

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1916

NO 45

## FORMAL OPENING OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT LAWRENCETOWN

### Prof. Cumming Declared the Demonstration Building at Lawrencetown to be the Best for the Purpose in Nova Scotia

On Tuesday evening, February 8th, the much talked of new Agricultural Demonstration Building at Lawrencetown was formally opened and the Short Course started.

The building has been erected for the purpose of conducting Short Courses in Agriculture and disseminating agricultural knowledge throughout the community. One room is fitted for a club and recreation room, nicely fitted up with hardwood floor and cosy fireplace, with blackboards in the walls for demonstration purposes. This room will also be used for the ladies' course in Domestic Science. Opening from this are smaller rooms to be used for committee purposes, and one will be fitted up for a library. The largest room in this building is to be used for the stock and cattle room, demonstration and lectures. Seats are arranged around the sawdust floor for spectators, and students. Electric lights are installed throughout the entire building.

Surrounding the building are about four acres of land which will be used for gardens and recreation grounds, so that the purpose of the building is to combine pleasure with the gaining of knowledge.

Mr. S. A. Patterson, the President of the Agricultural Society, declared the building formally opened, and acted as chairman of the evening. This was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, led by the Lawrencetown Band, which also rendered a number of selections throughout the evening, adding much to the enjoyment of the audience which packed the room.

The first speaker was N. H. Phinney, M. P. P., for Annapolis County, who gave the address of welcome. He stated that when the project for building had been talked of, at times it looked very dark, but Paradise, Clarence, Williamson and the whole surrounding country had come in with offers of help. Prof. Cumming of the Agricultural College at Truro, had been appealed to and promised aid from the Government. So that the building does not belong only to Lawrencetown, but to the whole County. Mr. Phinney paid a warm tribute to Mr. L. W. Elliott of Clarence, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society who had been very faithful in his work, and also to Dr. J. B. Hall of Lawrencetown who has been continually at the building, and to whose untiring efforts much of the success of the undertaking is due. Professor Cumming is also much better known among the farmers of this

section of the Province since this movement was started. On behalf of the citizens of Lawrencetown, Mr. Phinney extended a hearty welcome to Prof. Cumming and staff of the Agricultural College, Truro, to the representatives of the Dominion and Federal Governments, officers and members of the Agricultural Societies and the audience present.

President Patterson replied to this address of welcome. He gave some interesting facts with regard to what has been done in the Province along the line of Agriculture. Within the last five years the output of the creameries has increased 500 per cent. In Lunenburg County a farmer on 2 acres of land raised last year 1000 bushels of potatoes. One of the objects of these short courses is to learn of what others have done and then to go home and do them.

Mrs. P. H. Saunders then favored the audience with an original poem.

A. L. Davidson, M. P. for Annapolis County, was then called on. He stated that he was very pleased to be asked to represent the Dominion Government. He stated that though severely burned in the recent fire in the Government buildings at Ottawa, he had received a telegram from the Secretary of the Hon. Mr. Burrell, Secretary for Agriculture, conveying his hearty congratulations on the opening of this building, and expressing his earnest hope that the movement would be a complete success in every particular. Mr. Davidson, in referring to the calamity at Ottawa, stated that he was convinced that it was the work of the malicious foe, and that whoever set the fire did it to deter the people of Canada from contributing to the help of the Mother Country. But the result would be just the contrary. "It is up to the people of Nova Scotia to show by increased contribution and recruiting that no such actions as this can deter them from their purpose." Congratulations and words of commendation are due the people who contributed toward the building and the speaker expressed the wish that they might long live to enjoy it. Mr. Davidson also paid a tribute to Prof. Cumming for his interest and assistance in the work. No country can do better than to educate its boys and the very best education is the one which turns them to the land. "If our country is to be saved, and I believe it will be saved, it will be saved by the farmer." Among the troops at the front none are doing better service than the farmers' sons. The farmers of An-

napolis County are to be called on to supply hay to be sent to the front, and they should show their patriotism and assist the mother country by sending good hay, and treating the Government honestly. In closing, Mr. Davidson expressed his earnest wish that the movement would be a complete success and would result in greatly improved methods of farming throughout the district.

Hon. O. T. Daniels, the Attorney General, was the next speaker. He stated that as the representative of the Local Government, it gave him great pleasure to be present. Mr. Daniels going back to the time that the Constitution of the Dominion was framed, stated that there were many matters left in the hands of either the Dominion or Federal Governments, but there were two things which were to be dealt with by both, and these were immigration, a very important matter, and agriculture. He stated that the Government was very glad to do what it could to assist the farmers of Nova Scotia. They have spent the sum of \$85,000 a year for a long period to assist them. By the Agricultural College Aid Law passed in 1913, there was a sum of money available for this purpose, part of which would be spent each year. Speaking of the College at Truro, Mr. Daniels stated that we have a plant with heads of each department who can take their places with the heads of the leading American Colleges. The result has been that the farming population in this country today is a population that can take its place with any farming population in the known world. Ten years ago there were 66 Agricultural Associations. Last year there were 246. He also referred to the finding of immense deposits of phosphate of lime in the Rocky Mountains, which would be of such great benefit to the farmers of the Dominion, as this is used extensively for fertilizer. Referring to the production of wheat in the different countries, he said that in the 10th century only about 8 to 10 bushels per acre were produced, in the 15th century about 15 bushels per acre, and to-day the production is about 45 bushels per acre. As in Denmark the greatest wheat production is 45 bushels per acre, the farmers in this country should still aim at greater production. There are three things necessary to win the war, the farmer, the munitions manufacturer, and the sailor and soldier, and at the forefront stands the farmer."

Prof. Cumming of the Agricultural College was the next speaker. His remarks took the form of a description of the new building. He stated that of all the Demonstration Buildings which had been erected in Nova Scotia, the very best job which had been completed was that of the building.

(Continued on page 8)

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### British Cruiser Arethusa Struck Mine And is a Total Wreck

LONDON, Feb. 14—The British cruiser Arethusa struck a mine today off the east coast of England, according to a statement issued by the British Official Press Bureau. It is feared, the statement adds, the vessel will be a total wreck. About ten men were lost in the sinking of the cruiser. The text of the official statement says: His Majesty's ship Arethusa, Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwitt, has struck a mine off the east coast. It is feared she will become a total wreck. About ten men were lost.

### Heavy Fighting on the Western Front

The whole Western fighting front is the scene of heavy engagements. At some points the big guns have been roaring incessantly for days; the infantry have been engaged in hand-to-hand struggles; grenade fighting and mining operations have played a prominent part in the battles, while airmen have fought each other above the lines, and have been cannonaded from below by the anti-aircraft guns.

The Germans have captured an additional half mile of French trenches around Tahure, in the Champagne district, and their artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Mass. and Navarin have been answered in kind by the French.

To the north of Soissons, around Terny and along the River Aisne the Germans started an infantry attack, but the French put it down with their guns and rifles. To the south of the Somme the Germans endeavored to surround outposts trenches, but desisted under heavy fire of the French.

In Upper Alsace the Germans turned loose their guns on trenches the French had re-captured from them, but the French, during the night, had evacuated them, and the shelling did no other damage than to shatter the emplacements.

Seventeen fights in the air is the record of Sunday, reported officially by the British along their lines in Flanders. In addition there has been great activity south of La Bassée Canal, where the Germans exploded seven mines. Heavy bombardments and an infantry attack in that section is also reported, the Germans succeeding in entering a British trench. They were driven out almost immediately.

In Albania, the Arza River which runs westward across Central Albania and empties into the Bay of Durazzo, has been reached by the Austro-Hungarian vanguard, according to Vienna. The Bulgarians have occupied Elbassian, an important town in Central Albania.

There have been no important events on the Eastern front, but the Russians in the Caucasus have occupied one of the Ezerum forts, and have taken large numbers of Turkish prisoners. Several Turkish batteries, on the Trebizond coast of the Black Sea have been silenced by the Russian warships.

### Single Men in Great Britain Must Enlist

LONDON, Feb. 14—An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men under the Derby plan and the Military Service Act, was posted today. The call to the colors will have the effect of enrolling all single men of military age, who have not been exempted.

Single men who did not attest under the Earl of Derby plans are subject to compulsory military service, with certain classes of exemptions, under the terms of the act passed at the last session of Parliament, which went into effect on February 10.

A London despatch of Saturday forecasting today's call, said the unexpectedly speedy summons might be attributed to the many recent consultations, between the Minister of Munitions and the War Office.

## WAR BRIEFS

A Paris newspaper shows that 143 French stock brokers have been killed in battle during the war.

2700 dogs have gone from Paris to the trenches for the purpose of destroying rats.

King Ferdinand wears a stiff breast plate day and night. He has a muscular Macedonian as a personal body guard.

Ontario is asked to contribute half of the eight million dollars assigned to Ontario, towards the Patriotic Fund.

Russia thanks the Duke of Connaught for the \$50,000 New Year's gift of Canada toward a hospital for Russian soldiers.

One Canadian M. P. P., Mr. Frank Walker of Victoria, Alberta, has entered the ranks as a private, in the 151st Battalion.

The marriage regulations of Germany have been relaxed, in hope of increasing the birth rate. Germany wants more soldiers by this method.

On January 25th, the Cathedral of Nieuport, Belgium, built in the 15th Century, was destroyed by the German guns. Excuse: "It was a good place for observation."

Several members of Manitoba Legislature offered to raise a battalion of Scandinavians and Icelanders for overseas service. The militia Department has accepted the offer.

J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, subscribed \$20,000 to the new Patriotic Fund in Montreal. The expected amount was quickly exceeded, and the campaign closed at \$1,500,000.

A correspondent who saw the Kaiser in Vienna and dined in company with him, says he is quite grey, coughed almost continuously, and is not the robust man he saw a few years ago.

A German plot to take rubber to Germany as personal baggage was discovered in New York. Five trunks and six packing cases were found on one steamer. Fines from \$50.00 to \$1500 were enforced for violation of the customs laws.

Aviators' certificates have been given by the Royal Aero Club of Britain to over 2,000 names.

The Austrians are now taking the bells and the copper from the roofs of their churches to manufacture munitions.

The men of the French army wear their identification discs round their waists. The British soldiers wear theirs round their necks.

In the Petrograd "Zoo", there is a notice, "The animals ask you not to speak of the Germans as animals." The Germans are more cruel.

British authorities estimate the total war losses up to January, 1916, at 14,960,000 men, the killed being about one in five, or about 3,000,000. Also the men now in arms number 21,000,000.

The "Regiment des Femmes," (women's regiment), of France, now numbers 5,000. When not acting as cyclists or despatch bearers, they work as laundresses and seamstresses for the soldiers.

The heaviest mail from London to the front on Christmas week was 18,500 bags of letters and parcels. Estimated by the Army Postal authorities as containing 3,000,000 letters and 500,000 parcels. The P. O. staff during the holidays was 45 officers, 1,500 men, with 750 more temporary assistants.

Cartoon.—A boy in a cafe is being watched by a stout policeman. "Tell me, policeman, why dot x, r, l, n guard that boy closely?"

Because he has swallowed a brass button and the Government has not yet decided whether the boy or the button is most needed by the nation.

A French observer in touch with the Military Hospitals at the front, says, "Those who find it most difficult to endure suffering are the alcoholists. They have less control of themselves and more sensitiveness. Their wounds take longer to heal. The sober man endures pain much better. His wounds cease to suppurate much sooner, and the tissues knit themselves together much more vigorously."

## A NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLAND BRIGADE

(Presbyterian Witness)

We are glad to see the announcement that a Highland brigade is to be raised in Nova Scotia, with Lieut. Colonel Borden of the 85th Battalion as the commanding officer. There are two features of this new movement which we believe will commend it to the young men of this Province. In the first place, a Highland brigade would undoubtedly appeal more strongly than any other sort of unit to the section of our population which is descendant from Highland stock and it is from these that a large proportion of the recruits for this brigade will no doubt be drawn. Highland regiments are famous in the history of our Empire, and there is a certain amount of prestige which attaches to the name itself which will prove a factor in popularising the new brigade. But a more important feature and one which, we believe, will prove a powerful influence in drawing recruits to the Highland brigade is the personnel of the commanding officers, especially the fact that the popular commander of the 85th is to be the chief officer of the new brigade. The personality of an officer has more perhaps than anything else to do with the popularity of a particular regiment or other unit. There have always been officers in the British army of such high reputation and attractive personality that men considered it an honor and a coveted privilege to serve under them. What would not the British Tommy do and dare for men like the late Lord Roberts—"Bobs," as they affectionately called him—or "Kitchener of Khartoum"? Of course we have no such veterans of world-wide reputation as these great soldiers in our new Canadian army. But we have men who, even since the beginning of the present war, have won the confidence and affection of the men under their command; and pre-eminent among these in the Maritime Provinces, is the commander of the 85th Highlanders, Colonel Borden is not only an efficient officer, he is also a Christian gentleman, whose moral influence over his men is well known. He is soldierly in his bearing, kind and courteous to all under his command—just such a personality as attracts and inspires young men—and we believe his name would be one of the most powerful factors in a recruiting campaign. We believe the organization in charge of the recruiting arrangements for the Nova Scotia Brigade have a powerful incentive to place young men in offering them an opportunity to serve their King and Country under the leadership of Colonel Borden.

## OBITUARY

### ALEXANDER MILLETT

(Spectator, Jan. 21)

The news of the sudden death on Thursday morning last of Alexander Millett, of Clementsvale, came as a shock to his many friends throughout the county and to his friends and acquaintances in the United States. Mr. Millett died at Milford, where he had a winter camp in which he was preparing hoops for his coopeage in Clementsvale. Mrs. Millett, who was with him, got up at 4 o'clock to replenish the fire. Returning in a few minutes she found him dead. Sandy, as he was familiarly known, was born in Chester, Lunenburg County, seventy-five years ago, and came to Clementsvale when a young man of twenty. During his life of more than half a century spent in that village he had made friends of all and enemies of none. To say that he would be missed would be superfluous. He was one of the best known guides and fishermen in the county, and many will recall with pleasure the happy times spent in the company of this kind and genial companion. He was twice married. For his second wife he married Mrs. Longmire, who survives him. He leaves to mourn their loss four daughters, Mrs. Avard Beeler and Mrs. Owen Covert, of Bridgetown; Mrs. Forbes Tupper, and Mrs. I. D. Little, of Clementsvale; and Frank of Boston, all children by his first wife, who was Melissa Berry, daughter of Peter Berry of Clementsvale. He was buried in the Baptist cemetery at Clementsvale on Sunday last, the service being performed by the Rev. O. P. Brown. The funeral was largely attended.

When a twelve inch shell strikes the water it throws up a splash higher than a battleship's mast. This splash is said to weigh about two thousand tons, thus leaving a small ship very little chance of escaping wreckage.

## AN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

It was Farmers' Week in Lawrence-town, beginning on Tuesday the 8th and ending on Saturday the 12th of the present month, when one of the most successful Agricultural Short Courses ever held in this Province was carried on in the new Demonstration Building under the auspices of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association. As a full report of the meetings will undoubtedly appear in these pages I merely make mention in passing.

What I wish to emphasize particularly is the progressive move made by the poultry men present in the organizing of an Annapolis County Poultry Club. Prof. J. P. Landry of the College Farm, Truro, was master of ceremonies, and following is the list of officers for the present year: President, Fred E. Bath, Bridgetown; Vice-President, R. J. Messenger, Lawrencestown; Secretary, E. C. Shaffner, Lawrencestown; Directors, F. G. Palfrey, Lawrencestown; G. B. McGill, Middleton; V. B. Leonard, Clarence; C. H. Strong, Bridgetown; Frank Bath, Upper Granville; Earl Palmer, Melvern Square; Ross Miller, Mt. Hanley; Barclay Bishop, Williamston; Lyman Whitman, Albany; Fred Arnold, Annapolis; and Fred Reid, Bear River. This is a strong directorate well scattered over the county, and we believe will make a success of the undertaking.

Mr. Landry has very generously offered over the County, and we believe us a little later in the season when the work of the Club will be more definitely defined in the different sections of the County. If we visit the Amherst Winter Fair and see the grand exhibit of poultry, and again the poultry show at Kentville and note the excellent showing, we are persuaded that a great awakening is coming in this important industry in the Province of Nova Scotia and the country is beginning to realize the value of a well-kept flock of fowls.

Let those who are interested in poultry in Annapolis County "get right on their job"; let's have for our motto "more and better poultry," and for our aim, a creditable County Exhibition at some time in the winter of 1916-17. Books of member's tickets are being prepared and when ready each director will receive one with the request that he get as many members as possible. A membership of at least one hundred is necessary in order to get the exhibition grant.

These associations are a proven success in other counties of our Province and Annapolis County must be up and doing if we are to hold "our place in the Sun."

E. C. SHAFFNER,  
Secty. A. C. P. E.

## NEW C. G. R. TIME FOLDER

The last issue of the Canadian Government Railways time folder appears in a new dress, and an attractive one at that.

On the front cover the words "Canadian Government Railways" are shown in prominent and distinctive lettering with pronounced initials. A centre design shows a combination of the coat of arms of the various provinces, followed by the names of the Intercolonial Ry., Transcontinental Ry., Prince Edward I. Ry., now merged into Canadian Government Railways.

The back cover has a repetition of the name of the railways, the centre design being a striking monogrammatic arrangement of the initial letters C.G.R. followed by the principal terminal points, Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Cochrane, Winnipeg.

A striking red has been used for the cover, headings and rules, the text being printed in black.

Included in the time folder is a map showing the railways now under Government operation—Montreal Gazette.

## ANNAPOLIS COUNTY POULTRY CLUB MEETINGS

Prof. Landry of the Agricultural College, Truro, will address meetings in Annapolis County under the auspices of the Annapolis County Poultry Club, as follows:

Bear River—Monday evening, Feb. 28th.

Annapolis—Tuesday evening, Feb. 29th.

Bridgetown—Wednesday evening, March 1st.

Middleton—Thursday evening, March 2nd.

Melvorn Square—Friday evening, March 3rd.

## New Spring Goods

Silk Spot Chiffons  
Colored and Black Voiles  
Princess Crepes  
Batistes, Ginghams, Prints and Cambrics  
Checked and Striped Muslins  
9½ cents upwards  
White and Unbleached Cottons  
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings  
Turkish Towels  
Corsets and Corset Waists

Lest you get "Stung" examine these before parting with your cash

## WALTER SCOTT

### "The Keen Kutter"

Granville Street Next Door Public Telephone Office Bridgetown N. S.

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 Dr. J. C. Fletcher...

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.

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.

Some of our Specialties

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

Some of our Specialties are:

Mantels in Cabinet Woods, all kinds of Hardwood Finish for Houses, Glazed Windows with Imported Glass in all styles packed securely for shipment...

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

\$500,000

Wanted from the People of Nova Scotia

FOR

The Canadian Patriotic Fund

IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF NOVA SCOTIA BOYS ON THE FIRING LINE.

What Do You Offer?

YOU KNOW that the most tremendous conflict of history is now raging. YOU KNOW that Germany's lust for conquest has brought on this war. YOU KNOW that our Empire is fighting desperately for the freedom of the world.

A contribution from your municipality does not relieve YOU from PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. It may be, however, that you have not been canvassed as yet.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Nova Scotia Branch

Index No 8

For the purpose of providing a fund to be administered by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, in accordance with its Act of incorporation...

I promise to pay H. A. Flemming, Honorary Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of

Dollars in cash; or \$... a month during the period of the war; or, as herein indicated:

Name

Street Address

The Canadian Patriotic Fund, Nova Scotia Branch, A. FLEMMING, Treasurer, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax. A. S. BARNSTEAD, Secretary, Halifax.

Middleton

February 14

Miss Elizabeth Hiltz starts for the West this week.

Mr. Gates of New Ross is the guest of his uncle, Mr. Amos Hiltz.

Mrs. Sarah Craig of Victoria Vale is the guest of Mrs. H. E. Reed, town.

Pte. Karl Shaffner of the 64th Battalion spent a few days at home last week.

G. L. Cohoon of Montreal spent a few days quite recently in town with old friends.

A number of the young folks from town attended the carnival at Kentville last week.

Miss Marguerite Young spent Sunday at Annapolis Royal, the guest of Mrs. B. E. Hatt.

Mrs. Walter Pentz was in town the first of last week. She was visiting at Nictaux Falls.

Miss Evangeline Young was the guest of Mrs. Jones, Lawrencetown, a few days last week.

Mr. Harry Rolph, who has been clerking in the Middleton Pharmacy has gone to his home in Hantsport.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the opening of the Demonstration building at Lawrencetown last Tuesday.

Mrs. Arthur Andrews of Halifax, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Durling. Mr. Andrews is visiting his son Charles of Meredith, N. H.

Louis Slocomb of Port George is home ill with la grippe. He recently completed the machine gun course at Halifax and expects to return later for the captain's course.

M. L. Tupper of the Royal Bank staff here, has responded to the call for men, and left the first of this week for Windsor to join the 112th Battalion, having received a commission in that regiment.

WEST INGLISVILLE

February 7

Mr. and Mrs. John Banks are both suffering an attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Beals spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Durling.

Mrs. Naomi Banks of St. Croix Cove is visiting at the home of her son, Mr. Wilbur Banks of this place.

Mr. Harley Banks returned to Wilmot after spending the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Banks.

Rev. and Mrs. Boyce of Lawrencetown were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Banks on Monday.

Miss Emma Daniels of this place was recently called to Centrelea on account of the sickness of her sister, Mrs. Edward Messenger.

Our telephone line has been enlarged by the installment of another telephone put in for Mr. Edward Dixon at the home of Mr. Dexter Jarvis.

AGRICULTURAL POINTS

The pursuit of Agriculture is fast becoming the leading profession in this Dominion, owing no doubt to the great European war, and it behooves the men leading this noble work to place themselves upon a basis of increased production from both the soil and stock standpoint.

Mixed farming is now becoming recognized as the only way in this Province at least, to the attainment of success in agriculture.

The fact that short courses along agricultural lines are becoming more popular every year, should be borne in every mind as a most prospective beginning leading to a successful ending of this necessary profession.

Another point of vast importance is the health of the various classes of farm stock.

At this stage animals are worth more than ever before and we must admit that much stock, both horses and cattle, have been exported from this country since the war started.

This leaves a smaller amount of stock, and brings in the fact that "stock is stock," and the loss of one or more means the loss of dollars be it few or many.

When the farmers' stock is in perfect health, he is of course not alarmed, and in fact many are not, when their animals are sick, but think that nature will overthrow the disease and save the animals.

This is a wrong idea and as the farmer is not in a position to understand these various ailments he should procure the services of a person skilled more than himself in the science of veterinary medicine.

In following this out and procuring the services of such a man immediately he notes abnormal conditions arising in his various herds he will in the majority of cases save himself time, worry and money.

Ponder these few facts in your mind, and you will say, "Agriculture for mine," and further, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE AT LAWRENCETOWN, FEBRUARY 8-12

Intensely Interesting Lectures and Demonstrations by Staff of Agricultural College, Truro

On the above dates was put on a Short Course in Agriculture by the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro.

The new Demonstration Building, the property of the Farmers' Association of Annapolis County, is in every way suitable for the purpose designed.

As a social centre for the surrounding country, it offers unrivalled opportunities.

It is well lighted with electric lights, has a most sociable fire place in the auditorium, which extends the width of the building, as does the large pavilion at the rear.

Rooms for committee work, library, etc., toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen flank the commodious main hall.

On Tuesday evening after the singing of the National Anthem by the large audience, led by the Lawrencetown Band, Mr. Patterson, President of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association, declared the fine new Demonstration Building formally open.

From the beginning of the Tuesday evening program, until the last class on Saturday morning, the Short Course was an unqualified success.

On Tuesday evening, N. H. Phinney, M. P. P., a citizen of Lawrencetown, extended the welcome of the town to the various societies represented by delegates, and all students of the Short Course.

Mrs. P. H. Saunders then read an original short poem which delineated the great changes in farm life in recent years, due to education and the use of machinery. The poem will be seen in the columns of the Monitor.

A. L. Davidson, M.P., paid special tribute to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Burrell, and congratulated the Farmers on the splendid opportunity opening to them.

Hon. O. T. Daniels drew attention to the fact that Federal and Provincial Governments were at one on the subject of promoting agriculture.

Prof. Cumming's address was forceful and stimulating. One sentence we ought to remember—"The best job done on any Demonstration Building in the Province, is the one done in Lawrencetown."

Councillors Foster and Bishop expressed their gratification that they were able to participate in the building of the fine structure.

Prof. Blair's message was to the point and the slogan "More Patriotism and more Production" found an advocate in him.

Rev. Mr. Howe of Annapolis read an exceptionally fine paper from every point of view and many would like to see it in print.

R. J. Messenger, President of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association urged the necessity of practical education versus classical studies for rural schools.

All this has been amply reported, but a report of the "Course" would be incomplete without the setting given by the initial meeting.

Prof. Cumming promised the classes the best talent to be found and he surely kept faith.

From all came recognition of the untiring, courteous, intelligent work of H. B. Langille, who had charge of the details of the Short Course. He has the appreciation and sincere thanks of all the students.

Promptly at 9.30 the class in judging beef cattle was opened by Prof. Cumming. Two fine specimens of Shorthorn Durhams, owned by J. S. Ritcey, of Paradise, were on the floor of the pavilion, a fifteen month old bull, a fifteen month old fat steer for baby beef. One month the mother of the steer, was a heavy milker and so proved herself what is termed a dual purpose cow. The other was an unusually good stock cow and a fair milker.

From actual competition it was proven that even if exercising unusual care, there would be a very small margin in raising beef alone. The profit would come from the dual purpose cow who would provide more than enough milk for calf.

The points of the cattle were gone over critically.

The steer came in for high praise, Prof. Cumming saying he would like to have it fed on the College Farm and entered in the Exhibitions.

Prof. Blair gave a good talk to the children on Wednesday morning about beautifying the home grounds. The little folks are very enthusiastic.

At 2.30 the class in judging piglets was opened by Prof. Cumming. Two fine specimens of Shorthorn Durhams, owned by J. S. Ritcey, of Paradise, were on the floor of the pavilion, a fifteen month old bull, a fifteen month old fat steer for baby beef. One month the mother of the steer, was a heavy milker and so proved herself what is termed a dual purpose cow. The other was an unusually good stock cow and a fair milker.

From actual competition it was proven that even if exercising unusual care, there would be a very small margin in raising beef alone. The profit would come from the dual purpose cow who would provide more than enough milk for calf.

The points of the cattle were gone over critically.

The steer came in for high praise, Prof. Cumming saying he would like to have it fed on the College Farm and entered in the Exhibitions.

Prof. Blair gave a good talk to the children on Wednesday morning about beautifying the home grounds. The little folks are very enthusiastic.

At 2.30 the class in judging piglets was opened by Prof. Cumming. Two fine specimens of Shorthorn Durhams, owned by J. S. Ritcey, of Paradise, were on the floor of the pavilion, a fifteen month old bull, a fifteen month old fat steer for baby beef. One month the mother of the steer, was a heavy milker and so proved herself what is termed a dual purpose cow. The other was an unusually good stock cow and a fair milker.

Before You Build - WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE. Get This Free Book. It contains 150 pages like those shown here—116 pages give practical instructions for improving your farm, explaining the most economical way to construct all kinds of buildings, walks, foundations, feeding floors, walls, troughs, tanks, fence-posts, and 45 other things needed on every farm.

much prominence. The ridding the orchard of the "last one" made one parody.

A horse, owned by Lew Balcom, was scored and stood high. Much interest was taken in the explanation of the points to be considered in the make-up of a good draft animal.

S. J. Moore, the expert seed man, an acknowledged authority, took up Seed Selection, at 4 o'clock. Importance of selection was dwelt upon as very essential to successful crops.

At 7.30 Diseases of Cattle and Horses was taken up by Dr. Sinclair, and the remainder of the illis that (animal) flesh is heir to.

8.30 we changed to the raising of potatoes. Selection of seed free from any disease, spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and frequent cultivation during the season, will if properly fertilized, produce a good crop.

Hills that give the largest yields of uniform size are the ones from which to select seed potatoes.

He recommended disinfecting all seed in a solution of formaldehyde—1 pint to 40 gallons of water.

The disease then can be easily controlled.

Friday morning found three driving horses in the arena.

The discussion was carefully watched. Much stress was laid on care of the feet.

Importance was also attached to the feeding and care of the first year—on that depended the value of the animal.

G. C. Cunningham then spoke of the care of Club Root. Three tons of air-slaked lime or four tons of limestone well worked into the land. This will absolutely clear in four years.

Judging and selection of seed then came on. Wheat, oats, and clover were judged and the lectures proved one of the best held.

This was continued from 1.40 to 2.30, when the Women's Institute Meeting was addressed by J. P. Landry on "Poultry Raising." It was much appreciated. The subject of a Short Course in Domestic Science then came up and a most unanimous approval manifested. There were 130 present. Miss L. Morgan gave a brief report of the annual meeting of the Institute at Truro.

At the same time a lecture on Co-operative Dairying took place in the pavilion, its advantages and disadvantages being freely discussed in favor of a butter factory, so that the milk could be used at home. This would tend to improve the dairy herd for the farmers, find out what their neighbors are doing, and thus raising competition. At four o'clock, after a short talk on Poultry, the plucking contest came on. Four lads started, but only two, Norval Banks, and Donald Messenger got there. My! How the feathers did fly.

Then five men took a hand. When one hand did not suffice, two were used, but the finish came in five minutes. It was exceedingly funny—but it helped along.

At 7.30 a packed house listened to Prof. Brittain lecture on Sucking insects in the orchard and how to combat them. It was illustrated by lantern slides and the finest thing of its kind ever shown here.

The Green Apple Bug was given

much prominence. The ridding the orchard of the "last one" made one parody.

Ten thousand wild Irishmen chasing one flea," into

"Go into Annapolis, there's a great tug.

A thousand mad farmers chasing one bug."

The structure of the insect, the manner of working, the results, and the cure were carefully pointed out. Surely investigation has done much to help the farmer and the Government is anxious to aid in the destruction of the pests, Mr. Brittain illustrated.

Another illustrated lecture was put on by J. P. Landry. Poultry, its care, housing and prevention of disease, were splendidly illustrated.

Pure bred fowls, the fowl that lays is the hen that pays, of any breed you are successful with, was the one he advocated. "Lady Morley" the hen with the 292 egg record in one year was thrown on the screen as were many varieties of fowls.

Immediately after a Poultry Association was formed with officers.

Fred Bath—President.

R. J. Messenger—Vice-President.

E. C. Shaffner—Secretary-Treasurer. Directors from all over the Province.

The object of this Association is to promote the breeding of better fowls and to encourage this branch of farm work in the County. This will mean a Poultry Show next year. Any one can join by paying 25 cents to E. C. Shaffner.

Saturday morning an informal grouping of subjects were presented, consisting of Spraying Demonstrations by Prof. Brittain, Poultry Discussions by Mr. McKay, Inspectors of Creameries.

The words of Col. Spurr at the Tuesday meeting form a fitting close to the long anticipated and successful Short Course. "You will hear a great many good things, happy are ye if ye do them."

The average attendance was about 250.

Seventy tons of coal a day will carry an ordinary battleship along at the cruising speed of ten or twelve knots; but to drive her at twenty or over, five times that amount must be used.

The Manitoba Legislature has given women the right to vote and made them eligible for election to the Legislature. The results will be observed with interest by the other Provinces.

Madame Thebes, who lives where it is no crime to lift the veil of the future, or try to, says the Kaiser will die mad. The calamity is that he lives mad.

The marriage rate last quarter in the United Kingdom reached record figures. Who says that the young single men are refusing the call to arms.

### DR. CUTTEN'S SCHEME FOR WATER POWER FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE

#### President Cutten of Acadia, in Address Before Commercial Club, Halifax, Outlined Scheme to Harness the Bay of Fundy Tides for Development of Hydro-Electric Power

Members of the Commercial Club were told at their weekly luncheon at the Halifax Hotel last week of a scheme to harness the Bay of Fundy tides for the development of hydro-electric power, cheap and practically unlimited. The address in which this scheme was outlined, was given by Rev. Dr. George B. Cutten, President of Acadia University, who together with Professor R. P. Clarkson, Ivan Curry, Professor of Engineering at Acadia, for some time past has been considering ways and means of making this oft-proposed development an actual fact.

#### Reservoirs on Cliff Tops

The proposal is to place strong current motors at the base of the lofty cliffs of Cape Split to generate power to elevate sea water to reservoirs on the top of the cliff. That done, the rest is comparatively easy. The water from the reservoirs could be conducted to the power house at the base of this cliff and would go back again to the sea.

The title of Dr. Cutten's address was "Nova Scotia's Best Water Power, and its relation to Halifax." This relationship will be found in the theory that the value to Halifax from such power development would be that cheap power for the City would be assured and that, thanks to the central location of the proposed plant, the entire Maritime Provinces would benefit by it, thus benefitting Halifax.

A. H. Minshall, President of the Commercial Club, was in the chair, and presented Dr. Cutten a vote of thanks which was moved by Controller McKee and Rod McCall.

#### Nova Scotia's Best Water Power

Dr. Cutten's address was as follows: All thoughtful Nova Scotians, who have the interest of the Province at heart are at present much interested in water power. We all recognize, I think, that the future prosperity of the Province depends upon it. This is especially true when we consider post bellum conditions, and the great struggle for industrial supremacy which will then take place. Probably no land of its size in the world is richer in variety of minerals than is our Province. And with the coal and iron so easily available Nova Scotia should be the New England of Canada teeming with factories of all kinds. Unfortunately other provinces have financial advantages of us as far as our coal is concerned, and so long as that is true we must look for some other power and particularly some cheaper power. Water power is the direction toward which we naturally turn.

It is true that the water powers in Nova Scotia have not been fully developed on account of our plentiful supply of fuel and it is interesting to enquire the exact amount of water power we have in Nova Scotia. The Commission of Conservation (Report of 1910), estimate the possible development of water power in Nova Scotia to be only 54,000 h. p., much of which would not be available for a few months in summer. A little more detail of the Commission's Report might be of interest. In Nova Scotia there has been developed about 20,000 h. p. of water power. Of this 12,650 h. p. are used for pulp and paper mills, 2,700 h. p. for electric light, 350 h. p. for gold mining, and the remainder, about 4,000 h. p., for saw and grist mills.

#### In Maritime Provinces

In New Brunswick 13,000 h. p. has been developed from water power. Of this 56 per cent. is for use in small lots for saw, grist and pulp mills, and the remainder is used for electric plants. Of the latter, there is one development of 3,800 h. p., largely for use in the State of Maine.

In P. E. Island there are a few small developments of from 5 to 50 h. p. One electric plant develops 44 h. p. The total development is about 500 h. p. and that is about the limit of possibility.

At present the total water power development in the Maritime Provinces is 34,500 h. p. The steam development in Nova Scotia outside alone of Sydney is about 20,000 h. p. The possible development of water power in Nova Scotia is about 54,000 h. p. which would not be sufficient to carry throughout the whole year the total installation of steam and water power, which was then estimated by the Commission at 49,724 h. p., not including Sydney. That is, if all the

inland water power of Nova Scotia were developed it would not provide power for the present need, and it would leave no opportunity whatever for future industrial development. It is of local interest to note that Halifax County alone had then installed 9,913 h. p., which is more than four times the amount of power which the Commission estimates any one of the present projected hydro-electric schemes could supply continuously.

Recently an advertising booklet of the Water Power Branch of the Interior Department has come to hand in which the estimates of the promoters of the various water power schemes are given, without verification by the Government. For example, they speak of the Gasperaux possibility as being estimated by some firm of engineers as capable of 8,000 h. p. development as against the Government estimates of 1,945 h. p. Even allowing for all glowing estimates of the power development of Nova Scotia the total will not reach more than 55,000 or 60,000 h. p. and will entail a great many expensive developments at out of the way places in nearly all cases far from the industrial centres of the Province and of course out of the question so far as New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are concerned. For beneficial results all would have to be controlled by one operating company.

The large New Brunswick developments are from 200 to 400 miles away from St. John and other industrial centres.

#### Two Million Horse Power

Unfortunately the Commission did not take note of Nova Scotia's best water power, nor did it give us an estimate of the possible power development. Unfortunately also, I am at this time unable to supply the deficiency in full. I can say this much, however, within a radius of three miles of one point in Nova Scotia, water power to the amount of 2,000,000 h. p. is available. I refer to a certain point on the Bay of Fundy and to the power of the tidal flow there. The remainder of the time at my disposal will be taken up with a discussion of the possibilities of utilizing this power.

What use has in the past been made of tidal power has been entirely through the means of large reservoirs, one of which is kept at high tide level and empties through power gates to the other kept at low tide level. This means is not satisfactory for continuous power unless the reservoirs are very large to prevent loss of head between tides, and the dams correspondingly expensive. For the Bay of Fundy this method does not seem to be feasible because of the cost and the necessary interferences with navigation. It is our proposal to use the tidal current flow rather than the head, in solving the problem.

#### Variation in the Tidal Flow

An examination of the rate of tidal flow in the Bay of Fundy shows a remarkable variation. The general rate in the middle of the Bay is between one and two knots. The maximum at Digby Gut is four knots. The highest rate is in Minas Channel, where the maximum rate is between eight and ten knots, i. e., between nine and eleven and one-third miles per hour, a rate of flow far surpassing the current of the swiftest streams and equalled by tidal current at only two other spots on earth. When we consider that the power increases as the cube of the rate of current flow this very high rate assumes large proportions. It is evident then, that if any development of tidal power is to take place in a favorable location, it must be at Minas Channel.

I wish here to make a personal explanation. A little over a year ago at the Maritime Forward Movement in Amherst, I made the statement that it would pay the Governments of the Maritime Provinces to offer a prize of \$1,000,000 to the person who would invent a workable motor for the utilization of the Bay of Fundy tides. This statement was much quoted and discussed. Needless to say the Government did not rush at this suggestion. The matter, however, would not be driven from my mind and I continued to consult with Prof. R. P. Clarkson, Ivan Curry Professor of Engineering at Acadia University, and together we have been working at the problem. The solution which I am to present to you is the result of his inventive genius.

#### Difficulties of Development

In the first place let me remind you of certain difficulties connected with the development of tidal power. For four periods in every twenty-four hours the tidal flow stops, and these periods do not recur at the same time every day. Some form of storage is

### ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

#### After 2 Years' Useless Treatment.

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Earle E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. When I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I noticed an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, blood-poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

therefore necessary. Storage batteries are prohibited on account of cost. A supplementary plant to operate at these times would have to be large enough to carry the peak load and therefore might as well be operated all the time.

In the second place the flow is not only entirely stopped for four periods in every twenty-four hours, but the tidal height is constantly changing and the rate of flow varies considerably. It would be difficult to adjust any direct connected machinery depending on tidal height or rate except to the lowest efficiency.

In the third place, any scheme of tidal power development must not interfere with navigation.

A power plant, then, for even a favorable tide like the Bay of Fundy must be adjusted as to give continuous, regular and sufficient power, with low cost of installation and operation and at the same time not interfere with navigation.

A visit to Cape Split reveals one of the grandest views in Nova Scotia. Perpendicular cliffs rise abruptly over three hundred feet. A detour of two miles is necessary before one can ascend the cliffs. Even one unacquainted with engineering easily recognizes that an ideal hydro-electric plant would be a reservoir containing an inexhaustible supply of water located at the top of this cliff and feeding to hydraulic turbines placed at the base of the cliff, these turbines discharging directly to the sea. This would do away with the flumes, penstocks, and tail races which are usually the most expensive part of a water power. Our problem is to supply this water.

The scheme arranged to overcome the difficulties above referred to is based on power generated by especially designed current motors in the swift currents at the foot of the cliff operating pumps to elevate sea water to reservoirs placed on the top of the cliffs. The water will then be conducted to the power house at the base of the cliff in the way common in hydro-electric plants. The whole stage of the process from pump to an electric light in a far away town is simply a combination of the municipal pumping plants and industrial hydro-electric plants and these are in continuous operation in many places.

Whether or not the pumps were operating, the flow from the reservoirs would be continuous and regular so that the irregularity of the tide would not affect the producing power. The novel features are: (1) The use of the rate of tidal flow instead of the head. (2) The general scheme for overcoming the irregularity of tidal flow and for solving the storage problem made possible by the contour of the land at this point and (3) The specially designed and highly effective current motor for providing the power.

#### Made Successful Tests

You say it's all right, and it all depends upon the motor. That is true. Current motors are not uncommon, our problem was to procure an efficient variety. Perhaps I cannot say more about the motor at present than to tell you that a large sized model has been constructed and tested with most satisfactory results. While it can be lifted by two men it is capable of developing 27 h. p. at Cape Split. It is not necessary to say more about one further objection, interference with navigation, than this: the vessels entering Minas Channel keep as far away from Cape Split as possible, and consequently any power development there would not in the least interfere with navigation.

The simplicity of the scheme is apparent, for the motor, while most effective is equally simple. Safety may also be guaranteed by two independent reservoirs of great reserve capacity; and by three units of power in the motors, any two of which would operate the plant, all of which are protected by novel means from conceivable dangers.

With the simplicity naturally goes the low cost of installation and operation and consequently low interest charges. This in turn means cheap power. In the preliminary estimates which have been made, it appears that by this means power could be sold throughout the Maritime Provinces, far cheaper than by any other

contemplated development, as well as furnishing sufficient power to provide the Province with the required expansion.

#### A Central Point

Cape Split is one of the most central points in the Maritime Provinces. Within a radius of 125 miles lie Antigonish, Yarmouth, Fredericton, New-castle, and nearly all of Prince Edward Island. Transmission lines of about 85 miles each would reach Digby, Moncton, New Glasgow and Halifax. When we consider that in Ontario, electric power is being transmitted over 250 miles, these distances seem short.

It is also interesting to note that these four lines with a branch from Moncton to St. John touch large towns within 100 miles of Cape Split, having a combined population greater than that of any city in the Dominion except Montreal, and cover a territory having a greater population than either Montreal or Boston, and in fact exceeding the combined populations of Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The advantages of this situation may be summed up as follows: 1. No obstruction to navigation; 2. Ideal location for power house; 3. The swift current; 4. The highest cliffs rising from the water; 5. The central position in relation to the needs of the Provinces; 6. Unlimited power and possibility of expansion; and combined with the advantages of this situation is a low cost of installation and operation on account of the simplicity of the scheme.

#### The Value to Halifax

I have presented this scheme only in outline, but you can readily see its advantage. The value to Halifax would be two-fold. Cheap power for the City would be assured, for according to the preliminary estimate electric power could be delivered in Halifax for an average of 2c. per kw. h. and return a splendid profit. That would mean that power in large blocks for manufacturing industries, could be delivered for less than 1c. per kw. h.

But more important than that to Halifax is the development of the whole Province and of the Maritime Provinces. Not a hamlet can flourish without helping Halifax and as this power could be delivered over the entire Maritime Provinces at a very cheap rate, Halifax would inevitably feel the reflex influence. This is an opportunity for us to get together for the development of the Provinces.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Evidently the poet here refers to the Bay of Fundy Tide.

#### THE TIME TO ACT

(Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division, Ottawa.)

The old saying has it "there is no time like the present." That this applies with telling force to the selection of good dairy cows, will be admitted by every thoughtful dairyman. Selection may be made on the evidence of certain well-known external indications of good milking qualities with special attention paid to the udder, loin, skin, barrel, etc.

But no matter how skilled the expert judge of dairy "quality" in a cow may be, he is not infallible as to the amount of hard cash that any one cow in the herd will earn in a year. He may be, the ordinary dairy farmer, too, may be considerably mistaken in his judgment. One system will give him accurate results, that of selection of dairy records. It is easy to weigh and sample, it is easy to add up a few figures for each cow, it is easy to compare such totals, and it is eminently satisfactory to know for certain which cows are best to keep and breed from.

Now is the time to act, prepare to keep records all season; write the dairy division, Ottawa, for free milk record forms, either three times per month, or daily. You will never regret it.

C. F. W.

**Too Much Indoors Causes HEADACHE**

That miserable feeling is due to impure blood resulting from winter's indoor living. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and Constipation come from impurities in the blood. There's one remedy—try, test, and found efficacious for the last fifty years—and that is **Dr. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTER'S**

a preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other purifying herbs.

At the first approach of "spring fever" commence taking this "true Blood Purifier" don't wait for something worse to develop.

Sold at most stores 25c. Family size, five times as large, \$1.00.

**Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitter's** is a reliable cure for worms, in casey form.

## THE MONITOR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

is fully equipped to do all kinds of

### Commercial and Society Printing

WE have recently added a large quantity of new and popular series of type faces to our plant and are in a better position than ever to do Job Printing in the latest ideas and with neatness and dispatch.

## WE PRINT

Letterheads  
Envelopes  
Billheads  
Statements  
Circulars  
Catalogues  
Shipping Tags  
Menus, Programs  
Wedding Invitations  
Visiting Cards  
"At Home" Cards

We keep an unusually large quantity of Paper Stock, of all kinds, on hand in our stock room, and are, therefore, ready to fill your orders at short notice.

Owing to present market conditions nearly all lines of paper stock are advancing. Look over your printed forms to-day and see if you are in need of any printing, and send us your order.

We guarantee good workmanship and our prices are right. Remember the money you send away for printing never comes back; that you leave with us does.

### Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

Printers and Publishers  
BRIDGETOWN - NOVA SCOTIA

---

ALWAYS SAY

## Eddy's Matches

"No Match Matches the Eddy Match"

### 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 Security.

**CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, L.L.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., L.L.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 22

**Dr. F. S. Anderson**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Graduate of the University of 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. Home runs to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-story 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 66.  
H. B. HICKS, Manager

**G. E. BANKS**  
PLUMBING

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

**Quick Results**

May be depended upon from the use of our Want Ads. The births, deaths, marriages and the other Classified Columns are usually included in even a very perfunctory perusal of the paper. They are as good for general business as they are for "Help Wanted," etc.

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

**The Weekly Monitor**  
ESTABLISHED 1873

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, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

**MORE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES**

A writer in the American Review of Reviews estimates that at least five hundred millionaires will soon be added to the four thousand one hundred millionaires already in the United States. This increase of wealthy men is due to the war. While Europe is becoming impoverished, the United States is being enriched. To prove the statement he presents many evidences of great industrial prosperity. For one thing, war orders of about two billion dollars have been placed in America. The Du Pont powder firm has war orders for \$320,000,000, and on the first of October, 1915, paid a dividend of 200 per cent., which raised the stock from 125 to 750, a profit of more than \$600.00 on a hundred.

In the manufacturing centre of Virginia there are about 210 factory buildings, engaged largely in the gun-cotton industry. Some of the skilled workmen in this business make from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per day. The smokeless powder output at Carney's Point, another of the group of Du Pont plants, is 730,000 pounds daily. The cost of making is 50 cents, and the sale price is \$1.00, making a daily profit of \$365,000, or, at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year.

Ten thousand men were employed to enlarge the plant of the Du Pont mills. Land worth for agricultural purposes \$15,000 at Bethlehem, Virginia, was converted in eight months into a city, with modern conveniences, of the assessed value of \$3,000,000, with a population of 29,000. This city was wiped out by fire on December 9th, amid scenes of riot, but the manufacture of munitions goes on. Russian ships, carrying sometimes 2,000,000 pounds, sail direct from Wilmington, but, the largest quantities go by rail to Canada and thence by British and French ships to their destinations.

The British Steel Company has the largest smelting in America and is said to surpass in some particulars the Krupp and Crueset plants of Germany. The company is doing \$200,000,000 more business than before the war and its profits for the present year are expected to be \$53,000,000. Barbed wire at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year is exported and the stock of this concern has gone up from about 46 to about 600 per cent. One Brooklyn firm is making 15,000 shells per day at \$12.50 each. Scientific experts say that these can be made at \$7.10 each. According to this estimate there is a profit of \$5.40 each, making a total profit of \$81,000 a day. If the statement of these experts is reliable, it is admitted, however, that orders for shells are falling off very greatly of late, the Allies preferring to make their own shells as far as possible, to prevent a heavier trade balance against themselves. Some of them have actually bought out small machine shops in America and carried them across the ocean for home operators.

It is true that some unscrupulous men have been sadly disappointed. One horse dealer who spent much money in the endeavor to defeat fake orders and obtain a good one, was reported to have made the clear profit of \$15,000,000, but the inspectors of the war horses previously deceived were so particular in their selection that large numbers of the horses were rejected, and other rejected horses were sold at small prices, buyers being afraid to pay their real value, lest the cause of the first rejection might be more serious than stated. This man, instead of \$15,000,000, made \$15,000.

Industries in copper, rubber, automobiles, motor trucks, cattle and agricultural products have profited by largely increased demand.

The difficulties in the way of transportation have been very serious. Terminal freight yards in various places have been crowded with loaded cars, waiting for shipment. Huge piles of boxed automobiles lie piled in Erie Basin. The piers on West Street, New York, are crowded with goods, flowing over into the street. On the East Side, the water from its like-wise congested with freight.

As may readily be expected, labor of all kinds, especially skilled labor, is in great demand. And the business in war orders gives impetus to business in many other lines. For example, machine operators in the manufacture of fountain pens are earning from \$40 to \$85 per week, including overtime, bonuses, etc. Men discharged for working too slowly, go off to other factories and are readily accepted. Sometimes they try at an-

other branch of the same business and are accepted there, and not unfrequently the same company will take a man back, in this way, several times.

Uncle Sam's War Bills to the Allies for goods delivered during the first eight months of 1915, amount to \$479,463,000. Business men have already organized an "American International Corporation," with a capital of \$50,000,000, for the purpose of forestalling the necessities of European countries at the close of the war, by flooding them with American goods of all kinds, before these countries will be ready, either with machinery or money, to export goods or even to supply their own demands.

**Russia and Vodka**

When Russia, at the beginning of the war, prohibited the sale of vodka during the war, there was left upon the hands of the Government vodka to the amount of 260,000,000 gallons. It has been recently said, in some of the papers, that Russia is endeavoring to find a purchaser for this intoxicating liquor. Others have predicted that at the close of the war, the sale of vodka would be resumed. But, the present Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. Burke, makes the following pronouncement: "I deem it unnecessary to disclose categorically that all suspicious ascribing to the Government any intention of resuming the State sale of liquors is unfounded. I declare categorically that the Government will encourage temperance after the war, also, and that the return to the old state of affairs is impossible. Proof of this intention is the fact that the Government is now engaged in drawing up a bill, on the lines suggested by the forty-five members of the Duma, for the maintenance of temperance for all time. For this reason, I am entirely in favor of destroying the existing stocks of vodka."

The fact is that the withdrawal of the sale of vodka has already resulted in such an uplift of the people, economically, socially, and morally, that no public man would risk his reputation by arguing in favor of the old regime.

And, will any reasonable man say that it would not be better, looked at from every point of view, for Great Britain to use the \$800,000,000 of dollars now spent every year in intoxicants, to lighten the burden of debt occasioned by the war, and when peace is proclaimed to employ it to aid the philanthropic schemes which the Government has recently undertaken, and others which it proposes to undertake?

**Authentic Extracts From Recent German Sermons**

The following are examples of remarks which have recently appeared in German newspapers. We omit names and places which are given in "Public Opinion."

"It is the deep consciousness of our mission that permits us to congratulate ourselves, and rest content with a heart full of gratitude, when our guns beat down the children of Satan, and when our marvellous submarines—instruments to execute the Divine vengeance—send to the bottom of the sea thousands of the non-elect. "We must fight the wicked with every means in our power; their sufferings should give us pleasure; their cries of despair should not move German hearts. There ought to be no compromise with hell, no mercy for the servants of Satan,—in other words no pity for the English, French and Russians, nor indeed for any nation that has sold itself to the Devil. They have all been condemned by a Divine decree."

"It is really because we are pure, that we have been chosen by the Almighty as His instrument to punish the envious, to punish the wicked, and to slay with the sword sinful nations. . . . On Germany is laid the Divine command to bring about the destruction of those who are the personification of evil. . . . The Kingdom of righteousness will be established in the earth, and the German Empire which will have created it, will remain its protector."

The clergyman who made these extracts and others, adds, "Teaching of this kind in the twentieth century of the Christian era is saddening in the extreme"

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,  
CHAS. F. TILTON.

"Every one of the fires in plants making munitions and other supplies for the allies was of an incendiary nature," says Joseph L. Baldwin, Pennsylvania State Fire Marshall.

**OBITUARY**

**MRS. JAMES DODGE**

A telegram received here yesterday conveyed the sad intelligence that Cora, the wife of James Dodge, had suddenly passed away at Yorkton, Sask., aged forty-two years. Twelve years ago Mr. Dodge sold his farm at Carleton Corner and removed to the Canadian West, where he has since been employed as a chief Forest Ranger. The beloved wife was Miss Cora Whitman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitman of Clarence. To mourn their loss remain a husband with six daughters and three sons. The burial took place at Yorkton on Monday.

**MRS. VERNON GOLDSMITH**

It is with deepest regret that we to-day record the death of Mrs. Vernon Goldsmith, which occurred at her home in Clarence West on Sunday night, at the age of 39 years. She deceased was a daughter of Benjamin Williams of Moschelle. Besides a sorrowing husband, there remain to feel the loss of a loving mother's care, six children, the youngest a babe of but a few hours' birth. The remains will be taken to Moschelle, her former home, for interment to-day. The Monitor extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

**RUSSELL CROPLEY**

At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Archie T. Chute, Bridgetown, Mr. Russell Cropley passed away on Thursday last at the advanced age of 77 years.

The deceased had been in failing health for a number of years, but was able to be about and was a familiar figure on our streets. At the last he suffered a paralytic shock and soon passed away. The deceased was a man of quiet but genial disposition. He was born at Port Lorne, was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria Troop, the second, Miss Bertha Chute. He is survived by three daughters,—Mrs. Robert Isles of Bear River; Mrs. James Cowan of Dorchester, Mass., and Mrs. Archie T. Chute of Bridgetown, with whom he had lived for a number of years.

Interment took place at the Riverside Cemetery last Saturday afternoon.

**FRANK BEZANSON**

A sad gloom was cast over North Williamston on Friday, Feb. 4th, when it became known that Frank Bezanon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bezanon, had passed over the valley of death to be with Jesus. The deceased had been in failing health for two years or more and all that a kind father and a loving mother could do to save their loved one and all that medical skill could do was done, but none could ward off the Angel of Death.

Frank will be greatly missed in the home and also in the community where he was esteemed and respected and was recognized as being a young man of sterling character.

The deceased was a faithful member of Ever Hopeful Division and on the day of the funeral the members laid a beautiful wreath upon the casket in respect of their dear departed.

The funeral service which took place on the following Monday was conducted by the Rev. S. J. Boyce, assisted by Rev. H. G. Mellick, who spoke very highly of the deceased. His loving parents, three sisters and three young brothers, who mourn the loss of a departed loved one, have the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of relatives and friends in this sad bereavement.

**MRS. JOHN O'NEAL**

At her home, East Arlington, N. S., on Saturday, Feb. 5th, there passed to her reward, Phoebe, the beloved wife of John O'Neal, at the age of 67 years.

On January 28th she had a shock of paralysis and remained unconscious till the end came which was quiet and peaceful. Fifty years ago she was baptised and united with the Baptist Church; from that time till death came she was always found faithful. She leaves to mourn their loss, a husband, four children and two sisters. The children are: Mrs. Obediah Slocumb, living in Keene, N. H.; Mrs. George Corbett, Port Lorne; Mrs. Blakney Brown, Port Lorne; and Hattie at home.

Mrs. O'Neal, by her peaceful disposition had won large number of friends, who thought of her many times during her illness with loving remembrances, and who gathered to pay their last fond tribute of farewell. The service was conducted by the Rev. Asaph Whitman. His words of sympathy and hope in the life that lies beyond the grave should be a comfort to the bereaved family who realize that the "little while with us" will not be long—and we are only severed from our loved ones "till He comes."

The interment took place at Port Lorne Cemetery.

**WARNINGS ISSUED TO MILITIA OFFICERS ON FRONTIER**

General Sir Sam Huges, Minister of Militia, has issued orders to the militia, who are on guard duty at every point of ingress and egress on the Canadian border, to exercise the utmost vigilance so that no persons may pass without thoroughly accounting for themselves. The Dominion police have also been notified everywhere and the United States authorities have been apprized of the occurrence at Ottawa so that every effort will be made to prevent the escape of any persons suspected of participation in the firing of the parliament buildings at Ottawa.

**St. James Parish Church Notes**

The services next Sunday (Septuagesima Sunday), will be: Bridgetown—8 a. m. (Holy Communion), 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—3 p. m. Monthly service of Intercession on behalf of the war.

**WEEK DAYS**

Friday—Bridgetown 4 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 to 8.30 Bible Class followed by choir practice.

**Methodist Church Circuit Notes**

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League Friday evening 7.30. Subject, "The Life and Times of Joseph Howe."

Services next Sunday, Feb. 20: Bridgetown—Sunday school and Bible Study 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Granville 11 a. m., Bentville 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

**Bridgetown United Baptist Church**

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. On Friday evening the B. Y. P. U. will hold a social in the vestry. The young people of the church and congregation are invited.

Sunday services: Bible school at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

**CENTRELEA**

Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p. m.

**Big Discounts**  
ON LINES OF  
**WINTER GOODS**

**25 per cent. off all Ladies' Neck Furs**  
**Mink Marmot Muffs.**  
Were \$8.50, 9.35, 9.98, 10.85, 18.50, 15.75  
Now 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 7.75, 8.98, 10.75  
**Sable Coon Muffs.**  
Were \$9.25, 10.75, 14.50  
Now 7.25, 7.75, 9.98  
**Japan Bear Muff.**  
1 only \$6.90  
Now 4.75  
**Two Men's Fur Collars.**  
Were \$3.75 and 6.90  
Now 2.50 and 4.75

**LADIES' COATS.** All this Seasons Good Styles.  
**Blk. Curl Cloth.**  
1 only, size 34, \$12.25 for 7.98  
1 " " 36, 12.98 for 8.98  
2 " " 38 and 40, 13.50 for 8.98  
**Saxe Blue Curl Cloth.**  
2 only, size 34 and 36, \$12.98 for 8.98  
**White Wool Blankets.** A few prs. only  
Regular \$3.75 and 4.50 pair  
Now 2.98 and 3.25 "

**25 per cent. off the following lines:**  
Flannelette Waists  
Misses' Underwear  
Hockey Caps  
Men's Sweaters  
Boys' Sweaters  
Wool Hats  
Boys' Caps  
House Dresses  
Ladies' Underwear  
Wrappers  
Children's Underwear

**BOOK SPECIAL.** For Friday and Saturday only. All Books 23c.  
**STRONG & WHITMAN**  
Ruggles Block. Phone 32. This Sale for Cash Only

**PORK WANTED**

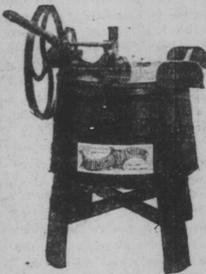
Highest market price paid for pork during the next thirty days.

PERCY T. BATH

**The Thermo Washer**

The latest and most improved form of Washer. A child can operate it. The new lever motion is a great improvement over previous Washing Machines. A single stroke will operate the lever three times. The regular price for the style without wheels is \$7.00  
A SPECIAL PRICE for ONE WEEK ONLY will be . . . \$4.98  
at our store or sent by freight PREPAID.  
Return this adv. for our Catalogue.

**CROWE & MUNDEE**  
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.



**BARGAINS**

- |                        |     |                         |     |
|------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| 25c bottle Pickles     | 20c | 3 tins Peas             | 25c |
| 30c bottle Pickles     | 25c | 3 tins Corn             | 25c |
| Welch's Grape Juice    | 20c | 3 tins Tomatoes         | 33c |
| Strawberry Jam         | 19c | 2 tins prep. Chicken    | 35c |
| Fruit Syrup, bottle    | 18c | 2 tins Lima Beans       | 35c |
| Marmalade              | 19c | 2 tins Oysters          | 35c |
| 5 pkgs. Jelly Pow.     | 19c | 2 tins Pineapple        | 40c |
| 3 pkgs. Jell-O         | 24c | 2 tins Liby's Cherries  | 40c |
| 3 pkgs. Lux            | 24c | 2 tins Raspberries      | 30c |
| 3 pkgs. Dates          | 25c | 2 tins Strawberries     | 30c |
| 7 lbs. Onions          | 25c | 3 tins Squash           | 22c |
| 6 bars Gilt Edge Soap  | 25c | 3 tins Golden Wax Beans | 27c |
| 2-lb. tin Laing's Beef | 40c | 3 tins Salmon           | 25c |

**WOOD & PARKS**

Granville Street, Bridgetown

**9 LIVES**  
**ELECTRIC LANTERNS**

Safest for Barn and Stable Work  
Cleanest and Best for any work  
Will give intermittent light for 150 Hours  
ONLY \$2.00 EACH

We stock all kinds of Electric Lamps

**KARL FREEMAN**

Hardware and Oil

**At Work or at Play**

Your feet should be properly clad. You are not at your best in ill-fitting Shoes

—We guarantee—

**Comfort, Satisfaction, Style, Service**

Now offering Special Discounts in several Lines.

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

**January Discount Sale**

For the month of January we are giving Special Discount of 25 per cent in all

**Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats**

50 per cent off the balance of our  
**Fur Collars for Men's Overcoats**

**Top Shirts, Fleece-Lined Underwear 20 p. c. off and Big Discount on many other articles in our store.**

It will pay you to call and get our prices and to look over our stock.

**J. HARRY HICKS**

Will buy one package of  
**22c Quaker Rolled Oats**  
containing a coupon towards a Double Cooker.

**G. K. DODGE, Bridgetown, N. S.**

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

Last Monday was St. Valentine's Day.

April 23rd will be Easter Sunday this year, Ash Wednesday March 8th.

Lieut. Claude Graham-White, one of the world's greatest aviators, has been seriously wounded.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. H. F. Williams shipped two carloads of beef to the Halifax market.

The results of the recent quarterly examinations of the Bridgetown schools will appear in our next issue.

On Tuesday evening, 8th inst., last, a very successful bean supper was held in the vestry of the Methodist Church, Lawrencetown.

The death of Miss Jennie Amherman occurred at Granville Ferry, yesterday morning. Funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The thermometer has been registering uncomfortably close to the zero mark since Saturday. Monday night it was 19 below, which was the coldest this year.

Digby Courier.—A night school will be opened in the Digby Khaki Club rooms, Warne Building, next week for members of the 112th. Twenty six have already enrolled.

On the 8th inst., by unanimous vote a resolution was passed asking the Imperial Parliament to extend for one year to Oct. 7, 1917, the life of the present Canadian parliament.

Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C., of Halifax, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, taking the place of Mr. Justice Meagher, who has resigned.

The well known firm of N. H. Phinney & Co., Lawrencetown, has presented a piano to the Provincial Sanatorium at Kentville. The instrument was a Warmworth, in mission oak finish.

Editor H. G. Harris of the Kentville Advertiser, recently underwent a successful surgical operation at the Brooks Hospital, Brookline, Mass. We wish Bro. Harris a speedy recovery to health.

Next Sunday morning in the Methodist Church, Lawrencetown, the Rev. S. J. Joyce will commence a short series of sermons on the "Psalms of Psalms." Subject: "Green Pastures and still waters."

146 moose were killed in Annapolis County in 1915, against 121 in 1914, and 80 in 1913. At this rate of increase in the killing of our big game it will not be long before they will become scarce.

Rev. C. A. Eaton, D. D., pastor of Madison Avenue Baptist Church (Rochester Church), New York, has resigned to devote his time to writing books. He is an Acadia man coming to Wolfville from Amherst.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—It is predicted that the parliamentary session will be over within six weeks or two months. The original sessional program will be followed but the fire seems to have taken any rancorous spirit out of the members and smooth sailing is expected.

Sergeant Alexander Williamson, of the 63rd rifles Battalion, Halifax, was shot and instantly killed in the military quarters at Lawlor's Island on the evening of the 5th inst., and Private Charles Fielder, a member of the same battalion is held a prisoner at the police station on a charge of wilful murder.

Outlook.—A. L. Davidson, M. P., arrived from Ottawa on Saturday and has spent the week at his home. He left the capital a few hours before the fire occurred in the parliament buildings and was delighted to receive on Monday a telegram from one of his fellow members informing him that his papers in the parliament building had all been saved.

Word was received here a few days ago of the death of Mrs. Harry Goodwin of Glenburn, Maine. The deceased was a daughter of Charles E. Camp, formerly of Bridgetown. After a serious operation in a State hospital the deceased rapidly developed tuberculosis which was the cause of death. She was thirty-one years of age. While a resident of Bridgetown the deceased lady became most popular with the young people of the town. A husband with a father and mother together with three brothers and two sisters survive. The burial took place at Coles Harbour, N. B.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

Mrs. B. E. Chute is visiting relatives in Digby.

Miss Belle Ruffee is visiting relatives in Halifax.

Enos Carter of Bridgetown went to Middleton on Monday to join the 112th Battalion training there.

Mrs. Reginald Miller and son, William of Annapolis Royal, have been guests of her aunt, Mrs. Fraser, this week.

Miss Nellie Rice left yesterday for Halifax where she will spend a week the guest of Miss Lilah McCormick.

Mr. Percy MacDonald of Upper Dyke Village, Kings County, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Fowler.

Mrs. P. C. Harnish, Annapolis Royal, and Mrs. B. B. Harris, Lawrencetown, have been recent guests at the home of Mrs. Jas. Todd.

Mrs. J. S. Lewis and son John, left for Chatham, N. B., on Tuesday, at which place Mr. Lewis is now the manager of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. C. A. Withrow, who for the past few months has been the popular accountant at the Royal Bank here, has enlisted in the 85th Highlanders and leaves for Halifax on Saturday next.

Mrs. Arthur Palfrey spent the week-end in Halifax the guest of her son, Mr. Laurie Palfrey, of the Bank of Nova Scotia. They were joined by Mr. John Palfrey, assistant manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Truro.

Rev. A. S. Lewis of Windsor, a former pastor of the Bridgetown Baptist Church, was in town a few days last week, renewing old acquaintances. He exchanged pulpits with the Rev. S. S. Poole of Middleton on Sunday.

Spectator.—Councillor B. B. Hardwick left on Wednesday for Halifax to be present at the opening of the Local House on Thursday the 10th inst. Mr. Hardwick has been at the opening of the Local Legislature for the last thirty years, only having missed once during that period.

Spectator.—G. O. Gabriel, acting Station Master during the absence of C. O. Duncan, who is off on a month's leave of absence, has been confined to the Hillside House with an attack of tonsillitis and la grippe. He leaves for Halifax to-day. W. V. Ward, freight agent, is taking his place, and Joseph Gormley is performing the duties of freight agent.

**ADULT BIBLE CLASS SOCIAL**

The fourth of a series of socials was held in St. James Sunday School house on Wednesday evening last, the 9th inst. Quite a full programme had been prepared and a large number of the class with other members of the congregation assembled to enjoy listening to the various songs, readings, etc., which help to make up an interesting entertainment of this kind.

The "Bridge" by Longfellow, one of the old time favorites in song, was read by Mrs. I. B. Freeman. The song, "To Love, to Have, to Hold," by Mr. Ronald Ruggles accompanied by Miss Taylor of Halifax was much appreciated. The small daughter of Mrs. Harding delighted the audience with a voice of peculiar sweetness and compass, as did also the recitation by young Master King, whose sweet unconsciousness was the peculiar charm. All did well and after almost too bounteous refreshments the singing of "Annie Laurie" and "God Save the King" closed another social event which could well be pronounced a success.

**CARD OF THANKS**

Kindly allow us through the columns of the Monitor to thank all those who so generously assisted us during our recent sad bereavement and great loss.

MR. JOHN O'NEAL AND FAMILY.  
East Arlington, N. S.

Amherst, Feb. 10.—Corporal Crossman, a non-commissioned officer with the guards at the detention camp here received a bullet wound in the leg last evening. One of the sentries fired on Crossman by mistake, taking him to be a German sympathizer seeking to speak to a German prisoner.

**BORN**

LAKE.—At Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 7, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Lake—a daughter.

**Hides and Tallow Wanted**

Market price paid for Hides and Tallow.

MacKenzie Crowe & Co., Ltd  
38—2 mos Bridgetown, N. S.

**WANTED**

One Female Clerk for grocery store. Must be quick at figures; capable, and not afraid to work.  
P. H. REED,  
Middleton  
45 tf

**WANTED**

One extra, all-purpose Horse, weighing about 1300 pounds; young, and not afraid of autos.  
P. H. REED,  
Middleton  
45 tf

**Farm for Sale in Clarence**

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Clarence, 2½ miles from Lawrencetown.  
200 acres of land.  
Cut 90 tons of hay last year.  
Large and productive orchard with a great lot of very fine young trees just coming into bearing.  
Terms on application.  
FREEMAN FITCH,  
Lawrencetown, Feb. 14, 1916. 45-4f

**SHERIFF'S SALE**

1915 B. No. 1657  
In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia  
BETWEEN: THE MORTGAGE CORPORATION OF NOVA SCOTIA, Plaintiff,  
AND  
DAVID JODRIE, Defendant

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, at the Court House in Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on  
Saturday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and Sale made herein, and dated Friday the 21st day of January, A. D. 1916, unless before the day of said sale, the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest to the day of sale, and its costs to be taxed, be paid to it, or its Solicitor, or to the Sheriff, or into Court.  
ALL the estate, right, interest and equity of redemption of the above named Defendant, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under the said Defendant, of, in and to all the following lots of

**LAND**

bounded and described as follows:  
A certain tract or parcel of land situated in Paradise in the Township and County of Annapolis bounded as follows: Being on the south side of the Annapolis Road, beginning at the north east angle of land owned by Joseph Werthylake running south twelve degrees west along land owned by the said Joseph Werthylake twenty-five rods and twenty links, thence at right angles easterly fourteen rods, fourteen links, thence north twelve degrees east eighteen rods and ten links to the Annapolis Road; thence westerly the course of the said road to the place of beginning, containing two acres.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in Clarence on the east side of the Leonard Road, so-called, at a stake and stones at the south west corner of lands owned by Edwin K. Leonard, thence running eastwardly along the south lines of Edwin K. Leonard's land ninety-eight rods or until it comes to lands owned by John Elliott; thence southwardly along the said John Elliott's west line and also the west line of Harry Longley thirty-three rods and three links to a stake and stones, thence westerly parallel with Edwin K. Leonard's south line ninety-eight rods or until it comes to the Leonard Road; thence northwardly along said Leonard Road to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.  
The two lots of land will be sold separately. The lot hereinabove secondly described will be sold first.  
TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.  
Dated at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1916.  
J. H. EDWARDS,  
High Sheriff, Annapolis County.  
ALFRED WHITMAN,  
of 8 Prince St. Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

**MRS. S. C. TURNER VARIETY STORE**

**A "SPECIAL" BOYS BOOT AT A SPECIAL PRICE**

This BOY'S Strong School BOOT is made with uppers of selected Oil Tanned Stock, known as Urns Calf, which is tanned by a SPECIAL PROCESS, making it as nearly WATERPROOF as it is possible to make leather. It has an Extra Heavy Sole made of Oak Tanned Stock, which insures long wearing qualities. Made on neat, comfortable fitting lasts, making a good everyday Boot and one dressy enough for Sunday wear.  
This Boot we consider extra value at the regular price, \$3.00, but as a Special Inducement to introduce a Boy's Boot that will "Stand the Test," we offer them for a limited time only at A SPECIAL PRICE of  
**\$2.79 a Pair**



At our store, or DELIVERED BY MAIL, prepaid, anywhere in Nova Scotia upon receipt of price.  
**J. H. Longmire & Sons, Bridgetown, N. S.**  
SHOES BY MAIL

**Rexall Cold Tablets**

Absolutely break up Colds. We have nothing equal to them to offer. Easy to take, not unpleasant in action, certain in results.

25c a box

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

**Business Notices**

Second hand sleigh for sale, apply to B. N. MESSINGER.

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

**For Sale**

A dark roan Dominion Registered Pure Bred Shorthorn Durham Bull, 20 months old.  
Upper Granville Agricultural Society  
42 t. f. Per R. F. Parker, Sec'y

**EXTRA Flour Milling, Special Process**

Our mill will make a flour from your home grown wheat that will in most cases bake nice and white, and retain that rich flavor so much desired.  
Special freight rate on wheat or other grain shipped to us.  
Remit in cash or if you prefer we will call for pay, 20c per hundred weight for wheat, rye and barley, 20c for buckwheat. If you remit too much we will return balance.  
No risk, nor red tape for our customers. Satisfaction guaranteed, just ship us the grain and rest easy, we do the worrying and will do your work in a satisfactory manner.

We are at your service  
**The Woodworth Mills**  
Berwick, N. S.

**My Prices 6 Days Each Week**

- 7 lbs. Onions ..... 25c
- 5 lbs. Oatmeal ..... 25c
- 6 bars Surprise Soap ..... 25c
- 6 bars Sunny Monday ..... 25c
- 3 pkgs. Dutch Cleanser ..... 25c
- 3 pkgs. Gusto ..... 25c
- 6 five-cent pkgs. Soda Biscuit ..... 25c
- 1 tin Lobster ..... 25c
- 2 tins Strawberries ..... 25c
- 2 tins Campbell's Soup ..... 25c
- 1 tin Peas ..... 10c
- 1 tin Corn ..... 10c
- 1 tin Fry's Cocoa ..... 10c
- 1 pkg. Shredded Coconut ..... 10c
- 1 pkg. Shredded Codfish ..... 10c
- 1 pkg. Cornstarch ..... 10c
- 1 pkg. Popping Corn ..... 10c
- 1 lb. Icing Sugar ..... 10c
- 1 pkg. Pink Icing Sugar ..... 10c
- 4-lb. Mixed Peel ..... 10c

**MRS. S. C. TURNER VARIETY STORE**

**The Bridgetown Importing House**

**Congoleum Rugs**

Housewives everywhere say that Congoleum Rugs are the ideal floor covering for kitchens, for they can be freely mopped or washed.  
Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process. They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "kick up." The pleasing harmonious colors make as strong an appeal as do the extremely low prices.

**Just Opened a Full Stock in All Sizes**

**FURS FURS**

Exceptional values in Muffs and Stoles for Ladies, Misses and Children, the quality and make of which cannot be excelled.

**COATS**

Do not fail to secure one of the bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, of which we have only a few left.

**J. W. BECKWITH**

**Three Weeks Only!**

We offer this **SPECIAL VALUE** in Iron Bed, Spring and Mattress for **\$9.48 cash**

**IRON BED**—Strong and durable, fitted with four Brass Caps. These caps are superior to the old time loose knobs. Size 4 ft. wide by 6 ft. long

**SAMPSON SPRING**—A good Woven Wire Spring, made to fit the bed.

**WOOL TOP MATTRESS**—This mattress is fitted with fibre and covered on top with thick layer of wool and has fancy Art Ticking.

**DON'T MISS THIS OFFER. Order NOW before our supply is sold out. Freight prepaid or delivered at your door free of charge.**

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

**HELLO STRANGER!**

"Hello! Where are you striking for this morning?" "I am striking for the woods!" "What do you have on your feet?" "I just bought rubbers a few days ago, and they are leaking." "You better look out, it is February, month of colds and La Grippe." "You didn't get those rubbers in to Charlie Frank's?" "No, I didn't get them there." "I thought you didn't get them there." "I was over the other day and he had the best assorted Foot-wear I ever put my eyes on, and the price is low. I purchased a couple of pairs Shoes for the wife and a pair of lumberman's rubbers for myself. Also he has some Ready-made Clothing there. If you want Foot-wear take my advice and go there. You can buy 25 to 35 per cent cheaper there than any where else."

**ROSS A. BISHOP LOCKETT BLOCK**

**Men's Oil Coats and Rain Coats, Toweling, Waists, Skirts, Shirts, Socks, Pants, Overalls and Rubbers.**

All these goods will be sold at a reduced price. **DON'T FORGET THE PLACE, at**

**CHARLIE FRANK'S - Queen Street BRIDGETOWN**  
Per J. H. HARRIS- Atty.

**One Moment Please!**

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Christopher Borden, of Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**MARY L. BORDEN**  
Dec. 22nd 37—5mo Administratrix

**For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor**

# FEBRUARY SALE of WHITEWEAR at CLARKE BROS.

Of course the wideawake woman doesn't make her muslin underwear now. That would be sheer loss of time and waste of money. This Underwear Sale is filling these needs of women. It is doubtful indeed now, unless a woman is an artist with her needle, whether she could equal the beautiful needlework seen in these dainty garments. They are the results of not one expert's skill but of many.

Take any garment you see, run it over with an expert's eye, note the fine materials, the beautiful laces and embroideries and such splendid workmanship. What woman could take such pains in making these at home?

Just these few points to remind you that our stock is complete, which will enable you to fill your every need in Muslin Underwear better than we have ever done before.

**Mail Orders** All mail orders promptly filled by an experienced store shopper. You will get the same prompt, efficient service as though you were at our counters.

**Free Delivery** All orders amounting to \$5.00 or upwards will be sent Parcel Post, FREE.

## NIGHT ROBES

- No. 100. Made of fine English Cambric. Pull over style. Ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c
- No. 104. Made of English Long Cloth, high neck, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 90c
- No. 107. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 69c
- No. 136. Made of Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 111. V Neck, 3 rows tucks on yoke, hamburger and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 150. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, empire style, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 148. Pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 188. Made of fine English Long Cloth, empire style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 191. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and insertion trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 200. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over style, empire style, embroidery, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50
- No. 228. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75
- No. 257. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00
- No. 271. Made of fine English Cambric, real linen insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.25
- No. 404. Made of fine English Long Cloth, extra large sizes, high neck, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 409. Same as above, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.40

## Corset Covers

- No. 919. Made of English Long Cloth, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 20c each
- No. 929. Made of fine English Cambric, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 25c each
- No. 933. Made of fine Nainsook, lace insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 29c each
- No. 943. Made of fine English Long Cloth, wide lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 37c each
- No. 962. Made of fine Nainsook, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 49c each
- No. 888 & 889. Same as above. Sale Price 49c each

## CORSET COVERS, Continued

- No. 959. Made of fine English Long Cloth, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 50c each
- No. 971. Made of fine English Cambric, insertion, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 50c each
- No. 986. Made of fine Nainsook, insertion, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 60c each

## White Muslin Drawers

- Both styles, opened and closed are kept in stock:
- No. 450. Made of fine English Long Cloth, lace trimmed. Sale Price 25c per pair
  - No. 454. Made of English Long Cloth, 5 rows tucks, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 29c per pair
  - No. 465. Made of fine Nainsook, 5 rows tucks, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 45c per pair
  - Nos. 479-1137. Made of fine English Cambric, hem-stitched frill linen lace and insertion trimmed. Sale Price 50c per pair
  - Nos. 398 & 1072. Made of fine Nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed. Sale Price 75c per pair
  - No. 112. Made of fine English Long Cloth, French bands, shaped hips, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00 per pair
- Children's Drawers. Sizes two years to sixteen.  
Made of fine English Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 25c and 35c per pair

## White Muslin Underskirts

- No. 751. Made of English Long Cloth, eight inch frill, 5 rows tucks, lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c each
- No. 764. Made of fine English Cambric, nine inch frill, drop skirt, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 75c each
- No. 779. Made of fine Long Cloth, fourteen inch frill, drop skirt, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00 each
- No. 100. Made of fine Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25 each
- No. 820. Made of fine English Long Cloth, eleven inch frill insertion and hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50 each
- No. 102. Made of fine English Long Cloth, hamburger and lace trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75 each
- No. 103. Made of fine Egyptian Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00 each

## FINAL WORD

No occasion to send away for a single garment. First, because we guarantee the materials our garments are made of; secondly, because we meet competition; thirdly, because you can examine the garments before you purchase.

Close buying connections with the leading manufacturers enable us to meet every possible need and give prompt service.

Soliciting your Whitewear Orders,

We remain, yours very truly

**CLARKE BROS.**

Bear River, N. S. January 26th, 1916

### "NO, TOMMY, YOU FIRST"

That was as fine a scene as battle line ever saw, when the hospital ship Anglia, freighted with wounded soldiers, was swiftly sinking in the English Channel, and the brave nursing sisters, instead of seeking their own safety, helped the sick and crippled soldiers to get into life belts. They refused life belts themselves; "Fighting men first!" When one of the wounded men, who had crawled out of bed and gone on deck in his pyjamas, and who tried to push one of the nurses into rescuing a boat alongside—with face white as death, but firm and set, she said to him, "No, Tommy, you must go first."

She could "only nurse." He might recover and go again to the battle front to do a further bit for King and Country. This was reason enough

for that heroic soul to give the fighting man the chance of life, while she, with a whole band of her like-minded sisters, went calmly down to death.

To find this record of heroism in the columns of a daily paper, and in another column of the same paper the story of the incredible profits of some of our Canadian firms on war contracts, makes the blood boil. A half million profit monthly, making at the rate of 26 per cent. on the company's entire capitalization; 40 per cent. earnings; 50 per cent. profit; on 100,000 18-pound shrapnel shells at \$3.80 each and a total of \$380,000, a profit of \$200,000; these are some of the figures. "Feet in the trough," is not too strong a description of the greed which is thus shamelessly fattening on Britain's and the Empire's distress.

The self-sacrificing nurse and the greedy war contractor are the opposite poles. It is because the spirit of the former, and not the spirit of the latter prevails throughout our land—and throughout the Empire, that we are optimistic as to the outcome of the war and the future of the nation.—East and West.

There are twenty miles of trenches to every line of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard, and keep in order.

The Germans have re-opened coal mines in Syria that had lain idle since the time of the Romans.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

## Bear River

February 14

Mrs. A. H. Wade left for Halifax on Monday, 14th.

We are sorry to report Mrs. George Croscup seriously ill.

Mr. E. W. Dyer is spending a few weeks at Litchfield.

Mr. C. W. Phinney had the misfortune to fall and injure his knee.

Mr. Vernon Jones of Halifax is spending a few days with his mother.

Pte. John Nichol and Fred Purdy of the R. C. R., Halifax, are home on a short furlough.

Mrs. Roope, accompanied by Mrs. A. H. Wade, made a short visit to Yarmouth last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Veno are receiving congratulations on the birth of twins, a boy and a girl.

Miss Margaret Beeler, Miss Emma Morine and Mr. Reginald Beeler, left for Portland, Maine, on Monday.

Rev. A. W. L. Smith of River John, who supplied the Episcopal pulpit on Wednesday evening, visited Oakdene School on Friday morning.

## HILLSBURN

February 7

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Raynor spent Sunday at Litchfield.

Sorry to report Mr. Fred Kaye confined to the house with measles.

Some of the men are very busy getting ready for the lobster fishing.

Miss E. H. Fox spent the week-end with her parents, at Granville Ferry.

Pte. Ralph Clayton of the 112th Battalion called on friends here on Sunday.

Mr. LeBaron Troop of Granville Centre called on friends here on Saturday.

Mr. Bernard Longmire returned from a shot business trip to Digby on Saturday.

Misses Watson and Everett of Litchfield called on Mrs. Harry Longmire on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Longmire entertained the young people on Thursday evening.

Mr. Hiram Young left on Friday for Digby where he will join the schooner A. J. Lutz.

Capt. A. H. Longmire and crew of the fishing schooner Albert J. Lutz spent a few days at their home here last week.

Mr. W. S. Sanders of Halifax called at the home of Capt. A. W. Longmire on Saturday enroute for Young's Cove.

## PRINCE DALE

February 14

Mr. Harry Milner spent Monday in Annapolis.

Mrs. Albert Fraser entertained the Red Cross on Friday evening.

Mrs. Zenas Sanford spent a few days recently at Clementsport.

Mr. Albert Dunn who is employed at Bear River spent Sunday at his home.

Mrs. Forest Connel of Bridgetown is visiting her father, Mr. Charles Fraser.

Mr. John Larmont of Bear River spent the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser.

Miss Minerva Hudgins returned Tuesday from a visit at her home in Weston, N. S.

Miss Amy Peener returned to Clementsport on Tuesday after spending a few weeks at her home here.

## ST. CROIX COVE

February 14

Pte. Ira Brinton is ill at the Bevan Military Hospital at Sandgate, England.

Mr. Loring Beardsley, Port Lorne, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley.

Miss Eva and Marguerite Marshall have been suffering an attack of tonsillitis the past week. Dr. Morse was in attendance Tuesday.

A number of the juveniles of this place spent Saturday afternoon and evening very pleasantly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole, the occasion being a birthday surprise party for their daughter Susie.

## MORGANVILLE

February 12

Mrs. Ruben Alcorn and Mrs. Edward Balcom visited friends at Morganville.

Preaching service at Morganville Baptist Church on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Norman Baker of Middleton was the guest of Mrs. George Morgan for the past week.

Mrs. I. M. Phinney wishes to thank the neighbours and friends for their kindness during her baby's illness. The little one is slowly recovering.

## INCIDENTS OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE

(By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in "Our Dumb Animals")

For a period extending over half a century, I have practically been a daily student of animal life, and my studies have by no means been confined to any particular group of forms or to those of any special country; for from animalcule to man, I have taken into consideration the representatives of nearly every known class.

In early life, my instructors and my text books pretty thoroughly fixed the belief in my mind that, in the case of all animals below man, their every action, their behaviour—indeed all that they did, resulted from the operation of a blind instinct, which was the physiological and mental force responsible for all their movements, whatever its nature might be. I was taught that the affection which animals exhibited for their young was merely due to this blind instinct; and although in a way akin to the same emotion in man, it is not the same for the reason that man, of all created beings, alone was endowed with immortality. Hence, when a dog was seen to rush frantically into a burning barn, at the risk of her life, and bring out in her mouth, one at a time, her five puppies helplessly asleep up in the haymow, it was said that the animal was inspired to do so by some powerful instinct "that almost amounted to reason." Many there were who lived during the middle of the last century, in the old-fashioned puritanical towns in various parts of the country, who dared not hold any other opinion, much less express a contrary one.

However, as time went on, and I read of and observed all kinds of animals, under all sorts of conditions I began very seriously to believe that the seers were out of their reckoning in the premises, and that the so-called "instinct" of animals below man was nothing more or less than precisely the same reason that controlled man in all of his actions of every conceivable description.

When I read of a ruffled grouse—or pheasant as they are called in the south—being surprised in the woods by a hunter, at a time when she had but one chick to look after out of a probable brood of a dozen, eleven having been destroyed in some way or another, and that the bird, instead of playing the old wounded-trick, to distract the attention of the intruder while her chicks scattered to hide as best they could in the vicinity—when, as I say, I read that this bird, instead of resorting to this time-honored deception of all our game-birds, picks her sole chick in her bill and flies off with it at top speed, I say that the bird was doing precisely what any woman, with only one child to defend, would do under similar circumstances, and that the behaviour of both was the result of the same mental process—call it instinct if you will. There are, too, thousands of instances on record where ferine as domestic animals have behaved far more reasonably under trying conditions of various kinds than men or women would have under the same circumstances.

Many years ago, I reared from the nest one of our ruby-throated humming birds, and as it grew it became so tame that I never thought of confining it in any way whatever. It slept at night on top of the window curtains, the window being open during all fair weather after spring set in. This little pet was an extremely interesting one and very fond of me. The moment I came into the room, he flew from his perch and buzzed about my head, begging for his ration of sugar and water, which he took from a little cup in my hand. He would also thrust his bill between my lips when he observed that I had put a few drops into my mouth for him. As he attained his full growth, he would fly out of the window, sometimes being gone for an hour or more; but he always returned to my room to pass the night in his old, accustomed place.

One day during the summer, much to my surprise he flew into the room with a beautiful, full grown companion of his own species—we have only one species in the East out of the eighteen known to occur in the United States. After some of the most amusing attempts I ever witnessed, he finally induced the stranger to alight with him on the brim of the little cup on the mantel containing his sugared water and take a few sips with him. The next day the stranger again returned with him, and my little pet seemed to rejoice in the companionship. It was too much for him at last; and as October drew on, he one day exhibited very considerable excitement as I entered the room. He flew round and around me; lit on my shoulder; flew out of the window, only to return to repeat his demonstrations. Poor little fellow! He could not speak, nor tell me what was in his mind. Finally, off he flew, and next day I realized what it was all about, for no little hummer was to be seen, perching on the corner of the curtain above my window. I have had these little birds as pets several

If you can make good bread from some flours, you can make better bread from

## PURITY FLOUR

and more loaves to the barrel too. Buy it and see for yourself.



More Bread and Better Bread

times in my life, but this one was my favourite. Then, too, I have photographed them many times.

One would not look for much intelligence in a turtle, and what I am about to relate in regard to a pet wood tortoise (*Chelopus insculptus*) I had while living in an apartment house in New York City, several years ago, will surely be a surprise to many of the readers of Our Dumb Animals. The postman who brought me my mail was something of an amateur naturalist, and when he came in from his suburban deliveries, he frequently brought me butterflies, turtles, lizards and so on, which he had found in the country. One day he had a male and a female wood tortoise in his bag and duly turned them over to me. My wife christened them "Darby and Joan," but they by no means lived happily together.

At first, Darby pressed his courtship to the limit; but as his advances were very coolly received on the part of the unresponsive Joan, his love turned to hate, and he treated her most cruelly. Finally he inflicted such bites upon her that she died one night from the blood she had lost. He was very selfish, too, often deserting his pile of fresh strawberries on the floor on one side of the room, and walking over to where she was eating hers, he would drive her away from them and start in to eat them himself—until I taught him better manners. After Joan's death, however, Darby became very lonesome. He was fully eighty years old when I had him—and I kept him for several years—and he came to know every nook and cranny in my rooms. Frequently, when he felt particularly affectionate, he would come and rest on one of my feet as I sat writing at my study table, possibly working away on some paper on turtles.

His eyesight was excellent; and sometimes, when I'd offer him a strawberry from across the room, he would come directly after it and stand by me on three legs while begging hard for the berry by lifting the fourth up and down. If not served at once, he would walk around in a circle, a yard or so in diameter, with the hope of attracting my attention, or of remonstrating how hungry and impatient he was. He would also beg for food while we were at the table, coming over to my chair, and waving his foot at me in the way just described. He knew every member of the family—and especially the maid who was very fond of him.

Finally the time came when I was compelled to part with him; but I was afraid to give him his freedom in the nearby country, for I felt sure he would fall into hands where he would suffer. Boys, especially, are often very cruel to the tortoises they find in the woods; therefore I decided to put him in some fine zoological garden, where he would be carefully looked out for and regularly fed, and where he could enjoy surroundings as good as his native haunts. With this in mind, I presented him to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, where large and commodious quarters are kept for all such creatures. For all I know to the contrary, Darby is comfortably passing his life there—the great war notwithstanding.

The Paris newspapers publish further excerpts from the interview last week of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, with the London correspondent of the Milan Secolo in which the minister was quoted as saying that the Allies are only just beginning and that they are gaining now, while Germany is weakening. "We have at present 3,000,000 men under arms," said Mr. Lloyd George, according to the interviewer, and by spring we shall have 4,000,000 soldiers, solid, fit and well equipped."

The world's production of tea last year totaled 802,000,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 50,000,000 pounds from the year before, India yielding the largest amount.

Toronto school children have contributed over \$15,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

## ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To Associations in the Purchase of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, or Swine for Breeding Purposes

Owing to the heavy drain upon the live stock of the various warring countries of Europe, they have been forced to go abroad for supplies. The longer the war lasts the greater will be this demand. Moreover, when peace is restored, these countries will require large numbers of the various classes of animals to replenish their studs, herds and flocks. It should be born in mind, however, that the buyers, who come to this country after the war, will require better animals than they have bought during war time, as they will be used largely for breeding purposes.

With this end in view, the best of the females and particularly the young stock should be kept for breeding purposes. Breeders should not fail to raise all the live stock possible at this time, in order that the country may be able to supply a large number of the animals that are certain to be needed by the warring countries. At present, however, there is an unequal distribution of live stock in the country. In certain sections there is a heavy surplus, with a corresponding scarcity in other parts. During the past year hundreds of young cattle from our Prairie Provinces have gone to the United States as stockers and feeders. These should have been kept at home, particularly the females. Sections of the West are reported as being in need of good draft horses, particularly draft mares; while, in sections of Ontario, there is an over supply of this particular class.

In order to remedy these conditions, the Minister of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, has decided to grant liberal aid to breeders who wish to secure good breeding stock. The conditions under which aid will be given are as follows:

In the event of a number of farmers in any district of Canada wishing to co-operate for the purchase of breeding stock in carload lots from some distant section of the country, the Department will pay the travelling expenses of their duly appointed representatives during the time required to effect the purchase and transport the shipment to its destination.

Should it be desired the Live Stock Commissioner will nominate a suitable person who will be directed to assist him as far as possible in buying and shipping the animals.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this offer should make full arrangement with the Live Stock Commissioner as to place and time of purchase before sending out their representative.

## A DOG OF FRANCE

We vouch for the following, for as we write, the letter lies before us received from a friend who knows and has seen both the dog and the master and sends the photograph. This soldier, French Zouave, named Jacquemin, with his comrades was suddenly buried beneath a mass of wreckage as the result of an explosion due to the enemy's sapping under them. His comrades were nearly all blown to atoms. When he came to he saw a little sky over his head and discovered that his dog, Fend-l'Air, was scratching away the earth above him. As soon as the dog saw him move he rushed away barking and brought help to the almost dead master. Badly wounded, one leg gone, and with little more than a fighting chance for life, Jacquemin found himself in a Paris hospital.

The dog, detained at the station, for fear the doctors would not allow him at the hospital, refused to eat, and showed such signs of grief that he was finally sent for and admitted to the hospital. He manifested the wildest joy at being again restored to his master, Fend-l'Air has received several medals for his wonderful fidelity and the government allows him a ration like a soldier.

—F. H. R. in Dumb Animals.

HER DREAMS CAME TRUE

Life Unbearable from Indigestion Health Restored by "Fruit-a-tives"



MELIE C. GAUDREAU

Rochon P.Q., Jan. 14th, 1915. "I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I became thin and miserable. I had frequent dizzy spells and became so run down that I never thought I would get well again.

A neighbor advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with "Fruit-a-tives". I continued this medicine and all my indigestion and constipation was relieved. I consider that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives" and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches, try "Fruit-a-tives". Give this lovely fruit medicine a fair chance and you will get well the same as I did."

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

THE CITADEL

(By Frank Wolcott Hutt)

Boys, the heart's a citadel. Built for strength and beauty. With a watchful sentinel. Doing a ceaseless duty. Garrison your fortress well! Boys, the heart's a citadel. There are enemies outside. Enemies unnumbered. Cunning-handed, evil-eyed. Who have never slumbered: Ready there, with shot and shell! Boys, the heart's a citadel. There are enemies within. Have you never found them? Doing it they can to win. Other foes around them. Rise, the traitors to dispel! Boys, the heart's a citadel. Keep the colors waving high. Let no foe despoil them. Let none dare their worth decay. Nor dishonor soil them. Let the brave example tell— Safely guard the citadel. —Selected.

BUSY KING EDWARD

No Doubt Hard Work Caused Death of "Peacemaker"

The serious devotion of King Edward to his work is shown by a story which Lord Redesdale tells in his "Reminiscences" (Hutchinson).

"One night," says his lordship, "I was dining at the club, after King Edward had come to the throne, but before he had moved from Marlborough House into Buckingham Palace. He knew that I was in London for two or three days alone, so he sent over to ask whether I was at the club and if so to bid me go across to him. I found him in his private sitting-room, all alone, and we sat smoking and talking over old times for a couple of hours. Towards midnight he got up and said: "Now I must bid you good night, for I must see to work"—pointing to a huge pile of the familiar red boxes. "Surely," I said, "Your Majesty is not going to tackle all that work tonight!" His answer was "Yes, I must! Besides it is all so interesting," and then he gave me one of his happy smiles and I left him. So interesting! That was the frame of mind in which he faced his work—he, the man who we are expected to believe could not be brought to attend to business."

It might almost be said that King Edward killed himself with work. During the closing days of his life, ill as he was, he worked with his accustomed energy at Buckingham Palace, and "on the Wednesday," to quote Lord Redesdale, "when one of the permanent heads of the Civil Service was with him, he was seized with one of those terrible choking fits of coughing. When he got better his visitor ventured to remonstrate with him, and begged him to rest, and even to go to bed, but he ridiculed the idea and said, "No, I shall not give in; I shall work to the end. Of what use is it to be alive if one cannot work?" That was how he fulfilled his declaration to the Privy Council on his accession, that "so long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people."

MID SERBIAN SNOWS

A Story of the Great War

(By "Medicus" in the Christian World)

A vast, dungeon-like cellar, crowded with rather grimy beds, though in the scanty light furnished by an occasional candle stuck in a bottle, everything looked vague and gray. The air was heavy with the odor of iodine, with which the trim English nurses, calm as if in one of their home-land hospitals, were washing the patients' wounds. Belgrade's waterworks had been almost the first place aimed for and destroyed in that terrific bombardment of Oct. 5th and 6th, 1915, when over 50,000 shells were hurled into the doomed city in two days by the great guns of the invading Austrians and Hungarians.

The electric light had soon followed the waterworks, and then, as the firing seemed to concentrate on the big hospital with its conspicuous Red Cross flag, the thousands of wounded Serbs were carried down to the cellars, where the ground shook continually with the thundering detonation of the giant shells, the force of the explosions sending the glass in every window in the hospital and near-by buildings down to the ground in a shivered rain.

Belgrade which occupies a most awkward position for the capital of a country, with only the blue Danube between her and her steady enemy, Austria, had been bombarded several times during that war of the nations, but never like this. This time it was really the hot front of the war machine that was pressing down upon us. And Serbia must face it all alone though she is only a little people—just four millions—and sorely weakened, moreover, by her summer-long fight with typhus. But there was no help in sight from her great Allies. Russia was still staggering under the terrific blows that had fallen on her that summer of 1915, and England and France, we heard, were landing men at Salonika—but it is a long way off to Salonika and the sea, and the Hun is battering down our doors.

The English Red Cross had sent splendid help to Serbia, and I, a travelling Canadian doctor, who had been caught in the mesh of the out-fung net of war, and had served with the Montenegrin army until the greatness of Serbia's need had brought me to Belgrade, just in time to meet the full blast of the Hun, was working with the English hospital.

In the little screened off space where a score of candles threw the best light we could manage on the table, I had just finished my seventh operation in the three hours I had been on duty, and Jacobs, the big Jew from Winnipeg, who acted as my orderly, had brought me my crutches, when a fine young Serb, whose serious wounds, had just been dressed, struggled to sit up on the stretcher, he was being carried into the cellar on "God grant your every wish, major-doctor," he gasped, "but I pray you give me a medicine, so that I can stand on my feet now and go back to our forts to fight."

"Lie down and be quiet," I said. "When a man is really injured it is his duty to be content to let others do the work."

The nurse in attendance gave a little cough. I looked at her sharply, but she was engaged in sterilizing my instruments with such an intent-on-her-work expression that I concluded she could not have coughed at me. I know I have a fractured leg, but I can walk with crutches, and ride the elderly white Arab mare, Al-at, who escapes being pressed into the terrible work of war transport because in my service. She had carried me down from the friendly mountains of Montenegro, for if my brains and hands could help Serbia, I would certainly serve her, even though on crutches.

The nurse, Sister Zorka—a Bosnian refugee, one of the many Austrian Serbs who hate the country they have been forced to call theirs—followed me to the little underground kitchen where we spent our reliefs. There a row of little coffee pots heat on the black stove, with its fire of glowing charcoal. There is plenty of home-made plum brandy, too, which every Serbian farmer makes and keeps carefully in tiny three-inch high bottles. Also there is hot food, which I feel quite ready for.

Yesterday I could not eat, but today I can, with the same danger of death at any moment, the same terror of not knowing how this agony of battle will end, the same horror of suffering as the wounded men are carried in in a steady stream. For it is either get used to it or go mad, and too many are depending on the sanity of the hospital staff for us to be able to do the last. So I eat with Zorka our typical Serbian meal—white curd cheese, with thick cream, corn bread and raw onions; then stew, where half a chicken floats in a soup flavored with mint and lemon, and with plenty of red pepper. We close with coffee and more corn rolls and cream.

As she pours out my coffee I look at Zorka. She is a good type of the

educated Serb. Tall, broad-headed, fair-haired, and blue-eyed; by the way, her eyes are very fine and her teeth perfect, altogether an ideal healthy and intelligent woman to work with. Her age, I should judge, is about twenty-four. Education and training have made her a duplicate of the English nurses—on the surface; but underneath! I thought of all the complication of the Balkan problem as she talked to me of her people to-night. Forty million Serbs, a sister race to the Russian Slav, some in Serbia and Montenegro, some still under Turkey, and many in lands held by Austria. Then there are the Rumanians, taking their name from their claim to Roman blood, as descendants of an old colony of Rome. Then Greece, moderately friendly with Rumania, but hating the Bulgars—a people of the vague past, but supposed to be connected with the Finns and Hungarians, and despising the Serbs. Next throw in a deep feud between Serbs and Bulgars, dating from the seventh century but exact cause unknown, as far as I can make out. All these—Serb, Rumanian, Bulgar and Greek, except mountain Montenegro—were pressed down under the heel of the Turk in those dark centuries after Constantinople fell, and the conquering Moslem carried his victorious banners to the very gates of Vienna. Yet always these people keep their faith and their nationalism; also, unfortunately their private feuds.

Greece was the first to escape from thralldom. In 1827, after six years of bitter war, England, France, and Russia interfered and forced the Turk to give her freedom. About the same time Serbia was revolting under one Kara (Black) George, a swineherd, but unhappily Russia and Austria intrigued against each other in the little struggling country. Kara George was assassinated. Zorka firmly believed, by a Serbian puppet of Austria's, and when, in 1867, Serbian independence was at last recognized, its king had a job which I am glad was not mine. If he became Austria's tool, his own people—this according to Zorka—hated him, and with a little help from Russian agents "removed" him in one way or another. If he ignored Austria she had him assassinated, at least so Zorka insisted.

The Bulgars seen always to have been rather favored by the Turk, and allowed a considerable measure of self-government, till in 1876, when Turkey discovered that these most favored Christians were actually plotting for complete independence, and she at once committed the unutterable "Belgian atrocities." Russia took up arms, defeating Turkey and securing the independence of Roumania as well as Bulgaria; but the jealousy of the other powers gave Bulgaria a German king, her young men who could go to university went to Germany, her military officers studied at Potsdam. Her people were taught to call themselves the "Prussia of the Balkans." And your English was content," said Zorka. "Anything rather than Russia was her text then: I wonder if she thinks the same today?"

"The more I know of the Balkan problem the less I know how to solve it," I answered. "Yet I cannot think it would have helped to let Russia add all your States to hers, as there is strong reason to believe that she at one time hoped to do."

"Is any country perfect?" asked the girl. "I only know that Russia alone freed Bulgaria, and it is black treason, it is German morality to turn against her because she seems defeated. As for us, we dream of a Pan-Serb kingdom, never of a Pan-Slav. Have you never seen enough of us to know that our nationalisms is too strong for us ever to unite with any land, even with Russia? My very name shows the way our ideals have grown—it is Vinorov; in English, "Wineman." My ancestors had many vineyards, and the Turk called them "sharabji," wineman; so it became our family surname. Then came the beginning of our liberation, when, not unnaturally, we looked on Russia as the champion of oppressed Christians. So, as a free Serb, my grandfather Russianized the name into Sharabjeff. But my father, joining in the movement to put away all Turkish and other foreign names, turned our name to simple Serb. And then your Europe made so many of us Austrian subjects. Why could we not have been allowed to develop ourselves by ourselves?"

As I didn't know, I said nothing, and Zorka went on passionately: "You accuse us of fighting each other, but it was Austria that made our King Milan lead us into the unhappy war with Bulgaria. After we forced his abdication, and crowned his little son, Alexander, we were a most prosperous people. Did you know that there was not a pauper or tramp in Serbia, because we followed the old Bible law, entailing all our land—

NO ALUM



that is, we gave every man some, he might add to it, but he could not sell as much as an ox team can plough round in a day?

"But Austria was jealous; she seized the two great Serb provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and tried to crush our national feeling. Our people were kept in ignorance; they could not hold the slightest Government office; everywhere the dirty Schwab (German) was set over us. That is why tens of thousands of our people fled to Canada; you need never fear that they will join in any German attempts against you. And in Serbia itself Austrian agents debauched our weak king and the worthless woman he had dared to marry, until the people were forced to remove them both."

"But sister, you surely do not justify the assassination of Alexander and Queen Draga?" I protested, thinking of that tragedy of 1903, when the King and Queen of Serbia were deliberately shot by a party of men who forced their way into the Konak (palace) at Belgrade, then retired unpunished, while the people defiantly elected as King Peter Karageorgevitch (Black George's son), descendant of the old Serbian hero."

Zorka's face hardened. "You read the Bible, doctor," she said coldly. "Serbia tries to model her laws on those God gave His people, and it is impossible to let the palace break what the cottage must keep."

Again I had nothing to say, for I knew that both in Montenegro and Serbia the Mosaic code of death for crimes against morality and decency was in force. Men were shot instead of stoned, that was all the difference. It was no use arguing with Zorka; she, like every Serb, believed that Austrian agents had incited Draga to misconduct with them, and Alexander to a drunken indifference to his wife's behavior.

"We did the only thing we could do," repeated Zorka, "though we knew it would make Austria understand us at last. She would no longer try to make Serb kings her tools, but set to work to remove us altogether from among the nations. I know you think we are too ready to assassinate sometimes, but the murder of the arch-dux last June was not done by Serbia; it was the act of one mad Serb who had been sent mad by Austrian oppression. Let God judge him."

"Far be it from me to justify the lawless killing even of wicked men, but I remember that statistics show Austria as the most lax in morals of any nation among the white men, and I have learnt since coming to the Balkans that the local name for Germans, given years before the war—"dirty Schwabs"—refers to moral, not to physical, uncleanness; also that my fierce Serbs rank with the Greeks as the most moral people among us. And there is a Puritan strain in me that makes me glad I and my country are on the side of the Serbs, though those triumphant battering cannon beyond the Danube are thundering that the hour of our doom is near. Let the German teach that nothing is dearer than life to a nation. We, I thank God, do still hold that honor and humanity are more to us than even our existence."

Then Jacobs was in the room. "Those dirty Schwabs have landed on Ciganlija—that's the Gipsy's Island, sir," he said. "They smashed our men there with their guns, and I guess it's up to us to evacuate."

The bombardment was slackening, for its work was done. All along the river front men were still fighting fiercely. On our side a gallant rear-guard action, brave men dying cheerfully that their comrades might escape to fight another day. All the roads west of Belgrade leading to those distant mauve mountains the rock heart of Serbia, are crowded with refugees fleeing from the terror of the name of the Hun and with the retreating army. In a seemingly endless train, I see the guns go by, drawn by great wide-horned oxen. Tiers soldiers on horseback, and then ourselves—fourteen nurses, three doctors and twelve orderlies. We have left our sick to the American Red Cross, and, alas! to Hun war prisoners, and fully \$30,000 worth of hospital supplies to the enemy, for the Red Cross must not destroy its store if forced to retreat without them. We are all on foot but me, for

Alat, with her slender legs and plummy tail, is our only beast of transport, and I feel humiliated that I must ride while women walk beside me. So at a foot's pace we go through wide-spreading forests of beech, where, till yesterday, the countless pigs, which form so large a part of the Serbian farmers' stock, were turned loose to feed. Right or pig pasture in the beech woods is one of Serbia's laws. Then we are out on wide grassy upland, empty now of the oxen and sheep that fed there. The little red-tiled stone houses we pass are all deserted. Lonesomely they stand among their plum orchards and fields of stubble, where corn was growing for home use and wheat for export. Behind us is the crash of bridges being blown up by our rear-guard, and on an upland I look back and see Belgrade, our lost white city (bel is Serb for white, and grad for city). "But, please God, it is only for today," say the men round me with unconquerable heartfulness. "Are we not all in His hands, and in the end will He not make everything right?"

We cross a railway track again, and this time a train—a string of cattle trucks and an engine—is signalling that there is room among the "English hospital." So after their fifteen-mile tramp I see my friends on board and off to Kraguevatz, the great Serb arsenal and present capital of Serbia. I, with Alat, Sister Zorka and Jacobs turn aside to work with the "army" of 150 men, posted at Semendria, to delay the enemy's advance.

Semendria is on the Danube, that curving blue boundary line between Hungary and Serbia. It is a town with a magnificent medieval castle—nineteen giant towers connected with massive walls. But we ignore it, and hide with our long, slim, gray eyes among the hills behind. From the tiny hut, hidden among beeches, that has been assigned to me I go out to where our captain lies in a thick bed of dead ferns, looking through his field glasses. I crouch by him and also look. We are on the highest point of the plateau. On the one hand I can see lines of ox wagons, and countless herds of sheep toiling through the mud of a long valley, and on the other side of our position, where as yet they do not see or suspect the nearness of the fugitive Serbs, are the enemy. They had started to repair a blown-up railway bridge, when the captain pulled a cord by him, and the next minute the river scattered, except those who lay very still on the ground.

"You heard what was done in Belgrade after we left, doctor?" said the captain. "No." It was Belgium over again. They were mad with rage that we had escaped. So all our people are fleeing, and as the men are with the army, it is the women whom you see there escaping with their children, and they must take the sheep, for they give milk and wool, and can be eaten, and our people have no rich England or Holland to escape into like the Belgians had. So we must hold this plateau till they have escaped, and as sheep are so slow moving, I think it likely that we shall be surrounded, and die—for some sheep."

"And for the glory of God and freedom of your brother Serbs," I answered, quoting from the rude memorial stones, crudely painted pictures of a soldier of an upstod slab, which stands in every Serb village in memory of the men who died in the wars with the Turk.

For sixteen days we hold the plateau, fighting incessantly. The mud in the valleys prevents the enemy getting his heaviest guns to bear on us, and we are too high up for the others to do us much harm. A taube flies over us, but we keep quiet among the friendly trees, and only a cunningly arranged "battery" of logs gets a rain of bombs.

Once we have a feast of sheep roasted whole, and our men dance the Kola, the national dance, all one night, because we hear that Serbia has been offered most advantageous peace terms for herself if she will only quit the war and allow the enemy passage across her to fight the Allies, and the gallant little country has scornfully refused. But I wonder how long it will be before help reaches us.

Then came that black day in November. The snow was now deep on the plateau, and the enemy had withdrawn from our neighbourhood, so we were very quiet when the message came that the quarter of a million Bulgars invading Serbia had formed a junction with the 150,000 of our other enemies. Our Allies had not seemed able to prevent this. No one knew anything about them, and as our united enemies moved down Kraguevatz that city was hastily abandoned, and it, the great arsenal, and key to the Serbian railway system, was now held by the enemy. "Serbia is lost—for the present," said our captain gloomily.

As we are now out of food for ourselves and our big guns, we bury these last carefully, and with our rifles start to try and escape through the mountains to wherever our people

have retired. Then Zorka came to me, her nurse's uniform changed for the dress of a Serbian boy—short, baggy trousers, long white kilts, high leather leggings and sandals, and sheepskin coat. "Will you give me permission, doctor," she said quietly, "to wear this dress and fight beside my brothers? You know how women fare in Schwab hands, and the Red Cross will not save me here in these wild mountains."

I knew she was right, and so, though it was against all our Red Cross laws, I said yes. I forgot how many days after it was that the enemy found us—a cheerless little company, bitten by frost, and hunger, in a deep, gloomy valley, beside a dark, swift flowing river.

They called us to surrender, and our captain answered with a hand grenade, the rest was a massacre of madmen, not a battle. They fired on us with their cannon; our men fell in heaps though not a quarter of them were touched, and as the enemy advanced on them, with knife and hand grenade they fought, even as they lay on the ground. So I cannot wonder that the enemy stabbed and shot every man, wounded or not, to death. And so my friends died, crying in their death agony on Christ, for Him to save, not their souls, but Serbia.

Just as it began Jacobs pulled me off Alat. "Lie down among your bushes, doctor," he said; "maybe they won't notice you. And now for Alat; she's too big to hide, and I'll shoot her before I let them dirty Schwabs get her."

He drew out a small whip that I had never seen before, for Alat had certainly never felt such a thing, and hurriedly stripping her of saddle, etc., he cracked it over her head; she reared stiffly, then fell over, to all appearances stone dead. Then I remembered that before the war Jacobs was a circus manager and Alat his performing mare, who evidently had been taught to "lie dead" at the crack of a whip. She saved herself and me by it now, for I could not have travelled without a horse, and as Jacobs scrambled off among the rocks the enemy came past. They did not see me, and there were too many poor dead horses lying on every road through Serbia for them to give Alat a second glance. At last they had finished and were gone, leaving the valley very still, only the snow was reddened everywhere. Then Jacobs was back, with Zorka. "I did not fight, doctor," she said; "I only ran away, and I think God hid me, for I could not kill when I am vowed to the Red Cross."

We three went on then with Alat over a terrible road, for we were past Kraguevatz now, climbing through the snow choked passes, with gloomy, cloud-capped hills all around. Some day some great writer will tell the awful story of the Serbian retreat from Kraguevatz. The army retreated, fighting among the hills, suffering, but not more than many armies have before. But the thousands of women and children and old people, struggling through a winter land to find some hiding place from this "Christian" invader, who was as frugal as any Turk.

The sky was very dark and set with frozen stars. The trees stood up black against the dead white snow, and I stopped to look at two of the many bodies as we passed. Both were women, in the white headresses sewn with small coins of the Serb women. They had not even a sheepskin over their thick woolen dresses and scarlet girdles. One held a tiny frozen baby in her arms, and the other lay against a rock with one arm held stiffly upward, its dead hand pointing at the sky. Matt. 24: 19, told their story—they were not strong enough to keep up with the others. But for two hundred years women as they were have not fled from fighting white men until now. These knew it was better to die the cold death among the snow than suffer the nameless abominations wrought on women like them by men of this nation who so loudly boast that God is on their side. I know He sees that dead hand raised to Him amid Serbian snows.

So with the crushing of Serbia another chapter in this great war ends, and I wait, with my friends, in the Allies' camp at Salonika, for its next unfolding. I know my country will never desert the Serb people.

The first motor-ship to trade between England and Australia has just completed her loading in the Port of London. She is the Kangaroo, of 4,500 tons.

There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the different theatres of war.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of S. KERR Principa

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. GRAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax and Truro... 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a. m. Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 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, Wednesday and Saturdays R. U. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Dates and ship names like Shenandoah, Kanawha, Rappahannock, Tabasco, Promore, Graciana, Durango.

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations: Lv. Middleton AR., \* Clarence, Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, \* Karadale, AS. Port Wade LV.

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

TWENTY-SEVEN CALLS

for Maritime-trained in two weeks is very significant. The salaries range from \$300 to \$1250 per annum. The demand increase in ratio to the enlistment.

There are excellent openings for Maritime trained—both male and female.

Enter any time at the MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH C. A.

Vacancies in Offices

caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and Country's call must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to take advantage of those great opportunities?

Catalogue free to any address. S. KERR Principa

PARADISE

February 14  
F. W. Bishop went to Montreal on Monday.  
Miss Goldie Zwicker of Bear River is visiting her friend, Miss Bessie Durling.  
Lieut. Lloyd Longley of the 112th Battalion spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Longley.  
Mr. and Mrs. Millidge Daniels received word last week that their daughter Gladys, who is a student at Acadia College, was ill with measles. We are glad to learn that the latest report is that she is progressing favorably.  
A number of our farmers attended the Agricultural Short Course at Lawrencetown last week. They consider themselves well repaid for the effort made in so doing. Mr. J. S. Ritey had a fine young mare and three head of cattle at the opening session for demonstration purposes. They received favorable comment from the professors in charge.  
At a meeting of the Paradise Amateur Athletic and Dramatic Club on Monday evening, Feb. 7th, the following officers were elected for the quarter:  
President—Rev J. D. McLeod.  
Vice-President—Kenneth M. Brooks.  
Secretary—Miss Grace Ritey.  
Treasurer—Ewart G. Morse.  
Auditor—Dr. C. B. Sims.  
On Monday evening, Feb. 14th, a Valentine Pic Social was held in Longley's Hall under the auspices of the Club.

NICTAUX FALLS

February 14  
Pte. Earle Barteaux of the 64th Battalion was at home.  
A. S. Vidito of Halifax, Home Service Corps, spent the week-end with his family.  
Mrs. Mary Balcom and Miss Mae Smith went to Boston on Feb. 2nd, to remain the winter.  
Mr. A. Feindell, who cut his foot a few weeks ago, is able to be around by the use of a cane.  
The many victims of the gripple seem to be improving, but there are quite a number on the sick list.  
Mrs. Geo. Hewett of Bridgewater, visited her mother and sister, Mrs. Ernest Gates, on Monday last.  
Mrs. Walter Pentz of Hantsport, was visiting her many friends in this place from Wednesday until Saturday.  
Everybody seems to be improving the snow, judging by the logs and wood being hauled. February will be a profitable month.  
On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Ernest Gates passed over the River from death unto life. Although Mrs. Gates had been ailing for the past week, it was only very recently that grave fears were entertained of her recovery. A devoted wife and loving mother has left the home circle for the circle of the Heavenly Father's Home, there to await the coming of her loved ones. A husband, three children, mother, sisters and brothers mourn their inestimable loss.

PORT LORNE

February 14  
Mr. Korah Wilkins is at home for a few days.  
Mrs. F. A. Beardsley is visiting her son at Granville Ferry.  
Several of our boys in khaki spent the week-end at their homes here.  
Miss Kate Neaves is visiting her brother, R. H. Neaves, New Glasgow.  
Mr. John Graves has returned from Halifax where he has spent the last year.  
Capt. T. W. Templeman spent a few days last week in the village, getting a supply of ice in.  
Harold Anderson and Wilson Banks who are with the 112th Battalion at Middleton, are suffering from an attack of measles.  
Mr. Harry Slocumb of Keene, N. H., and Wilbur Beardsley, Arlington, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Corbitt one day last week.

SPA SPRINGS

February 15  
Miss Cora Bowlby has gone to Normal School, Truro.  
Mr. Hall Marshall of Halifax is home for a few days.  
Mr. Ralph Williams of Clarence was this week buying beef last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foster of North Kingston were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury.  
Corp. Charles Dodge of the 64th Battalion spent a few days last week with his sister, Hazel Dodge.  
Mrs. Burpee FitzRandolph of Willamston, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Harris, last week.  
Mr. Howard Redden and Miss Spurr of Aylesford, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Redden.  
Mr. George O'Neal of Hampton, spent over Sunday with his uncle, George O'Neal, who has been sick but is now better and able to sit up.

MELVERN SQUARE

February 14  
Miss Gladys Wass has been visiting friends in Aylesford during the past week.  
Miss Winnifred Jacques is spending a few weeks with relatives at Greenwood, Kings County.  
Col. S. Spurr attended the Short Course in Agriculture at Lawrencetown last Tuesday, and was much pleased with his visit there.  
A lodge of Good Templars has been organized here quite recently, with thirty-four charter members, and more coming in each night.  
Mr. Stanley Gates who has been at work in the South lumber woods for the past few weeks, has returned home and is now recovering from a severe cold.  
The Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. Timothy Phinney on Friday last, and will meet at the home of Mrs. Miner Sprowl next Friday.  
We have missed the bright interesting items from Lawrencetown these two weeks. Is the Monitor correspondent laid aside with the dreaded gripple?  
Mrs. Ingram Banks and little daughter, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Banks' parents, Colonel and Mrs. E. F. McNeil, returned to their home in Halifax last week.  
The Crusade meeting which was to have been held last Wednesday evening in the Baptist Church, and addressed by Mrs. McLearn, of Middleton, had to be postponed on account of so much illness in the vicinity.  
Mr. Webb of Oxford, Cumberland County, occupied the pulpit in the Baptist Church on Sabbath evening, 6th, and delivered an earnest discourse on temperance to an attentive congregation.  
Gripple is still raging, sickness in nearly every house, and those on the sick list too numerous to mention. It is to be hoped, that the epidemic will e'er long wear itself out and health once more abound in Melvern.

CLARENCE

February 14  
The sound of wedding bells is heard in the air.  
Mrs. Wm. Creelman recently visited relatives in Paradise.  
James White went to Bridgewater last week returning Saturday.  
Mrs. H. F. Williams is visiting the Misses Longley of West Paradise.  
Miss Viola B. Whitman of Halifax was lately a week-end guest of her parents.  
La grippe is serving all alike. Most everyone has had or is suffering from its effects.  
Capt. Morris of Clarence East, has sold his farm to Mr. Sutton of Berwick. Price \$9,000.00.  
We are glad to know that E. J. Elliott has been appointed inspector for Annapolis County.  
Roy and Arthur Whitman of the 112th Battalion, Middleton, spent over Sunday with their parents.  
Most everyone from this place attended the "Short Course" at Lawrencetown last week. We are certainly proud that the Farmers of Annapolis County own such a fine building.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitman received a telegram this morning announcing the sad intelligence of the death of their daughter Cora, beloved wife of James Dodge, formerly of Bridgewater, but now of Yorkton, Sask., leaving a husband and a large family of children besides parents and a number of brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. Her two youngest brothers lately enlisted for overseas service.

BELLEISLE

February 14  
Who said there wouldn't be any winter?  
Mr. Sylvester Bent made a business trip to Kedgemakoojoo Lake last week.  
Mrs. Archie L. Bent spent the week-end at Granville Ferry the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Mills.  
On Friday evening the 18th, the Belleisle Amateur Theatrical Company will play the three-act drama, "Wrecked in Port," or "The Turn of the Tide," in Belleisle Hall. This play goes far ahead of any thing that has ever been played in this hall yet, and the company that are starting it can't be trimmed anywhere. The admission will be twenty and ten cents, and remember, friends, every cent that is taken at the door on Friday will be handed over to the Red Cross Society and will go to help those who are making it possible for us to go and enjoy an evening at the theatre, by their noble sacrifice.

PORT WADE

February 14  
Dr. Saunders gave a temperance lecture in the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening.  
The Ladies of the Red Cross are doing well and will soon have another shipment ready.  
Mrs. F. W. Thorne fell on the ice and hurt herself quite badly. We hope she will soon recover.  
Miss Helen Snow left on Saturday for Little River, Digby County, where she has accepted a school.  
Mr. Wilfred Kendall of the 112th Battalion, spent Sunday with Mr. Roy Westhaver. He will return to Digby on Monday to take up his drill again.  
Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

CLARENCE

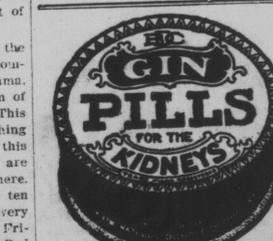
February 14  
The sound of wedding bells is heard in the air.  
Mrs. Wm. Creelman recently visited relatives in Paradise.  
James White went to Bridgewater last week returning Saturday.  
Mrs. H. F. Williams is visiting the Misses Longley of West Paradise.  
Miss Viola B. Whitman of Halifax was lately a week-end guest of her parents.  
La grippe is serving all alike. Most everyone has had or is suffering from its effects.  
Capt. Morris of Clarence East, has sold his farm to Mr. Sutton of Berwick. Price \$9,000.00.  
We are glad to know that E. J. Elliott has been appointed inspector for Annapolis County.  
Roy and Arthur Whitman of the 112th Battalion, Middleton, spent over Sunday with their parents.  
Most everyone from this place attended the "Short Course" at Lawrencetown last week. We are certainly proud that the Farmers of Annapolis County own such a fine building.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitman received a telegram this morning announcing the sad intelligence of the death of their daughter Cora, beloved wife of James Dodge, formerly of Bridgewater, but now of Yorkton, Sask., leaving a husband and a large family of children besides parents and a number of brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. Her two youngest brothers lately enlisted for overseas service.

PARKER'S COVE

February 14  
Mr. Charles Longmire of Hillsburn visited his sister, Mrs. David Milner, quite recently.  
Master Chester Hudson of Hillsburn was an over night guest of Claude E. Milner quite recently.  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russel were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on the 11th.  
Messrs David Milner and Herbert Clayton are putting in ice. Also W. H. Anderson is filling his ice house.  
The weather now for several days has been very cold and rough, the men folks are busy getting out fire-wood.  
Capt. David Robinson is visiting at the home of his son, Mr. Rollins Robinson, after an absence of several months at sea.  
Mr. J. Wilfred Davis, a former school teacher here, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson, quite recently. Wilfred has enlisted for overseas service.  
There was a recruiting meeting here in the Methodist Church on the 11th. The speaker was Capt. Parker. He was accompanied by his brother, and the Rev. W. E. Muir of Annapolis Royal. The meeting was largely attended and another one of our boys, Murdoch Clayton, joined the colors to fight for King and his Country. He went Monday to join the 112th Battalion. He has a brother, Ralph, there in the same battalion. We hope our young men will be spared to come back to their home when this terrible conflict is over.

GRANVILLE FERRY

February 14  
Mrs. E. R. Reid is enjoying a pleasant visit with friends at Moncton.  
Miss E. W. Chipman spent the week-end with relatives in Bridgewater.  
Mrs. B. Whitman was called from Lawrencetown, Monday, on account of the serious illness of her sister, Miss J. Amberman.  
Rehearsals for the entertainment to be given by the members of Holy Trinity Church are proceeding most satisfactorily and there is every indication that a most delightful evening may be expected. The instruments in the Kitchen Orchestra are made from kitchen utensils and are mirth-provoking in the extreme; while the two-act play "The Veneered Savage" is a charming comedy. The concert will be given on Feb. 25th, in Amberman's Hall.



**Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation**  
GIN PILLS are acknowledged to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in Canada—an achievement solely due to their remarkable virtue as a Kidney and Bladder remedy.  
But users of GIN PILLS have discovered that this invaluable remedy also acts as a mild cathartic. The evidence of hundreds of letters we have received establishes the very logical and true fact that in compounding a medicine to treat and tone up the Kidneys and Bladder certain of the ingredients have a stimulating effect upon the other organs, especially the bowels.  
It is important to know, in the case of constipated patients, that GIN PILLS do not act harshly on the bowels; there is no griping, but a gradual and gentle restoration of its function. Try GIN PILLS for constipation. In this relieving the bowels, you safeguard yourself against possible Kidney trouble.  
GIN PILLS are 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at your dealer's. A trial treatment will be sent upon request, to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.  
**GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS**

GRANVILLE FERRY

February 14  
The Red Cross Society will meet this week at the home of Mrs. David Fales.  
We are pleased to report that Mrs. William Clarke who has been on the sick list, is much better.  
Mr. Calvin Keith who has spent several months in the United States arrived home on Wednesday.  
Miss Margaret Mosher left on Tuesday for Truro where she will attend the Provincial Normal College.

LOWER GRANVILLE

February 14  
We are sorry to report Capt. S. V. Melancon ill with rheumatism.  
Ice cream, cake and cocoa will be served on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16th, at "Riverview Cottage." Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony's. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes.  
Archie R. DeLap of the Army Service Corps came home from Halifax on Tuesday 8th inst., to visit his mother, Mrs. J. S. McKenzie, returning on Wednesday.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NEWS

The Provincial Organizer of the Sons of Temperance says:  
"As loyal citizens of the Empire the people of this Province are responding to the King's appeal for soldiers, as well as to his appeal on behalf of the soldiers, as voiced by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.  
**To Britain's Workers**  
Drink to you means Death to our Soldiers.  
They give up LIFE For you.  
Won't you give up DRINK For Them!  
Mr. Sanders also says that the organization work of the Sons of Temperance, is receiving fresh impulse from the irresistible argument of the necessity for sobriety, for effectiveness at the front, and for the mobilization of both the military recruits and industrial forces of the homeland. All true intelligent citizens are realizing their individual obligations, by precept and example, throwing in their influence at this supreme hour of danger, on the side of total abstinence. On the 10th inst., Shining Light Division was brought to the front at Lake Brook and the following officers duly elected.  
W. P.—Mrs. Caleb Sarty.  
W. A.—Mrs. William Hudson.  
R. S.—Mrs. Arnold Rafuse.  
A. R. S.—Seymour Guest.  
F. S.—Harvey Clayton.  
Treas.—Miss Grace D. Robinson.  
Chap.—Miss Dora Hudson.  
Cond.—Miss Alberta Robinson.  
A. C.—Miss Margaret Clayton.  
I. S.—Arnold Rafuse.  
Appointed P. W. P.—Mrs. Curtis Rafuse.  
Night of meeting—Saturday.  
On Friday the 11th inst., the valued co-operation of District D. G. W. P. Brother Harry Parker and other members of Belleisle Division, brought Greenleaf Division to the front at Upper Granville with the following staff of officers:  
W. P.—Wm. Woodward.  
W. A.—Mrs. William Woodward.  
R. S.—Clarence Longley.  
A. R. S.—Mrs. G. Foster.  
F. S.—Alex. Fraser.  
Treas.—Mrs. C. Hogan.  
Chap.—Miss Cora Longley.  
Patron Y. P. Work—Mrs. Alex. Fraser.  
Cond.—Ernest W. Ray.  
A. C.—Kathryn Fraser.  
I. S.—Wm. L. Foster.  
O. S.—Harold Palmer.  
Appointed P. W. P.—Mrs. Alex. Fraser.  
Recommended for D. G. W. P.—Wm. C. Woodward.  
Night of Meeting—Friday.  
At a public meeting in Toronto, on Wednesday evening, called by Mayor Church, a resolution was adopted urging the dismissal of all Germans, naturalized or not, in government employment.

Formal Opening of Agricultural Building

(Continued from page 1)

ing in Lawrencetown, and that if there were any reporters in the audience they were at liberty to use this statement. He gave great credit to the building committee, who when the word came to "go ahead" sprang right into harness, and also the contractors. The building is intended for demonstration work. The largest room with its sawdust floor pit, is to be used for judging animals, giving demonstrations, and also for minor surgical operations. Around this room is ample space for students and spectators. Opening from this room is a nicely furnished room capable of seating from 150 to 200 people, to be used as a lecture and class room. In this is a cosy looking fireplace which adds much to the home-like appearance. This room will also be used for the ladies' course in Domestic Science, which it is hoped will be carried on. Adjoining this room are several smaller rooms to be used as offices, committee rooms, and one to be fitted for a library. The building is for the use of the farmers and farmers' wives of the County and is to be used for any purpose which stands for the development of agriculture and also social development. In connection with the building is a tract of about four acres of land, to be used for gardens and recreation. "Some times it is a good thing to give the boys some social development so that they may have something which the city boys has." Continuing, the speaker said that they were going to lay more stress on the dairy and the growing of crops. A few more cows and a less mixed farming would be better. More settlers will be coming into the country after the war. To start an orchard at once is impossible, but if we can show them that we have much land suitable for dairying we would have something which would attract the settlers. Since 1910 the increase in the output of the creameries in Nova Scotia, is more than 500 per cent. A farmer in Scotsburn derived from his cows during 9 months in 1913, \$30.00 a piece, and last year he derived \$78.00 a piece. The County which shows the greatest development along these lines is Antigonish, due to a gradual development along modern principles. In 1915 the slogan of the farmer was "Patriotism and Production." In 1916 the slogan will be "More patriotism and greater production." The man who stays at home must show his patriotism by greater production. Only 1/2 to 3/5 as much land was plowed in the West last fall as was plowed the year before. Unless we have a very fine year, there will be a shortage in the wheat crop of the west. Everybody must contribute his share to make up the shortage. Prof. Cumming prophesied a great future for the farmers of the County of Annapolis, and the whole Province of Nova Scotia.  
Warden W. G. Clarke was unfortunately unable to be present and Councillors Jos. I. Foster and Fred W. Bishop were called on and each

**GOOD DIGESTION**  
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

**FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY**

**MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

**FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE**

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & Co. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

spoke a few words expressing their pleasure at being present on such an occasion.  
Prof. Blair of the Experimental Farm at Kentville was then called on. He spoke as a representative of the Fruit Growers' Association and laid much emphasis on the value to be derived from beautifying home grounds. There is nothing that trains a boy or girl so much as a small piece of ground which they can handle as they see fit. He stated that the Experimental Farm at Kentville was quite willing to give any assistance along this line that it could. He then made some comparisons between the different Counties in the Province. In 1910 in this County we had 16 1/2 acres devoted to agriculture. In Colchester County there were 24 acres, in Pictou 19 acres. He insisted that there should be more attention paid to agriculture in addition to the fruit growing of the Province. In the County of Annapolis we grow 124 bushels of roots per farm. In the County of Colchester 158 bushels, and in Cumberland County 169 bushels per farm. Some of the farmers might think that more attention should be paid to fruit growing, and in reply to this Prof. Blair said, "We are doing what we can to show you how to grow fruit that will bring the best results." On behalf of the Experimental Station at Kentville, he thanked the people for their cordial welcome, and wished the new building every success.

The President of the N. S. Farmers' Association, Mr. R. J. Messenger, was the next speaker. As President of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association he offered his congratulations on having this building in which to hold the short course. The building is the child of the Association as the idea first originated with them. The time was coming when the farmer would be the equal of any in that gathering. He had felt that the growing need of the farmer was education. An education that will help him take his rightful place among the leading men in the community comes from two or three sources, one of which is the short course which will be given in this building in the next few days. The trend of education in Nova Scotia during the last fifty years has been to lead the boys away from the farm. Our universities have been teaching our boys so that they wanted to get away from the farm. We need an education which will not lead them away from the farm but which will teach them to stand by the farm the rest of their lives. The education which will help the farmer most is the one which trains him along lines of his vocation.  
Rev. Mr. Howe of Annapolis, was then called on and gave some interesting facts regarding the sheep industry of Nova Scotia. He sees a

great chance for the development of this industry in the Province. The factories cannot get sufficient to fill their orders. This is one way in which the farmers can show their patriotism at this time.  
The last speaker was Col. Shippey Spurr. He stated that he had made up his mind at the last minute to attend this meeting and he had felt well repaid. At that late hour he would not attempt to make a speech but he closed with a very pointed and impressive sentence. "We have listened to much of interest here to-night. Hearing these things happy are you if you do them."  
The very successful gathering was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

BELLEISLE RED CROSS AUXILIARY

The Belleisle Red Cross Auxiliary under the management of our capable President, Mrs. Herbert W. Bent, is doing splendid work. On Monday, Feb. 7th, 1916, we forwarded to Halifax, a box containing the following articles:

- 12 pairs of pillow slips.
- 100 handkerchiefs.
- 6 pyjama suits.
- 6 night shirts.
- 6 invalid shirts.
- 2 dozen bandages.
- 1 dozen safety pins.
- 12 pairs of socks.

Special mention should be made of two of our older members. Mrs. Lucretia Walker, a lady of 83 years, has knit 5 pairs of the socks, and Mrs. Alfred Bent, whose age does not permit her to meet with us evenings, has also contributed 5 pairs. These ladies are two of our most energetic members and consider it a privilege to work for our boys at the front.

HETTIE E. PARKER, Sect.-Treas.

UPPER GRANVILLE

February 14  
Changeable weather prevails.  
Gripple has been prevalent here as elsewhere and those who have thus far escaped will find more pleasure in anticipation than realization.  
Upper Granville Red Cross Sewing Club, East End, has shipped recently a box containing ten shirts, three pyjama shirts, seventeen handkerchiefs, nine bandages.  
It is hard to realize that one of the first steam engines, one that Geo. Stephenson himself made in 1822, is still running. It is at the Hetton collieries, in England. The owners are confident that it will round out a full century of constant use.

# Slaughter Sale

CASH ONLY

\$1,000 worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs to be sold at HALF PRICE

## Flannelettes

|                                |            |                            |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| White Flannelette, 27 in. wide | \$ .08 1/2 | Stripe Flannelette, 23 in. | 6 cts. yd. |
| " " " 30 " "                   | " .10      | " " " 32 " "               | 9 " "      |
| " " " 34 " "                   | " .11      | " " " 36 " "               | 11 " "     |

## Hosiery

|  |                             |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, splendid value, 3 pair for 50 cts. | Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose | Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, good value. |
| 23 cts. pair   | 19 cts.                     | 19 cts.                                   |

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, Ribbed. Reg. Price 45 cts., now 32 cts.

Ladies' Plain All Wool Cashmere Hose. Reg. Price 40 cts., now 29 cts.

Bed Puffs. Reg. Price \$4.50, now \$2.95

2 " " " 6.50, " 4.25

## Remnants

Hundreds of yards of Remnants of Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Gingham, etc. SPECIAL IN MEN'S SOX. 100 Pair Men's Heavy ALL WOOL SOX manufactured from Oxford Yarn and knitted here. These Sox are properly made, with good length legs and will wear better than anything made. Price 35 cts. pair, or 3 pair for \$1.00

## Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Reg. Price | \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00 |
| Sale       | 3.50, 3.95, 4.75, 5.50, 5.80, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.50                      |

# JOHN LOCKETT & SON