

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 11, 1913

NO 9

What is there about Red Rose Tea that keeps old friends and wins so many new? The genuine goodness of the tea maintained year after year.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.



How Our Immigrants are Building Up Nova Scotia

A Story of Interest to Everyone

Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and "Do unto the other as thou wouldst that he should do to you" are two adages which will open the gate that leads to the ladder of success for any person who will closely adhere to them.

It would be hard to find a better exponent to those two grand principles in the Maritime Provinces today than Mr. Arthur Gravatt, of Berwick, N. S., says the editor of the Maritime Farmer, by whom this story is written.

Mr. Gravatt was born in Walton on Thames, Surrey, Nottinghamshire, England. Early in life he was apprenticed to a gardener and he set about learning the business in all its details. He afterwards secured employment in the gardens of Sir Oswald Mosley, Rollaston Hall, Staffordshire where he arose from the ranks of two hundred gardeners employed on the estate to be second man in command and where he received fair wages for his services.

Sickness in the family and heavy doctor bills, however, made heavy inroads into his income. The sick one was finally placed in a hospital where she began to improve in health and then Mr. Gravatt was advised to take her away to some other climate as soon as she would be sufficiently recovered to stand the journey.

Consequently Mr. Gravatt turned his face towards Canada, the land of the promise, to prepare a home for himself and family.

About eight years ago he landed in

Nova Scotia and went to Kentville, but after failing to obtain employment he went to Berwick and arrived there with his income reduced to his last cent. He had been possessed of sufficient funds when leaving Kentville it is more than likely that he would have gone to the West and Nova Scotia would have lost one who has since become a good citizen.

Arriving in Berwick in the spring of the year he hired out for \$20.00 per month and board and in the fall he was able to send to England for his wife and family. During the first winter he took his first lessons in fruit packing, working in the warehouse for eight cents per hour, but he was willing to learn.

The second year he worked as manager of a farm, and the third season he took the farm on shares and the fourth season found him with a rented orchard with which he was successful in making fair profit.

While working along in this way he did a considerable trade in market gardening by working with cold frames before and after hours. He was ridiculed at first but ere long the success he was attaining made people look at his industry in a more favorable light. For several years he worked on an average of about 20 hours per day, but he was interested in his work and bound to make good.

The farm which he now owns was then in the hands of a man who was not making very fast progress toward wealth with his greenhouse plants. Seeing the good work done by Mr. Gravatt with his crude equipment the owner invited the latter to come with him and conduct the business on shares. He agreed to do so under a five year contract and soon the tide began to turn in his favor. Then the

owner of the plant offered to sell his interest to Mr. Gravatt who tackled the \$3,500 proposition without money. Some friends who had been keen observers of his integrity came to his assistance and the property passed over to Mr. Gravatt. He has met his payments as they matured and was always ready to look after accrued interests. In this way he kept faith with his friends who had endorsed his paper and gradually he has worked off the heavy financial load.

Last year he marketed 1200 baskets of tomatoes. The green sold for forty cents and the ripe went for sixty cents per basket. He had been told that he could not find a market for cucumbers but last year he grew half an acre of them and sold the product at \$25.00 per ton to the McCready Co., of St. John.

Wishing to get more capital to extend his business he formed a Joint Stock Company and with the added capital he has gone forward and built the most modern green houses in the Maritime Provinces. The new houses cover an area of about one-half an acre. They are heated and watered by the most modern devices. The various plants grown are set in the ground in these buildings. Instead of the laborious spading system commonly used, the buildings are so arranged that the ground area may be plowed and harrowed by horse power.

The old glass houses have also been overhauled and a better heating system has been installed. The total area under glass on Mr. Gravatt's farm is now about 1 1/2 acres. Every kind of vegetable and plant for which there is a demand in Maritime markets are grown. Halifax, the Sydneys and the summer hotels throughout western Nova Scotia furnish a ready market for all the produce he can grow.

At the time of our visit to Mr. Gravatt's plant we were informed that just before Easter he had shipped out 25,000 head celery which he had in storage since last fall. Large quantities of rhubarb are also grown under the benches in the old green houses and in the cellars of his storage buildings, all of which command handsome prices at this season. Cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots, and various other vegetables are handled in large quantities.

The orchard on the Gravatt farm yields from 700 to 1000 barrels apples and is increasing in value. Mr. Gravatt purposes to put his whole energy into intensive farming under glass. He grows a succession of crops and no part of the covered area is allowed to remain idle for even a day.

From an employee Mr. Gravatt has become an employer. He has five or six hired men to assist him in his operations.

Mr. Gravatt pays personal attention to each and every detail of his work. He sees that his customers get full value for their money, and that no one is sent any stuff which he would not like to receive if he were the purchaser.

He certainly is an exponent of the spirit of adages referred to at the commencement of this article and by their due observance he has made good in the land of his adoption. He does not wish to go West or anywhere else. Mr. Gravatt and his bright, hospitable, and growing family say "Nova Scotia is good enough for us." He could not be purchased now for one cent. We figure it would take a sum extending into the five figures to buy his holdings, and all has been accomplished in less than eight years.

BORN

FOSTER.—At Parrsboro, June 2, to Principal and Mrs. M. C. Foster, a daughter—Ethel Marguerite.

CREELMAN.—At Clarence, June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Creelman a daughter.

HALLIDAY.—At Hillsburn, June 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Halliday, a son.

MARRIED

HOLLY-SCHAFFNER.—At Lynn, Mass., June 1, by Rev. A. E. Hariman, Leonard D. Holly, to Grace W. Schaffner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Schaffner, of Lower Granville.

DIED

REED.—At Granville Ferry, June 10, Susan Reed, wife of the late James Reed, aged 76 years.

FOSTER.—At Lower Granville, June 5, J. VanBuren Foster, aged 102 years and four months.

Federal Grants for Complete Technical Education

Ottawa, June 4.—The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, instituted in July, 1910, by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor and the Laurier Government and continued during the past two years, was presented to Parliament today. The Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. James W. Robertson, was the largest, in personnel, the widest in scope, and the broadest in point of territory covered by any commission appointed by any nation during recent years. Its report is the most comprehensive and thorough of any commission which has yet reported on the joint subjects of industrial training and technical education.

If the present Government realizes its opportunity and carries out the recommendations of the commission the whole system of education in Canada having regard to practical utility and training for vocational work in practically every line of industry will be revolutionized.

THE LAST WORD.

The report of the commission embraces the last word in technical education in the civilized world. It summarizes the conclusions drawn from the experience of the countries of Europe and of this continent, the results of work along technical educational lines in over one hundred places, as gleaned from the testimony of 1470 experts, both male and female.

In brief the system outlined provides for local initiative and responsibility, under Provincial control, with a generous measure of encouragement by the Federal Government. The large measure of this latter encouragement may be gauged from the fact that the commission recommends a Federal grant of \$3,000,000 yearly for ten years, aggregating \$30,000,000 for the purpose of getting the whole system well started on a sound basis.

75 PER CENT TO PROVINCES.

It is proposed that 75 per cent of this vote shall go to the Provinces direct on a per capita basis, and 25 per cent of the vote shall be retained for expenditure through the central Dominion Board for organization, the securing of experts, etc. Every phase of industrial work is provided for, including agriculture, practically all the various phases of manufacturing household science, manual training and drawing in schools, art, etc. Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the

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With an ideal location for its big thirty-cars-a-day plant, and with the advantage of having the experienced guidance of the same men who are so successfully directing the policy of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, the Eastern Car Company starts out under the most favorable auspices.

After making the largest possible allowance for all setbacks conservative estimates place the net earnings available for dividends at over five times the preferred stock requirements.

So the future of the Eastern Car Company is bright with assurance of satisfactory profits to all investors who partake of this opportunity to secure some of this attractive issue.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co.
Established 1873
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Direct Private Wires
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Fredericton, New Glasgow.

movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique and to an understanding of the principles and sciences, which lie at the basis of all trades and industries was not provided for to any adequate extent in the school courses outside of Nova Scotia. If the recommendations of the commission are carried out development along these lines similar to that which has resulted in the marvelous industrial expansion of Germany during recent years should follow in Canada.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The report presented today contains the general conclusions of the commission. It will be followed in a few weeks by another section giving the results in some detail of the information gleaned by the commission in the various European countries visited and in the United States. The final section of the report, which will be issued about three months hence, will deal with the present conditions of technical education in the various Provinces of the Dominion with specific recommendations adapted to each.

In a general way it may be said that the principle underlying the system recommended by the commission is the same as that on which the Bill for the encouragement of agriculture passed at this session of Parliament was based. The same results, which the Government hope will follow that measure in regard to agricultural advancement should be realized under the broader scheme in connection with practically every other line of industry. In order to begin the system in elementary schools and provide for better teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science and domestic or household science, the commission recommends that a fund of not less than \$350,000 per year for ten years should be voted by the Dominion to be apportioned among the Provinces on a per capita basis to give this phase of the work a good start until an adequate supply of trained teachers is available.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES.

The larger grant of \$3,000,000 per year is to go to the Provinces to be spent by them according to a well defined plan of efficient service. The scheme is based on the general idea of a Dominion development commission having general oversight of the expenditures. Next to this body will come a Dominion development conference through which the widest knowledge and experience could be put at the service of all the Provinces. Under these would come Provincial development commissions and councils, which in turn would give advice and assistance to the local development boards, both urban and rural. In a broad basis of the whole system is local initiative and local responsibility under the guidance and advice of Provincial and Federal experts. The distribution of the monies to be voted will be based to a large extent on the efficiency of the work done by the local boards.

SCHOOLS FOR FISHERMEN.

There is a special part of the report devoted to the application of the proposed vote to schools for fishermen and schools for navigation. Other phases of the report relate to industrial training and technical education in regard to apprentices and foremen in regard to rural communities, in regard to housekeeping occupations, industrial research, vocational guidance and compulsory attendance at continuation classes for boys over the age of fourteen years.

For the carrying on of this work seven distinct fields of effort are suggested by the Commission as follows:

1. The service in each Province of an adequate supply of persons (teachers, instructors, demonstrators, executive officers) properly qualified to carry on industrial training and technical education.
2. The establishment or extension and maintenance of classes, courses in schools or institutions or means for industrial training and technical education.
3. The provision of suitable and adequate appliances, apparatus and equipment for teaching purposes, but not including school buildings, furniture or consumable supplies.
4. The provision of scholarships to equalize opportunities to young people and other workers to profit by classes, courses in schools or other institutions.
5. The provision of experts with experiences in industrial training and technical education whose services for counsel would be available to Provincial and local authorities.

6. The service of central institutions when and where required to supplement the work carried on by the Provincial and local development authorities either by providing and maintaining or assisting in providing and maintaining each central institution.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The promotion of industrial and housekeeping research and the diffusion of knowledge therefrom. To carry on work throughout the Provinces and the Dominion as a whole, the Commission believes that special machinery will have to be provided and recommends six distinct organizations as follows:

1. Local Urban Industrial Development Board.
2. Local Rural Development Boards.
3. Provincial Development Councils.
4. Provincial Development Commissions.
5. A Dominion Development Conference.
6. A Dominion Development Commission.

The Commission emphasizes the importance of adopting a plan which will reserve Provincial control, encourage local initiative and develop local responsibility. The importance of having the manufacturing and commercial interests of any locality, and able to co-operate in carrying out the work, is also dwelt upon.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

After their investigation of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the Commission is of the opinion that while all children up to the age of fourteen years should receive the benefits of elementary general education up to at least the standards provided by the school system of the place or province where they live, that, after twelve years of age, for children whose parents expect or desire them to follow manual occupations, provision should, therefore, be made in the schools of Canada for training of the senses and muscles, more and better drawing, more physical culture, nature study and experimental science, pre-vocational work, more and better singing, organized and supervised play and games.

Having regard to the cost of carrying on these branches in elementary schools until properly equipped teachers are available, the Commission recommends that a fund be created from which payments would be made to the provincial governments during a period of ten years. It is suggested that such a fund should receive at least \$3,000,000 a year for ten years from a parliamentary grant to be divided among the Provinces on a basis of population.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

With regard to secondary and higher education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the opinion is expressed that

1. Secondary vocational education should be provided for those persons who are to follow manual industrial occupations, producing occupations, such as agriculture, conserving occupations, such as housekeeping, and commercial and business occupations.
2. Such persons should have opportunities for acquiring secondary education which would be as fully advantageous to them in their vocations as the secondary education provided in the general school system has been advantageous to those who enter the learned professions, or other professional occupations.
3. Secondary education for those who have gone to work should be provided in day and evening classes in close co-relation with their occupations while they are still learners.
4. When they have become skilled workmen or journeymen, or have come to fill positions as foremen, superintendents or managers.

FACTORY WORKERS.

In the opinion of the commission it is important:

1. That workers in factories whose main task is to attend or operate machines should receive instruction and training which would give some all-round power and skill, and increase their interests beyond the routine of automatic operations.
2. That such training should be provided as will conserve and develop occupations wherein skilled handicraft is required.
3. That the interest of the industrial population should be conserved and promoted as far as possible by industrial to training and technical education suitable to the needs of its workers.
4. That the needs of girls and women for organized instruction and training in the elements of the sciences and arts, which underlie successful housekeeping and home-making under modern industrial conditions, should be recognized and provided for.
5. That increasing attention should be given to opportunities, which now exist, or which may be provided, for the conservation of life and health, and for the development of human powers.

A feature of the report is the attention it gives to the problems of rural communities. The report also recommends schools for fishermen and instruction in packing, curing, etc.

THE PROVISIONS.

The Commission considers the provisions which are indicated hereafter under the names of classes, courses, schools, institutes and colleges are necessary in a system or systems of industrial training and technical education for Canada.

The plan of statement by classes, (or schools) is adopted because it is believed that by this means local authorities will be helped in the best way to coordinate the provisions which now exist with what is to be provided, in so far as that is desirable and vice versa.

The provisions have been arranged under three headings:—

For those who are to continue at school in urban communities.

For those who have gone to work in urban communities.

For rural communities.

The provisions recommended are as follows:

For those who are to continue at work in urban communities.

Division 1—Intermediate industrial classes (or schools).

Division 2—Co-ordinate technical classes (or schools).

Divisions 3—Technical high schools.

Division 4—Apprentices' schools.

Division 5—Industrial and technical institutes.

Division 6—Technical, home reformatories and fine arts colleges.

Division 3. Continuation of agricultural classes (or schools) under resident or travelling district instructors.

Division 4.—Continuation or housekeeping classes (or schools) under resident or travelling district instructors.

Division 5. County or district agricultural and housekeeping schools.

Division 6. Young peoples social classes.

Division 7. Schools for agricultural apprentices.

Division 8. Agricultural and home economics colleges.

Division 9. Correspondence study classes.

The members of the commission which was appointed in May, 1910, are: James W. Robertson, chairman; Hon. John Neville Armstrong, Rev. George Bryce, Gaspard Deszere, Ernest Belanger, Gilbert M. Murray, David Forsyth and James Simpson.

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Contains flour guaranteed to give satisfaction or you get your money back. Regal Flour is always preferred by careful cooks because it insures good bread always—and palatable as bread can be made.

REGAL FLOUR

MAKE NO MISTAKE. Always insist upon Regal Flour and you can be sure of the quality.

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70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
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MEN!

\$7.50 to \$25.00

Will buy you an
Up-to-date Suit
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Panamas

The latest **\$5.00**

Full bleached or one half
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When you want the **BEST**
in Gents' Furnishings you
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A FULL LINE TO SELECT FROM

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HARDWARE - FURNITURE - STOVES
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50 Bags Schumaker Feed
\$1.50 per bag Cash

This feed is well known to all dairymen, being a balanced ration
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Material and Finish,
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FISHING TACKLE,
SPRAYING MATERIAL,
VEGETABLE and GARDEN SEEDS
at the

REXALL STORE

The Middleton Pharmacy,
LIMITED

It **PAYS** to Advertise
in the Monitor-Sentinel

MIDDLETON

Prof. Lindsay was in town last week.

Judge Longley was in town on Saturday.

A. L. Davidson, M. P., returned from Ottawa last week.

Rev. Wm. Brown of Auburn was in town on Saturday.

The Domestic Science department still maintains its splendid reputation.

Coun. J. H. and Mrs. Charlton are visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Calhoun of Amherst.

The King's Birthday was quietly observed here. A number took in the horse race at Aylesford.

Mrs. Albert Beals was hostess to an afternoon tea on Saturday, in honor of her guest, Mrs. McPhee.

W. R. Perkins has purchased an Overland touring car for use in his livery stable business here and in Annapolis Royal.

Word has been received that Miss Carrie Spurr of South Carolina, has typhoid and pneumonia, and little encouragement for her recovery.

Miss Dorothy Burditt and Miss Florence Morse are delegates from Acadia College and Seminary respectively, to the Convention of the Y. W. C. A. held at Muskoka, Ont.

One hundred and thirty-two applications have been received for provincial examinations held here the last week of June. Middleton school has thirty-seven pupils writing.

The teaching staff of the Macdonald School for the ensuing year is as follows:—Principal L. Ruggles; Mechanic Science, Mr. Blackadder; Household Science, Miss Burlitt; and Misses Marshall, Lent, Young and Chute.

The 92nd anniversary of I. O. O. F. was observed by Sunbeam Lodge on Sunday afternoon. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. N. A. McNinch, of Paradise. Oddfellows and Rebekas were present from other Lodges.

Walter Ruggles, B. A., spent Sunday in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lenfest Ruggles. He intends touring Quebec and Ontario as manager for Prof. Emery of the Musical Faculty of Mr. Allison's Ladies College.

Miss Bunditt entertained the members of the school board last week. The dinner was prepared and daintily served by five students: Misses Olga Sponagle, Bernice Neily, Nellie Hiltz, Hilda Cox and Marion Banks. It reflected great credit on both pupils and instructor.

The W. M. A. Society observed Crusade Day on Tuesday, June 3rd, at Mrs. D. H. Simpson's. After an interesting program, including an address by Mrs. G. A. Pearson, of Paradise, refreshments were served to nearly forty. Receipts of the meeting \$44.

PORT GEORGE

Port George, June 9.—Mr. Armitage of Lawrencetown will preach in the Methodist church, Sunday, June 15th at 7.30.

G. A. Fader captured a salmon last week that tipped the scales at thirty-nine pounds.

Mr. Andrew Hutt of Mosher's Corner, had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow.

Miss Annie E. Parker of Wakefield, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. A. Fader.

Mr. Lee of Melvern and Mrs. Hudgins of Kingston were in this place fishing, over the holiday.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. J. E. Slocumb is not much improved from her recent illness.

Recent arrivals at the Bay Side House: Mr. G. A. Mader, Mahone; Cyril Evans, Halifax; Mr. G. G. Bleakney, of Acadia, Wolfville; Mr. Frank Lienemam, Boston.

FALKLAND RIDGE

Falkland Ridge, June 7.—Jacob Stoddart, who has been spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Woodbury at Torbrook, returned on the 3rd.

E. H. Marshall left for Halifax, May 2.

Willard Swallow left for Torbrook June 7 to spend Sunday with relatives and friends.

The ice cream and fancy sale held by the Women's Sewing Circle, was a grand success.

Vere Mason returned from Wolfville, May 31, to spend a short time with his parents.

Mrs. Reginald Mason arrived the 3rd to spend a few days as guest of Deacon F. F. Mason and wife.

The W. M. A. Society convened at the church, June 4. Delegates for the Aid Society: Mrs. Lorraine Roop, Mrs. D. D. Starratt, and Mabel Marshall for the Mission Band.

LAWRENCETOWN

W. S. Pickles and wife are in town visiting friends.

Mr. John H. Bishop is recovering from his recent illness.

Farmers in the vicinity are pleased with the outlook for a good crop.

Dr. Lewis Saunders' wife and daughter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Saunders.

Every team that can be used and every man that can be pressed into service, is in the field getting in the belated seed. How can one make news under such conditions?

Mr. L. Newcombe's recent illness resulted in his death on Friday morning, June 6. The community thus loses a good citizen, his friends a good neighbor and his immediate family a good husband and father.

The Western Association of the United Baptist churches, convenes with the Lawrencetown church this week, and preparations are under way to entertain the visiting delegates of sister churches, all of whom will be cordially welcomed.

THE GUATEMALA INCIDENT.

The sending of a British warship to Guatemala for the purpose of using pressure to compel the government of that country to redeem its lawful debts, has had the desired effect.

Guatemala, many years ago, borrowed several millions in London, promising that her export tax on coffee should be used in paying the interest. This obligation was met for two or three years and then payments were discontinued, and for fifteen years the bondholders received nothing. All attempts to secure payment of either principal or interest in the meantime failed until Britain took drastic measures to secure a settlement of the debt.

Guatemala tried to take refuge behind the Monroe doctrine and appealed to the United States, which uses its own navy as a debt collector when occasion requires. The "Outlook" says: "The fixed American policy of not allowing foreign countries to obtain anything like permanent control of territory does not in the least mean that foreign creditors shall be prevented from receiving their just due; and the sooner it is understood in the South American countries that the United States stands for justice and not for support against honorable claims, the better it will be for all parties involved." Interest payments from the coffee tax have now been resumed.

GENERAL GORDON'S BIBLE.

One of the most revered objects in Windsor Castle is the thumbworn and carefully marked Bible which General Gordon had used for years, and which was with him when he was killed at Khartoum. The Bible was presented by the General Gordon's sister to the Queen of England. It now rests in a little cabinet in a hall through which every visitor to the castle must pass, and is a perpetual reminder of the value of one copy of the Bible to the devout Christian.—Presbyterian Witness.

It is estimated that there are now in all Canada 241 fox ranches, of which 200 are in Prince Edward Island, 21 in the other Maritime Provinces and 20 in Ontario and Quebec. The pure silver or black foxes in captivity number 800, of which 660 hundred are in Prince Edward Island, 62 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 70 in Ontario and Quebec and 18 in the West. There are also in captivity 250 and 1,450 red foxes.

An Insect Injurious to Cattle Raising

Cattle raisers in almost all parts of Canada are familiar with the small lumps that appear on the backs of their animals during the winter months and from which white grubs or maggots emerge at a later date. Many theories exist as to the exact life history of the insect, known as the Warble Fly, of which the white grub is the larva. The opinion generally held that the eggs are laid on the backs of the cattle, and when hatched work their way beneath the skin, is proved by careful investigation to be incorrect. Dr. Seymour Hadwin, 1st, Assistant Pathologist of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who has studied the subject, claims that the eggs are not laid on the back but on the legs of cattle. This appears to bear out the theory that the newly hatched insects are licked by the animals and thus taken into the system and ultimately find their way to the backs where they develop beneath the skin.

The matter of chief importance to the cattle raiser is not the exact course taken by the insect within the body of the cattle beast but rather the economic effect of the grubs upon the business of cattle raising. To throw light on this phase of the subject Dr. Hadwin has written a bulletin, which is numbered 16 of the Health of Animals Branch, dealing with the economic aspect of warble flies. In this it is shown that enormous losses occur each year through damage to hides caused by these insects. Tanners consulted on the subject claim that during the "grubby season," extending from January to July, from 25 to 75 per cent of hides are warbled and that about 20 per cent of Canadian hides are more or less damaged. The extent of damage is variously estimated by 16 large tanners to be from about 50 cents to \$1.00 per hide; the estimate of one Ontario tanner was 10 per cent which is equal to \$180,000 per annum. The author observes that the man who undoubtedly loses is the farmer; the tanner does not want warbled hides at any price and several of them testify that they buy hides only during the season when hides are not grubby. He estimates the annual loss to be between 25 and 50 per cent.

This bulletin of twenty pages, which is the first to have been issued on the subject in Canada, is helpfully illustrated. Copies will be mailed in response to applications made for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

CONCERNING COLORS.

From the cochineal insects we get not only scarlet, but also carmine, crimson and purple lakes.

Sepia comes from the cuttlefish, being the fluid it discharges to make the water around it opaque when it is attacked by an enemy.

The camel gives Indian yellow, while ivory chips are the source of ivory black and bone-black.

Prussian blue is made by heating dead horses' hoofs with impure potassium carbonate. Prussic acid is formed in the process.

Blue-black is the charcoal of the vine stalk. Turkey-red is made from the madder plant; gamboge from the yellow sap of a tree in Siam; raw sienna is a natural earth found near Sienna; burnt umber is an earth from Umbria.

Ultramarine is made from lapis lazuli and the real article is naturally very expensive. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury and vermilion is the quicksilver ore known as cinnabar.

We have a small lot of

Rennie's Timothy Clover and Red Top

closing at very fine prices

Bibby's Calf Meal IS THE BEST

We Have a fresh Stock

A very special price on

American Baby Carriages

for one week

We are offering top prices for Butter and Eggs

H. H. WHITMAN

Lawrencetown's Central Store since 1872

The U. B. Association meets at LAWRENCETOWN early in June

What about a

New Suit of Clothes

a pair of

Up-to-date Shoes

or a

New Hat, Tie, Shirt, Collar, etc

Look over your wardrobe and if wanting anything don't fail to look over our stock before placing your requirements.

We always have the variety and our **PRICES ARE RIGHT.**

Yours Truly

SHAFFNERS Limited,

Lawrencetown, N. S.

GRASS SEED

I have a small quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed yet on hand and will close it out at the following prices:

Best quality Timothy Seed, per lb.	.08
“ “ Red Clover Seed, per lb.	.26
“ “ Alsike Clover Seed, per lb.	.27
4 dy. Galvanized Wire Nails, per lb.	.05 1-2
4 dy. Common “ “	.03 3-4
9 dy. Wire Nails	.03 1-2

Fred L. Bishop Lawrencetown

N. H. PHINNEY PIANOS

COLONIAL AND LOUIS XV STYLES
\$325.00 and \$350.00

A piano that has won the appreciation of the most discriminating musicians.

WE RECOMMEND THIS PIANO

N. H. PHINNEY & CO. Limited

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S. Six Stores in Nova Scotia

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS!

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

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Criticism of Americans in Treatment of Colored Non-Christians

(From a Japanese paper).

The Business Men's Society of Kyoto held a meeting Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Yanagihaba, in regard to the California question.

Following the opening address by President K. Hamaoka, Mr. G. Yuasa, President of the Japan Society, of Los Angeles, California, talked on the present conditions of the Japanese in California and their successful work there.

Professor Suehiro, of the Law College of the Kyoto Imperial University, suggested three possible ways of settling the question.

The first was by appealing to public opinion in America. To this measure he objected on the ground that the American people of the present generation are not people of such character as their forefathers, and the appeal to them would only result in dissatisfaction. For this statement he referred to the American's general attitude to the colored races, the Chinese, and their way of discriminating the sense of justice and humanity in dealing with white Christian peoples and non-Christians.

Second, by appealing to the Supreme Court. To this, also, Professor Suehiro objected as requiring too much time for the final verdict.

The last and the best way in his opinion is to secure the right of naturalization for Japanese settlers. He urged the Imperial Government to make a new agreement with this view, as it would be the only way of uprooting the anti-Japanese disturbances.

Professor Ichimura, of the same college, next discussed the question with special reference to the characteristics of the white race. The white people have the idea that the white race is the best. The Americans refuse to give the Japanese the rights of citizenship on the ground that they can not be Americanized. Professor Ichimura, however, thinks that if equal treatment and chance be given them, the Japanese immigrants would become by far better American citizens than immigrants from some parts of Europe.

The second characteristic of the white race is that it is extremely selfish; it claims its rights at any cost, while it forces unreasonable demands on people it thinks inferior. This is such a notable fact that explanation is hardly needed. As a recent example of this, Professor Ichimura referred to the case of the Municipal tax in Yokohama.

Third, the white peoples in general have their own sliding scale of the sense of justice. That is, he says, if they get a concession they demand more. So, in dealing with them concession at the outset would mean humiliating concessions from first to last. Therefore, he exhorted the people and the Government to show the most resolute and firm front in dealing with the present question.

Fourth, the white peoples go to the extreme of the bad as well as the good, and of this the Americans are good examples. While there are men of such lofty character and ideals as are never seen in this country, there are rogues and vagabonds of such quality as are almost inconceivable to the Japanese. If the help of the best element of the American people is enlisted on the Japanese side, he thinks, it would go a long way toward peacefully solving the question.

Fifth, the white races, particularly the Americans, think that money accomplishes everything. They must be told of this cardinal error. They must be impressed that, at least among the Japanese, there is a spirit against which gold is quite powerless. If the Americans should deal with the Japanese, he said, in this questionable spirit they would find out their mistake sooner or later.

"We must study the characteristics of the Americans as well as our own, before trying to solve the question," he concluded. "Where we are weak, we must be strengthened; what can be taken advantage of in their nature and temperament, should be called to our help; what ought to be crushed should be opposed with might and main, so that any element menacing the friendly relations between

the two countries should be removed. The following resolution was passed at the meeting and later despatched to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington:

"Whereas the Land-ownership Bill and other proposals pending in the California State Legislature overturn and destroy the work and interests of our brethren in California, and moreover damage the traditional, good diplomatic and commercial relations between Japan and the United States of America, therefore we hereby resolve to make positive and utmost efforts in opposition to the unreasonable and unrighteous proposals."

Dervish Workshops

The religion of the Ottoman Empire is typical of its people—barbarous and fantastic. The Dervishes, the regular religious order in Turkey, recognizes no authority but that of Allah, and in consequence have been persecuted not a little by the jealous Sultans. Although the laymen who profess this faith have but to repeat one or two short prayers and wear the sacred cap for a few minutes every day, those who take the vows of poverty, abstinence from wine, and celibacy, from time to time perform strange rites in their worship of Allah.

The Whirling Dervishes, after a few preliminaries, begin to chant the Koran to weird music played on flutes and tarboukas, which seems to intoxicate them. One by one they close their eyes, stretch their arms horizontally and begin to twist, slowly at first, but gain speed until they seem, like a sleeping top, to be motionless. All the time they never touch, although there may be a score or more whirling at the same time in the centre of the floor, never leave the spot where they stand, and never get out of tune, always moving to the music. This they continue until they fall exhausted and are covered with a cloak until they have recovered.

The ceremonies performed by the Whirling Dervishes, another sect, are quite as strange, and a great deal more barbarous even than those just mentioned, but in neither case are the rites performed secretly; for, unlike other Mohammedans, the Dervishes do not object to the "Christian dog" attending their places of worship, so long as he removes his shoes before he enters the "teklén," or temple.

Round the walls of the hall, used by the Whirling Dervishes hang all sorts of cruel-looking implements—sharp darts, nippers, chains, pincers and other weapons. These the devotees use to mortify their flesh when they have worked themselves up to a state of religious ecstasy and delirium. This they do by nodding their heads backward and forward, keeping time to a strange, monotonous chant. Faster and faster they move their heads, higher and higher rises the music, one by one the Dervishes leave their place and begin to leap high in the air, nodding all the time. Kettledrums are beaten, the chanting becomes louder. The Dervishes form a chain, placing their hands on each other's shoulders, then step one pace backward and one forward with a terrific simultaneous lurch, emitting a long-drawn howl, like the cry of some wounded animal.

The excitement is intense, and the Dervishes, foaming at the mouth, begin to wound themselves with various implements from the walls. They handle red-hot irons, fill their mouths with burning charcoal, drive a spike right through one cheek and out the other side, and leave there while they continue to nod and howl! They perform a sort of wild dance with a pointed dart in each hand, throwing themselves upon them, until worn out they roll over, covered with blood and foam.

TEN GOOD THINGS.

There ten things for which no one has ever been sorry. These are:— For doing good to all; for speaking evil of none; for hearing before judging; for thinking before speaking; for holding an angry tongue; for being kind to the distressed; for asking pardon for all wrongs; for being patient towards everybody; for stopping the ears to a tale-bearer; for disbelieving most of the ill reports.

A sprained ankle may as a rule be cured in from three to four days by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.

Good Rich Milk

The critical consumer of milk may give a snap verdict on the glass of "good rich milk" given him in the restaurant or at home, and may vaguely wonder what percentage of fat the milk is supposed to contain. Certain standards of richness are fixed by various countries, and by municipalities, while some purchasing companies and dealers also set a standard below which the milk must not fall.

The knowledge of the average test of the herd, interesting as it is, is not as valuable to the progressive dairyman as a knowledge of what each cow's milk tests. Whether it is 2.9, 3.4, 4.5, or 5.6 per cent of fat depends on various factors, and can only be ascertained after systematic sampling and testing. Such testing sometimes reveals curious facts. A pet cow whose "good rich milk" was reserved for table use was recently discarded by a farmer when cow-testing proved to his dismay that her milk was nearly the poorest in the herd.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every dairyman whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and patron when considering the by-product of skim-milk for feeding, and the loaded wagon for the cream-bauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese-making, while the other would be "good rich milk."

C. F. W.

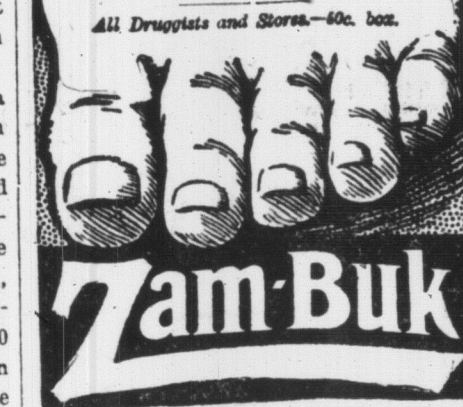
Department of Agriculture,
 Ottawa, May 1913.

The Royal Wedding

The German Royal wedding has been the event of the week. Its interest and importance were not confined to the young couple who became man and wife. The presence of King George and the Czar has been generally accepted as an indication of improved international relations, and the tactful speech of the King has created a profound impression at Berlin. The late King Edward never forgave the Kaiser for his conduct towards the Empress Frederick. The latter was the Princess Royal of England, sister of King Edward, and mother of the present German Emperor. The Empress Frederick possessed in a remarkable degree the strong qualities of her mother, Queen Victoria, and was not satisfied to have her husband and herself ignored in the public affairs of Germany. Bismarck had a most profound contempt for petticoat government, and kept the Crown Prince Frederick and his English wife in ignorance of State affairs. The feud continued after the death of the first Emperor, and when the Emperor Frederick—suffering from malignant cancer in the throat—passed away in the south of France, it was rumored that the present Kaiser kept his mother a prisoner in her palace until certain State documents and diaries were recovered. The personal relations between King Edward and his imperious nephew were known to be strained after these family incidents, and when British diplomacy—aided by King Edward—aimed at the isolations of Germany, personal estrangements developed into international differences. But the present Royal visit to Berlin seems to herald the dawn of Anglo-German peace.—Globe, May 28.

Sore Feet.
 CHAFED PLACES,
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

—One of the most encouraging and
welcome signs of the times is the
Peace Societies, under different names
which are being organized and which
draw their members from many lands.
Many military men look upon the
aims of these Societies as Utopian,
or, at most, as anticipating an ob-
scure and faraway future. They re-
gard war and military preparations
as representing the normal condition
of humanity. But, the advocates of
peace among the nations, while en-
tertaining no false hopes of an im-
mediate and universal endorsement of
their opinions, nevertheless, believe
the time has arrived when these na-
tions which have had the unspoke-
able privilege, for many generations,
of the open Bible and the Institutions
of Christianity should put into prac-
tice, in international as well as in
national affairs, the truth they have
learned and by the influence of their
example recommend the truth to less
favoured nations.

They are demonstrating that war
has really accomplished nothing for
the welfare of the nations which
might not have been accomplished by
peaceful measures, without the
slaughter of men, the destruction of
property, the increase of poverty and
the stirring up of the worst passions
of which humanity is capable. They
are proclaiming that instead of the
glorification of war should be the
glorification of peace.

One of the most influential of the
Societies referred to is "The Associ-
ated Councils of Churches in the
British and German Empires for Fos-
tering Friendly Relations between the
Two Peoples." It numbers at present
about ten thousand members belong-
ing to the United Kingdom and Ire-
land, Germany, Canada, Newfound-
land, Bermuda, West Indies, Austral-
ia, New Zealand, South Africa,
Italy, Palestine and other countries,
and includes many of the best known
and most honored names in Church
and State. Its aims may perhaps be
best shown by extracts from speeches
delivered in London at one of its
Conventions, and published in its Of-
ficial Organ, "The Peacemaker."

The Bishop of Winchester—"At this
moment when the East needs all that
the West can give, are we, (England
and Germany) the two greatest na-
tions, to offer them the spectacle of
those who have, indeed, unrivalled
resources, but, resources only of iron
and gold and mechanism, and who
spend them in working out on a
colossal scale the old brutal battle
of egotism and selfishness, of rivalry
and greed? A Christian nation
plunging into war, unless
for life and liberty's sake, a civilized
nation behaving as though its faith
were in the supremacy of force; na-
tions called to the most splendid des-
tiny of benefit to the world, and
turning their backs upon it, to plunge
their weapons into each others'
hearts,—what would these be but ob-
ject lessons of the insincerity and
the impotence of our most characteris-
tic and noblest things?"

Sir Oliver Lodge—"It would be
madness to fly at each others'
throats. Where," he asked, "should
we be without German men of Science,
to whom we recently owed X-rays
and wireless telegraphy? Why, we
even went to German watering-places
to be cured! For Heaven's sake, don't
let us waste our energies over petty
quarrels. The Royal families of
both countries were closely internec-
ted, and both nations were in the
van of progress and enlightenment.
To apply their science to mutual de-
struction for greed and jealousy was
blasphemy."

Professor Wendt—"What was
wanted was not an invasion of
armies, but, an invasion of school
masters, who should teach both na-
tions that love of another nation
does not exclude love of our own."
One aspect of this question which
deserves to be kept prominent is the
waste of money which war occas-

sions. The six "Great Powers" of
Europe are spending annually more
than two thousand millions of dol-
lars in military equipments, and are
losing more than one thousand mil-
lions of dollars annually, this sum
representing the wages which the
soldiers of these countries would
earn if engaged in peaceful occupa-
tions. The misuse of these vast sums
taken from people, produces the mis-
ery and unrest of poverty, of the
depth of which we in this country
know very little, and is the fruitful
cause of various forms of anarchism.
Such considerations should make
our young Canadian nation enquire
very carefully into the attempt now
being made to familiarize our youth
with the instruments of war and in-
doctrinate them with its spirit.

It is with pleasure we have noted
the presence of His Honor Justice
Russell as a delegate at the Fourth
National Peace Congress of America.
His address has been favorably re-
ferred to in a late number of the
Monitor.

And, we believe the suggestion of
President Wilson and Secretary
Bryan, that a Commissioner be ap-
pointed to investigate and advise in
all international disputes will bring
forth good fruit. Mr. Carnegie, the
ardent advocate of peace, endorses
the suggestion and adds that a com-
mercial and partial boycott should be
made of all nations who do not con-
sent to such a reference of their
complaints.

JUNE WEDDINGS

WHITMAN-LOCKETT.

An event of more than ordinary in-
terest was the ceremony which took
place at the Baptist church yesterday
morning, June 10th, at half-past
nine o'clock, uniting in wedlock Miss
Agnes Muriel Lockett, daughter of
the late Mr. John Lockett and sister
of Mr. W. D. Lockett of the well-
known mercantile firm of Bridgetown,
to Mr. Herman A. Whitman of Wy-
nyard, Saskatchewan, the ceremony
being performed by Rev. E. E. Daley
of the Tabernacle Baptist church of
Halifax, a former pastor of the
Bridgetown Baptist church and a life-
long friend of the bride.

The large auditorium of the church
was thronged with interested specta-
tors and was very effectively de-
corated for the occasion. The scheme
of decoration included a floral screen
forming a pretty background for the
bride, floral arches spanning the
right and left centre aisles and
potted plants. Promptly at the ap-
pointed hour the strains of Mendel-
sohn's Wedding March, rendered by
the organist, Mrs. W. E. Reed, an-
nounced the arrival of the bride
party. The ushers, Messrs Chas. R.
Chipman, Paul Durling, Gordon
Brown and Parker Whitmore, pre-
ceded the party to the altar, the groom,
supported by Mr. John G. Willett,
of St. John, N. B., passing down the
right aisle and the bride, accompa-
nied by her mother and preceded by
her bridesmaid, Miss Marguerite
Beeks, passing down the left aisle
and joining the groom at the altar.
The bride wore a suit of cream
brocade with large cream picture
hat trimmed with a long black plume
and carrying a bouquet of bride roses
and white carnations, and, with her
bridesmaid, in a cream whipcord
suit, with pink picture hat and
bouquet of pink carnations, formed a
charming picture of youthful grace
and beauty. The mother of the bride
was becomingly gowned in black
satin with hat of lavender chiffon,
and the groom and best man, and the
ushers as well, were in conventional
attire. The impressive marriage ser-
vice was feelingly delivered by Mr.
Daley, possibly the coincidence of the
day being an anniversary of his own
wedding day lending additional earn-
estness and depth of feeling to the
solemn words. During the ceremony
an organ interlude was softly, ren-
dered.

When the ceremony was over and
the organ pealed the bridal march
from Lohengrin, Mr. Beeler's auto-
mobile decorated with white ribbon
and flowers, and the cars of Mr. W. A.
Ward, with decorations of hunting,
and of Dr. C. C. Archibald, were
ready to convey the bride party and
guests to the home of the bride's
mother where a wedding breakfast
was served. The guests numbered
over thirty and the heartiest con-
gratulations and good wishes were
bestowed upon the happy pair. Mr.
Whitman, who was a former Annapolis
County boy, is now a rising
young barrister of Saskatchewan,
and on the eve of his marriage was
the recipient of a telegram announc-
ing his appointment to the office of
crown prosecutor and solicitor to the
provincial attorney-general for the
judicial district of Wynyard. Many
old friends here congratulate him upon
his successful prospects and unite
with the Monitor-Sentinel in wishing
him and his fair young bride every
happiness and prosperity. The very
large number of the gifts received by
the bride was in some measure an
evidence of her popularity and the
universal good-will with which she is
regarded by the people of her native
town.

The spacious parlors were taste-
fully decorated with potted plants
and flowers and the table was
adorned with streamers and garlands
of white satin ribbon and myrtle
suspended from the chandeliers. Cry-
stal vases held pink carnations and
white narcissi and the bride cake oc-
cupied the place of honor in the cen-
tre of the table.
The repast over, Mr. and Mrs. Whit-
man left on the noon train to pro-
ceed to their western home. Granville
street was decorated with strings of
bunting and the large crowd gath-

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ered at the station to wish the happy
pair farewell gave an appearance of
festivity, while the smiling skies of
June bestowed their benediction on
the happy bridal pair.

DARGIE-LYONS.

On Wednesday evening, June 4th, a
very pretty wedding took place at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T.
Morse, West Paradise, when their
sister Matia Alberta Lyons, was
united in marriage to Mr. John
Douglas Dargie, the Rev. Mr. Mc-
Ninch officiating. The ceremony was
performed in the drawing room,
which was prettily decorated for the
occasion.
At eight o'clock, to the strains of
Mendelssohn's Wedding March, beau-
tifully rendered by Miss Alice Fair,
of Aylesford, the bride entered the
room on the arm of her brother-in-
law, Mr. Morse. The bride looked
charming in a gown of white silk,
with trimmings of satin and lace,
and carried a bouquet of apple blos-
soms and maiden hair fern. After
the ceremony and congratulations a
sumptuous repast was served to
about forty guests.

The bride was the recipient of
many valuable and useful presents,
including money, silver, cut glass,
linen and other gifts too numerous to
mention. The bride was a general
favorite of all who knew her. The
groom is one of our most progressive
farmers. They will reside in Bridget-
town, on the farm formerly owned by
Mr. Burpee Phinney.
Mr. and Mrs. Dargie have the best
wishes of a host of friends.

HOLLY-SCHAFFNER.

(Lynn News)
Leonard D. Holly, of South Mil-
ford, Ind., and Miss Grace W. Schaff-
ner of Lower Granville, N. S., were
married at 9.15 o'clock Sunday morn-
ing. The ceremony being performed
at 27 Bred street, the residence of
the officiating clergyman, Rev. Ar-
thur E. Harriman, pastor of the
East Baptist church. The double ring
service being used. The contracting
parties were accompanied by Miss
Beessie L. Erskine.
The groom has recently served as
an electrician in the United States
navy, but of late has been in the
employ of Charles C. Phillips, electrical
contractor, of this city. After a visit
with relatives in Nova Scotia, Mr.
and Mrs. Holly are to make their
home in the West.

The general store of David R.
Saunders at Lake Annis, Yarmouth
County, was totally destroyed by fire
last Saturday night. Loss about
\$10,000, partially covered by insur-
ance.

Highest Cash Price

Paid for

Good Tub Washed

WOOL

Freight paid on ship-
ments from your
nearest station. Write
for shipping tags.

A. M. KING & SON
Annapolis Royal, N. S.

**ORANGES, LEMONS,
BANANAS;
AND GRAPE FRUIT**

Nice Fresh Chocolates
and Penny Goods

Our stock of Groceries is
more complete than ever
give us a call.

TRY OUR ICE CREAM

Good Dairy Cream For
Sale

Mrs. S. C. Turner
Masonic Building.

JUST OPENED

Another lot of those fast selling

Japanese Art Squares and Mats

Mats size 27 x 54 inches and 36 x 72 inches. Squares 6 x 9 feet, 9 x 12 feet
and 12 x 16 feet. A nice assortment of patterns. See them.

VERANDA SCREENS

Sizes 6 x 8 feet \$1.35. 8 x 8 feet \$1.75. 11 x 8 feet \$2.25 Split Bamboo.

DO NOT FORGET

that we carry a fine assortment in the following lines

**Carpet Squares, Stair Carpets, Linoleums,
Parquet Surround, Carpet Paper, Wall Paper,
and Curtain Materials of every description**

STRONG & WHITMAN,

Ruggles Block,
Phone 32

**Bridgetown
Meat Market**

Having purchased the Meat Market
conducted in the past by Mr. Joseph
Moses, I am now offering to the public
a choice line of

Meats, Fish, Etc.

I will continue the cash system intro-
duced by Mr. Moses and will therefore
be in a position to sell at lowest prices.
THOMAS MACK

Small Place For Sale

At Carleton Corner, containing one and
one-half acres, and seventy-five fruit
trees. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
J. H. HICKS & SONS,
Bridgetown.

For Service

Guernsey Bull. Terms \$1.00 cash,
with a return privilege.
H. S. DODGE,
Carleton's Corner.
42—tf.

Come in and try on some of our elegant
Suits and Overcoats

See how attractive they are in style, how
perfectly they fit, you'll see an immense line
of Gent's practical and refined styles which are
so much in demand by correctly attired men.
You purchase first-class quality when you buy
our goods.

A full line of

Men and Boy's Hats and Caps

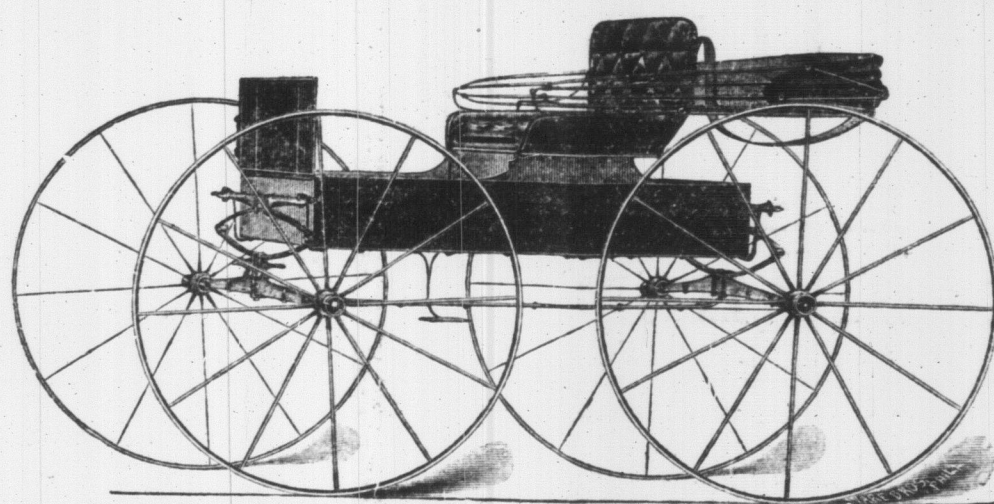
from the best makers

Everything in the line of Furnishings

J. HARRY HICKS.

QUEEN STREET

NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES



A large stock of

Nova Scotia

Carriages always on

hand to select from.

Am also agent

for the celebrated

McKAY MOTOR CARS

Will convey passengers by Auto; come and take a drive and judge for yourself.

Gasoline

Gasoline from Bowser tank, SPECIAL PRICE to farmers and Citizens

I am now ready to do business with the public generally, my store is open
all the time and Mr. W. E. Reed will attend to all wants in my absence.

The Haying Season

will soon be on; can supply you with the choice of Mowers, Massy Harris,
McCormick, Deering, and Walter A. Wood, also Horse Rakes, and as the crop
promises to be a heavy one, don't forget about a Hay Tedder.

Get Ready for Potato Bugs

A good stock of dry powder Sprayers, you can kill the bugs on one acre of
potatoes in twenty minutes before breakfast.

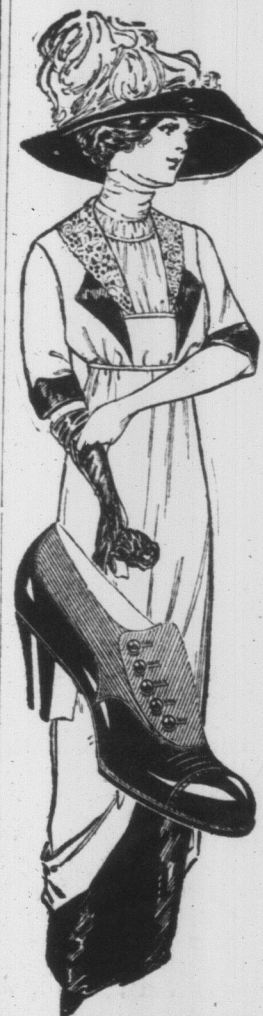
Iron Age Seeders in Stock

ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

N. E. CHUTE

Granville Street
Bridgetown N. S.

QUALITY SHOES



We've chosen the nicest Shoes
the makers have produced to fill the
requirements of our women patrons,
who appreciate beautiful footwear.

Choice Oxfords and Pumps in all leathers and all
the new styles and we insure perfect fitting.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, to \$4.00

These lines of choice Footwear
are well worth coming to see, and we
are always pleased to show.

**J. H. Longmire
& Sons**

REMEMBER

we are still in the

Tailoring Business

and prepared with a full line of the latest
patterns to make you a suit of clothes.
GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP.

EDWIN L. FISHER

Corner Queen and Water Street

LOCAL AND SPECIAL.

Found.—Ten days ago, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. Apply at Post Office.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society will meet in annual session at Digby, June 24 to 27.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia convenes at Amherst today in its annual session. Capt. J. W. Salter is the representative from Rothesay Lodge.

The pulpit of the Baptist church will be filled next Sunday by some clergyman from the Association, which is meeting at Lawrencetown this week.

The return ball game between the Larrigan factory team and the town team will be played this (Wednesday) evening at 5.30 o'clock, on the trotting park grounds.

Mr. Chas. R. Chipman has forwarded to Ottawa 166 applications for the Fenian Raid Bounty, and has eight more now in his office waiting to be attested to.

A steam pile driver is now at work on the railroad bridge getting the sub-structure ready for the new steel bridge, which will be four feet wider than the present one. The bridge parts arrived last Saturday.

See the attractive programme on this page for the parlor concert to be held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Peters, Monday evening, June 16, in aid of the Riverside Cemetery Fund, and be sure to reserve that date to attend same. Admission 25c.

Don't forget the humorous musical, merry evening by Prof. Gilbert Buckton this evening at eight o'clock in the Primrose Theatre. Band in attendance. Proceeds for the benefit of Riverside Cemetery Fund. Admission 25c., children 10c.

Efforts are being made to arrange a celebration in Bridgetown on July 1st. Base ball, field sports, band concert and fire works, are among the talked of attractions. Chief of Police Gill has the matter in hand and asks the co-operation of everyone interested in a July 1st celebration.

The June term of the Supreme Court opens here next Tuesday, June 17, His Lordship, Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding. This is Judge Ritchie's first appearance as Judge on this circuit. We understand the docket is a lengthy one, and among the criminal causes will be the new trial of the Graves Brothers.

While working in the sawmill at Brooklyn, Hants County, Mr. George Coyle, a young man twenty-five years of age, a native of Hantsport, had his right leg so severely injured that he died afterwards as the result. The injured limb was amputated the day following the accident, in the hopes of saving the young man's life, but all efforts proved futile, and he passed away on the 5th inst.

A case of accidental burning took place at the home of Mrs. Capt. Roberts on Church street, last Sunday morning. Mrs. Roberts was warming a dish of turpentine and wax on the kitchen stove when the material suddenly burst into flames. In her efforts to prevent a conflagration Mrs. Roberts' clothing caught fire and her right hand and arm and left hand were severely burned. Fortunately her face and hair were saved from the flames.

Over thirty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Miller, junior, of Clarence, gave them a pleasant surprise party last Friday evening, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. A dainty lunch was served and the evening was very pleasantly spent in conversation and in music. Among those who were present and who entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion were Mr. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller, and Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Chas. Marsh. The bride and groom of twenty years were the recipients of many very pretty and useful gifts.

Chief of Police Gill received a telephone message on Monday morning asking him to be on the look out for eight Norwegian sailors who had deserted the "S. S. Gurnsey," which is loading iron ore at Port Wade. The Chief was on the spot when three of the deserters walked into town in the afternoon and they were forthwith escorted to the "lockup." Mr. Gill telephoned the master of the ship, Capt. Petter Sorenson, who arrived in town that evening. Yesterday morning the sailors and Capt. Sorenson were conveyed back to Port Wade by Mr. Kenneth Craig in his automobile. Three of the other deserters were caught at Granville Ferry, but were afterwards released.

A representative of the Monitor-Sentinel enjoyed the privilege one day last week of a stroll into the orchard of Mr. William Miller, in Clarence. The orchard was in the midst of white and pink bloom, and with the green of the North Mountain in the background, presented a picturesque scene. One tree, however, particularly attracted our attention. It was of the Bishop Pippin variety, and is said to be the largest apple tree in Canada. From the huge trunk diverge a dozen or more branches, each as large as ordinary apple trees. Mr. Miller has taken over twenty-five barrels of fruit from this tree in one season, and the Bishop Pippin is not considered a prolific variety.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ross of Sydney, and son, are guests this week at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Chas. F. DeWitt was one of the judges at the horse races held at Aylesford on June 3.

Mr. W. V. Jones has returned from his vacation and resumed his duties at the D. A. R. station yesterday.

Miss Addie Chesley arrived from Boston last Wednesday and will spend the summer here with her parents.

Mrs. Winslow Jefferson has returned home, after having spent the winter in Massachusetts with her daughters.

Mrs. M. Hoffman and two children, Evelyn and Dora, spent the week end with her parents and daughter, Miss Gladys at Nictaux.

Mr. William A. Chesley is on a trip to the Upper Provinces, and will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal and other Canadian cities.

Mr. Thos. Quirk, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., arrived here last Wednesday on his annual visit to his native town, and is a guest at the St. James Hotel.

Mrs. Arthur S. Eull of Newton, Mass., with her little daughter, Emily, arrived here on Saturday and will spend the summer with Miss Mary Saunders.

Mr. William Wright, manager of the St. Peter's, (C.B.) branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, with his family, were guests of Mrs. Wright's mother, Mrs. John Murdoch, this week.

Among the guests who were present at the Whitman-Lockett nuptials were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Piggett and Miss Janie Piggett of Granville Ferry and Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Archibald of Bear River.

Mrs. E. P. Gilliat of Granville Centre, wishes to contradict the erroneous report that has been circulated that she had been very ill with diphtheria; She has not been ill with such disease, nor has any member of her family.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Davidson, Messrs Harris and Judson Shaw and Miss Schipia Shaw, all of Windsor, comprised an automobile party that is touring the Valley. They arrived in Bridgetown on Saturday, and were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Foster.

Mr. D. J. Murphy, junior, Traffic Superintendent on the D. A. R., who has been having a year's rest, returned home at Kentville last week to resume his work. During the year Mr. Murphy spent much time in the South, returning from Bermuda several weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggles, Miss Louise Ruggles, Mr. W. A. Warren and Mr. Ross, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, were patrons of the concert given in Wolfville last Thursday evening by members of the Boston Opera Company. They were delighted with the program in its entirety, and speak in highest praise of every member of the company. Mr. Warren conveyed the party to and from Wolfville in his auto and the trip was a most enjoyable one.

Riverside Cemetery Fund Concert Programme

- Band from 7.45 to 8.15 p.m. in front of residence.
- Piano Solo, Nocturne, by Ley-back, Mrs. A. F. Little.
- Cornet Duet, selected, Messrs. Ruggles and Dodge.
- Vocal Solo, "The Spring is Come" Wood, Mrs. H. Ruggles.
- Reading, "The Night Wind," by Eugene Field, Mrs. W. A. Warren.
- Vocal solo, "Rose of My Life," Fabian Rose, Mr. F. V. Young.
- Intermission, when ice cream will be served and the Bridgetown Orchestra supply music.
- Piano Duet, selected, Mrs. Little and Miss Cameron.
- Vocal solo, in character, selected, Miss Louise Ruggles.
- Vocal Solo, A China Tragedy, Mr. F. R. Beckwith.
- Cornet Duet, selected, Messrs. Ruggles and Dodge.
- Vocal Solo, selected, Mrs. H. Ruggles.
- Mixed Quartette: "At Sunset," Mrs. Longmire, Miss G. Healey, Mr. Luther MacLeod and F. R. Beckwith.

Annapolis County's Oldest Citizen Passes Away at 102 Years

In the death of Mr. J. VanBuren Foster, which occurred at the home of his son in Lower Granville on June 6, at the age of 102 years and four months, this County loses its oldest citizen. Mr. Foster was born on February 2nd, 1810, at Hampton and lived there until about twenty years ago when he moved with his son David to Lower Granville. He was one of a family of twenty-one children, Mr. Thos. Foster and Miss Susan Foster of this town being a brother and sister, the latter now nearing her ninetieth birthday. The deceased married Betsey Marshall, who predeceased him some thirty years. Of the four children born to them two sons are living—David, of Granville, and Joshua of Berwick. The remains were conveyed to Hampton for burial beside his wife.

A Guaranteed Tooth-Brush

Our pearl Tooth-Brush is extra well made and only the best of material used. It is equal to any much higher priced brush. Should you find a flaw, if the bristles come loose within a reasonable time, we will replace it free of charge. Like all Rexall lines it is FULLY GUARANTEED.

Price 25 cents

Royal Pharmacy
W. A. Warren, Phm. B.
The Rexall Store

Church Notes—Parish of St. James

ST. JAMES, BRIDGETOWN. The congregations in this church, of late have been exceedingly good. On his return from the Synod the Rector took opportunity to report in detail the happenings at the various sessions. All Synod reports showed progress during the past year and outlined a forward movement for the current year. Special prominence was given to the work of the Sunday School, and the recommendations of the Committee on Education.

ST. MARY'S, BELLEISLE. Last week the Thursday evening services were resumed and will continue during the summer months.

ST. PETER'S-BY-THE-SEA, YOUNG'S COVE. A forward movement is to be made at this church commencing on Sunday next with afternoon service at 2.30.

Methodist Circuit Notes BRIDGETOWN. Dr. Jost and Rev. B. J. Porter are attending the Annual District Meeting at Middleton. The week night services will be of special interest this week. Tonight (Wednesday) the Auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society will join with the regular prayer and praise meeting. Delegates to the W. M. S. Branch meeting lately held in Windsor will give an account of the work of their Society. Friday evening, five to eight o'clock the Epworth League will formally open their new tennis grounds in the rear of the church.

Methodist Circuit Notes

GRANVILLE. Last Sunday was a record day in the attendance of the Sunday School. Seventy-five were present. The Pastor preaches here next Sunday morning.

BENTVILLE.

This Sunday School re-opened last Sunday morning. Prospects are bright for a successful season's work. The Pastor preaches here next Sunday afternoon.

Tea Meeting at Hampton

The Ladies of Hampton Baptist church purpose holding a Teameeting on Tuesday, July 1st. Meals served from 12 a. m. to 6 p. m. Should the day be stormy will be held the first fine day. TICKETS 35 CENTS

Classified ADVERTISEMENTS

TRANSIENT RATES: 10c. a line; Three consecutive issues will be charged as two. Minimum charge, 25c.

Business Notices

Hall to let,—suitable for lodge room or occasional meetings. Apply at Monitor-Sentinel Office.

Pneumatics stops your pain or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Applied externally, All druggists. 1 y.

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 Round Hill, Feb. 13th, t.f.

WANTED

GIRL WANTED.—To do general housework for small family. I. C. Archibald, Lawrencetown. 4 t.f.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Hay, Potatoes, Buckwheat, A. FitzRandolph, Bridgetown.

For Sale.—A quantity of good manure. Apply to Arthur C. Dodge.

BUSINESS BLOCK FOR SALE

On Queen St., Bridgetown, well situated and in good repair. Apply at MONITOR-SENTINEL OFFICE. 49-21.

FOR SALE

A lot of land situated on Queen Street South, 165 feet frontage, extending to the river, 35 apple trees and a barn on the lot. Will sell in three separate lots if desired. Apply to MRS. PRUDENCE MURDOCH

For Sale

Property on Granville St., West-End. Buildings new and in good repair. For information apply to FRANK W. CHARLTON, 8-51, Bridgetown, N. S.

Horse for Sale

A black horse, 6 years old, weighing 1050 lbs., sound, kind, a good worker, and a fine driver. H. S. KNEPPIN, Albany. 7-t.f.

FOR SALE

One six-horse power Gasoline Engine in good repair, and good running shape. Only been run a little while. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. A. RUMSEY, April 23, 1913.—t.f. Central Clarence.

Found

Five weeks ago, in Bridgetown a purse with small amount of money. Owner may have same by applying at THIS OFFICE.

House to Let

Situated at Belleisle, near Young's Mountain Road, a house containing nine rooms, in good repair. Possession given June 20th. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM SPURR, Clarence. 9-t.f.

Notice

I have secured the services of Gordon Goldsmith and have opened my shop in Paradise, prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work at the old prices. FRED T. DURLING, Paradise. 9-31.

Shoe Repairing

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to do shoe repairing at the stand lately vacated by Chas. Jefferson. All work done promptly and at popular prices. Your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-3 mos. WM. G. PURDY

A Reward of \$5.00

Offered to anyone who will inform me who broke the Glass out of my house, Bridgetown, and will be pleased to secure your patronage. My method is most up-to-date and includes the use of the Hydro Vacu and Electric Battery. Charges as follows: Facial Massage with Electro Hydro 75c, Vacuum treatment 50c, Shampooing 50c, Single Scalp Treatment 50c, Six weeks course of twelve Scalp Treatments with three Shampoos \$4.50, Manicuring 25c. 7-31. Mrs. Wm. A. MARSHALL, Kentville, Kings Co., N. S.

TAX NOTICE

I beg to notify the rate-payers that the discount of five per cent on town taxes expires on June 1st next, and that by resolution of the Council interest at the rate of five per cent is chargeable on all taxes remaining unpaid after that date. H. RUGGLES, Town Clerk. 6-41.

To the Ladies of Bridgetown:

Having just completed a course in Dermatology Manicuring and Shampooing, I have decided to spend the summer in Bridgetown and will be pleased to secure your patronage. My method is most up-to-date and includes the use of the Hydro Vacu and Electric Battery. Charges as follows: Facial Massage with Electro Hydro 75c, Vacuum treatment 50c, Shampooing 50c, Single Scalp Treatment 50c, Six weeks course of twelve Scalp Treatments with three Shampoos \$4.50, Manicuring 25c. Telephone 27-2 J. C. MACNIEL

The Bridgetown Importing House
is the store that ever keeps pace with the progress of the times

We extend a most cordial invitation to come and see our immense assortment of **General Dry Goods** in all lines to meet the season's demands.

We know we are showing by far the **Greatest Values** and the **Finest Assortment** ever shown by this store.

We want you to know it. The only way is to come and see for yourself. The one way we can convince you is by the goods themselves.

We extend the same hand of welcome to the one who comes to look that we do to the one who comes to buy.

CARPET SQUARES, OIL CARPETS and LINOLEUMS, 1, 2, 3 and 4 yards wide in larger quantities and variety than ever, all new.

We are constantly replacing our DRESS GOODS with newest effects. Penman's Pen-Angle Hosiery and D. and A. and La Diva Corsets are exclusively handled by us.

J. W. BECKWITH

LISTEN
Have you heard the news that's going around? It's in everybody's mouth! What?

BEN'S BREAD
As usual our stock of light groceries is ever fresh and we guarantee to give satisfaction. In regard to our Restaurant department, we can serve anything from a picnic lunch to a good square meal. We carry Moirs' and Frys' best Chocolates, also a fine assortment of Penny Goods. Try Ken's Ice Cream.

Ken's Restaurant.

KENT Veterinary Infirmary
CHIPMAN & WOOD VETERINARY SURGEONS
Main Street - Kentville, N. S. Phone 155

All Sporadic Contagious Obstetrical Surgical and Dental Cases
treated either at Infirmary or at owner's residence. Phone calls promptly attended to. Physicians always in attendance at Infirmary. No. 6-41

CARPET SQUARES

We have recently received our spring shipments of the above. Call and see them. Also new **CURTAINS.**

J. H. HICKS & SONS
Furniture and Builders' Materials
Factory and Warerooms, - Bridgetown, N. S.

WEDDING GIFTS
A new assortment of **Depos-Art Ware** will be here in a few days. This is a new line and is especially attractive to those wanting **Wedding Gifts**. Don't fail to see this line before purchasing.

ROSS A. BISHOP

CEDAR SHINGLES

One Car Quebec Cedar Shingles **Excellent Quality.**

Just Arrived. For sale by **KARL FREEMAN**
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE.

All the Latest Creations in Spring Millinery
at **DEARNESS & PHELAN'S**
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats. Trimmings in great variety. We guarantee our work first-class and aim to please our customers in every particular.

Dearness & Phelan
Queen Street

Soulis-Newsome Typewriter Co., Ltd.
N.E. Corner Sackville and Granville Sts. HALIFAX, N. S. Branch—ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sole Dealers for the Famous **L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter** Ball Bearing.—Long Wearing.

Second hand Typewriters of all makes, sold, rented and repaired.

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines

St. John via Digby
Boston via Yarmouth
"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after November 9th, 1912
train service of this railway is as follows:

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division
leave Windsor daily (except Sunday)
for Truro at 7.30 a.m. 5.35 p.m. and
7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50
a.m. 8.20 p.m. and 12.45 noon, con-

St. JOHN and DIGBY

S. S. "YARMOUTH"

leaves St. John daily except Sunday
at 7.00 a.m.; returning, leaves Digby
at 1.55 p.m. making connection at
Digby with express trains east and
west and at St. John with Canadian
Pacific trains for Western points.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth
S. S. Co. sail from Yarmouth
for Boston after arrival of Ex-
press train from Halifax and Truro
on Wednesday and Saturday after-

P. GIFFKINS,
General Manager,
Kentville

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B. SERVICE.

From London. From Halifax
Steamer. June 10
May 20 - Rappahannock June 10
June 4 (via St. John's, Nfld.)
-Kanawha June 25
June 18 - Shenandoah July 9

From Liverpool. From Halifax
Steamer. June 15
May 27 - Durango June 15
June 14 - Digby June 28
June 28 - Tabasco July 15

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.
Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect, October 7th, 1912, Stations, Read down, Read up. Lists stations like Lv. Middleton A.R., Glarence, Bridgetown, etc.

Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.
CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON
WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. R.
AND D. A. R.

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent

No Summer Vacation

We would greatly enjoy one, but as
many of our students come from long
distances, and are anxious to be ready for
situations as soon as possible our classes
will be continued without interruption.

Send for our Catalogue.
S. KERR,
Principal

THE HOME

WHEN PINE APPLES ARE IN SEASON.

A great many very fine cooks do
not use pineapples as much as they
might, simply because they imagine
they are hard to prepare.

It is not hard to prepare a pineap-
ple if you know how. Be sure that
the fruit is perfectly ripe. Then take
a small paring knife and twist it
around one of the little cubes which
form the apple. After this one is
taken out take a fork and dislodge
the others one at a time. The hard
peel can easily be cut off each of
these pieces.

This is the way pines are prepared
in the south: Cut them down through
the middle and cut out the hard pithy
part that is in the centre. Then shred
them out with a fork. You can do
this so there will only be two boat-
shaped skins left. Never try to peel
a pine whole. If you want it cut in
round slices, slice it first and then
put it on a table, and cut round the
slice just inside the skin. Now when
pineapples are selling for a few cents
a piece in the north they are an eco-
nomical fruit for the family. A slice
of pine apple, ice cold, with powdered
sugar sprinkled over, makes a pleas-
ant change from berries or other
fruit for breakfast.

Pineapple adds to the flavor of
strawberry or cherry jam. Use it in
proportion of one-third pineapple to
two-thirds of the other fruit.

PINEAPPLE PIES.

No. 1.—These are especially attrac-
tive if baked in small individual pie
pans. Line the pans with a rich pie
paste (remembering to put it on the
inverted tin and have a perfectly
shaped shell). Bake a delicate brown.
Cut the pineapple into small-sized
pieces. Allow two-thirds of a cup of
sugar to each cup of pineapple and
let stand two hours. Drain off the
juice. Beat one egg, and one tea-
spoon of corn starch for each cup of
apple. Stir it into a cup of the juice
and boil, stirring all the time or it
will burn. When cool, mix the diced
pineapple, fill the pie shells, putting
a meringue on top, and brown lightly
in the oven.

No. 2.—Line a pie pan with rich
paste. Cut the pineapple into thin
small pieces and add a pinch of salt
and two-thirds of a cup of sugar to
each cup of pineapple. Mix together.
Then add one even tablespoon of corn
starch. Put into the pie shell, and
put bits of butter on top. Cover
with a top crust, and bake twenty-
five minutes in a moderate oven.

GRATED PINEAPPLE.

Peel three large pineapples, grate
them on a coarse grater. To each cup
of the grated pine apple allow one-
half cup of sugar. Mix thoroughly and
put into pint cans and steam two
hours. Cover while hot. This is nice
for pies or puddings.

PINEAPPLE SALAD.

One slice of cold pineapple on a
crisp lettuce leaf. Just before sending
to the table put on two teaspoons of
French dressing, made with lemon
juice in place of vinegar. Canned
pineapple is better for salad than the
fresh.

PINEAPPLE GELATINE.

Soak the box of gelatine in one cup
of cold water. Shred one pineapple
with a fork and add three-quarters of
a cup of sugar to each cup. Let
stand two hours. Turn out a cup of
juice. Heat, but do not boil. Turn
in the gelatine. Stir until all is dis-
solved. Now put in one cup of pine-
apple slices and turn into a vast
mould. Serve with cream or pine-
apple juice.

PINEAPPLE TAPIOCA.

Cook two heaping teaspoons of
minute tapioca in one pint of water,
and add a pinch of salt and cook un-
til clear. Add one cup of diced pine-
apple and one cup of sugar. Heat, do
not boil, until the sugar is dissolved.
Remove from the fire and while warm
fold in the stiffly beaten white of one
egg. Pour into buttered moulds.
Serve ice cold with cream or top of
milk.

PINEAPPLE SHERBET.

Grate one pint of pineapple. Add
one pint of water, one pint of sugar,
and juice of one orange. Pack in ice.
When partly frozen turn in the stiffly
beaten whites of four eggs.

PINEAPPLE FRITTERS.

Slice the pineapple in slices quar-
ter of an inch thick. Cut into pieces,
being very careful not to get any of
the core. Dip these into fritter bat-
ter, and drop into hot deep fat. Fry
brown. Sift powdered sugar over,
and serve very hot.

PINEAPPLE JAM.

Pare the pineapple. Cut into small
dice or pieces. Cook in just enough
water to cover, until easily pierced

with a fork. Take out the apple and
allow three-fourths pound of sugar
to one pound of fruit. Wet the sugar
with the water in which the pineap-
ple was boiled. Boil the sugar into
syrup, put in the pineapple and boil
five minutes. Cool a little before
putting into jelly glasses. When cold
cover with a thin coating of paraffin.

THE SMALL HAT AND THE SUMMER SUN.

The small hats that we are wearing
will have a bad effect upon the eyes,
if they are not reinforced by sun-
shades for the bright, sunny sum-
mer weather.

A hat should be really used more
for shading the eyes than for protect-
ing the head, if it is to be a useful
article of apparel.

However, even if it be for orna-
ment it is much prettier if it shades
the eyes. It makes blue eyes bluer;
brown eyes darker and black eyes
softer to partly hide them under a
hat brim.

We have almost gotten out of the
notion of carrying parasols nowa-
days and we have grown to love the
sun as much as our grandmothers
feared it. But we must remember
that like everything else in this
world, both love and health, we can
have too much of even a good thing.

The sun directly in the eyes day
after day will weaken them and also
plant a nice little network of
wrinkles about them, which one will
certainly regret.

If you wear a small hat out in the
sun be sure that you have given your
complexion a slight coating of pow-
der and wear a veil or carry a sun-
shade.

For tennis, golf or other outdoor
sports always wear a hat that shades
the eyes.

You can live out of doors, drink
in all the life giving summer air and
enjoy the long sunny afternoons
without ruining your complexion or
weakening your eyes if you use a lit-
tle common sense in regard to pro-
tecting your face.

There are snappy tailored hats in
shantung and mohair, with rows of
stitching half an inch apart. They
can be twisted and crushed into any
becoming shape, and only require an
Oriental moth or a fancy feather at
the side to trim them. There are also
delightfully pliable and supple
hats of straw, with the crown and
upper brim of bright colored suede,
which can be jammed on the head
and worn with the fascinating air
that makes the Panama so bewitching.

When your child has whooping
cough be careful to keep the cough
loose and expectoration easy by giv-
ing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as
may be required. This remedy will
also liquify the tough mucus and
make it easier to expectorate. It has
been used successfully in many epi-
demics and is safe and sure. For
sale by all dealers.

Before creaming butter and sugar
warm the bowl in the oven or fill it
with hot water, empty and wipe dry
This expedites the process and the
heat is not so great as to melt the
butter, the danger that is run if the
butter is first warmed in the oven.

In cleaning raisins place them in a
clean cloth, sprinkle with flour, and
shake well. You will find that this
will clean them, and at the same
will remove all the stalks.

Never bear more than one kind of
trouble at a time. Some people bear
three kinds—all they have had, all
they have now, and all they expect to
have.

By placing thin silk between two
pieces of tissue paper one can cut it
as straight as though it were heavy
cloth; there will be no annoying
puckering.

"NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Proved of Great Value to Me"

There is only one explanation for the
numbers of enthusiastic letters that we
receive praising Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia
Tablets, and that is that these tablets
certainly do cure any kind of stomach
trouble.

Here is a typical letter from Miss
Eliza Arnsworthy, Canso, N.S.:
"it is with pleasure I write to inform
you that your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia
Tablets have proved of great value to
me. I tried remedy after remedy but
without any lasting good. Having heard
of your tablets curing such cases as
mine I decided to give them a fair trial.
They proved satisfactory in my case."

The remarkable success of Na-Dru-Co
Dyspepsia Tablets is such a success as
can only come to an honest remedy,
compounded according to an excep-
tionally good formula, from pure ingre-
dients, by expert chemists. If you are
troubled with your stomach just ask
your Druggist about Na-Dru-Co
Dyspepsia Tablets, compounded by the
National Drug and Chemical Co. of
Canada, Limited, and sold throughout
the Dominion at 50c. a box. 148

Winifred Holt, Maiden Mother of the Blind

(By Ada Patterson.)

Here is told the story of how one
young woman started and helped a
work for the blind which resulted in
the recent dedication of a fully
equipped settlement house for the
sightless in New York City. Music,
useful labor and good cheer have been
brought to scores in hundreds of
darkened lives.

What Florence Nightingale was to
the wounded soldier on the battle-
field; what Grace Darling was to the
sailor adrift, on a plank at sea; what
Alice Smith is to painted-faced, des-
perate-eyed women of the streets,
Winifred Holt has become to the
blind. Like theirs, her life is a volun-
tary service to those in dire need.

Like them she has remained unmar-
ried because her work she found an
absorbing spouse. She, too, is maid-
en mother of a tremendous rescue
work.

Circumstances pointed to a life of
ease and the pursuit of pleasure in
the smiling world for Winifred Holt.
Born the daughter of Henry Holt, the
publisher, a man of wealth, the world
seemed a playground to her. With
the years developed a talent and she
was in imminent danger of becom-
ing a dilettante in the noble art
of sculpture. 'Twas that art, rather
more than the fact that it was in the
path of the fashion's trend, that
placed her one afternoon at Easter in
the garden of a Florentine palace list-
ening to an afternoon concert. In
the vine-mantled pergola and on
strangely wrought rustic seats be-
neath trees in that garden in Flor-
ence sat leisure folk, the rich, the un-
buried, those who all their lives had
taken their ease, had never brushed
the bloom from their cheeks because
of haste, who had had all they wished
of the graces and luxuries of exist-
ence. Miss Holt's eyes swept these
groups indifferently, for she had been
accustomed all her life to sights like
these. Then her gaze ceased its wander-
ings and dwelt upon a spectacle
unique to her.

Timidly, half unconsciously, two
youths, hand in hand, were making
their way from the street along the
edge of the cloping, flower-dotted
lawn. Their faces were turned to-
ward the summer house that screened
the orchestra, as a flower turned to-
ward the sun. But there was in their
faces something besides the ecstasy
of the music inspired. There was a
tenseness, an expression of strain.
The eyes that were turned to-
ward the bandstand were full of
radiant wonder, yet there was an un-
varying quality in their gaze. They
did not glance from object to object
as do normal eyes in a crowd. And
in that bright assemblage of that
golden Italian afternoon the three
youths had another piteous distinc-
tion. Over their straight, olive-tinted
handsome features hung a veil, tem-
pering the joy inspired in their souls
by the music, an impenetrable, abid-
ing sadness.

Winifred Holt and her sister,
studying the faces of the groping, pa-
thetic youths, exclaimed at the same
instant, "They are blind!" "How
they enjoy music!" said they both,
and said Winifred, "When we go
home let us try to bring music to the
blind, or the blind to music."

Returning to New York, before the
bright, full life of the metropolis the
pathetic picture in the garden of
Florence did not fade from their
minds. The girls noted every musical
entertainment that winter given in
New York, and for nearly every one
secured tickets for distribution
among the blind.

Accompanied by the young women
themselves, or by some friends dele-
gated to the duty, hundreds of the
blind of New York that winter en-
joyed the concourse of sweet sounds,
listening with rapt faces for hours
and going back to their homes in a
delighted hush their sympathizing
friends did not break.

The work it was found could not be
spasmodically carried on. Organiza-
tion, the watchword of the skillful
executive, became Miss Holt's motto.
The ticket bureau, to which contribu-
tions of space at musical entertain-
ments were solicited and from which
the pasteboard sashes to the pleas-
ures of sweet concerts were distribu-
ted was established.

Out of one avenue of usefulness open
others. To Winifred Holt, striving
to bring music to ears famishing for
it, came the knowledge that it was
difficult to find sightless persons in
the great human wilderness we call
a city. They learned that most of
the blind are very poor, that
blindness deepens the instinct of pov-
erty to hide itself from the eyes of
prosperity. Shunned and shunning, as
frightened animals hurry to their
holes at the approach of footsteps,
the sightless hide from the eyes that
can see. She tried to ascertain how
many blind persons were included in

New York's population, and where
they lived. Her efforts failed be-
cause nobody knew, and nobody knew
because there was no census of the
blind taken. Miss Holt's efforts did
not cease until she brought about, by
securing special legislation, the cen-
sus of the blind in New York. The
vista of usefulness to the blind
opened to her in yet another direc-
tion. She found that out of the tim-
idity and darkness of their lives was
born not only a desire for pleasure,
but that yet more ardent was the
wish for work. Miss Holt placed this
problem before hoary heads in the
domain of practical philanthropy.
The hoary heads were shaken. "There
is no useful work the blind can do."

So spoke an oracle among them.
" They must be cared for. They are
society's wards. It would be cruel to
add to their burden's of blindness the
other burden of labor."

"But the desire to work to do
something worth while is a fundamen-
tal human craving, like that for food
and air and sleep," protested the girl
who would lead the blind out of the
helplessness of their night.

For answer there was only a re-
newed shaking of the heads that had
grown grizzled in the service of hu-
manity. Miss Holt, daring not to
openly pit her brown, luxurious
thatch against the gray badges of
wisdom, humbly withdrew. But with
a whisper resolute as Galileo's own,
she said to herself, "Nevertheless, I
will find work for the blind."

She went to the central office of the
chief telephone company and asked to
see the general manager. That official
looked with bulging eyes at the low-
voiced, self-possessed, handsomely
gowned woman who told him that she
sought employment for several blind
girls at the switchboard. Courteously,
yet with appalling finality, she was
told that the idea would be worthier
of an inmate of Bloomingdale
Asylum for the Insane than it
was for her.

"But they are intelligent girls, of
quick perception. Some of them were
well educated before they became
blind. I should prefer a blind opera-
tor because her sense of hearing is in-
tensely acute. The law of compensa-
tion doubles it. It is positively un-
canny! If you would only let me
bring one of them to the office."

Soon Miss Holt had the pleasure of
seeing five sightless girls at the tele-
phone switchboards. Moreover, she
had the satisfaction of hearing them
praised for the marvellous acuteness
of hearing and for their intense ap-
plication to their tasks.

Some men are afraid of blind bar-
bers. Miss Holt found work for one
who never sacrifices the face of a
patron.

She arranged for the instruction of
blind persons in stenography on a
stenographic machine, and from that
class went capable secretaries. A
prominent New York lawyer employ-
ed one whose services he so esteems that
he intrusts him to none of the vary-
ing fortunes of a journey to his office
in subway or elevated trains or by
cable cars. He sends his automobile
for his factotum each morning and
sends him home in it in the evening.

She enabled a bright young man up-
on whom endless darkness had fallen
to prove that though the light had
forever failed for him he could pro-
vide it for others. He is an expert
electrician in the employ of a well
known firm.

Remembering the tradition that the
Japanese, to render their services
more effective, once put out the eyes
of their physicians, Miss Holt con-
cluded that blindness was no obstacle
to effective massage. Teachers of
massage were obtained for blind men
with the result that in some of the
city hospitals the most rapid and
skillful masseurs are men who are
totally blind.

THE MOTTO: "LIGHT THROUGH WORK."

Blind cobblers, blind mattressmak-
ers, blind piano tuners, have been in-
structed and have found employment
through her agency. One protege, a
linguist, is teaching classes in Ger-
man, French and Italian. She has
obtained pupils for several music
teachers. Rugs and baskets and cur-
tains, innumerable toilet articles and
bits of fancy work, are being made in
the headquarters she established and
which the blind themselves named
"The Lighthouse," adopting the
motto, "Light through work."

The despondency that follows blind-
ness, or the sudden realization of the
hopelessness of that enveloping dark-
ness, almost always breeds the sui-
cidal tendency. Many attempts at
suicide are made. Miss Holt, knowing
this psychological phase, visits the
homes of such cases, and lights in the
places of great darkness the torch of
hope. But the light of her good
deeds has reached many of the dark
places before her steps. To her
groped his way one day a veteran of
the Franco-Prussian war, a man of
determination so indomitable that he
had once walked from San Francisco

Make Us Prove It

We dare not exaggerate to you. We are dependent upon
your patronage. To get it we must have your trust and confi-
dence. We make the following statements with a full under-
standing of what they mean to us. You are safe when you
believe in these statements.

For the Bowels
If you only knew as much as we
and those who have used them know
about Rexall Orderlies, you would
be as enthusiastic about recommend-
ing them as we are. They taste just
like candy. They act so easily and
so pleasantly that the taking of them
is a pleasure.

Even children like Rexall Order-
lies; and you know that if a medi-
cine appeals to a child, it will appeal
to grown-ups.

Rexall Orderlies

help chase gloom, dispel blues and
make you feel happy by their splen-
did tonic, cleansing and strength-
ening effect upon the bowels. They
act to free the system—and keep it
free—from the distress and ill feeling
that naturally results from irregular
and inactive bowels.

Rexall Orderlies do this quietly,
without griping or causing nausea,
purging or excessive looseness. They
act to overcome and remove the cause

CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Orderlies are not sold by all drug
stores. You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at the Rexall Stores.

ROYAL PHARMACY

Bridgetown The Rexall Store Nova Scotia
There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and
Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Store for nearly every ordinary remedy ill—
each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

to New York to enlist in the army of
his country. In his 300 days' service
he was defeated by his nearness to
the cannon during a terrific contin-
ent bombardment. The further affec-
tion of blindness afterwards came up-
on him. The hoary heads of charity
decided that the best place for him
was the almshouse. He did not agree
with them. With seventeen cents in
his pocket as his sole worldly asset
he left his way to the Lighthouse.

"I must have work, or die," said
the old soldier. "I would rather die
by my own hand than eat the bread
of charity." Miss Holt found work
for him in a weaver's room. He is
prospering and content. The grave
seems far from the veteran of wars.

A successful designer of hats sud-
denly lost her sight. She was set to
work trimming hats and her fingers
soon created bonnets as chic as those
her pencil had sketched. A once pros-
perous coal and wood merchant, re-
duced by his sightlessness to living in
a cellar, whence he peddled small
amounts of wood to a few customers,
was enabled through the keeper of
the Lighthouse to rebuild his success-
ful business. The long rays from the
Lighthouse have reached telegraph
operators who have been enabled to
resume their vocations interrupted by
the loss of sight, or have been in-
structed in the art and secured em-
ployment.

A long roll of usefulness this, but I
have said the girl had the executive
instinct and knew the value of organ-
ization. Thus her own powers were
multiplied by the aid of Grover
Claveland, himself once a teacher of
the blind; by Richard Watson Kilder,
who compared Miss Holt's endeavors,
in their importance to the blind, to
Sir Isaac Newton's reflections upon
why an apple fell upon the ground in-
stead of flying away into space, and
by Mark Twain, all of whom, with
Er. Lyman Abbott, accepted offices in
New York Association for the Blind.

The work that had begun in the
drawing rooms and extended to the
bedroom and library of Miss Holt's
home overflowed into the workrooms
and school, on 59th street, on the
East side, yet scarcely a woman's
cry away from a group of the most
fashionable hotels in New York, and
near the chief lung of the city's
breathing apparatus, Central park.
Here, on February 22 of this year,
President Taft, Joseph H. Choate,
Helen Keller, Dr. J. H. Findley, and
other well-known men and women
opened "Lighthouse No. 1," a six-
story settlement house for the blind.

It has a roof garden, gymnasium,
library and other conveniences for
those who must work in perpetual
darkness.

SAVING THE SIGHT OF CHILDREN.

One other avenue besides these Miss
Holt has found as a medium of use-
fulness to the sightless children of
her adoption. She has organized an
earnest and aggressive crusade for the
prevention of blindness and against
criminally thoughtless destruction of
sight. Learning that a fourth of all
the children who are blind are un-
necessarily in that state, she has insti-
tuted a series of visits to the homes
of young mothers where babes are
threatened with blindness and in-
structions are given to them that the
sight may be saved within ten days
after birth by washing the eyes with
two drops of a solution.

Discovering that three-fourths of
the blind become so after they have
reached the adult age, she found that
a chief cause of the destruction of
sight was the unrestrained patriotism

of Independence Day. By writing and
by addressing clubs on the subject
she is driving home the truth that
nearly 5,000 persons are maimed or
blinded in this country every year by
fire-crackers or kindred noise-making
menaces to life and limb. She urges
that patriotism may be taught the
rising generation without such ruth-
less sacrifice as 600 children losing
their sight on one day in the celebra-
tion of our national independence.

Because of these and other works
of hers the mention of the name of
Winifred Holt brings grateful tears
to sightless eyes and a prayer to
thousands of wistful lips for the wel-
fare of the maiden mother of the
blind—"The Continent."

THE SECRET.

We know a secret just we three.
The robin and I and the sweet cherry
tree.
The bird told the tree, and the tree
told me.
And nobody knows it but just we
three.

But of course the robin knows it
best.
Because she built the—I shan't tell
the rest!
And laid the three little somethings
in it;
I'm afraid I shall tell it every min-
ute.
If the tree and the robin
don't peep.

I'll try my best the secret to keep;
But when the little birds fly about,
Then the whole secret will be out.

Each age of our lives has its joys.
Old people should be happy, and they
will be if Chamberlain's Tablets are
taken to strengthen the digestion and
keep the bowels regular. These tab-
lets are mild and gentle in their ac-
tion and especially suitable for peo-
ple of middle age and older. For sale
by all dealers.

It is not good for a man to devote
himself wholly to preparation for dy-
ing. It is preparation for living that
we need.—Phillips Brooks.

Minard's Liniment, used by Physicians

A MAN WHO KNOWS

Says GIN PILLS Are Good For Pain In The Back

WHEN your grocer
tells you he uses a
certain tea in his
own home, you
feel pretty sure it's
good tea.
And when a prom-
inent druggist
takes GIN PILLS
for his own back-
ache, you can feel
quite sure there is
nothing else quite so good.

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1912.
"In the autumn of 1911, I suffered
with a continual pain in the back. As
a druggist, I tried various remedies
without any apparent result. Having
sold GIN PILLS for a number of years,
I thought there must be good in them,
otherwise the sales would not increase
so fast. I gave them a fair trial and
the results I find to be good."
GEO. E. ROGERS.
GIN PILLS have well earned the
confidence which druggists, as well as
the public, have in them. For years
they have been relieving the pain of
Rheumatism, Lumbago and Kidney
Troubles generally, and changing
tortured cripples into strong, supple
men and women.
Why should you go on suffering when
there is a remedy so easily obtained and
so reliable? GIN PILLS cost but 50c.
they have in them. For years they
have been relieving the pain of
Rheumatism, Lumbago and Kidney
Troubles generally, and changing
tortured cripples into strong, supple
men and women.
Why should you go on suffering when
there is a remedy so easily obtained and
so reliable? GIN PILLS cost but 50c.
they have in them. For years they
have been relieving the pain of
Rheumatism, Lumbago and Kidney
Troubles generally, and changing
tortured cripples into strong, supple
men and women.
Sample free if you
do not help you.
Write National Drug and Chemical Co.
of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 150

A GREAT BELIEVER IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Well Known Ontario Merchant Has Faith Because "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him



BRONTE, ONT., MARCH 1st, 1912.

"Fruit-a-tives has made a complete cure in my case of Rheumatism, that had at least five years standing before I commenced the treatment. The trouble was principally in my right hip and shoulder, the pain from it was almost unendurable. Not being able to sleep on that side, if I chanced to turn on my right side while asleep, the pain would immediately awaken me. This kept up until I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I started by taking one or two tablets with a large glass of water, in the morning before breakfast and experienced pronounced relief very shortly. After a continued treatment for about six months, I was cured and am now in first class health. This, I attribute to my persistent use of 'Fruit-a-tives' and I heartily recommend your remedy to any Rheumatic sufferers."

JAMES DOBSON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MUCH GOOD IN A YAWN.

Yawning may be rude—especially in company—but it is a good thing for you to do.

For one thing it ventilates the lungs. When you take an ordinary breath the lungs are not completely filled, nor are they thoroughly emptied by an ordinary respiration. There is a certain quantity of air left in the lungs always, which physiologists call "residual air".

This air in time becomes foul and affects the blood, and through the blood the nervous centres. Certain nerves get tickled as it were, and the result is a yawn, stretching the lungs to their fullest extent, filling them with clean fresh air and driving the foul air out.

That's one reason why it is good to yawn. For another, yawning opens and stretches and ventilates all the various passages leading to the lungs. You will perhaps be surprised to know that yawning is even beneficial to your hearing.

The cracking sound which you so often hear when giving an extra big yawn is due to the stretching and opening of the eustachian tubes. These tubes communicate between the ear and the back of the throat. If they are congested, which happens when you have a bad cold in the head, people complain of deafness.

If you feel inclined to yawn, then do so. It is Nature's way of cleaning out your lungs and air passages.

CARL HAGENBECK, WILD ANIMAL KING.

When the father of the renowned Carl Hagenbeck advised him, on reaching his fifteenth year, to become a fish-monger, the boy replied that he preferred the "wild beasts." The father acquiesced. Within a year the boy, not quite fifteen, was practically placed in charge of the collection which his father already had, and at once set out to increase it.

When he died a few days ago nearly seventy years old, he was the most renowned animal collector and dealer in the universe.

When the cable announced his death it is safe to say that there was not a region, however remote, to which the daring hunters working for him had not penetrated, at the risk of their lives, to snare the animals of every known species with which their chief supplied zoological gardens, circuses and other institutions and individuals.

Hagenbeck it was who stocked the great Barnum circus, and, with absolute impartiality, shipped scores of wild beasts to Barnum's rival, Forepaugh, when the two were locked in a great struggle for the circus supremacy of the New World. And when Bailey took over the Barnum interests, he continued the huge orders for animals from Hagenbeck at Hamburg—especially for elephants, to which the American has always been especially partial. Hagenbeck it was who kept the London Zoo and other famous zoos supplied with rare animals and won for himself a reputation for absolute honesty and fairness.

A PRIVATE MENAGERIE.

Hagenbeck kept his stock of animals in a splendid park at Stellingen near his native Hamburg, where the housing conditions and general system of caring for the animals are models for the whole world. In his later years he himself never journeyed far from home and his adventures were limited to an occasional bite or scratch from one of the more unruly denizens of the place.

He took a census just before writing his book, according to which Stellingen Park was inhabited by more than 2,000 animals of all descriptions.

The largest consignment of African animals that Hagenbeck ever received came to him way back in the seventies, when the Dark Continent was simply alive with big game. He received a despatch from Cassanova, saying that he and another Hagenbeck travelling agent called Migolletti were on their way to civilization from the interior of Nuba at the head of huge caravans of captured animals. Cassanova added that he was dangerously ill and asked Hagenbeck to come to Suez in person and take charge of the animals.

Hagenbeck did. With his younger brother he journeyed to Suez and there came to face an extraordinary sight. He wrote:

"On entering the station at Suez we were greeted by some of our prospective pets, for in another train op-

posite we saw several elephants and giraffes, who pushed out their heads to welcome us. This, however, scarcely prepared us for what met our gaze when we reached the Suez Hotel. I shall never forget the sight which the courtyard presented. Elephants, giraffes, antelopes and buffaloes were gathered to the palms; sixteen great ostriches were strolling about loose; and in addition there were no fewer than sixty large cages containing a rhinoceros, lions, panthers, cheetahs, hyenas, jackals, civets, caracals, monkeys and many kind of birds.

"It was naturally no easy matter to transport this immense collection of wild beasts to Europe. The amount of food required was enormous. Besides the hay, bread and sundry other vegetable foods which were needed for the elephants and other herbivores, we also took along with us a hundred nannygoats in order to provide the young giraffes and other baby animals with milk. When these goats were no longer able to supply us with milk they were slaughtered and given to the young carnivores to devour."

ONE THOUSAND DROMEDARIES

In 1905 the German Government asked him whether he could secure 1,000 dromedaries, provide each with a suitable saddle, transport them from East Africa to German Southwest Africa, a distance of thousands of miles, and deliver the first shipment, to consist of between 300 or 400 beasts, within the short space of three months.

"I can," said Hagenbeck. He set to work without losing a moment. His two sons, together with several of his most trusted veterans, including Josef Menges, were rushed to East Africa to secure the dromedaries there. In the meantime, Hagenbeck practically invented a suitable saddle, as none of the makes available was quite what was needed, and ordered one thousand of them from Hamburg saddlemakers.

Next he chartered a steamer outright, built stalls in it for the beasts filled it with suitable fodder, and sent it full steam ahead to East Africa. At the various ports to which the dromedaries secured by the Hagenbecks had been rushed, the steamer picked up a total of 403 of the animals, and proceeded to Swakopmund in German Southwest Africa. On its arrival, well within the stipulated three months, only six of the beasts had perished on transit—an amazingly low number, which spoke volumes for the excellent system of the Hagenbeck organization.

The other shipments followed in due course. The German Government was so eminently satisfied with the handling of this remarkable order by Hagenbeck and the quality of the "goods" delivered that it promptly ordered another thousand as per sample.

It is now well known that not more than one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts at each application. Try it and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. Sold by all dealers.

DON'T NAG AT THE BAD BOY.

Women have made a particularly good record as probation officers in New Jersey. Miss Paula Laddey is assistant probation officer for Essex county, and one of the two or three women officers in the State.

The idea of probation officers is a modern one, and its development has been phenomenal. It relates itself naturally to school inspection, especially with regard to the questions of nourishment and home care; and it is almost a part of the psychopathic clinic.

"We have just appointed a physician and psychologist to the Detention House in Newark," Miss Laddey explained with considerable pride; for it is by such gains as this that advance is marked. "Our idea is to ascertain the relations of physical and mental conditions upon juvenile delinquency."

"And do you find indications of a clear relationship?" she was asked.

BACKWARD CHILDREN.

"As close as this," she explained. "Of one hundred boys held in the Detention Home who were tested out by the Binet tests, there was just one which might be considered normal. That is, there was one ten-year-old boy who measured mentally ten years. There were thirty-three who were backward by two years, and the remaining sixty-six were three years or more backward."

After the child has been brought before the Judge, he is tried in private, with no one present but the Criminal Court Judge, the probation officer, the parents of the child, and the clerk, and then he is put in the charge of the probation officer, unless he needs further restraint. Children under probation report to me once a week, showing me their school reports, so that I may keep track of attendance and deportment.

"In addition, I go to their homes, get acquainted with their surroundings, refer whatever is amiss to the various remedial societies of the city, if necessary, and talk to the child's parents, teachers, and associates."

"I do not know of anything so serious as the meeting with little children's souls and the necessity to speak the right word to them. One may do much good, but it is also easy to do harm. As to incorrigibility, I think that it must be blamed to a great extent upon the child's environment and its influence."

DON'T NAG THE BOY.

"In your environment and in mine it is a disadvantage to have broken the law; but in that of the delinquent boy it is frequently no disadvantage at all. The only disadvantage lies in being caught. The nagging has a lot to do with incorrigibility. We have had children in the Parental Home in Verona who became docile almost at once after entering, and went back to the Juvenile Court as soon as they were let out. It was nagging that did it."

"I had a boy in here yesterday, whose teacher could not get along with him at all. She sent him over to me, with a note that he was ugly, and he certainly looked it. I jollied him into noticing that it was a nice day, to begin with, and then I laughed him out of drooping his mouth at the corners and showed him how hard it would be to look ugly if he would straighten his lips. He got so interested that he leaned forward to listen to me, and he was not ugly at all, just nagged at. Volunteers are helping us now."

The Laddeys are a social-working family, and received their impetus in Germany in the days of the probation officers' grandmother, when the first attempts were made to liberate gentlewomen from the conventions which made wage-earning impossible to them. Madame Laddey wrote a poem of liberty which was much esteemed by her contemporaries.

There is no real need of anyone being troubled with constipation. Chamberlain's Tablets will cause an agreeable movement of the bowels without any unpleasant effect. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Ambassador, sent recently to a Washington lady an interesting letter about the situation in the new Chinese Republic.

"You ask, dear madam"—so the letter ran—"which side China would take if certain great powers began to squabble over her."

"Well, madam, I would ask you in return if you ever saw a half-dozen dogs fighting over a bone. I hear you answer yes. And now I would ask you 'But did you ever see the bone do any fighting?'"

So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable. No man is useless while he has a friend.—Stevenson.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Joker's Corner

She—"Jack, when we are married I must have three servants."

He—"You shall have twenty, dear—but not all at the same time."

"I wish I could find some way to live without workin'."

"What are you working at now?"

"Oh, I ain't doin' nothin' but it gets so blame tiresome expectin' I may have to begin almost any time."

Curate—"I am glad to see you come so regularly to our evening services, Mrs. Brown."

"Yus. Yer see me 'usband 'ates me goin' 'out of a evenin', so I does it to spite 'im."

"What a lively baby!" said Flaherty. "Have ye had his picture took yet, I dunno?"

"Not yet," said Fogarty, the proud father. "I've tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photographer rayerred us to a movin'-picture studio."

Boy—"Two pennyworth of steak, and will you, please, give it me tough?"

Butcher: "Tough? Whatever do you want it tough for?"

Boy: "Because if it's tender me father'll eat it all an' we'll get none."

An old lady, really quite well, was always complaining and "enjoying poor health," as she expressed it. Her various ailments were to her the most interesting topic in the world. One day a neighbor found her eating a hearty meal, and asked how she was.

"Poor me," she sighed. "I feel very well, but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I am going to feel worse tomorrow."

The doors of the new house had shrunk horribly, and the landlord refused to send the carpenter to replace them. The householder, tired of approaching the owner in the usual way thought he would wax sarcastic. "Dear Sir," he wrote, "The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much oblige?" Next day the joiners came.

A little girl of seven or eight stood before a closed gate. A gentleman passed slowly. The little girl turned and said to him:

"Will you please open this gate for me?"

The gentleman did so. Then he said kindly:

"Why, my child, couldn't you open the gate yourself?"

"Because," said the little girl, "the paint's not dry yet."

And he looked at his hands and believed her.

A Lakewood woman has made a wonderful invention and she hasn't protected it by patent or copyright, so it is now available for everybody. Listen to it:

A friend of hers was calling the other day and she said:

"How do you know when your husband forgets to mail the letters you give him in the morning?"

"Oh, that's easy. I always put a card addressed to myself in the bunch. If I don't receive that card on the next day I know that he has been delinquent. And I can prove it on him. And it only costs one cent."

A lawyer was defending a burglar accused of housebreaking. "I submit, your honor," he concluded, "that my client did not break into the house at all. He found a window open, merely inserted his arm, and removed a few articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole person for an offence committed by one of his limbs only."

"That argument," said the Judge, gravely, "is well put. Following it out logically, I sentence the prisoner's arm to twelve months' imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses."

Whereupon the prisoner smiled, and with his lawyer's aid, unscrewed his cork arm, and, leaving it in the dock, walked out.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills

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500 sheets, 2 lb. size 2.50
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My residential property on Crawville street, including house, stable and half acre of land in garden. A number of fruit trees and small fruits. Possession given on or about July 1st.
Apply to E. L. Fisher, Bridgetown.
A. S. BURNS, M.D.
Bridgetown, June 18th, 11.

HOME FOR SALE.
Fine property at Granville Centre, 3 acres of land, house and stable in excellent repair, also nine and one-third acres of diked marsh on Lower Belle Isle. Applied to
J. V. EATON.
3 mos. 28, 5

HOME FOR SALE.
Fine country residence, just on the limits of the town, suitable for summer house or all-year-round residence. House modern, commodious and convenient, with good stable. Orchard yielding over three hundred barrels of apples, besides other fruit. Fine situation, beautiful view of river and valley. For information apply to
The MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A very desirable, centrally located house, with large garden or building lot, suitable for a single family or two small families. Small sum of money buys it. For particulars apply to
The MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.
Bridgetown, June 18th, 11.

FARM FOR SALE.
At Albany, farm of 250 acres; 15 acres under cultivation, part orchard, 50 acres pasture, balance wood and timber land, including 25 acres hard wood never cut. Good house of 3 rooms, barn, carriage house, etc. For terms and other information apply to
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The Sport.

MORSE'S TEA

Imagine a cup of invigorating fragrance!

Bear River

Bear River, June 10.—The initiation degree was conferred by Friendship Lodge L. O. O. F. last Thursday on three candidates. Several will take the first degree on Thursday of this week.

Keith Lodge (Masonic) conferred the third degree at a special meeting Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clarke, Misses Josephine, Nan and Gladys Clarke and Miss Annie Chute are spending the week in the wild part of the country.

Sunday last was Children's Day in the Methodist church. At the morning service the pastor gave an appropriate address to the children. The evening service was taken by the members of the Sunday School, assisted by the choir, and an address by Miss Crowe, returned missionary from India, to the children, which was listened to attentively, not only by the children, but also by the adult members of the congregation.

Rev. A. Daniel is attending the district meeting at Middleton this week.

Mr. Warren Fraser has been confined to the house the past week.

The Baptist pulpit was filled by Rev. Mr. Little on Sunday.

Mr. Willie Cahoon has been sick for several days.

Mrs. McKinnon, St. John, a guest at the Commercial House, has been under the care of Dr. Leavitt the past week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Archibald went to Bridgetown on Monday to be present at the Whitman-Lockett wedding.

Paradise

Paradise, June 9.—Mr. Guy McNinch of Shelburne, is spending his vacation with his parents, Rev. A.M. and Mrs. McNinch.

Mrs. B. B. Kinley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Longley.

Dr. Frank Freeman and brother Ralph, of Philadelphia, came last week to see their mother, Mrs. D. C. Freeman, who is ill. The latter returned on Saturday. Dr. Freeman will remain longer.

Mr. Stewart Covert is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. S. Covert.

Mr. Earle Kinley of Wolfville, who has gone to Chipman, N. B., to preach during the summer months, visited his sister, Mrs. J. S. Longley last week.

Rev. Ritchie Elliott and family are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Elliott.

Mr. Merle Bancroft and brother, of Pleasant Valley, Yarmouth County, recently visited their aunts, Mrs. C. Goodspeed and Mrs. B. Starratt.

Mr. E. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler and son of Sackville, have been recent guests of friends here.

Mr. Reginald A. Longley spoke in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon, Pastor McNinch being in Middleton, where he preached the Anniversary sermon for the Oddfellows.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Akin and family of Windsor, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Leonard.

Mr. Harry H. Morse has returned from Lynn.

Belleisle

Belleisle, June 9.—Mrs. Stephen Wade is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Harris Oakes, at Albany.

Miss Olga Wade, who has been spending the winter in Boston, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marshall of Clarence, were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gesner.

Work on the Collar of the warehouse is progressing nicely. The recent heavy rains have caused some delay.

The fruit prospects at present time promise well if no frosts come. Hay looks fair, but we do not predict a heavy crop.

Melvorn Square

Melvorn Square, June 9.—Rev. E. E. Wheeler arrived on Saturday to take charge of the Baptist circuit. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davidson and little son, of Middleton, were recent guests of Colonel and Mrs. Spurr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Flet and son, Boston, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Gates.

Miss Hortense Spurr, who has been teaching in the Grand Ligne Missions in Montreal, is at home for the summer.

The Misses Josie Hilton, Nabel Phinney, Martha McMurry and Mr. Percy Baker spent the 8th with friends and relatives at Margarettville.

Mrs. Fred Burgess and little daughter, of Canning, is visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Spurr.

Upper Granville

Upper Granville, June 9.—The W. A. met at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Salter, on Wednesday, June 4.

Peach blossoms and early varieties of apples have suffered somewhat from cold and frost.

Granville remains in quietude, little of interest transpiring. Farmers, late in planting and sowing, are busy at work and the promised seed time is here.

The public road leading to Upper Granville warehouse has been greatly improved by a generous supply of iron ore mixture. The long expected good roads are surely in view.

Bright sunshine the last few days has been more than welcome, owing to cold wet ones for some time past. The Valley at present is fair to look upon and pleasure seekers and lovers of Nature can feast the eye without going further afield.

Clarence

Clarence, June 10.—Mrs. (Dr.) Vernon Morse, of Avon, Conn., and daughters are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Elliott.

Deacon Messenger and Elliott are delegates to the Association at Lawrencetown.

On June 5th there arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Creelman a young lady, weighing 74 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Akin and sons, of Palmouth, spent the week end with Mrs. Akin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Leonard.

Deacon H. Woodbury and wife of Kingston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Jackson.

Granville Ferry

Granville Ferry, June 10.—Mrs. and Miss Pickup went to Hampton, Saturday, to visit Mrs. John Irvine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Amberman spent Tuesday in Digby.

Walter Pickup returned home from Sackville last week.

H. G. Payne returned from Truro last week.

We are sorry to report Mrs. James Reed very ill at time of writing.

Lower Granville

Lower Granville, June 10.—Mrs. Joseph Croscup arrived here on Wednesday last, after a trip to Montreal and Lynn, Mass., where she visited relatives and friends. Her grandson Gordon Cunningham, of Lynn, accompanied her here.

Mrs. Charles Parker and son, of Granville Ferry, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ralph Bobaker.

Mr. J. Van Buren Foster, formerly of Hampton, passed away on Thursday last, at the home of his son, David M. Foster, at the age of one hundred and two years and four months. Mr. Foster had only been ill a short time and retained his faculties up to the time of his death. For many years he was a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Foster was a man of exemplary life, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral services were conducted at Karsdale by the Rev. Mr. Cornwall, and at Hampton by the Rev. Maynard Brown, where the interment took place.

WEDDING RECEPTION.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Schaffer, Lower Granville, was transformed into a floral bower on Wednesday evening 4th inst. The parlor and dining room were profusely decorated, pink and green being the prevailing colors. The occasion was the wedding reception of their daughter, Grace Winifred and Leonard Alfred, Holly of South Hill, Indiana. At eight o'clock the wedding party entered the parlor and taking their places under a beautifully decorated arch of apple blossoms and evergreen, received the congratulations of relatives and friends, assisted by Miss B. Betts and H. Lloyd Schaffer, brother of the bride. The bride was gowned in white messaline with silk chiffon overdress and silk embroidered panels with pearl trimming. Her bouquet was of white carnations and ferns. They were generously remembered with gifts both useful and beautiful, among the number being a chest of silver from one of the assistants of the General Electric Company, where the bride has been employed on the office staff for the last two years. The young ladies of the office also presented them with linen and cut glass.

Hillsburn

Hillsburn, June 10.—Capt. Arthur Longmore has arrived home from St. John in his new packet "The Xenia" with a cargo of salt.

Mr. John Clark and family have moved to St. John.

Mr. Edward Hudson left on Monday for Bear River.

Mr. Herbert J. Blossie spoke here on Sunday evening last in the Baptist church, where he will preach during the summer months.

Mrs. Stephen John from Stony Beach, is spending a few weeks with friends here.

The men are busy working on the roads, which were in need of repairs.

Two lobster smacks called here last week from Centreville, and found lobsters very scarce, but prices rapidly increasing. They have reached the price of twenty-five cents each.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Halliday are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 8th inst.

West Dalhousie

West Dalhousie, June 7.—Mrs. Percy Harnish of Lequille, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Todd.

Mr. Charles Merry spent Sunday with Mr. Wm. Todd.

We are glad to see some fine weather again after a very rainy spell.

Mr. Willis Gillis, who is in the employ of B. Hardwick of Annapolis, spent a few days at his home.

J. H. Hicks & Sons have made a great improvement on the Baptist church of this place by sheathing and varnishing it.

Rev. N. A. MacNeill, accompanied by James Jackson of Carleton's Corner, held service at Durling's Lake in the forenoon and at the Hill in the afternoon of the 1st inst.

A Simple Treatment that Will Make Hair Grow Now Sold in Canada

Every up-to-date woman should have radiant hair.

There are thousands of women with harsh, faded, characterless hair, who do not try to improve it.

In England and Paris women take pride in having beautiful hair. Every Canadian woman can have lustrous and luxuriant hair by using SALVIA the Great American Sage Hair Tonic.

Every reader of the Monitor-Sentinel can have an attractive head of hair in a few weeks by using SALVIA. All first-class druggists sell a large bottle for 50 cents, and guarantees it to banish dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in ten days, or money back.

SALVIA is a beautiful, pleasant, non-sticky Hair Tonic.

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

Halifax, N. S., June 1.—Colonel Charles Williamson, aged 63, a retired army officer, dropped dead during the service in All-Saints' Cathedral this evening. Twelve years ago he was the commander of the Royal Engineers on this station. He only recently arrived here to spend the summer with friends. Many in the congregation did not know that he had been overcome by death until Canon Lloyd, who was conducting the service, made the sad announcement. Heart disease was the cause. He leaves a widow.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used 102 years for internal and external ills.

It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises.

25c and 50c everywhere

I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills For Constipation

Impressions of the Kaiser's Capital City

("Christian World" Berlin Correspondent.)

A committee of influential Berlin citizens has been formed with the object of taking steps to render their capital more attractive to strangers. Although tens of thousands of strangers visit Berlin every year, and although the number is rapidly increasing, the Berliner regrets to see his city left out in the cold by the tourist, the fashionable traveller, the man with large sums of money to spend. He looks at London and Paris, Rome and Vienna, with their swarming cosmopolitan crowds, and is anxious to do something that will make his Berlin as attractive as any city in Europe. That is what the committee is seeking to accomplish. The Berliner is immensely proud of Berlin, and will not understand why travellers bent on pleasure or sight-seeing turn elsewhere. So the committee is thinking of getting up horse races and athletic sports and more attractive variety theatre and hand-somer hotels.

CLEAN BUT NOT INVITING.

Now, there is no use blinking the fact that Berlin, although it is one of the newest and cleanest cities in Europe, is not interesting. Probably because it is so new and so clean. To visit a clean city with three million inhabitants, where not a single building worth looking at is more than fifty years old, is hardly worth while if there is not something else. Some years ago the Kaiser boasted that he was determined to make Berlin the most beautiful city in the world. He has not yet succeeded, but he has undoubtedly left his impression on his capital, and in so far as Berlin is improving it has to thank this most energetic and original sovereign. He has built a new cathedral, he has formed a stately row of thirty-two statues of his predecessors, all in white marble, all in exact chronological order, all stiff and solemn and absurd on their pedestals, the laughing stock of the Berliner. He has peppered the Tiergarten all over with statues and monuments, including his ancestors (when they were children). He has built a palustrading outside the magnificent Brandenburg Gate—as contemptible a piece of architecture as can be seen in any third-rate American city. But his energy is unbounded, and although criticism sometimes takes very severe forms, his Imperial Majesty is left to do pretty much as he pleases. And all over Berlin, with its hundreds of statues and monuments there are hardly half a dozen which assist in wakening a single retrospective rapture. Berlin has no history which appeals to the ordinary foreigner. It will venture to assert that not a dozen of the thirty-two statues already mentioned are known by name to the ordinary intelligent Berliner. He does not profess the faintest interest in the Margraves and Electors of Brandenburg, and he cannot explain why they are all posing in his Tiergarten.

RICH BUT UNGODLY.

The glory of so many cities, their ecclesiastical architecture, is wholly absent from the Kaiser's capital. Things are not so bad as they seem. Are not our first thoughts for the stately ministers and temples which adorn them? There is not a church in Berlin, with the possible exception of the new-Cathedral, which would be regarded as an adornment to a third-rate London suburb. The Cathedral is one of the Kaiser's conceptions. It is Romanesque, because his Majesty objects to Gothic in churches. It is dotted all over with little bits of golding and streaked with unquiet lines. It might as well be a palace of justice as a house of God, or a town hall or a concert hall. But the churches of Berlin are quite in keeping with the church-mindedness of the people. The churches are half-filled only, and several churches I know would regard "half-full" as a very good congregation indeed. Last month, accompanied by a friend, I went round the churches in my neighborhood and took a rough census. In one church I counted a congregation of fifty-four, of whom eight were men; in another the congregation was less than fifty, with seven men; in a third the number was one hundred and fifteen women, and one young person and eleven men. There was nothing in the weather conditions to account for this. Why were the cafes and restaurants, the theatres and variety halls, all packed to the doors on those nights?

I should be inclined to say that Berlin is one of the most godless of cities. Berlin is rapidly growing in wealth and every year a larger num-

ber of its citizens leave the ranks of the workers and enter the ranks of the pleasure seekers. With all the coarseness of the parvenu, these newly-rich compare perhaps unfavorably with their class in London and Paris. They are gross and ill-bred, and they do not know it. Paris and London are probably just as immoral as Berlin, but the two older cities know how to throw a cloak over their vice, and are adepts in the horrible art of making vice look less vicious. Berlin makes no attempt in this direction.

A MUSICAL PARADISE.

For the lover of music Berlin is a paradise. All through the year one is certain of hearing grand opera. The prices for good seats are growing higher, but they are still not so high as in London. If you visit Berlin between October and April you are sure of hearing the finest concerts in the world, and if you are not musical yourself you should nevertheless go to these concerts to see the Berlin citizens at their best. Their hearts are in this music, and all of them understand it. All over the city, at all times of the year, you can hear the most superb music. I know a little restaurant where I go sometimes for my dinner. The dinner is copious and good, and costs eighteen cents, but in this insignificant place they have a string quartette of absolute perfection, rendering programmes which are not silly selections from musical comedies or vulgar American rags, but thoughtfully chosen examples of the work of Beethoven and Brahms and Bach, of Mozart and Wagner and Gluck and Weber. The place reeks of bad cigars and sour cabbage and beer, but you do not mind these things, and all your senses and all your gratitude go out to those four dim figures seen through the smoke,

and translating for you the strains of the immortals.

The idea of Berlin as a rigid police city, where the guardians of the law are omnipotent, and where all men are subject to them, no longer holds good. The Berlin policeman is still a bully, but he is casting his skin rapidly, and will in a very short time be as polite and helpful and useful on the streets as his famous London colleague. I have actually seen a Berlin policeman help children across a crowded thoroughfare, and in their regulation of the traffic at crowded places they do their work with tact and patience. It is interesting to see at certain corners policemen with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes cross on their arms. They are there to assist any forlorn English-speaking person who does not understand German. Will you find a London constable with a German flag on his sleeve to help the Germans in a similar fashion?

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, as immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary.

Schooner B. B. Hardwick, from Boston for Little Brook, St. Mary's Bay, was towed into Digby on the 3rd inst., having her main boom broken and sails damaged by a gale encountered in the Bay of Fundy.

A GOOD RECORD.

(Digby Courier, June 6.)

S. S. Yarmouth, under command of Capt. Andrew MacDonald, began the winter daily service across the Bay Fundy between Digby and St. John October 18th, 1912, and was taken off the route yesterday June 5, during which time she missed but one trip. This is certainly a good record considering the rough winter and the reputation that the Bay Fundy holds for being the roughest sheet of water for its size in the world, caused by its tremendous tides. Capt. MacDonald has handled his ship in an excellent manner. He attends strictly to business, and is also popular with all who know him.

The S. S. Prince Rupert, which has been to Boston to have her bottom cleaned and painted, is expected to arrive here today in charge of her faithful and popular commander, Capt. Amos Potter.

The Yarmouth goes to Yarmouth for a new smoke stack and a general overhauling after which she will probably together with the Rupert, perform a double daily service across the Bay between Digby and St. John the same as last season.

The death of Theophilus Muise, proprietor of the Central House, Yarmouth, occurred at that place on the 3rd inst., as a result of a fall from a staging. He was engaged in repairing a roof at the time of the accident, and accidentally stepped off the staging, falling a distance of 25 feet to the sidewalk. All the ribs on the right side were started from the backbone, the hip smashed in, and he was unconscious. He was at once carried into the house, a doctor summoned, but he passed away two hours after the accident.

Concrete is the best building material

A BROAD statement—Yet literally true. The aim of man from the beginning has been to make his building materials as nearly like natural stone as possible. The great labor required to quarry stone led him to seek various manufactured substitutes. The only reason he ever used wood was that it was easiest to get and most convenient to use. Wood is no longer easy to get. Like most building material, its cost is increasing at an alarming rate. The cost of concrete is decreasing. So, from the standpoint of either service or economy, concrete is the best building material. Canada's farmers are using more concrete, in proportion to their numbers, than the farmers of any other country. Why? Because they are being supplied with

Canada Cement Limited — Montreal

a cement of the highest possible quality, which insures the success of their concrete work. The secret of concrete's popularity in Canada lies in the fact that while we have been advertising the use of concrete, we have also been producing, by scientific methods, a cement so uniformly high in quality that the concrete made with it gives the complete satisfaction our advertisements promised. Concrete would not have been in such universal use today, had an inferior grade of cement been supplied. Insist upon getting Canada Cement. It is your best assurance of thoroughly satisfactory results from your concrete work. There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

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