscience' will be torn to rags by the judgement of history. Ours and ours only are the clean hands and the clean conscience of men who have been wantonly surprised in their peaceful labors, and attacked with the wilful ferocity of a cynical, raging, hate saturated rival."

Other papers, as we have intimated, are talking tentatively of peace, and even suggesting President Wilson as intermediary. President Wilson who at the beginning of the war intimated that he might have a part in the work later, has again spoken on the question. It is doubtful, however, if his latest utterances will be quite acceptable to Germany. They may even be looked upon by Germany as a judgement of the case. He has reported his willingness to take part in the formation of a league of peace which will prevent war by protecting weak nations and to guarantee the rights of neutrals on the seas. The first object of the league seems to point directly to the German invasion of Belgium and suggests Mr. Wilson as an ally in his opinion with Great Britain and France who are taking the part of the weak nations of Belgium and Serbia. The other object, the guarantee of the rights of neutrals on the seas, whatever may be said as to the conduct of other nations points also to Germany, for, there is the Lusitania outrage which Germany cannot deny. And there are others which she persisted in denying, until the evidence of her guilt was too patent to be ignored.

The Kaiser may forbid his people to consider the question of responsibility, it cannot be ignored in the pages of history.

A Side Issue

When the affair of the Dardanelles was abandoned, the Australian and New Zealand troops were moved to France. They landed at a Southern Port and were conveyed across the country to the trenches. Needless to say they were delighted with the country, and were heard to say, "It's like being home again." It's a good country to fight for." The presence of these stalwart, vigorous fellows did much to hearten the French people who saw them, as well as the soldiers.

A number of them meeting French soldiers who were felling trees, to be used in connection with the trenches, one Australian gave a friendly challenge to a brawny Frenchman. "I guess I can beat you at that game, old man," he said. The Frenchman didn't understand the language, but he understood the signs the man made. They all laughed and it was agreed that they should be a trial of skill. "Essayez donc, mon vieux, it faut couper trois, vous savez." That is "Try then, my old man. It is necessary to cut three, you know." The Australian took off his tunic, rolled up his sleeves, and went to work with such vim that the Frenchman began to think he would be beaten. But, one of the trees in falling

lodged on another. At once there was a shout from the Frenchmen. It was not allowed in such a contest to let one tree lodge in that way. The Frenchman then took the axe, and went to work like one accustomed to the job. He won by four minutes. This little banter set all the men on good terms with each other. Those on either side saw that the others were men of to be despised, and were prepared to meet in equal terms in the sterner contest with the enemy.

THE INGLEWOOD SCHOOL

The annual public examination of Inglewood school was held on Tuesday, May 30th. For the first time this school has been kept in session during the greater part of the year, the position being filled by Miss Nellie Adams since September last. The friends who made any effort to attend were gratified with the progress made during the term and especially pleased with the perfect order and spotless, cleanliness of the school rooms and pupils therein assembled.

The prelude of the opening exercises which were repeated by request at the close was saluting the "flag we love," followed by the National Anthem, and was prettily rendered as were several musical selections. The solo, "Twinkle Little Star," by Miss Pauline Tyler was a pleasing feature. The usual reading and spelling exercises with arithmetic of a primary nature on blackboard all showed careful work has been carried on by the teacher, and interest shown by parents present led one to believe the good work was expressed that Miss Adams is unable to remain longer. Several white children from the County Home are as usual to be found in this school. Thus we find work to be done near by. Who will enlist and carry on what surely is in the interest of humanity and its betterment? Rev. Mr. Underwood gave the closing address with a brief patriotic lesson in geography, the questions given were quite promptly and intelligently answered. One pupil of the school, Miss Luella Tyler, has arrived to the dignity of Grade Seven. The other grades stand respectively one and two.

—ONE PRESENT.

GEORGE E. CHIPMAN DIES AT WESLEY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO

(Chicago Tribune)

First Assistant Corporation Counsel George E. Chipman died yesterday at Wesley Hospital following an operation.

Mr. Chipman was appointed to the city law department by Corporation Counsel Ettelson, Nov. 13 of last year. It has been Mr. Ettelson's practice to refer to his first assistant the most difficult legal problems that came into the office.

"I don't think he had his superior in the Chicago bar," Mr. Ettelson said yesterday. "He was loyal and industrious and there never was a better man in the law department."

Mr. Chipman was born in Tupperville, N. S. July 14, 1863. He received a master's degree from Harvard university and was for a time professor of political science in Shurtleff College. Later he was graduated from the law school of Washington University, St. Louis.

Mr. Chipman came to Chicago in 1909, and in 1906 became a member of the law firm of Chipman and Jackson. Since 1901 he was professor of law and contracts and allied subjects in the John Marshall Law School. He was the author of several school-books on legal subjects, as well as compiler of two case books on pleading and contracts. He was an active member of the Chicago Bar Association, having been a member of its grievance committee and board of managers.

Mr. Chipman was unmarried and lived at the Hamilton Club.

RECRUITING

Men are now wanted for the following:

- OVERSEAS
- 4th Pioneer Battalion, 150 men.
- 4th Div. Ammunition Column, 100 men.
- 14th Howitzer Ammunition Column, 100 men.
- Canadian Engineers, 100 men.
- 8th Siege Battery, R. C. G. A., 25 men.
- Overseas Composite Battalion, 60 men.
- Overseas 63rd Regiment, 50 men.
- R. C. R., 100 men.
- Headquarters Co. 14th Field Artillery, Howitzer Brigade.
- No. 1 Construction Battalion.
- In addition to the above the following units have been authorized:—
- 239th Railroad Construction Corps.
- 242nd Forestry Battalion.
- A Div. Signalling Co.
- Fifteen men are also required as "orderlies" for the Military Hospital in Halifax.
- For further particulars apply to the nearest recruiting officer or to
- REV. E. UNDERWOOD, Bridgetown, N. S.

Administrators' Sale

in the Court of Probate, 1916

In the Estate of HENRY C. MARSHALL, late of North Williamston, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, Deceased

To be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, 20th day of June, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at the late homestead of said deceased in North Williamston aforesaid, pursuant to license to sell granted by the Court of Probate for the County of Annapolis, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, all the estate, right, title, interest, claims and demands of the said Henry C. Marshall at the time of his death, of, into or out of all those certain lots of land and premises situated in North Williamston, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, namely:

FIRST LOT: Beginning on the south bank of the Annapolis River, at the north east corner of lands now owned by William W. Whitman, thence southerly the course of the lines along said lands and across the North Williamston highway to lands of George Shaffner, thence easterly at right angles along said lands to lands of William Robinson, thence northerly along said Robinson's land and lands of Isabella Shaw to the School lot, thence westerly and northerly around said School lot to the highway aforesaid, thence across the highway and easterly to the south west corner of lands now owned by the said Henry C. Marshall, thence northerly the course of the lines along said Marshall's land to the Annapolis River, thence westerly along said river to the place of beginning containing sixty acres more or less, being a lot of land conveyed to the said Henry A. Whitman by the executors and widow of the late Honorable Wm. C. Whitman bearing date the twelfth day of August, 1882, and recorded in Liber 79, folios 511 and 512, less the School lot which is not included herein.

SECOND LOT: Beginning on the south side of the Annapolis River, and running southerly along Levi Whitman's east line to the New Road being one hundred and eighty-nine rods, thence running easterly along said road eighty rods, thence running northerly until it strikes Joseph Pierce's west line, continuing along said Joseph Pierce's west line until it comes to the said Annapolis River, being two hundred rods, thence running westerly along said river to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less.

TOGETHER with all and singular the buildings, ways, waters, easements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same, belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS.—10% deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed, or tender thereof.

Signed
SOPHIA E. MARSHALL,
FRED G. PALFREY,
Administrators.
Dated at North Williamston, this 11th day of May, 1916.

Special Potato Fertilizer

We have a few bags of the above in stock and a quantity of BONE FERTILIZER

—ALSO—
Clover and Field Seed
Arsenate of Lead
Blue Stone and Paris Green
Spray Pumps

KARL FREEMAN
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

We have Just Received Direct from the Factory
One Car Canada Cement

To arrive this week—ONE CAR LIME in casks and barrels. This is the kind you require when spraying.

Also SPRUCE and all grades of CEDAR SHINGLES

The prices on above have not advanced since last season
We also have in stock several grades of FERTILIZERS, including Grain Phosphate and Bone Meal.

Write or call on us for prices

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS
QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Dainty Silk and Wool
Crepe de Chenes

Opened and on our counters this week, a most attractive range of these goods in the following shades:

Sky, Pink, Ivory, Reseda, Steel, Limoges and Black

Yard Wide Paillette Silks

Also another lot of the following shades:

Sky, Pink, Limoges, Helio, White, Saxe Blue, Black, Navy, Tan, Dark Brown, Maroon, Steel, Black and White Stripe, Heavy Plain White Untearable Silk

These goods are scarce and hard to get. It will pay you to see them early, as there is bound to be a great demand for them.

WANTED: Butter, Eggs and Wool in exchange for goods.

STRONG & WHITMAN
Ruggles Block 'Phone 32

W. A. CHUTE
Building Mover
—AND—
Contractor

BEAR RIVER, Nova Scotia

I am in a position and have the latest appliances for moving all classes of buildings without taking down chimneys, etc. Also moving boilers and engines, raising vessels, etc. Prices to suit.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.
P.O. Box 104 Telephone 11

Send us your orders for Wedding Stationery or Announcements. We are prepared to give your first-class work.

New Goods

Now that the hot weather has come, every one will be asking "Where is the best place to buy our outfit?" Most every one will say go to J. HARRY HICKS. He has the best assortment. All the leading styles in

Men's and Boy's Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Neckwear, Hosiery

And everything to make you feel comfortable during the summer months. Your inspection solicited.

J. HARRY HICKS
CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER
Phone 48-2 Corner Queen and Granville Streets

Great Saving in Footwear

We can fit you out nicely in Summer
Fleet Footwear

LADIES' AND MISSES'
White Canvas Pumps and Boots

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Combination Canvas and Rubber Sneakers and Sneakerettes
in Brown, White and Blue

Granville Street
Boot and Shoe Store **J. E. LLOYD**

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The town has been unusually quiet since the departure of our soldier boys for Aldershot. We miss them.

In the near future Mrs. Burton of Hampton intends to become a citizen of Bridgetown, and will open a store for the sale of teas, coffees, etc.

Outlook: A. W. Allen & Son are building a house for J. H. McDaniel on the lot on Main street, recently purchased by the latter.

For Sale.—A pair of 3 year old steers, and one 2-year-old colt. For particulars apply to
JOHNSON BROS.,
Clarence, N. S.

An exchange says: It is satisfactory to learn, from American sources, that the price on hard coal is more likely to fall than to rise, and that the probability is that it will remain about the same as last year.

Outlook: Ralph E. Jeffrey, principal of the Port Maitland school has been engaged as principal of the Macdonald School, Middleton, for next year. He is a grade A teacher and comes very highly recommended.

Arrangements are being made for the billeting under canvas of two companies of the 237th Battalion, C. E. F., at Digby this summer. Lt.-Col. C. S. Bullock and Capt. Wm. P. Grant were in Digby last Tuesday looking into the matter.

There will be a union service of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist congregations in the Baptist Church on Sunday at 7.30 p. m. Rev. F. C. Simpson of the Presbyterian Church will be the speaker. In the morning he will occupy his own pulpit.

Mr. H. F. Williams shipped two carloads of excellent stall fed beef to the Halifax market yesterday. Mr. Williams firmly believes there is good money for the farmer who raises good beef and receives the very highest prices that are prevailing to-day.

The British North American Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords. The object of the measure is to extend the duration of the Dominion Parliament until October, 1917. The Bill has already passed the Commons.

London, June 19.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and his staff were lost, was sunk by a mine, it was officially announced this afternoon. All hope has been abandoned for all save the twelve men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft, the statement says.

By requisition from the Bar of Annapolis County, Mr. Justice Longley has adjourned Court from Tuesday the 20th of June until Wednesday the 21st of June. All interested please govern themselves accordingly.

J. H. EDWARDS,
Sheriff.

Kentville Advertiser: Mr. W. E. Roscoe, K. C., received a despatch from Ottawa Tuesday stating: "Regret to inform you Captain Barry Wentworth Roscoe, Mounted Rifles, Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, June 4th, suffering from gunshot wound, right arm. Condition satisfactory. Further information when received will be sent you."

A German prisoner was arrested at training quarters of the Highland Battalion at Aldershot last week, and taken to Halifax. His arrest caused quite a stir in camp. He was found selling liquor to the soldiers. Under a Dominion Act it is a serious offence to sell liquor to soldiers while on duty and this, it is alleged, is what the German prisoner in question was doing.

Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 41, was honored with an official visit from the Vice-President of the Assembly, Mrs. Pollard, of Yarmouth, on Monday evening. The Rebekah Degree was conferred on two candidates, and the Vice-President in her remarks highly commended the degree team for their excellent work. Refreshments were served at the close of the initiation.

Rev. S. S. Poole of Middleton, read his resignation to his congregation on Sunday morning, June 4th. It is to become effective at the end of July, which is the completion of six years as pastor of the Baptist church at Middleton. Mr. Poole has a call to Germain street church, St. John. It was with universal regret that the Middleton church received the resignation, for during his incumbency he has steadily grown in favor as a speaker and an administrator.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

To get best results I must ship my cream to The Acadia Dairy Company, Limited, Wolfville, N. S.

New milch cow and Separator for sale.

MRS. ALFRED BARNES,
9-ft Upper Granville.

Kentville Advertiser: The large military camp at Aldershot was considerably increased Saturday by the arrival of the American Legion Battalion, No. 97 from Toronto, consisting of about twelve hundred men.

The apple trees have pretty well gone out of bloom. In some localities and some varieties the bloom has been very light this season, and it is generally believed the apple crop will be very light this year.

Tuesday next, June 20th, will be election day all over this province. Polls will open at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. The Monitor will endeavor to give the correct returns in so far as possible in its next issue.

It is rumored that a well-known Valley firm are negotiating for the purchase of the Bridgetown Foundry plant, with the intention of putting the plant into operation again. It is to be hoped the deal will materialize.

The death of Mrs. John Saunders occurred at her home in Centrelea on Tuesday the 6th inst, aged 37 years. The deceased is survived by her husband, who is employed on the D. A. Railway, and three children. She was a native of Labrador.

Mr. T. B. Chipman, who was called to Chicago on account of the illness of his brother George E. Chipman, returned last Friday with his brother's remains. The funeral took place on Saturday and very largely attended. Rev. G. C. Warren conducted the service. The pall bearers were: F. H. Willett, Howard Bent, John Bent, Lewis Chipman, J. F. Stevens and Wm. Inglis. The floral tributes were magnificent. The City of Chicago sent a representative in the person of Mr. Chas. Peace.

The second concert of the season given by the pupils of the Bridgetown School under the direction of Miss Robb, was rendered last Thursday evening in the Court House. The pupils from the youngest to the oldest showed marked improvement in their musical abilities since Miss Robb has taken up music training in the school. The attendance was not as large as the object warranted, doubtless due to numerous other attractions in town on that evening but those who did attend were well pleased with the program and with the advancement the school has made along musical lines.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Price gave them a genuine surprise last Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being their 17th wedding anniversary, and also Mr. Price's birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Price had been invited to a friend's house, and while absent other friends took possession of their home and made preparation for the occasion, so that the affair was indeed a surprise to them on their return. Luncheon was served on the lawn and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent in outdoor games, etc. A presentation of a beautiful piece of china and other useful articles was made.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Price gave them a genuine surprise last Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being their 17th wedding anniversary, and also Mr. Price's birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Price had been invited to a friend's house, and while absent other friends took possession of their home and made preparation for the occasion, so that the affair was indeed a surprise to them on their return. Luncheon was served on the lawn and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent in outdoor games, etc. A presentation of a beautiful piece of china and other useful articles was made.

Parish St. James Church Notes

The services in the Parish next Sunday (Trinity Sunday) will be: Bridgetown.—8 a. m. (Holy Communion) 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. St. Mary's, Belleisle.—3 p. m. (Sunday School) 1.30. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove.—11 a. m. (Holy Communion) and 2.30 p. m.

Week Days

Bridgetown.—Friday, 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the War. 7.30 Evening Prayer followed by choir practice.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

The W. M. A. S. will meet at the Parsonage Thursday evening, June 15, at 7.30. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30. Sunday school, Sunday, June 18, at 10 a. m. As this is Conference Sunday there will be no preaching service at any of the appointments.

BORN

ELLIOTT.—At Wolfville, June 4th, to Dr. and Mrs. M. R. Elliott, a daughter.

ELLIOTT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Elliott, Dartmouth, on June 1st, a daughter.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. Slavens of Boston is the guest of Mrs. Alley.

Mrs. C. Jost went to Amherst on Monday on a business trip.

Sergt. Elton Burns of the 193rd Battalion, Aldershot, is home on a brief furlough.

Mrs. G. O. Theiss has returned home after a short visit with friends in Nictaux Falls.

Dr. F. S. Anderson is expected home from Boston to-day, where he has been on a ten days' trip.

Mrs. Lemuel Joudrey left on Saturday to visit her sister, Mrs. Alfred Munro of Bear River.

Miss Vaire, until recently the milliner at Miss Chute's, returned to her home in Pictou on Friday last.

Mr. Howard Barnaby of Bridgewater is spending a few days in town, a guest at the home of Mrs. J. H. Healy.

Mrs. Carl Smith of Sackville is visiting her mother, Mrs. Judson Messenger in Centrelea, and other relatives here.

Lieut. Frank Taylor of the R. C. G. A., Halifax, and bride, were guests the first part of this week at the St. James Hotel.

Corpl. Milton Currell of the 85th Highlanders, spent the week-end in town, a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoyt.

Mrs. Willoughby Anthony and daughter Frances were guests at the home of Mr. Young Anthony, Port Lorne, a few days last week.

H. W. McNeil, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at M. Allison University, was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bent, Belleisle.

Miss Agnes M. Hall left last Friday for Westville, where she will make a brief visit before going to Truro to take a course in Rural Science.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whitman of Lawrencetown, accompanied by Miss Forbes of the Windsor Tribune, spent Sunday with Mrs. H. G. Bishop.

Mrs. Pollard of Yarmouth, the Vice-President of the Rebekah Assembly of the Maritime Provinces, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bent while in town.

Pte. John W. Bent and bride will be "at home" to their friends Thursday evening, June 15th, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at the home of Herbert W. Bent, Belleisle.

On June 7th Ellen M. Morse, daughter of the late Dr. Leonard R. Morse, Lawrencetown, received the degree of M. D. C. M. with honours, from the Medical College for Women, New York City. Dr. Morse is expected to visit her mother, Mrs. L. R. Morse, during the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myatt of Dartmouth, are making a tour of the Valley this week in their auto, going west as far as Church Point, Digby County. They were accompanied by Mr. Myatt's father, Mr. Stephen Myatt, and sisters, the Misses Mary and Vera Myatt, all of Dartmouth. The party stopped over in Bridgetown, and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers.

RED CROSS FORWARD MOVEMENT

"If you can't go yourself or have not a boy to send, help those who have gone, and encourage others to go and help them."

June the 27th will give an opportunity for one of the many ways to help. Don't forget it for it is your duty not to.

Red Cross Musicals

Music lovers of New Glasgow enjoyed a rare treat at the concert given by three Halifax musicians on Friday evening.

Miss Belle Wilson is the possessor of a beautiful soprano voice clear and full; "Down in the Forest" and "Spring's Awakening" brought rounds of applause and she responded with the old favorite "Within a mile o' Edinburgh town." Her songs in costume were particularly good, and delighted the audience.

Miss Helen Gates' violin solos were beautifully rendered "Humoresque" by Dvorak, always a favourite with an audience, and the "Revere" by Vieuxtemps, both showing remarkable skill with this instrument.

Last, but indeed not east, the pianist, Miss Marjorie Payne. Seldom do we enjoy piano solos as we did those so artistically rendered by Miss Payne. Every number full of technical difficulties, was played with wonderful brilliancy and expression. As an accompanist, her work was excellent and added much to the success of the concert.

We understand these artists are making a tour of the Province in aid of the Red Cross and we wish them every success.

The above artists are known to several of our towns people to be exceptional clever musicians. They are all graduates of the Halifax Conservatory of Music, of Boston, and New England Conservatory of Music and do both institutions credit. Next week's issue of this paper will contain further particulars. Watch for them.

Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum

Now in stock. Also a large line of Talcums in assorted odors from the following makers:

Jergen's, Minty's, Lambert's, United Drug Co.'s, Rigaud's

We have your favorite and the prices are all down fine. Call and inspect them.

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

The Rexall Store

HOW ANNAPOLIS COUNTY VOTED IN 1911

polling District	Daniels	Davidson	Hall	Phinney
Melvorn Square	67	62	62	61
Middleton	81	116	59	98
Brooklyn	52	23	44	15
Lawrencetown	107	89	100	114
Bridgetown	115	78	80	83
Clarence	59	52	48	51
Belleisle	79	101	64	99
Granville Ferry	101	77	95	68
Port Wade	82	55	78	54
Clementsport	62	47	66	48
Bear River	101	32	104	34
Annapolis	67	90	63	85
Carleton's Corner	108	85	95	74
Nictaux Falls	74	96	56	93
New Albany	20	28	19	33
Maitland	48	36	42	38
Dalhousie	33	38	27	36
Torbrook	83	105	83	93
Port George	89	23	82	21
Port Lorne	53	52	49	55
Hampton	35	34	33	36
Parker's Cove	49	36	34	30
Clementsvale	77	66	70	70
Lequille	66	115	57	112
Round Hill	81	127	36	127
Lawrencetown Lane	99	49	89	67
Springfield	90	91	88	115
Margaretville	85	31	79	80
Deep Brook	51	47	48	45
Milford	18	50	19	50

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.

Carload of Carriages

Just arrived, carload of wagons, styles as follows: Concord, Piano Box, Express and Double Seated Waggon. Call and get my prices and terms before buying.

B. N. MESSINGER.

The Registered Hackney Stallion Rispith Garton Duke Imp

616-(11547)
Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1916 for service.

ALFRED PHELAN
Bridgetown, N. S.

For Sale

A small property in Lawrencetown, consisting of a cottage house of seven rooms and one and one half acre of land, containing seventy apple, five plum and eleven pear trees.

Also a garden planted. No water tax. Good reason for selling. For further particulars apply to 5-pd. THOS. GREEN.

Political Meeting BRIDGETOWN

Thursday Eve'g, June 15 at eight o'clock

IN THE COURT HOUSE

to be addressed by the Liberal-Conservative candidates, O. P. GOUCHER, MAJOR E. C. PHINNEY, and other speakers.

The government candidates are cordially invited to attend and discuss the political issues of the day. By order of the Executive. CHARLES R. CHIPMAN, Secretary A. L. C. A.

The Bridgetown Importing House

NEW GOODS

Curtains

Lace Curtains in white and Ecru from 65c to \$3.00 per pair; also a large variety of Curtain Laces, Nets, Muslins and Scrim by the yard.

Dress Goods

Our stock of Serges, Poplins Panamas, Venetians, and Broadcloths all guaranteed fast colors. Cannot be excelled.

Wash Goods

Crepes, Voiles, Prints, Bedford Cords, Gingham and other material for the summer wash dresses.

Suits and Coats

Do not fail to see our Ladies' and Misses' Northway Suits and Coats.

Highest market prices paid for Butter and Eggs, also good White Washed Wool

J. W. BECKWITH

Carpet Squares

We have a splendid line of Carpet Squares in Wiltons, Velvets, Axminsters, Tapestries and Grass.

Most of our stock was purchased before the rise in price, and we are allowing our customers the benefit.

Be sure and see our line of Curtains

J. H. HICKS & SONS
QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

CASH MARKET

Big Mammoth Sale
—on—
15 dozen Men's Straw Hats
Just Received

We give the price you want and the style you require. Prices from \$1.00 to \$1.98 going for

35c and 50c

Other goods not mentioned will be given at a special discount

FARMERS NOTICE!—If you are working on a farm and need Coarse Boots that will keep out water, you may give us a call. The price and style will suit you in every way.

Don't Forget the Place

FRED HARRIS

QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN
J. H. HARRIS, Manager

NEW SILVERWARE

A fine assortment of new silverware may now be seen at R. A. Bishop's jewelry store. Includes flat and hollow ware, Cake plates and baskets, butter dishes, knives and forks, spoons, and fancy pieces. While we regret a slight advance in prices, the improved finish and design more than make it up.

ROSS A. BISHOP
LOCKETT BLOCK

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

Importing Retailers

Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

TOWELS
Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock.
5c. to \$1.00 each.

CRASH LINENS
Silver Bleached: 10c. to 15c. per yard.

TABLE LINENS
Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide.
50c. to \$1.50 per yard.
Napkins: \$1.00 to \$1.50 doz.

ART SATENS
A full range of designs and colors. 28 to 30 in. wide.
15c. to 30c. per yard.

ART DRAPERIES
Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colors and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms.
12c. to 60c. per yard.

COUCH COVERS
Plain and Tapestry.
Prices: \$1.55 to \$5.50 each.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS
3 1/4 to 3 yards long.
No. 6602 2 1/2 yards long . . . \$.50
No. 6603 " " " " 75
No. 6607 " " " " 1.00
No. 6616 3 " " " " 1.25
No. 61256 " " " " 1.35
No. 6232 " " " " 1.50
No. 2982 " " " " 1.75
No. 6039 " " " " 2.00
No. 6241 " " " " 2.25
No. 6244 3 1/2 " " " " 2.50
No. 2831 " " " " 3.00
No. 5673 " " " " 3.25
No. 5466 " " " " 3.50
No. 5885 " " " " 3.75
No. 6273 " " " " 4.00
No. 5891 " " " " 4.50
No. 5678 " " " " 5.00

CURTAIN POLES
White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets.
10c. each.
Brass Extension Rods
10c. to 50c. each.

FLOOR OILS
1 yard and 2 yards wide.
40c. to 50c. per square yard.
Linoleums 60c. per square yard.

WALL PAPERS
Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect.
Prices 4c. to \$1.30 per roll.
Borders: 1c. to 30c. per yard.

DRESSES AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES
If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the latest, newest and with the least expensive, visit our Ladies' Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Gingham, some of white and colored Pique, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting.
Prices: 75c. to \$2.75 per suit.
We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years.
Prices: \$2.65 per suit.

BRITISH STEAMER RUGS
A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916.
Prices: \$3.00 to \$8.00 each.
Ask to see them when visiting our store.

GLOVES
Women's Fabric Gloves in White and Colours.
25c. to \$1.00 per pair.
Kid Gloves, in Tans, Blacks, and Greys, dressed and undressed.
\$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.

MEN'S CAPE GLOVES
Dents and Fownes. Colors: Tans and Greys. Sizes 7 1/2 to 10.
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair.

HOISERY
We sell the "Wear Well" Hosiery. They are knit to fit and knit to wear. Children's sizes: 4 1/2 to 10 in.
15c. to 25c. per pair.
Women's sizes: 8 to 10 1/2 in. Colours Black.
15c. to 50c. per pair.
Women's Silk Hose, in Black and Tan.
50c. to 75c. per pair.
Men's Hose. Colours Black and Tan: Sizes 10 1/2 to 11 in.
15c. to 50c. per pair.

CORSETS
We sell the "D. & A." Corsets. They fit perfectly, support the body gracefully and are always comfortable.
No. 450 with suspenders . . . \$.75
No. 182 with suspenders 75
No. 227 with suspenders 1.00
No. 294 with suspenders 1.25
No. 636 with suspenders 1.50
No. 498 with suspenders 1.75
No. 550 with suspenders 2.00
Numode with suspenders 3.75
Nos. 640 & 652 with suspenders 2.25
No. 3 Children's Corset Waists . . . 50
Gloria Waists for Misses 75
Brassieres 50c., 75c., and \$1.00

WOMEN'S WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
A full assortment always kept in stock.
Night Robes: 60c., 69c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00 each.
Corset Covers: 20c. to 75c. each.
Women's Drawers: 25c. to \$1.00 per pair.
Children's Drawers: 25c. to 35c. per pair.
Underskirts: 50c. to \$2.50 each.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
We sell the Eclipse Brand. The styles are positively correct. Every garment is well made from good, reliable materials. The blending of good taste in trimmings with perfect fit and satisfactory wear has imparted that "something different" which has made them popular.
Prices: 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
A large assortment kept in stock, some plain hemstitched and some fancy.
Prices: .3c. to 25c. each.

COTTON DEPARTMENT
Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard.
Long Cloths: 10c. to 18c. per yard.
Shirting, Bleached and Unbleached, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide.
25c., 30c., 35c., and 42c. per yard.

CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON
40 in., 42 in. and 44 in. wide
25c. to 30c. per yard.

MERCHANT TAILORING
You have to wear clothes and when you buy you look for the best value for the money. Good clothes, well made and at reasonable prices are the cheapest to buy and those you get when dealing with us. We carry a splendid range of English and Scotch Tweeds. A suit to order: \$18.00 to \$25.00.
Ask to see our samples when visiting our store.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT
Men's three buttoned sack suits, made from 1916 pattern tweeds
\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per suit.
Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits.
\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit.
Men's Black Serge Suits: \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit.
Men's Grey Serge Suits: \$20.00 per suit.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS SUITS
Sizes 24 to 35 bust.
\$3.75 to \$10.00 per suit.
Men's Pants: \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.
Men's Grey Flaid Suits: \$19.00 per suit.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Fancy and White Shirts, soft and stiff fronts.
Men's Shirts: 50c. to \$1.50 each.
Boy's Shirts: 50c. to 75c. each.
Men's Collars: 2 for 25c.
Men's Neckwear: 25c. to 50c. each.

HATS AND CAPS
Men's Soft and Stiff Hats. 75c. to \$2.50 each.
Men's and Boys' Caps. 50c. to \$1.25 each.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS
We sell nothing but English made garments, the best in the world, every seam sewed and cemented.
Men's: \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00.
Women's: \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Men's Patent and Calf Boots: \$4.00 to \$5.50 per pair.
Youths' and Boys': \$1.75 to \$3.75 per pair.
Women's Boots, Buttoned and Laced Patent Colt, Gunmetal and Dongola Kid. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair.
Women's Oxfords: \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair.
Misses and Children's Boots: \$1.00 to \$2.25 per pair.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING
We carry in stock: Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Folding Cots, Feather Pillows, Chairs, Bureaus, Commodore, etc.
Mattresses . . . \$2.25 to \$6.25 each.
Springs \$2.65 to \$3.25 each.
Iron Beds \$4.00 to \$6.50 each.
Divans \$3.25 each.
Spring Cots \$2.50 each.
Pillows \$1.75 to \$3.50 per pair.

Bear River

June 10
Dame rumor says wedding bells soon.
W. P. Mailman, Toronto, was in town Friday.
Misses Myrtle Dunbar and Gladys Warren spent the week-end in Digby.
Schr. Valdere, Capt. A. Moore, sailed for Provincetown, Mass., on Saturday last.
Miss Margaret Hixman is spending the summer with her niece, Mrs. Levi Peck.
Mrs. Gladys Clarke returned from Wolfville on Monday where she has been visiting friends.
Mrs. George Turnbull and little son Frederick spent Sunday, June 4th, with Mrs. J. Harold Benson.
Pte. Reese Mason of the 185th, Kentville, is the guest of his parents, Pte. and Mrs. Harry Mason.
Pte. Alfred Banks of the 85th, Kentville, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Banks, Lake Jolly.
Miss Miriam Peck arrived on Saturday from Wakefield, Mass., on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Peck.
Mrs. William Wade and Miss Harriet attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Loran Peters which took place at Digby, June 6th.
Monday night Mr. James Purdy met with an accident, being thrown from his team, breaking two ribs and badly bruising the face and arm. So far he is reported doing nicely.
Among the arrivals at the Commercial House during the week were: Pte. H. K. Kiley, Windsor; W. Rae Wilson; P. L. Webb and wife, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rice, Annapolis; Frank Dodge, Bridgetown; Sgt. J. W. Connell, G. H. Peters, Digby; J. W. Comeau, Comeauville; H. W. B. Warner, Plympton; P. Le Blanc, Little Brook, N. S.; J. Eugene D'Eon and wife, Meteghan; P. J. Corning, E. H. Sinclair, Yarmouth.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Jessie Wheelwright which took place at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Dunn on Wednesday, May 31. Mrs. Wheelwright was a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jones of Clementsport at which place she was born sixty years ago. After the death of her father the family, in 1870, moved to Bear River. She was married to Mr. Moses Wheelwright of Wells, Maine. After her husband's death she moved to Biddeford, Maine, but for the last two years she has made her home with her sister, Mrs. Dunn, who tenderly waited upon her. Mrs. Wheelwright was a most devoted Christian woman ever shedding about her the aroma of a beautiful life. Since her early girlhood she has been a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist Church. The lately attended funeral was conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. W. O'Brien, assisted by the Rev. L. H. Crandall.
The Apple Blossom Social entertained a number of friends in the Baptist Church on Friday evening last. The program was as follows:
Hymn.—By the Union.
Prayer.—Rev. L. H. Crandall.
Hymn.—By the Union.
Reading.—Mildred Harris.
Dialogue.—
Duet.—Clara Miller and Viola Wright.
Reading.—Violet Bell.
Charade.—Girls.
Charade.—Boys.
Duet.—Olive Annis and Allister Crandall.
Dialogue.—
Charade.—Boys.
Charade.—Girls.

DEEP BROOK

June 10
Miss Minnie McClelland has arrived home for the summer months.
On Friday last Miss Clara Sullis left for Harbor View for the summer.
Mr. R. W. W. Purdy of Bridgetown, made a flying visit to Deep Brook recently.
Miss M. C. Whitman of Clementsport spent the week-end with friends here.
Miss Bessie Hooper of Digby, spent a few days last week with her friend, Mrs. Frank Ruggles.
Miss Kathleen Vroom has gone to Boston to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Barkhouse.
Mrs. Thomas Moore of Halifax is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bartheaux.
Mrs. Hubert Vroom and her three young sons left recently to spend the summer with her husband in Quebec.
Mr. Norman Sullis of Smith's Cove, has rented a house here belonging to Major Purdy. The family arrived last week.
Mrs. Wm. Ruggles celebrated her 96th birthday on Sunday, June 4. As one of her own grandmothers lived to be 106 we hope Mrs. Ruggles may be spared to pass the century mark.
On Sunday, 4th, at 3 p. m., a memorial service was held in Union Hall for

Guy K. Adams, one of our brave boys who was killed in action April 12th. The hall was decorated with flags and flowers.
Having spent four years in the outfit the Rev. J. S. McFadden is leaving very soon for new field of labor in Andover, N. B. His farewell sermon was preached here last Sunday evening. We wish him success in his new pastorate.
The Red Cross Society met on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Ada Rice. There were 28 members present and the shipment forwarded on Wednesday for the past month consisted of 30 pairs of socks, 14 face cloths, and 12 pyjama suits. This is not too bad for the "busy" month of May.

PORT WADE

June 12
Mr. Charlie Wood of Perotte spent a few days with Mrs. John Apt.
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nelson on the arrival of a son.
Mrs. William Reid and daughter Mabel, left on Saturday for their home in Moncton.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burke left on Tuesday for Paradise and returned again on Friday.
Mr. James Slocumb returned home on Monday where he will spend a few weeks with his family.
Mrs. Ernest Reid and daughter left on Saturday for Moncton, where they will remain the summer.
Pte. Bert Green of the 85th Battalion, spent over Sunday with Pte. William Burke of the same battalion.
Mrs. Thomas Wood of Annapolis spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. George Westhaver, this week.
Mrs. George Westhaver left on Saturday for Bay View, where she will spend two or three weeks with Mrs. Fred Adams.

LOWER GRANVILLE

June 12
Mr. Clarence Nichol has returned to Montreal.
Mrs. E. Haliday is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. R. Bohaker.
Mr. H. H. Anthony opened his ice cream parlor on Saturday, 10th inst., and having an up-to-date equipment is now ready to cater to the public in that line.

ONE DAY OF PROHIBITION

To the Editor:
Chicago has had a trial of prohibition of the liquor traffic every Sunday beginning October the 10th and the result as reported would satisfy any but a drunkard or an idiot that the sooner the whole world goes dry the better for everybody. When the saloons were open there was an average of three murders every Sunday and a large number of accidents on Monday. Since the saloons are closed on Sunday there has not been a murder on that day and Monday accidents have been greatly reduced.
The Editor of the Templar has been in Chicago investigating and has given some interesting facts bearing on Sunday closing. Ten thousand bartenders will now have a day of rest and it has been estimated that the citizens of Chicago will save about twenty eight million dollars a year by Sunday closing.
A chorus of approval comes from the heads of the big manufacturing and mercantile industries. The reports show that there are fewer Monday accidents, merchants report selling more goods on Monday, and that Monday efficiency has greatly increased in the factories.
The foreman at Swift & Co. Packing Plant, Morris Cudahy and S. S. Plant all agree with the foreman at Armour's, who said, "Our workmen come to the plant Mondays with clear heads and rested bodies. It was the complaint of all packers before the saloons were closed that many men either did not show up or were very little use on Monday. Last Monday all the men were promptly on hand with steady muscles, rested bodies and minds fit for their tasks."
The Manager of the Illinois Steel Plant issued a statement to this effect: "Our workmen were all on hand last Monday for the first time in years. When we asked them what caused the change they said they had nothing to do Sunday but rest for Monday." Marshall Field & Co. and other big State Street Department stores report the biggest Monday sales in years.
That the Temperance forces should win such a victory in a City that has long been known as the heart of the liquor interests is indeed good news. The American people are doing a lot of thinking these days.
There is a great awakening. What was winked at in the past will not be tolerated much longer. The only way to mend the saloon is to end it. They have been called drunkard factories, but are they not murder factories as well?
H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

WOODEN SHIPBUILDING

Just before the Legislature prorogued, on motion of Honorable Murdoch McKinnon a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Federal Government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into certain grievances in connection with shipping.
This resolution was passed in response to a request from Mr. A. G. Baillie of Port Hastings, who has been devoting much time and attention to the subject. The principal object aimed at is to have schooners loading to take their turn at the coal piers in Nova Scotia. At present they are invariably discriminated against in favor of steamers, so that schooners sometimes have to wait weeks before they can get their coal. This has so discouraged schooner owners that a large number have gone out of the business altogether, and there is a serious shortage of wooden vessels. The result is that this year it is almost impossible to get schooners to carry coal, and the Province is up against a serious problem. Owing to the great increase in freight rates as a consequence of the shortage of schooners, the price of coal has materially advanced and householders may find conditions very critical this summer.
The following letter written by Mr. Baillie to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Charlottetown, sets forth the situation very clearly:—
Hon. Murdoch McKinnon,
Minister of Agriculture,
Charlottetown.
Dear Sir:—
In a trip around your province in the interests of the Coasting Schooner Captains and Owners with their petition that was presented to the Government through you, I found, in talking to quite a number of reliable people, that there is a law in force to give your coasting schooners two lay days at coal ports, and demurrage after that, with a Government Inspector to see the law enforced, together with a Federal Government Subsidy to wooden ship-building for a period of years, there would be construction work started at once on at least nine schooners of a carrying capacity of from 150 to 250 tons, and at least 20 building this winter.
In conversation with expert builders and lumbermen they informed me that hard wood made from the Island timber was the best in the Dominion for vessel building, and there is plenty to last for years suitable for wooden vessels; and why not a wooden steamer or two this winter? That would make employment for your own people and for the returned soldiers. The wood is in the province, and I would think that the engines and boilers could be built in your city as they were for the S. S. Brant.
The late S. S. Senlac was a wooden steamer built a few years ago at St. John, N. B.; a somewhat similar steamer could be constructed here, so that she could be used in the Gulf Seal Fishery as well as for passenger and freight service. The Red Cross boats Florizel and Stephano are first class passenger and freight boats plying from New York to Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, and every winter they are used in the Seal Fishery.
Vessels cannot be bought in Canada to-day and they have to be built. A small three-masted schooner that was offered for sale last fall in Nova Scotia for \$5,000 was sold a couple of weeks ago to Newfoundland parties for \$11,000. A gentleman from Stanley Bridge returned a few weeks ago from Maine, where he purchased a three-masted schooner, and only that he had bargained some months ahead, he could not have secured her. Vessels can be got only at fabulous prices. With reference to the discrimination at coal ports, it not only has destroyed our Coasting vessels, and driven our seamen to seek service and citizenship under foreign flags, but has injured local industries as well, in the increased cost of fuel—where wood was formerly used—as well as the increased cost of coal to the farmers of the province.
At one port seven vessels were owned only a few years ago; today there is only one. Seven or eight years ago when they had their schooners, coal sold to the farmers for \$4.25 run of mine; \$4.75 for screened coal per ton. Since the schooners were driven out of business by the long detentions at coal ports, they haul their coal ten miles from a railway station paying \$7.25 run of mine and \$7.75 for screened, also causing suffering to people who cannot obtain coal at these prices and to haul it such a distance. Those people could obtain coal when the schooners plied to their port. Some of the people have to haul coal 22 1/2 miles.
A lobster packer on the west side of the Island has to pay a schooner owner \$2.40 a ton freight before he can induce him to go to a coal port on account of these "hold ups" of three, four and five weeks, as frequently happens, where the freight should be only a dollar per ton.
The Department of Trade and Commerce is investigating this problem

of assisting shipbuilding. Sir George E. Foster says Government assistance will be necessary to give Canada a Mercantile Marine, and said on April 26th, "that the Government had asked responsible persons what amount of tonnage subsidy would be required to encourage the building of wooden vessels of economical tonnage, say from 2,000 to 5,000 tons." In construction of wooden ships, each reply it had received an offer for the ship, if a subsidy of \$6.00 a ton were paid for 15 years or \$50 a ton paid in aid. The Government had not received a single reasonable offer for the construction of wooden ships.
Enclosed please find a letter from Messrs. Lloyds Agents for the province of P. E. Island bearing on the subject. The subsidy or bonus suggested in their letter is on each vessel the first year only; and if the business is to be for a period of 15 or 20 years, to make the business permanent, but only paid on the building of a new vessel the first year.
Yours respectfully,
ALEX. G. BAILLIE.

May 1st, 1916.
In order, however, to get shipbuilding under way in the Maritime Provinces, or in any one of them, it is necessary to re-establish the old ship yards and to make new ones.
Now, no company would invest capital in any wooden ship-building concern, particularly at these times, unless it should receive tangible encouragement from the Dominion Government in the shape of bounties for shipbuilding.
The promoters of the enterprise are asking for from fifteen to twenty dollars a ton on wooden ships, for the first year only; and if the business is to be permanent the bounty should be given for a period of fifteen or twenty years.
Mr. Baillie informs us that from his personal inquiries he is in a position to state that at least nine ships with a carrying capacity of from 150 to 250 tons, would be immediately commenced in Prince Edward Island, if companies could be sure that sufficient encouragement would be given by the Federal Government.
There are many reasons why the wherewings of commerce have disappeared from the sea and to-day the people of Canada and other countries, which if permitted to continue will go far to cripple the carrying trade not only of our own countries but of the whole civilized world.
In this Province there are but few industrial concerns, and Mr. Baillie and others who have travelled and made observations tell us that there is abundance of wood with all other necessary facilities here for shipbuilding which could easily be utilized at once.
This Province is entitled to special treatment for wooden shipbuilding. After the war there will be hundreds of young men, returned soldiers, who will be eager for employment, and unless something of this kind be started we will be at a great loss to enable the boys to earn a livelihood.
Shipbuilding flourished many years ago, and fortunes were made. To-day the demand is greater than ever before for wooden ships. This is true all over the world; surely then all that is needed is to have the matter properly presented by the representatives of the people, then the Government, we feel confident, will at once realize its importance and will gladly and promptly give the required aid.

HOW TO CURE BACON

Sugar curing gives far better meat than plain salt brine.
Use ten pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar, brown preferred, and three ounces of salt petre for each 100 pounds of meat, dissolving the mixture in five gallons of water. It is best to boil the brine, but it must be thoroughly cooled after the boiling before being put upon the meat. Be sure you have enough brine to cover the meat an inch or two over all.
For immediate use bacon may be taken out of the brine in three weeks and hams in four. Where the meat is to be kept some time before using, leave bacon in brine four to six weeks and hams six to ten weeks depending on their size. The meat must be kept in a cool place while in the brine, or it is likely to mould and sour.
After taking the meat from the brine, drain for a day or two and then smoke with a cool smoke. If you want to keep some of the pieces for summer use, wrap in paper, then in muslin and paint the muslin with whitewash to keep insects away. Or bury the paper-wrapped hams in the old bin or in salt.
Hickory is best for smoking. The meat should hang high above the fire and it really is best, where a temporary smoking arrangement is made, to hang meat in a separate box or barrel and conduct the smoke to it through a stove pipe, or other means, from the pit where the fire is built. The fire must not be made to blaze, but just smoulder. The meat must not be allowed to become heated while being smoked.

Mail Order Department
We can fill your order with just as much pains and care as if you came personally
Free Delivery
We prepay all delivery charges to your nearest Railway Station or Post Office on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or upwards.

STORE POLICY: We value your good will as our Best Policy.

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

BEAR RIVER

ROOT MAGGOTS AND THEIR CONTROL
Among the insects which attack vegetable plants, the root maggots every year destroy many thousands of dollars worth of such crops as cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, onions, beans, corn, etc. These insects are widespread throughout Canada, occurring in all of the provinces. The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin No. 12 entitled "The Cabbage Root Maggot and Its Control in Canada," with notes on the Imported Onion Maggot and the Seed-Corn Maggot. This has been written by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, in charge of Field Crop Insect Investigation, and Mr. E. C. Treherne, Field Officer in charge of the Entomological Laboratory at Agassiz, B. C., as a result of a number of years' work conducted in the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia. The Bulletin comprises 58 pages and

is well illustrated with 29 illustrations and a valuable chart showing the egg deposition of the Cabbage Maggot Fly during a single season. Following a brief introductory and historical note the Cabbage Root Maggot is treated in detail. The various stages of the insect are described and figured and the life-story, development, habits, etc., of the insect fully given.
Notes on the life-history, habits, etc., of the Imported Onion Maggot and the Seed-corn Maggot then follow. The means of controlling root maggots are discussed at considerable length, as for instance felt tarred paper discs for cabbage and cauliflowers, cheese-cloth frames, trap crops, autumn planting, poisoned baits to destroy the adult flies, etc. Cultural control and natural control are also discussed, under the latter chapter interesting information being given on predaceous and parasitic insect enemies.
Owing to the decided economic im-

portance of root maggots, farmers should make early application for this valuable bulletin. Any farmer may obtain a copy free of charge on application to the Chief Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries concerning injurious insects and remedies therefore should be addressed to "The Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa." To this latter officer, packages up to 11 ounces containing insects and their work may be sent free of postage.
It is time now to be on the lookout for lice. Every one you kill will save a million killings by and by. Every poultryman knows what pests mites are when they get into a poultry house. Ofttimes before he gets through. Now is the time to keep ahead of the mites by keeping the house and nests well sprayed with lice killer.
Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices - has relieved more cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.

A NEW TESTAMENT PASTOR

Take your last look at the preacher Whose tears gave taste to his bread; 'Twas for others alone that he labored,

Himself uncomforted; None knew how grand was the toll he paid, Until his brave spirit had fled.

The message he brought to his hearers He gained at the Cross and the Throne;

And it came, to the hearts that received it,

With a power entirely its own; More helpful, more mighty, more lasting,

Than the records of mortals have shown.

Other preachers, perhaps, were more thronged to, Having charms which the world would please;

Received more honors and praises And lived in more comfort and ease,

But this man was more like the Master Than even the foremost of these.

-PASTOR J. CLARK, Selma, Hants, N. S.

GOING OUT OF FASHION

To the Editor:- Dr. Woods Hutchinson writes in the National Daily:-

"When alcohol was first discovered it was all but worshipped, it was looked upon as the magician, the counselor that could make the sick well, the sorrowful merry, and the poor man a millionaire.

The breath of the race fairly reeked with alcohol. From christening an infant - "to wet the baby's head" - to the launching of a battleship, no ceremony was complete without it.

As an illustration, the earliest Temperance Society on record in America, was one formed in Massachusetts about 1820 by a group of serious and sober minded citizens whose pledge ran as follows:-

"We, the undersigned, recognizing the evils of drunkenness and resolved to check its alarming increase with consequent poverty, misery, and crime, among our people, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that we will not get drunk more than four times a year, viz:- Fourth of July, Muster Day, Christmas Day and Sheep Shearing."

The Host:- It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to dinner. The Guest:- Oh, thanks very much; but it's not bad enough for that - Yale Record.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

KITCHENER'S CAREER READS LIKE ROMANCE OF OLD-TIME CRUSADER

He Fought for France when a Young Man and Aided the Republic as British War Secretary - Fought in Egypt and Sudan and Made a Marvellous Record as an Administrator and Statesman - Though Cold in Temperament His Supreme Gifts Made Him the Idol of the British Nation.

Not many years ago, in the latter seventies, a quiet young Englishman might have been seen slowly making his way through Palestine assisting in a peaceful occupation - the archeological survey of that country.

He probably would have been one of the last of all England's subjects to fix upon as the future leader of her great war host. But fate has decreed that the quiet young searcher after Biblical antiquities should develop into no less a world figure than Field Marshall, the Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, appointed Minister of War in England at the opening of the present European conflict of nations.

Of all the figures which the great European war has suddenly precipitated into the limelight of attention throughout the world, among Americans at least, Lord Kitchener is second only in popular interest to the German Emperor. Kaiser Wilhelm is probably the most spectacular of all these personages now. The whole world is talking to-day of Germany's war lord, the great belligerent, brave, bold, stern ruler who has put his back to the wall and picturesquely offered to fight the whole world.

But within the last few days another war lord has arisen. Created England's Minister of War with complete control of the British army, Lord Kitchener, long loved and admired as a soldier and a statesman has become a true war lord. Americans watch with particular interest the activities of the great commander of our British cousins' war force.

To be the foremost soldier and the most successful commander in chief of a power like England is a position to be placed among the highest in the gift of military men. Such is Lord Kitchener's. When he took the unassuming title of "agent and consul-general in Egypt," which in reality carries with it the authority and responsibility of a monarch, the height of his ambition might well have been reached.

But greater things were in store for him. When England found herself involved in the general European turmoil, Lord Kitchener it was who was fittingly selected to lead her army manoeuvres. He was chosen Secretary of War and is now in complete control of the military operations of the British power.

The son of an army officer and a clergyman's daughter, Horatia Herbert Kitchener, first Viscount of Khartoum, of the Vaal, and of Aspell, Suffolk, seems to blend in a peculiar manner the qualities that popularly might be expected to go with these two strains. He is more than a soldier, he is a "soldier-statesman," and this may perhaps be traced back to the qualities instilled into him by the peculiar training of his father and mother. He was born September 22, 1850, at Gunsborough Villa, near Balylongford, Kerry, Ireland. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener of Ossington, Leicestershire, and Anne Frances Chevalier, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chevalier of Aspell Hall, Suffolk.

Early in life he began his military training. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, from which he entered the army as Lieutenant of royal engineers in 1871. At one time he served under French colours. While on a visit to Dinan he enlisted under the tricolor and as a private in the Sixth Battalion of the Mobile Guards, attached to the Second Army of the Loire, under General Chanzy, he participated in the disastrous retreat after the defeat at Le Mans. Soon after this began the period of his life which, in view of later developments, is one of the most peculiarly picturesque in this strangely varied career.

Virtually from 1874 to 1882 he was engaged in survey work and civil organization in Palestine and Cyprus. Britain's war lord engaged in the peaceful and scholarly duty of assisting in the archeological survey of Palestine. A strange life indeed has been his, with its march from Biblical antiquities through fierce campaigns in the Sudan, terrific battles with Dervishes, Jo Omdurman and Paradeberg and Pretoria, Egypt and South Africa, back to Cairo again and the building up of English power, and Egyptian prosperity there, and then to the command of all of England's forces in probably the greatest of all history's wars. No wonder his keen eyes look out from under heavy brows in his scarred face with an expression that seems to see into the past, the present and the future at once.

After this brief period of his life came the better known and more thrilling chapters. He went to Egypt where

he stayed until he had accomplished the conquest of the Sudan in 1898. During those years it was a steady march upward in honor and reward for him. He commanded the Egyptian cavalry from 1882 to 1884. In the latter year he was actively engaged in the vain attempt to keep open communication for the Nile expedition to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. In this expedition he gained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1888 he attained the rank of colonel in the British army and while leading the troops at the battle of Händub was seriously wounded. With various positions of honor in the country and with various ranks in both the British and Egyptian army he continued his career in the Sudan all the time planning the recapture of the lost provinces of Upper Egypt which had been under Mahdist rule since 1883. The successful outcome of these plans was perhaps the first of the real great accomplishments of this extraordinary man. With a remarkably planned campaign he slowly advanced reclaiming the territory for England. In 1896 he captured Dongola and then with the battle of Omdurman and the capture of Khartoum he completed the overthrow of the Dervishes and brought to a termination the Mahdist rule.

The kind of fighting which tested the manhood of the leader and his followers in this successful expedition to avenge the death of General Gordon and win back for England the territory lost with the fall of that brave man, was of the fiercest and most picturesque. It was well calculated to bring out the greatness of Lord Kitchener. An English war correspondent Stevens, in his "With Kitchener to Khartoum," thus described the battle of Omdurman two days before the British flag was planted on the walls of the ruined Palace of Khartoum.

"The honor of the fight must still go with the men who died. Our men were perfect, but the Dervishes were superb - beyond perfection. It was their largest, best and bravest army that ever fought against us for Mahdism, and it died worthily of the huge empire that Mahdism won and kept so long. Their riflemen, mangled by every kind of death and torment that man can devise, clung round the black flag and the green, emptying their poor rotten, home-made cartridges dauntlessly. Their spearmen charged death at every minute hopelessly... A dusky line got up and stormed forward; it bent, broke up, fell apart and disappeared. Before the smoke had cleared, another line was banding forward in the same tracks.

On his return from Khartoum to England, Queen Victoria raised Kitchener to the peerage and parliament voted him 30,000 pounds. His success under the existing conditions has been characterized by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as "constituting one of the most brilliant pages in the history of British arms."

After General Buller's defeat in the Transvaal, Lord Roberts assumed charge of the army in South Africa and he selected as his chief of staff Lord Kitchener. This was early in 1900 and late in the same year Lord Roberts returned to England and Lord Kitchener assumed supreme command. Successfully he waged the war and in 1902 secured an honorable peace with the Boers.

King Edward congratulated him and raised him to a viscountcy in the peerage. Parliament voted him 50,000 pounds. He returned to England in 1902, was appointed commander-in-chief in India, where he went in November. In 1909 he was made high commissioner and field marshal commanding the Mediterranean, and Imperial Inspector general succeeding the Duke of Connaught resigned.

The Daily Chronicle declared the report "a document of fascinating interest," and went on to say: "It is marked by the impress of a strong, self-confident personality and a keen, practical, clear-seeing intelligence."

Made a Record as Statesman in Egypt Most interesting commentary of all on what it meant to have a man of Lord Kitchener's stamp in his position in Egypt is a passage from his own report. In these words Lord Kitchener seems to sum up the whole situation, and, quite unconsciously, his own statesmanlike ability.

"When we conquered the Sudan, there was hardly a single inhabitant who possessed any money, and, with the exception of the fighting men, the whole population was practically starving. Nothing, I think, strikes one more in revisiting the Sudan to-day than the great interest which has taken place in the individual prosperity of its inhabitants. This increased



prosperity, which is the result of careful administration, has been so equally divided throughout the entire population that it is not too much to say that there is now hardly a poor man in the Sudan. Unlike the Egyptian fellahen, the Sudan cultivators are not bound down by debts, and have not, therefore, to struggle to meet the exorbitant interests of the usurers who prey upon this class in Egypt. In the Sudan the benefits of peace have been fully reaped by the cultivators, and the increased facilities of communication have brought markets hitherto undreamed of to their doors.

The development of the rich products of the country has been carefully fostered, and a golden harvest has thus been brought in, which has remained in the country. It is, therefore, not surprising that the people are contented, happy and loyal. When expressions of this happiness and contentment are heard, it is satisfactory to feel that they are not merely word paintings for the benefit of the rulers of the country but are based as the people themselves maintain, on solid facts."

The man whose ability brought all this about is now placed in complete control of all England's war forces. That he will be well capable of handling the tremendous situation now presented to him no one doubts. He is Britain's idol of the present day. He was the one man who naturally filled every requisite for the great office. Now every Briton is asking himself: "Is Lord Kitchener to be a second Wellington?"

All reports it is particularly fortunate for British interests that it is Lord Kitchener who is placed in supreme control this intensely practical business man, as well as brave and dauntless soldier. It was his campaigns in Egypt and South Africa that brought out what many believed to be serious defects in the administration of the English War Office. The popular belief is that these defects have been remedied in the meantime. Now comes the first test of war to prove this point. And so the great European war is of huge importance to England in this way, too - it will answer the question - Have the hampering characteristics of the British War Office been removed?

The consensus is overwhelmingly that Lord Kitchener is suitable beyond all doubts for the high position to which he has now been elevated, peculiarly fitted by a disposition, training, experience and every test usually applied to a man before he can assume such tremendous powers. Such a life history as his might be expected to be recommendation enough. But this life history has only served to bring out in clear relief and accentuate qualities that will be put to their highest test in the present crisis.

Even on his fighting side he is more than a mere fighter. He is a scientific soldier. He plans out his campaigns and battles with the mathematical precision of a scholar in the midst of some intricate problem. No less an authority than the Earl of Cromer, Lord Kitchener's predecessor in Egypt and his superior at the time of the Khartoum campaign, declares that "Lord Kitchener of Khartoum won his well deserved peerage because he was an excellent man of business."

In reality from reports, the fighting in that campaign was the last of Kitchener's worries. Lord Cromer says: "When once the British and Egyptian troops were brought face to face with the enemy, there could - unless the conditions under which they fought were altogether extraordinary - be little doubt of the result. The speedy and successful issue of the campaign depended in fact, almost entirely upon the methods adopted for overcoming the very exceptional difficulties connected with the supply and transport of the troops. The main quality required to meet these difficulties was a good head for business. By one of those fortunate accidents which have been frequent in the history of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, a man was found equal to the occasion. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum won his well-deserved peerage because he was an excellent man of business, he looked carefully after every important detail, and enforced economy."

By the side of his fighting characteristics go all the qualities that are popularly attributed to a great general. A fighter to the bitter end, is Lord Kitchener. "Thorough" is the motto on his coat of arms and this exemplifies that motto in all his activities. They say he is a cold, unsympathetic man. When he visited New York not so very long ago those who met him declared he impressed them as almost inhumanly unemotional, level headed, dogged and ruthless. These are all grim attributes the popular idea gives to a soldier, and these are all united in Lord Kitchener with that keen business sense which served to accomplish great reforms in the army,

clowning on the former extravagance, and which alone could have united with the warlike qualities for a successful issue of the campaign in the Sudan.

But there is far more to Lord Kitchener than this soldier quality, even in its dual aspect. There is the statesman as well as the soldier. It is that quality which has elicited many stories of the remarkable way he drilled into shape his raw, black-faced squadrons in Egypt. One of his comrades has declared that under his command his men "simply had to do it."

It was that quality of statesmanship which time and again accomplished delicate missions in the country of the Nile and that same quality has brought about the honorable peace with the Boers, so satisfactory to all. But never had it been shown to such splendid advantage as when he assumed command in Egypt and became His Majesty's agent and consul-general.

When he delivered his first report to parliament, it was received with the masterly work being carried on by this diplomatist of the first rank.

In his "Modern Egypt" Lord Cromer has a strikingly timely paragraph on this phase of the question. It is timely for it gives the conservative opinion of a deep thinker who has all the best interests of his country at heart, who has showed clearly that he has, and long has had, an active part in affairs he criticizes. It is also timely because it throws a little more light on the character of the man who must assume command in this critical moment. Speaking of the Khartoum campaign, Lord Cromer says:

"The commander, on whom everything practically depended, was a man of marked military and administrative ability. Nevertheless, I venture to indulge in the hope that some useful lessons for the future may be derived from the Sudan campaigns of 1896 to 1898. It is in no spirit of conventional eulogy that I say that the British army consists of as fine material as any in the world. Apart from any question of national honor and interest, it positively chills my heart to think that the lives of the gallant young men of whom that army is mainly composed may be needlessly sacrificed by defective organization or guidance. This is no place to write a general essay on our military administration, but I cannot refrain from saying that, from what I have seen of the administration of the War Office, it stood at one time in great need of improvement. It was hampered by tradition. It was, to use an expressive French word, terribly 'paperassier,' neither, for many years, was sufficient care taken, in every branch of the military service, to put the right man in the right place. In order to reform it, men, rather than measures, were required. I should add that there is reason to believe, that, since the South African war, the administration of the war office has been greatly improved. It is, however, impossible to speak positively on this point until its efficiency has undergone the crucial test of war."

These words were written five years ago. Some say that popularity is success. If that is true, then Lord Kitchener was a successful war secretary, for there was no more popular figure in all English life, not even excepting the King.

SABBATH-KEEPING ELEPHANTS

That elephants can reason and can count as far as seven, at least, is the opinion of Mr. Benjamin LeFevre, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio. Furthermore, he believes that they have a moral sense as well and to prove his contention he tells of a curious thing that happened in the city of Rangoon, where he visited while on his tour of the world. "From Rangoon," he says, "they ship the huge teak logs that float down from the interior. They are so heavy that they can be handled only by elephants trained for that purpose. One of the animals will pick up a great log, and balancing it delicately on its tusks, will carry it to the proper pile, and push it carefully and neatly into place.

ROD AND GUN FOR JUNE

The June issue of Rod and Gun is on the news stand and its list of contents is of interest as usual to the sportsman and lover of life in the open. An article on the Nipigon and Canoe Routes to the East is the leader in this issue which contains among other stories "Bjornsen's Grizzly," an unfortunate encounter with an enraged grizzly; "Fisherman's Luck"; Trout Fishing on the Stave River; an article on the Destruction of Fish and Game in the Laurentian Mountains descriptive of the damage that is being done in that region by residents who are ignorant or criminally careless as to the game laws; besides well conducted departments devoted to guns and ammunition, fishing notes, the kennel, the trap, etc. Rod and Gun, the sportsman's magazine, is issued by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

"Most of the elephants are owned by native Burmese, who hire them out to the lumber merchants. Several years ago, however, an English firm, finding the natives whose elephants they hired careless about keeping their contracts, bought herd of young elephants and trained them in the work of log piling.

"Now the native Burmese has no special day of rest, like the Jew, the Christian, or the Turk, but rests whenever he feels like it - which is much more frequently than once in seven days. His elephants, therefore, are accustomed to work whenever they are called on. At the yard of the English firm, however, Sunday was strictly observed as a day of rest by man and elephant.

"Now it happened that one Saturday afternoon the river began to rise rapidly, and early Sunday morning news from the interior told of still greater floods above. The firm had thousands of dollar worth of logs piled on the river bank, and it became necessary to move them early Sunday morning,

TO DAY AND EVERYDAY



You'll Like the Flavor 40c., 45c. and 50c. per pound

if they were not to be swept out to sea. At daybreak the manager ordered out his own herd, and told his men to hire every available elephant from native owners. As the Burmese drivers came hurrying up with their animals, word was given the beasts in the firms' corral to fall in line.

"But not an elephant moved! It was Sunday, and they didn't work on Sunday. The drivers coaxed and cajoled; the bathis stood blinking their little eyes in scorn at the hurrying native beasts. Then the drivers borrowed an old tusker from the Burmese, and tried to lead them with him. Not an elephant moved. The frantic drivers dug the goods into the necks of their charges, whereupon, as if by preconcerted signal, each elephant swung up his trunk, seized his driver about the waist, and put him gently but firmly on the ground, as if to say, 'You mustn't do that, you know! We'll work faithfully on week days, but we don't work on Sunday.'"

"At length the head driver, in desperation, seized the ear of his elephant with the ankus, or hook, used to subdue fractious beasts. Conscious of the indignity the elephant picked him up in his trunk and flung him against the side of the corral, twenty feet away, and then resumed that clumsy swaying that marks the elephant well satisfied with himself. The man didn't get out of the hospital for six weeks!"

The English firm had to give it up, and the elephants had their Sunday rest. Several months afterward Mr. LeFevre, on returning to Rangoon, asked about the Sabbath-keeping elephants. "It was no mere whim," replied the manager. "Twice since we have tested them to see if they did actually keep accurate account of work-days, and once again I got the Burmese to trot their beasts by. But my animals won't work on Sunday. There does not seem to be any conspiracy; each brute has figured out the situation for himself. They have arrived at a rudimentary conception of individual rights, and as they never dispute their employer's right to their services on week-days, they do not intend that he shall dispute their right to a day of rest on Sunday." - Youths' Companion.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent; Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by fitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUT"

On and after April 17, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily, Except Sunday Express for Yarmouth... 2.41 p. m. Express for Halifax and Truro... 7.10 a. m. Accom. for Yarmouth... 6.55 p. 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 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

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

FURNESS SAILINGS

LONDON SERVICE

The following first-class steamers will sail from London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., returning from St. John, N. B. for London via Halifax.

S. S. "KANAWHA" S. S. "SANTEREMO" S. S. "RAPPAHANNOCK"

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

The following first class steamers will sail from Liverpool for Halifax via St. John's, Nfld. returning from Halifax to Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld.

S. S. "TABASCO" S. S. "DURANGO" S. S. "GRACIANA"

For sailing dates and particulars regarding freight and passage apply to

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Tues & Fri, Time Table in effect April 2nd, 1916, Accom. Tues & Fri. Rows: Read down, Stations, Read over.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent; Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by fitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

FRANK LEALAND. All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

S. KERR Principal

MELVERN SQUARE

June 12
Wedding bells in Melvern on Wednesday of this week.
Miss Kathleen Kenyon is spending a few weeks with friends in Boston.

PARADISE

June 12
Mr. Fred Ruggles is visiting his friend at Amherst.
Mr. Robert Kempton is spending a few days at his home.

PORT LORNE

June 12
Mr. Johnson Beardsley has gone to Halifax to join a steamer.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Neaves of New Glasgow visited Mrs. Alice Neaves on Sunday.

MT. HANLEY

June 13
Preaching service, Sunday, June 13, at 11 o'clock, Sunday school at 10 o'clock.
Mr. George Elliott from Wolfville has arrived home, where he will spend the summer.

TORBROOK

June 12
Mrs. Annie Ward goes to Lawrence-town to-day to attend a wedding.
Mr. Milledge Armstrong of Bear River was visiting his relatives here last week.

Lantic Sugar advertisement with image of sugar bags and text: 'is packed by automatic machinery in strong white cotton bags and cartons at the refinery.'

OBITUARY

MRS. ALFRED WILSON
Entered into rest at Clarence, June 6th, aged 73. Mary, widow of the late Alfred Wilson. In February that dreaded disease la grippe entered the home of our young brother, A. J. Wilson, and the loved father, after a few days of suffering answered to the call of yonder.

UNDERSEA BOAT OF BRITISH NAVY BREAKS RECORD

(Boston Herald, June 1, 1916.)
London, May 31.—A record of a submarine staying out on a trip 46 days without touching land has been achieved by a British undersea boat. This feat which excels any known record during the war by any other of the belligerent's craft, was revealed to-day to the Boston Herald correspondent by a high authority.

FAKLAND RIDGE

June 10
Mr. John Kaulback made a business trip to Middleton on Tuesday.
Pte. Lloyd Dorey of Truro is spending a few days with his parents here.

INGLISVILLE

June 12
From November 4th, 1915, to March 3rd, the sum of \$56.36 has been taken by the Red Cross of East Inglisville. The following articles have been forwarded: 27 pyjamas, 45 hospital shirts, 8 face cloths, 21 bandages, 97 mouthwipes, 70 pairs socks. In addition to this we did 18 hospital shirts and 7 pairs socks for Halifax Society.

THE WORKMAN'S ACT

Among the many commendable acts passed by the Local House last session was the Workmen's Compulsion Act, which should secure every fair-minded person's approval. Among its clauses are the following:
A workman totally disabled receives an amount equal to 55 per cent. of earnings and the amount he can earn after being injured. A childless wife who is made a widow through the killing of her husband receives \$20 per month until she dies or re-marries. If she re-marries she is paid a lump sum equal to her pension for two years, after which payments cease.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE WAS TO ACCOMPANY LORD KITCHENER

London, June 8.—David Lloyd George Minister of Munitions, was only prevented from accompanying Kitchener on the ill-fated trip on the cruiser Hampshire by the Irish crisis, according to a statement in political circles. It had been arranged that Lloyd George accompany the Minister of War to Russia, but a sudden call upon a Welsh Statesman to mediate between the Irish factions upset his plans.

HILSBURN

June 12
Miss Luella Longmire is visiting at Digby.
Mr. Gilbert Shaffner of Karsdale called on friends here on Friday.
Misses Gerlie Longmire and Elsie Halliday spent the week-end at Litchfield.
Miss Leona Halliday of Parker's Cove spent the week-end at her home here.
Capt. A. H. Longmire and Mr. Hiram Young are at home for the summer months.
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mibury of De-la-p's Cove spent Sunday with relatives here.
Mr. and Mrs. Primrose Halliday and children spent Sunday with relatives at Litchfield.
The members of Watchman Division intend holding a concert on Saturday evening June 17. All are welcome.
Mr. Eugene Coates, 3rd officer on the S. S. Prince George, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. S. A. Coates.
Messrs. Chas. and Judson Withers of Granville Centre and Mr. Wm. Inglis and son Reginald of Tupperville, called on Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Longmire on Friday.
The news from England is that the freight charges on spruce deals have become so unbearable that orders have fallen off, and the markets generally have weakened. Freight to-day are 350 shillings per standard which is equal to about \$100,000 for a ship that will carry 1000 standards.

CENTRE CLARENCE

June 12
Mr. Fred Croaker has been visiting his uncle, Mr. Chas. H. Jackson.
We are pleased to know of the safe arrival in England of the 234th Forestry Battalion.
Mr. Samuel Williams, Sr., has gone to Uncle Sam's domains for an indefinite time.
Dr. T. A. Croaker and wife have been recent visitors at the home of her brother, Mr. Chas. W. Jackson.
On the King's birthday Miss Pauline Jackson entertained a few of her friends. They enjoyed a walk to Porcupine Ledge.
Samuel Williams of the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams.
Mrs. J. B. Embree, Fort Lawrence, an old school mate of Mrs. Fred Johnson, twenty years ago at Normal College, Truro, is renewing acquaintances again.

ST. CROIX COVE

June 12
Mr. Howard Messenger and son Ira visited friends here yesterday.
Misses Lucy and Eva Marshall of Lawrence town visited their parents, recently.
Mr. Thomas Foster of Bridgetown visited Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brinton yesterday.
Pte. Frank Poole spent a few days at his home previous to leaving for Aldershot.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Neaves and little son Ralph, New Glasgow, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall on Saturday. Mrs. Neaves intends spending the summer here.
Mr. Johnson Beardsley joined the engine room staff of the S. S. Coronada, Louisburg, C. B., at Halifax, June 9th. Mrs. Beardsley will remain with her parents for an indefinite time.

SPA SPRINGS

June 13
Pte. Herbert Connell who has been ill with the measles is much better.
Lewis Gates of the 85th Highlanders is spending his furlough with his parents.
Mrs. J. Lewis and son Leslie, spent the week-end with friends in Aylesford.
George Dodge of the 14th Artillery at Halifax, spent his leave of absence last week with his sister, Hazel Dodge.
Mrs. Murray Lewis and twin babies Archie and Irma, of Three Rivers, Quebec, came last week to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harris. Mrs. Neil Coulston and little daughter Ena, of Port Williams is also a guest for a few days at the same place.
Mrs. Doane, who spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Daniels, returned last week to her home in Cheggogin, Yarmouth County. She was much interested in the Red Cross months she knitted thirty-two pair work and during four and a half of socks for the soldiers. Who can beat that? A few weeks of the time she was not feeling well or would have done more.
Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Murray Lewis in the death of her baby girl Irma, 9 months old. What makes it doubly sad she had just arrived here to spend the summer with her mother, thinking the change of air might benefit the little one, but it was of no avail. In spite of mother's love and care its little mission here was fulfilled and Monday morning the angel came and transplanted the little blossom from earth to Heaven to be with Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

ROUND HILL

June 12
Mrs. R. Chesley, Paradise and Mrs. Milledge Marshall, Clarence, spent the week-end with Mrs. S. Robinson.
Mrs. Maurice Zwicker, Bear River who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Banks, returned home Saturday.
Dr. Starr F. Spurr who has just graduated with honors at the O. V. College, Toronto, is spending the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, before leaving for France. Dr. Spurr will go on to the veterinary corps. Dr. Spurr was also successful in taking his degree in Civil Service. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Spurr of this place.

WEST INGLISVILLE

June 12
At West Inglisville, May 29, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac O. Durling, a son, James Edward.
Mr. and Mrs. Avar Leonard and family spent Wednesday of last week at L. B. Banks'.
Miss Susie Gates of East Inglisville has been spending a few days at John W. Banks.
Mr. Audley Franks of Lawrence town spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Dexter Jarvis.
Mrs. Helen Phinney of Lawrence town has spent the last two weeks at the home of Isaac Durling.
Mrs. Joseph Mailman of South Albany, spent a few days with her daughter Gladys, at the home of Leonard Banks.
Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Durling and daughter Marjorie, visited Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Delancey at North Williamston, quite recently.
Dr. and Mrs. Milton McGill and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McGill and children spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McGill.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" advertisement with large stylized text.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON advertisement for NEW SPRING GOODS! including Whitewear, Blouses and House Dresses, Prints, Muslins and Wash Goods, Cretonnes and Art Sateens, Hosiery and Vests, Oilcloths and Linoleums, Floor Oilcloths in 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 yds. wide, Linoleums in New Patterns and different prices.