

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 15, 1916

NO 49

MARCH MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor, and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber on Monday evening the 6th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 7.30 o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair, and Councillors present as follows: A. T. Chute, J. E. Lloyd, S. W. Eagleson, A. B. MacKenzie, E. A. Hicks, and E. C. Hall.

The petition of Chas. R. De Witt and seven other residents of Granville St. East, asking for additional street lights in that district was presented to the Council.

Moved by Councillor Lloyd and seconded by Councillor Chute and passed that the said petition be referred to the Street Committee, and that the said Committee be requested to look into the whole system of street lighting at present installed and report to the next meeting of the Council any changes that they might recommend.

Ordered that the following bills be paid: E. L. Fisher on poor account, supplies to Mrs. Wagner, \$2.75; Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd., printing, \$4.69; Northern Electric Co., supplies Fire Department, \$8.53; Municipality of Annapolis County on poor account, \$200.15.

Moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Lloyd, that the account of Jas. R. DeWitt for services on snow plough be paid by the Clerk at the same rate per hour as last year, namely 30 c., making \$6.30. Passed.

The Clerk laid before the Council the estimates for the current year which were duly considered and discussed by the Council, also the assessment roll for the present year as finally passed by the assessment appeal court and certified to by the Clerk as required by section 76 of the assessment act and amendments thereto.

Whereupon it was moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Eagleson that the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown do authorize the levying and collection of a rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value of property and income assessed on such roll to raise the sum required to defray the current expenses of the Town for the current year, and also a rate of eighty cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value of property and income assessed in the said Town of Bridgetown and in the said

County of Annapolis assessment rolls for the school section of the said Town of Bridgetown and all property outside the said school section of the said Town of Bridgetown liable to taxation for the support of the schools of the town, to defray the expense of the public schools for the said Town of Bridgetown for the current year.

Also a rate of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value of real estate of the said Town of Bridgetown liable to be taxed for the new sewer (so called), and a rate of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value of real estate in the said town of Bridgetown liable to be taxed for the old sewer system (so called), to provide interest and sinking fund for these two loans for sewerage purposes.

Also a sum of one dollar on the one hundred dollars for the assessed value of real estate of the said Town of Bridgetown liable to be taxed for the construction, repair and maintenance and to provide interest and sinking fund for the sewer extension on Granville street east in the said Town of Bridgetown under and by virtue of the authority given the said Town Council by Chapter 61 of the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1905, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Bridgetown to borrow money for the extension of the sewerage system of the Town."

Further resolved that the Finance Committee be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to revise and correct the rate book of the Town of Bridgetown for the present year when it is prepared by the Clerk and to report the same as revised and corrected to this Council at its next regular monthly meeting to be held on Monday the 3rd day of April next ensuing. Passed unanimously.

The following resolution was moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Hicks:

1. Resolved that for the purpose of defraying the annual current expenditure of the Town of Bridgetown which has been duly authorized by the Council, the Council do effect a temporary loan from the Royal Bank of Canada or any other chartered bank in Canada for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), and that the Mayor and Town Clerk be and they are hereby authorized to execute in the name and under the corporate seal of the Town of Bridgetown the agreement with the said bank in relation to said loan which has been presented to this meeting and is hereby approved.

2. The above referred to tempor-

ary loan of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), to include the amount of the Town's overdraft in the Royal Bank of Canada, Bridgetown, on the 31st day of December, 1915, namely, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and ninety-five cents. (\$3,807.95.)

Further resolved that the Town Clerk be and is hereby authorized to issue a town cheque signed by himself and the Mayor, payable to the Royal Bank of Canada for the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and ninety-five cents (\$3,807.95), chargeable to the present year to retire the overdraft for the year 1916.

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor MacKenzie and passed, that the account of E. L. Fisher, \$15.00, for insurance and premium on Engine House be referred to the Committee on Public Property.

Councillor Hicks called the attention of the Council to the matter of the taxes paid by Mrs. Henrietta Dodge on personal property unlawfully assessed to her, and claimed that she claimed a rebate, as she did not own any personal property in the town at the time, having moved West.

Moved by Councillor MacKenzie and seconded by Councillor Lloyd that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee and the Clerk for report at the next meeting of the Council.

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor Hall, that this Council urge upon Geo. Graham, General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway the necessity of having a new station house built here, suitable to the present needs of the town, and the volume of business done here, to replace the old building now on the grounds, and also that he be requested to have the "Owl" train so called, running from Halifax to Middleton during the summer months, continued to Bridgetown.

Also resolved that the Clerk be instructed to write Mr. Graham in the matters referred to in the above resolution, setting forth the claims of the citizens to these much needed improvements. Passed unanimously.

Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

H. RUGGLES,
Clerk.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT
for a long time; found nothing equal to it;
sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP,
Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Battle For Verdun Now Entering Upon Third Phase

PARIS, March 10.—With blasting hurricanes of shell fire and furious infantry fighting, the battle for Verdun is now entering the third and what may be the final phase. All military experts here are united in the belief that Germany is prepared to make sacrifices unequalled in this war. French commanders are without the semblance of fear as to the outcome. Col. Rousset, retired, declares the Germans planned a mighty blow against Verdun, and if it fails now the check to German arms will be irreparable. Other experts agree with him.

Germany Has Faint Idea of French Preparedness

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Northcliffe, who has just visited the Verdun battlefield, in a message to the Weekly Dispatch, declares that Verdun is a great deal more interesting than important. The newspaper publisher continues: "It does not need a personal visit to the battlefield to realize this. If the Germans really think that a swift attack on the armed and dismantled forts of Verdun opens the road to Paris they have a very faint notion of the French preparations and the French power of resistance."

Comparing the present German troops with those who fought early in the war, Lord Northcliffe says: "Last week I saw German prisoners who had escaped the hellish fire of the French 75s at Verdun. Where has gone those splendid stalwarts captured at the battle of the Marne? Much of the rank and file now left of the Germans is undersized and badly dressed, with faces that bear a look of fright that seems as if it would last a life time. Their appearance is such as to move a heart of stone. With two exceptions among those with whom I spoke all were utterly weary of warfare, and begged to be told when peace could be expected."

The fact about the whole war is that Germany is in the position of a besieged city, and she is striking out blindly by land at Verdun. She will presently, I am convinced, strike out by sea.

Agreement Between Roumania and Russia

LONDON, March 13.—An agreement has been reached between Roumania and Russia which is believed to indicate the definite decision of Roumania to adhere to the cause of the Entente Allies, according to a Bucharest despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The agreement permits Roumania to purchase war materials in Russia, and to transport through Russia war materials purchased elsewhere.

Germans Change their Position in Their Attack Upon Verdun

Switching their activity from the east to the northwest of Verdun, the Germans again are hammering at the salient of Le Mort Homme and the region of the Bois Bourrus, in an endeavor to bring their line farther south on the western flank of the fortress. To the east of the Meuse and in the Woivre district there has been a noticeable let-up in the bombardments on both sides. The infantry everywhere on the Verdun front has been inactive. In line with the bombardment of Le Mort Homme and the Bois Pourres the Germans are assembling men in the region between Forges and the Bois des Corbeaux, probably with the intention of throwing them into the fray, should the intense bombardment meet with success. The French artillery, however, has this assembling point under the fire of their guns. No advantage is claimed by either side in the latest fighting around the fortress.

Back of the German line, to the north of Verdun, a French air squadron dropped 130 bombs on the station at Briettes, and at numerous points around Verdun French and German aviators have met in combats in the air, with the advantage incontestably in favor of the French, according to Paris. At least three German aeroplanes are declared to have been brought down, while others were seen by the French observers to have been in distress.

WAR BRIEFS

Seventeen hundred men from Toronto University are with the colors. Cheering thousands gathered around the bulletin boards in London to celebrate the fall of Erzerum. Capt. Von Papen has been honored and decorated by the Kaiser. This plainly shows the kind of man the Kaiser loves.

Seven European cables to America have for more than a month been put out of business. The remaining cables are overburdened with work.

Twenty-eight students of the Wesleyan Theological College of Montreal eleven of them from Newfoundland, have enlisted for various overseas work.

An American Battalion is authorized to be raised in Winnipeg, the 212th. Major Pittman, now with the American Legion in Toronto, will be in command.

The Turkish budget shows that Turkey has received from the Central Powers more than \$100,000,000, and wants to borrow another \$100,000,000 from Germany.

Benjamin Coulter, 19 year of age, who had enlisted successfully in three companies and deserted from all has been sent to St. Vincent Penitentiary for two years.

Up to the end of January 24,000 had enlisted in Canada. This is about twice the number which Britain had engaged to contribute by the arrangement with France.

The Allies lately renewed to Belgium the solemn pledge that they will never consent to peace until her political and economical independence is completely established.

Mr. Edward Gosse says, the German war was the most formidable and most carefully planned attack upon the liberty and intelligence with which the world has been threatened since the days of Mohammad.

According to recent returns, recruiting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has advanced to such a degree that one man out of every six between the ages of 18 and 45 is enlisted for foreign service.

A Bucharest dispatch says that the Germans are expelling the American Red Cross Missionaries from Serbia.

The British owners of the "Appam," captured by a German raider, have brought suit in Washington for her recovery.

The New Zealand Government has recommended that 50 per cent. extra duty be added to all German goods introduced after the war.

Berlin is limited to one quarter of a pound of butter to each person per week, but the authorities do not guarantee even this small amount.

Switzerland is deeply moved because federal insurance funds have been transferred into German stocks and bonds since the war began.

6,000,000 men in Britain of their own accord, rallied to the colors, and 1,000,000 more too old for foreign service are in training for home defence.

King George has completely recovered from his injury when thrown from a horse and his physicians now permit him to visit the troops in training.

French and British aeroplanes at the front brought down 3 Zeppelins, a Fokker, an Albatross and four other German aeroplanes, in recent engagements.

The Czar for the first time visited the Duma, thus recognizing it as a part of the Russian system of Government. It indicates the beginning of a new era in Russia.

A woman spy was recently sentenced to death in England, but the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life. Her schemes were discovered three days after her arrival in England.

Germany is trying to induce the Poles to accept suzerainty under Germany. In that case Germany would add 800,000 Poles to her army. It is hardly likely that the Poles will accept this offer.

The Lord High Commissioner of England opposes reprisals. He says, "there could be no greater tragedy than for the British to mould their conduct upon the German model which they set out to break."

"HIGBEE OF HARVARD"

The above caption is the title of a three-act drama that was successfully played to a packed house at the Primrose Theatre on Tuesday evening, March 7, by local talent.

The scene of the first two acts was in the house of Senator Withrow, where his stately sister Mrs. Ballou is visiting. Madge Cumming is also visiting her friend Nancy Withrow and the two meet Lorin Higbee and Theodore Dalrymple. Harvard students, with the result that Dalrymple falls in love with Nancy, and Lorin with Madge. But the parents have other plans, and when Higbee Senior, who has come East to see his son graduate calls on his old friend the Senator, they decide that the Senator's daughter shall marry Higbee's son.

By this arrangement the Senator will redeem his fortune and Higbee hopes to get the culture and polish of the Senator's family into his own. But the young people have decided otherwise and some comical situations follow. When Higbee Jr. tells his father he is going to marry Madge the father orders him to give her up and marry the Senator's daughter or he will disinherit him. Higbee at once leaves home and Theodore goes with him. They take with them Higgins, the butler, and go to British Columbia to seek their fortunes in a gold mine. Here Malvina Meddiggrew, an old friend finds them, when they are down to their last meal and takes them a basket of food.

In the meantime the two fathers have been watching them and go to the camp just in time to hear Malvina singing (?) in the kitchen. They think the boys have fallen into bad company, and the boys knowing nothing of Malvina's presence are unable to explain themselves. However, the girls who are now at Madge's home in British Columbia seek their lovers, determined to have an explanation. Everything is explained to their satisfaction when they see Malvina, and just at this opportune time Higgins goes exploring at the mine, and setting off an explosion discovers gold. This breaks down the fathers' opposition and the course of true love is soon running smoothly.

Henry B. Hicks, as Watson W. Higbee, acted his part with the ease and skill of a professional. While declaring that he could keep his temper and that he was not mad, even though his son has defied him, at the same time stamping up and down the stage in a towering rage, and in another part while pleading with his son not to go against the wishes of the father who has been both father and mother to him since the death of his mother, were two particularly good parts, if any could be selected from a character taken so well throughout.

A. F. Hiltz, as the Senator, also acted his part well. Mr. Hiltz has not had the experience of some of the other players, but with a little more practice will make a star performer. Harry Connell as Lorin Higbee and Edward Hicks as Theodore Dalrymple acted the characters of the ardent wooers to perfection, and their somewhat difficult parts were well sustained through the whole play.

Dr. F. S. Anderson, as Higgins the Butler, was a star. This is the first appearance of the genial Doctor on the Bridgetown stage, but we predict that it will not be the last, for his dramatic talent will not be allowed to lie idle any longer. Higgins would not do as a butler these hard times, for certainly those potatoes could have been pared more economically. But he showed his tender heart by cooking them all for breakfast, so that his masters could have at least one more square meal. Dr. Anderson's further appearance will be watched for with interest.

Mrs. H. B. Hicks and Mrs. W. A. Warren are both prime favorites on the Bridgetown stage and more than sustained their reputation on this occasion. As Nancy Withrow and Madge Cumming respectively, they took the parts of the two charming girls in a splendid manner. Their winsome appearance and dainty gowns added much to the stage setting.

Mrs. F. R. Fay acted the part of the grand lady in the character of Mrs. Ballou with good effect, and although in her aristocratic way she looked down upon the ungrammatical and outspoken westerner, she finally succumbs to his charms.

Mrs. F. E. Bath has delighted her audiences in former appearances, and in her part as Malvina Meddiggrew, she made new friends. She was "a very quiet female woman who could not talk very much but managed nevertheless to have a great deal to say and helped the whole plot through to a

successful conclusion, incidentally winning the heart of Higgins the butler.

"Ask" any of the few people who were not present to "ask" any of the large number who were present and the general reply will be that the play was good, the plot was good, the characters were all well taken, the proceeds were satisfactory, and the next appearance of the "Bridgetown Amateur Theatrical Company" is looked forward to with eagerness.

While all performed their parts exceedingly well, the success of the play is due in a very large measure to Miss Edith Crosskill, who tutored the performers, and was indefatigable in her efforts to make the play the complete success that it was.

The Orchestra, assisted by Mrs. A. F. Little at the piano added much to the evening's enjoyment and Mr. R. W. W. Purdy in a Patriotic song of his own composition, both words and music, received well merited applause.

MORE RECRUITS WANTED

Following the plan advocated by Lieut.-Col. Guthrie to have Deputy Recruiting Officers at various centres to whom intending recruits may go for information and enlistment, the Rev. E. Underwood has, upon request, accepted the position for Bridgetown, and district, and any recruit may apply to him for enlistment in any branch of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces or Home Service. At present recruiting is being actively pushed on behalf of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade and the officers and men of the 85th Battalion who have been so energetically prosecuting this work during the past two weeks have met with gratifying success. A few vacancies however, remain in the 112th Overseas Battalion, and men are also wanted by the R. C. R. and Composite Reinforcements at Halifax for Overseas service; also for Home Service in the 66th and Composite Regiments and in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Attention is also directed to the 23rd Forestry Battalion now being raised. This affords a splendid opportunity to lumbermen, choppers, teamsters, river divers, blacksmiths, saw mill men, and cooks, who are experienced men.

We are asked to state that this appointment to Deputy Recruiting Officer carries with it no remuneration whatever. The Chief Recruiting Officer for Annapolis County is Mr. W. C. Parker, Lawrencetown.

Movement Being Made for Bridge to Connect Annapolis and Granville Ferry

At the last meeting of the Town Council of Annapolis Royal, Coun. Geo. E. Corbett, one of a committee who waited upon the Provincial Government on Feb. 24th, in regard to the proposed bridge across the Annapolis River to connect Annapolis and Granville Ferry, gave a brief report of the outcome of the committee's visit to Halifax. He said that the Committee had the assurance of the Government that an appropriation would be put in the estimates for an approximate cost of the bridge, Councillor Corbett said that there were a number of important matters which should be brought to the attention of the engineer when he came, among them the approach to the bridge, and suggested that it might be found advisable to make a sweep around the Grant Warehouse in order to connect St. George Street. The matter of course would be decided by the engineer, and was only a suggestion.

REPORT FROM THE LAWRENCE-TOWN BELGIAN RELIEF SOCIETY

Balance on hand May 1st, 1915	\$15.97
Interest	.15
Amount from goods sold	2.50
Received from South Side	3.30
Donation	.08
Total	\$22.00

This amount was forwarded March 1st to C. W. Frazee, treasurer of the Provincial Belgian Relief Fund.

MRS. J. E. SHAFNER,
Secy.-Treas.

263,000 recruits had been enlisted in Canada up to the first of March—Ontario 111,000; Quebec 28,000, Maritime Provinces 24,000, and the Western Provinces 111,000.

The war tax profits have been extended by the Finance Minister from August 4, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917.

Huck and Turkish Towels Glass and Roller Towellings

White Lawns, Nainsooks, Repps,
Piques, Bedford Cords,
Checked and Striped Muslins,
Cotton Ducks, Cashmere Drills,
Crepes, Galateas, Gingham and Shirts,
a fine range.

Canadian Prints, Grand
Crum's English Cambrics, Values
Palm Beach Suitings, all colors,
Silk Spot Chiffons and Plain Voiles,
Fancy Cotton Voiles and Batistes,
A fine range of Ribbons, Valenciennes
Laces and Beadings.

Torchon Laces and Insertions

Beautiful Embroideries

Parisian Corset Co.'s Corsets 19 to 36 inches

Misses' and Children's Corded Waists

Many of these lines I cannot get repeats of to sell at present prices

WALTER SCOTT

"The Keen Kutter"

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Some of our Specialties

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

Some of our Specialties are:

Mantels in Cabinet Woods, all kinds of Hardwood Finish for Houses, Glazed Windows with Imported Glass in all styles packed securely for shipment, Front Doors solid and veneered, Silent Salesmen for up-to-date stores, Stair Work in all best Native and Foreign Hardwoods, Church Furniture, Door and Window Screens.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

\$500,000

Wanted from the People of Nova Scotia

—FOR—

The Canadian Patriotic Fund

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

What Do You Offer?

YOU KNOW that the most tremendous conflict of history is now raging. YOU KNOW that Germany's lust for conquest has brought on this war. YOU KNOW that our Empire is fighting desperately for the freedom of the world. YOU KNOW that every available man and every available dollar are needed. YOU KNOW that 250,000 Canadian women have offered their men. YOU KNOW that 250,000 men have offered their lives. Well, then, what do YOU offer? We put the question to you squarely. Remember you must either FIGHT or PAY.

A contribution from your municipality does not relieve YOU from PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. It may be, however, that you have not been canvassed as yet. If not, before you lay this paper down, please fill out the coupon below and send it either to the treasurer of your County Branch or to one of the undersigned. In any case your subscription will be credited to the county in which you reside.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND Index No 8
Nova Scotia Branch

County 1916

For the purpose of providing a fund to be administered by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, in accordance with its Act of incorporation and by-laws, for the assistance of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who during the present war may be on active service either in Canada or abroad with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and in consideration of the subscriptions of others, I promise to pay H. A. Flemming, Honorary Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of

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

Name.....

Street Address.....

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

Middleton

March 13

Miss Olga Sponagle left on Monday last for Winnipeg.

Miss Thorne and sister Lillian spent Sunday in Paradise.

Miss Laura Goddard is spending a few days at her home in Bridgewater.

Lt.-Col. Parsons, O. C. 85th Battalion, was in town last week to see his mother.

Mrs. W. H. Dodwell of Halifax is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pineo.

Mr. H. W. Rafuse of Truro was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. C. A. Young the first of the week.

Miss Daise Corkum was in Middleton on Friday last. She attended the millinery openings at St. John.

J. A. Potter, Mrs. Potter and Jack left on Tuesday last for the West. They expect to join Miss Sponagle in St. John.

Major M. C. Parker, who is in charge of the detachment of the 112th training at Digby spent Sunday in Middleton.

The friends of Councillor Elliott were pleased to hear that he is doing so well. Mrs. Elliott expects to go to Halifax this week for a few days.

ST. CROIX COVE

March 13

Master Gerald Charlton, Bridgetown, visited relatives here recently.

Miss Ella Beardsley returned to Port Lorne, Wednesday, after spending a week with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Zacheus Hall entertained friends from Port Lorne, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, Granville Ferry, visited her parents last week.

Sergt. Frank Poole and Pte. Elbert Brinton have enlisted for overseas service.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poole, Bridgetown, Saturday.

Misses Leta and Kathleen Poole spent yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Risteen, Port Lorne.

After an illness of only one week of pneumonia, Alberta, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall passed away Tuesday evening, 7th inst., aged 14 mos. The funeral service, conducted by Pastor Whitman was held at the home Friday afternoon. Text: Matt. 15th Chapt., 25th verse. Interment at Port Lorne.

ARLINGTON

March 13

Preaching service here Sunday, March 13th, at 11 a. m.

Another of our boys, Lester Hines, has enlisted for the Highland Brigade.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Marshall of St. Croix were visiting at Mr. Edward Marshall's on Sunday.

Owing to the stormy weather and bad condition of the roads there was no school here last week.

Mr. Willett Easson has resumed work on his new house and expects to be moving in shortly.

FALKLAND RIDGE

March 11

Miss A. Nichols of Hastings spent the week-end at R. W. Swallow's.

Mr. Elijah Charlton returned on Tuesday from Aylesford, where he has been visiting his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dorey moved from Hastings this week to the home of the former's parents, Mr. Demas Dorey.

A drama, "Miss Fearless and Co.," was given in Kaulback's Hall on Friday evening by the young people of this place. Proceeds for Red Cross.

LAWRENCETOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following shipment of Field Comforts and Hospital Supplies was made in the month of February from the Lawrencetown Red Cross Society.

Lawrencetown

18 pairs socks, 18 hospital shirts, 8 pyjama suits, 1 night shirt, cash \$15.00.

Junior Girls:—18 towels, 12 face cloths, 1 scarf.

Clarence

30 pairs socks, 7 hospital shirts, 8 pyjama suits.

East and Centre Inglebyville
18 pairs socks, 15 hospital shirts, 7 bandages.

Port Lorne

13 pairs socks, 3 hospital shirts.

MRS. F. BISHOP,
Cor. Sect'y.

Lawrencetown Red Cross Society.

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW

Read at the Opening of the Demonstration Building at Lawrence-town

(By Mrs. P. H. Saunders)

The years roll back. Before me pass the scenes of other days.

I see as in a dream within the fire-light's ruddy blaze,

A little lad with pensive brow, prone on the floor is he;

An open book before him lies, but the page he does not see,

For in the leaping, dancing flames, a thousand armed men

Seem marching ever onward o'er moorland, rock and fen.

While prancing horses, bears and wolves are strangely blended there.

Kris-Kingle, with his reindeer wild go leaping through the air.

The steeple tall goes crashing down, red ruin in its wake;

While the glowing coals with fiery hearts breath out their cruel hate,

The wretched lad heeds not their wrath, but gazes fearlessly.

Until the picture fades and dies, and fast asleep is he.

The years roll on. This time I see a farm-house standing lone,

Tis spring-time sweet, the mating birds are seeking out their homes.

Where once the forest trees grew thick, broad fields stretch far and wide.

The tender green of growing grain, the meadow-lands beside,

And long before the stars put out their little twinkling lights

The farmer and his sons lie forth, with Dobbin, Star and Bright,

And all day long with plow and hoe, they turn the rich brown earth

Till twilight falls, when they return, too tired for song, or mirth.

Our laddie now a fair, slim youth, who looks with longing eye

Upon the shelf where rests his books relinquished with a sigh.

Thro all the long, bright summer days, he cheerfully performs

His share in all the daily tasks, begun at early morn.

The years roll on. Our laddie now a tall, strong man is grown.

Who looks out on the broad green fields, which still surround his home.

But what a change has come about; the old log house is gone.

A modern dwelling takes its place, which resounds with happy song.

The morning stars now fail to see the farmer on his way.

To till the fields, to sow the grain, and cut the fragrant hay.

The mower with its glittering knives and blades so keen and bright,

Makes play of work, where once the men did labor with their might.

And in the sweet and fragrant dusk, as twilight's mantle falls,

The family gather in the porch, while the night-bird softly calls,

While the farmer from a magazine, expounds with ardor keen

To the listening laddie at his feet, his hopes, his aims, his dreams

The years roll on. Our farmer's dream is surely coming true;

For schools and colleges now stand where once the forest grew.

Intelligence with common sense, well mixed, has brought around,

An easier and a better way, to till and plant the ground.

The water from the hillside spring now murmurs through the pipes,

All through the big, old farm-house, a comfort and delight.

The dairy room no longer sports its rows of shining pans

The separator's rapid whirl soon fills the waiting cans.

And thus it goes o'er all the place, the tasks are quickly done.

The loaded wains of fragrant hay, to stow away is fun.

With Tom and Dick to pull the rope, which guides the big hay fork.

The reaper and the thrasher makes the harvest-time but sport.

The years roll on. We have arrived; the long sought school is here.

Tonight we welcome you good friends who come our hearts to cheer.

And may success our efforts crown, the world's loud plaudits win.

And in our Province by the sea, this good work well begin.

The passing seasons prove to all the wisdom of this move.

And demonstrate beyond a doubt, these admonitions prove,

For what would be the outcome if the farmer failed to do

His part assisting nature, and no wheat and apples grew?

Ah! methinks the time is near, when his value will be known

And the German power will be by the Allies overthrown.

Now again we welcome you, one and all dear friends, tonight

And may time's swift passing years prove to all the farmer's might.

February 8, 1916.

Minard's Linmen Cures Dandruff.

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

(By Rev. William Wakinshaw in the Christian Guardian.)

The news flashed across the Atlantic from Canada during the last few days has sent a thrill of sympathy through every home in the land. Pictures of the stately pile at Ottawa that has been devoured by the ruthless flames were in every journal. Long descriptive articles on the Parliament Buildings crowded the columns of the daily press, and to these were added leaders deploring their destruction and expressing the profoundest concern for the Dominion in her heavy toll that the fire has exacted. The tidings with regard to the discovery of a supposed German plot to destroy the Welland Canal has also aroused universal sympathy with the colony. We are still awaiting confirmation of the theory that the disaster at Ottawa was the work of an incendiary. If that theory is established it must confirm our common hatred for the nefarious methods of the common foe. But apart from this aspect of the case, it is certain that as the result of the disaster Canada and the Mother Country will be more closely linked together. Moreover, just as Canada has helped us to repair the havoc wrought by the bombardment of the east coast, so I believe England will be ready in the most practical way to assist in the restoration of the fire-gnawed and smoke-stained ruins on that incomparable site in the capital of the Dominion.

In trying once more to give a faithful picture of our daily life in England under war conditions, however high we may soar, we will begin with material things. Take food and raiment. There is no doubt that the price of both is mounting upward. Certain commodities have practically doubled their cost. But the vital fact remains that there is no complaining in our streets. Look at two illuminating facts, one from a private and the other from a public source. Last week I was talking to a lady who for years has taken an active part in social and humanitarian work in one of our largest cities. She told me that their agency for finding employment for women had been dissolved. The only applicants left on the books were two attenuated relics who were rapidly graduating for old age pensions. The recently published returns of pauperism for 1915 prove that for five years we have not had such a small proportion of our population chargeable to the rates. No one can forecast what will occur when peace is declared, but in the meantime England is one big and bustling workshop. Even the tramps are swept from our highways. Perhaps for the first time in living memory there is work for everybody. If the war continues much longer beggars will become as extinct as the great Auk and the passenger pigeon, and we shall have to explain to our younger children the character and methods of the exponents of the lost art of cadging.

It is highly gratifying to us to know that in all the markets of the world the purchasing power of our English sovereign is almost undiminished. Its value stands nearly at par. Further, our satisfaction is sharpened when we contrast this with the condition of the German mark on the bourses. In the current issue of Punch the situation is hit off with the sure stroke of intuition and genius. It is a full page cartoon, and it is entitled "Sinking." The mark is represented as a dying man, with the coin taking the place of a human head. The German Chancellor, with his watch in his hand, is feeling the pulse in the skinny wrist of his shadowy patient, and the Kaiser is standing by with his brow furrowed with anxiety, waiting to hear the diagnosis of the physician. This picture is worth reams of letterpress. It suggests, and indeed reveals as by a flash-light, the unconquerable confidence of the nation in the issue of the struggle. The condition of our navy round the harbors of the enemy is at last beginning to tell on his material and financial resources.

This unbreakable assurance of our staying power is strikingly reflected in the buoyant spirit of the nation. It is true that we have had Zeppelin raids. Bombs have undoubtedly been dropped over a wide area in the land. It is undeniable that a number of nery people have been seriously perturbed. But happily they form a

microscopically small proportion of our population. There is no danger that the Kaiser and his war lords will ever intimidate us with their policy of "frightfulness." As a matter of fact they are among our most effective recruiting sergeants. Every new act of fiendishness against innocent and helpless men, women and children hurries another batch of young fellows to the enlistment office to finger the King's shilling; though now, I believe, when a recruit is sworn in the coin has expanded into two shillings and ninepence. These recent outrages by the enemy are doing much to render the new Compulsory Act a dead letter. So many young men are being attested now, and so many of them are being passed into the camps for recruits that when the measure is applied to discover the slacker and the shirker, it will be found that these unpatriotic products of our national life are practically non-existent.

All is serene in the labor world. When I sent my last sketch danger loomed from that quarter. The clouds were massed low on the horizon. They looked angry, and no one could tell whether sheet or forked lightning would leap from their bosom. We have seen a few flashes of fire, and we have heard the roll of one or two peals of thunder. But the storm has blown harmlessly away. After threatening to revolt, most of the influential labor leaders and the bulk of the masses of trade unionists behind them have decided to back the Government. In their recent congress at Bristol the delegates of the Labor party registered an emphatic verdict against conscription in the abstract. But they, with admirable common sense, and patriotism, recognized that theories must yield to the exigencies of an unprecedented crisis in our existence as an Empire. Therefore the representatives of King Demos refused to pledge themselves to agitate for the repeal of the Compulsory Service Act, and in effect gave the measure their support. These decisions have yielded unqualified satisfaction to everyone except our enemies, and the verdict of our sons of toil has afforded us another inspiring example of the unbroken unity of the nation. We all recognize that we can afford to discuss delicate and difficult problems. But we also know that with a strong and cunning and relentless foe gripping at our vitals we cannot afford to quarrel.

The question of national economy is now arousing much debate. Several journals have taken up the matter with infinite zeal. But with a sincere desire not to be cynical the subject seems to me to have more than a touch of theatricality about it. The discussions that have been provoked inevitably suggest the Saviour's phrase about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Readers of a certain organ are requested, urged, entreated, implored up through the whole gamut of emotion to save their empty bottles, and their old newspapers, and their rifled packing cases. Admirable appeals in their way if more than half a tone hysterical. But what about the foxes, the preserved sport of the rich, scampering across the country every night, mauling and devouring the poultry of the farmer and the cottager? What about the millions every year wasted on tobacco, and its accessories? Most of all, what about the almost unlimited sums squandered on drink and their prolific harvest of woe? The two first examples of national waste are comparatively unimportant. It is on the third that patriots are now concentrating their enquiries with an ever increasing keenness in their scrutiny. The restrictions of the Liquor Board of Control have undoubtedly reduced the plague, but it is still everywhere rampant. In every city and village we are increasing number of public men, many of whom in normal times would not be temperance reformers, are demanding the total prohibition of the drink trade. In this connection it is pleasing to note the Rev. Henry Carter, our connexional temperance secretary, has been placed on the Board of Control. He is a comparatively young man. He is the youngest official ever put by the Wesleyan Church in charge of a department, but he is thoroughly capable, and what Mr. Carter does not know about the drink traffic and the wiles of the brewer is not worth learning.

In my final paragraph I must again bear witness to the constancy with which all forms of religious work are being maintained. Tommy Atkins reigns among all denominations with undimmed prestige. By a sort of most favored nation clause in all ecclesiastical treaties that are now drafted and signed he receives exceptional treatment. The churches rival each other in caring for his social and spiritual welfare. Ordinary religious duties are by no means neglected. It is a joy and an inspiration to behold the multitude of laborers whom a quickened sense of duty has brought into the vineyard, toiling as never under the great Taskmaster's eye.

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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

Apply to

3 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

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

Apply to

4 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

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

Apply to

5 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

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

Apply to

6 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

ROD AND GUN FOR MARCH

March Rod and Gun has an interesting table of contents for the lover of outdoor life. Bonnydale Dale contributes the leading article on "The New Sport for the Spring Duck Shooter." F. V. Williams writes of "Jim's Fox." R. J. Fraser of "The Men who can't come back." Norman Lett describes a "Three Weeks' Canoe Trip in Alagonquin Park." and E. O. Perrin contributes the story of "Blanchard's Trap," the hero in which sets out to capture a bear and succeeds in landing an even more valuable and quite unexpected prize. There are other stories as good as these and besides the regular departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition, Fishing Notes, The Trap, The Kennel, etc., are calculated to attract sportsmen who are interested in matters of this kind. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont.

Elephants have been put to work in England. Horses are scarce, due to the great demand for war horses, but a Sheffield firm broke the horse famine by hiring a retired elephant from a circus which pulls as much as five horses.

It is exactly one hundred years since the First New Testament was issued in Chinese, and last year the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Society circulated in China more than a quarter of a million copies of the Bible.

The wireless operators have not attained a success of 200 words a minute.

60 Years Old Today

Feels as young as ever

PEOPLE who are able to talk like this cannot possibly have impure blood—they just feel fit—no headaches, dyspepsia or bilious disorders.

These diseases can be cured by

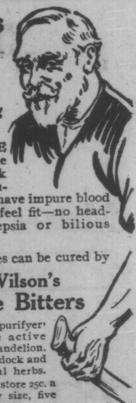
Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters

A true blood purifier containing the active principles of Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other medicinal herbs.

Sold at your store 25c a bottle. Family size, five times as large \$1.00.

THE BRATLEY DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. S.

Dr. Wilson's Deadshot Wormstick, in candy form cures worms, Reliably, Harmless.



Our Poultry Corner

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are to tell you that we have arranged with Prof. Landry, of the Agricultural College Truro, to take charge of a question box in connection with our Poultry Corner.

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

IS THIS A CASE OF T. B.?

Novice, N. S.—I recently lost a three-year-old Barred Rock hen from no apparent cause, but upon opening her, found fully a pint of water in the abdomen, and small white particles of what looked like dried matter, adhering to the inside of the skin around the neck. Her liver was perfectly healthy and her other organs appeared to be the same. Feed lately had been mash, consisting of bran, oat, chop, shorts, charcoal, beef scrap, and ground bone; the scratch feed has been good wheat. They have had unlimited green feed, mostly cabbage and turnip, and have been confined to yards. If possible, kindly advise what you think was the cause of death.

Ans.—This looks to us like a case of tuberculosis. Evidently there was stoppage of some kind internally. Your feeding was pretty heavy for an old bird. Possibly the hen had lived her life.

A POULTRY YARD VICE

For some reason or other egg eating is particularly prevalent during the present season. Why this is so I do not know. But the fact remains that in many yards great trouble and annoyance are being experienced. Fowls which are kept in confinement are always more prone to this complaint than those enjoying a free range. As a matter of fact, when poultry have their liberty they very rarely contract the habit of egg-eating. This proves pretty conclusively I think, that one of the chief causes of the trouble is idleness, since fowls at freedom are so busily occupied in searching for worms, grubs, seeds, etc., that they have no time and no inclination to eat their eggs. There are, however, other causes beside lack of occupation to account for the prevalence of this complaint.

Some Causes of Egg Eating

One of the worst features of egg eating is that it is difficult to discover and often it is prevalent in a poultry yard for quite a long time before a hen is actually caught in the act. As it is, it is generally found out merely by accident by discovering a hen engaged in the practice, since what adds considerably to the difficulty is that shell as well as contents, is consumed, thus leaving no trace. When laying hens are receiving an insufficient supply of shell-forming material they frequently commence pecking at the eggs in order to satisfy their needs. Lack of shell-forming material in the diet generally results in one of two things, either the hens eat the egg, or else soft-shelled eggs are produced, one of which is as bad as the other. It may surprise some to learn that in one hundred eggs of ordinary size, there are 22 oz. of pure lime. There is no better way of providing this necessary lime than by supplying the birds liberally with broken oyster shell, which can generally be obtained for next to nothing. Excellent samples of specially broken shells can be secured at a very low figure. When two or three nest boxes are provided in the sleeping quarters the hens are forced to lay on the ground and the presence of eggs lying about is an encouragement to egg eating. There should always be provided at least one nest for every three hens while one box for every two is all the better.

The Need of Employment

Arrangements should be made to provide fowls that are confined in runs with some means of occupation and amusement, since, as I have already mentioned, idleness is a common cause of this complaint. When there is a scratching shed attached to the house—and for many reasons such a plan is advisable—the floor should be littered with straw or chaff, and the grain scattered there among. This provides exercise and occupation for several hours of the day. A mangel or cabbage should be suspended from the roof to within a foot or so of the ground; in fact, just out of the bird's reach, which greatly assists in keeping them busily engaged. A piece of meat buried a few inches below the ground decays quickly, and the maggots coming up to the surface provide both food and recreation for the fowls.

A Cure

Prevention is always infinitely better than cure, and the careful poultry man will see to it that the causes

are removed. A plan that may be adopted is to blow an egg and refill with a mixture of cayenne pepper and mustard. This should be left in a prominent place on the floor of the scratching shed or in the roosting compartment. It will probably be pecked at by one or more of the fowls, and should this occur it is almost certain to be the last egg that is ever eaten.—Expert.

(The safest cure, however, is the axe.—Monitor.)

LAYING RATIONS

The "Maine Methods," or the method which has been adopted by the Maine Experimental Station, after years of testing, and which has been used with success all over the world, recently won over nine other methods at an egg-laying contest at the Missouri Station.

The rations are as follows:
Feed of adult birds consists of (a) Whole or cracked grains scattered in litter; (b) mixture of dry, ground grains (dry mash); (c) green food.

Component Parts of Ration

Keep accessible at all times.
Oyster shell, dry cracked bone, grit and charcoal in slatted troughs in addition to grains and dry mash.
Supply plenty of clean water.

Feed about five pounds of clover hay cut into half-inch lengths to each 100 birds in breeding season.

Method of Feeding

In early morning, scatter on litter, which should be six to eight inches deep on floor, four quarts of whole or cracked corn for each 100 birds.

At 11 o'clock feed in the same way two quarts of wheat and two quarts of oats.

Composition of Dry Mash Fed to Laying Pullets

First month in laying house:
Bran 300 lbs.
Corn Meal 100 lbs.
Low Grade Flour 100 lbs.
Meat Scrap 100 lbs.

Second month in laying house:
Bran 200 lbs.
Corn Meal 100 lbs.
Low Grade Flour 100 lbs.
Gluten Meal 100 lbs.
Meat Scrap 100 lbs.

Third month in laying house:
Make mash as for second month, with addition of 50 lbs. linseed meal.

Fourth month in laying house:
Make mash same as for second month.

Fifth month in laying house:
Make mash same as for the third month.

After fifth month:
Feed mash for second month; every alternate month, mixing with it 50 lbs. of linseed meal.

Keep the dry mash before birds all the time in open houses.

EGGS BEST SUITED FOR HATCHING

The highest success in keeping poultry cannot be attained unless the little chickens that are reared each year are thrifty, vigorous individuals, and without this early thrift and vigor the mature fowls never become efficient producers of either eggs or of flesh. Consequently it is of importance to know how to produce chickens that are constitutionally strong.

Two or three phases of the subject are touched upon in a bulletin of the West Virginia experiment station, U. S. A., where a series of experiments have been conducted for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of the matter.

A previous bulletin of the station recorded experiments showing that chickens hatched from heavy eggs are heavier and more thrifty than those from lighter eggs—results subsequently confirmed by investigations at the New York College of Agriculture, Cornell University, so that the general proposition that large, heavy eggs should be used for incubating purposes "may be accepted as an established fact." It, therefore, becomes a matter of importance to know when the heaviest eggs are laid, and how fowls should be fed and handled in order that they may lay the eggs best suited for hatching.

Method of Feeding

Two pens of pullets and one pen of one-year-old hens were fed liberally for a year, being allowed to consume 7 1/2 lbs. of grain and beef scraps per hen during the period, while other two pens of pullets and one of hens were only allowed 5 1/4

lbs. The three pens of well-fed birds laid 8062 eggs, and those of scantily fed birds laid only 5144, the total weight in the first case being 463,747 grams, and in the second, 294,839 grams.

Analysis of the figures shows that at the beginning of the winter the eggs laid by one of the hens averaged 40.4 grams each, and that there was a gradual increase until the early part of the spring (March, to be exact), when they averaged 59.6 grams each, after which there was a gradual decrease until the autumn, the average for the last month being 55.7 grams. The other well-fed pens followed a similar curve, and the spring thus appeared to be the time when the heaviest eggs were laid.

The reason for this may not be clearly evident, but says the bulletin, "it certainly throws additional light on the subject, and explains why early hatched chickens are almost universally considered more hardy and vigorous than those hatched later in the season."

Turning to the records of the scantily fed pens, it is shown that the difference in the average weight of the eggs for the year was very slight but as it was found necessary to increase the feed in the middle of the spring the smallness of the difference is less surprising. However, before the increase in the feed the eggs from the poorly fed pens were 4 1/2% less in weight than the well-fed, so that apparently scanty feeding reduces slightly the size of the egg.

Feeding and Fertility

Continuing the tests to the stage of the incubator and the brooder, it was found that when fowls are fed too scantily, the fertility of the eggs was low, but those eggs that were fertile seemed to hatch practically as well as the fertile eggs laid by well-fed fowls. It was observed that after fowls had been laying heavily for a considerable length of time, their eggs were less fertile, and did not hatch so well as eggs laid by fowls that were just reaching or had reached their maximum egg production for the season. There appeared to be no great difference in the vigor of chickens from the two lots of fowls.

A limited number of analyses of contents of the eggs was made to ascertain whether the seasonal variation in the weight of eggs is accompanied by any similar variation of their composition. The number of analyses made did not justify the announcement of definite conclusions, but the results indicated that in the spring, when the hens were laying well and when the eggs were heavier than at any other time of the year, then the dry matter of the yolk constituted a greater percentage of the total weight of the egg than when the hens were not laying so well. This may be an additional reason why early hatched chickens are more vigorous than those hatched later, for it is reasonable to suppose that the larger the yolk the more perfectly nourished the embryo will be.

SEASONABLE POULTRY HINTS

It is now time to be fixing up the mating pens for the season's breeding.

No matter what the breed, the male bird should be a good vigorous bird, as true to type as possible, and free from as many faults as possible. For such light weight breeds as the Leghorns give each male bird from 12 to 15 hens. For the heavier breeds, such as the Wyandottes, Rocks, etc., from 8 to 10 hens. Best results will be got from such matings as these.

Very poor results are usually obtained when a vigorous male bird is mated with only 2 or 3 females. In picking your hens see that they are also healthy and lively specimens. Don't put any little mealy runt into your breeding pens, whether it be male or female. Rather let your pens run short of the number than to chance breeding from anything inferior.

See that your hens are strong in any point that your male is short in. For instance, if your male is a little slack as far as good color is concerned, see that no hens mated with him are short in this section but as near perfect as possible. If the male stands up a little too high be sure that you have no females with him that are built the same way and if his shape is not all that you desire see that his hens are regular pictures as far as shape is concerned.

Never try to run a big flock of hens together with 2 or 3 male birds running at large at the same time. You MAY have good results but the chances are VERY LARGELY against it.

Give them a chance to start right. See that they are dusted with a good insect powder right now and repeat the operation in about 10 days. See also that the old material is cleaned out of the nests and burned and a good disinfectant sprayed all over the nest boxes before fresh material is put in. Clean all the droppings out of the

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible aching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of averages? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it might at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial! Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, gnawing, burning pain, and cure. All druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

house and give it a coat of whitewash from top to bottom. Don't mind if you spill a little of it around; it will do good.

A little time spent at these matters right now will save you trouble later on.

If you don't want to be troubled with soft shelled eggs and the hens breaking and eating them see that they have shell and grit before them.

If you can't get sprouted oats or cut clover for green feed take a turnip and stick it up on the wall on a nail and see how they will relish it. See that they have one there all the time for green food.

GATHERING AND SORTING EGGS

The best quality of poultry and eggs will command the highest prices in the right markets. The man or woman who keeps fifty hens or more should constantly study how to put her products up in the best possible form. To do this eggs should be gathered frequently during the hot weather, as well as in the cold weather. When gathered they should be placed in a cool, dry cellar, where they should be graded ready for market. Even if just doing a small private well to do this as it establishes a good habit for future bigger business. This sorting should be done with great care. First, cracked and soiled eggs should be removed and used at home. We all know what a variety of colors and sizes we get in a basket of freshly gathered eggs from one breed. These different colors and sizes are better to be graded in order to have a uniformity of appearance. Of course all very small and abnormally large eggs should also stay at home.

First of all strive to produce a good article then seek the market that appreciates the fine product, properly put up, and cater to the high standards of that market.

REVIVAL OF SHIP BUILDING ON PARRSBORO SHORE

(Morning Chronicle)

Parrsboro, March 1.—W. R. Huntley, and his son Charles A. Huntley are getting out the frame for a three-masted schooner to carry about 500 tons. She will be built at Riverside, Parrsboro, and owned by Hugh Gillespie and C. B. L. Tucker, the builders and others.

Another vessel will be placed on the ways as soon as she is launched. Captain T. K. Bentley is building a large three-masted schooner at Advocate Harbor, Messrs H. Elderkin and Co. one at Port Greville and G. M. Cochran two large three-masted and one four-master. The aggregate cost of these six vessels will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

There is a revival of shipbuilding on the Parrsboro shore and yards that have been idle for years will be in use again as there is practically unlimited ship timber to build a great number of all classes of vessels.

HONORS FOR KITCHENER

London, March 3.—Field Marshall Earl Kitchener, British Secretary for War, received to-day the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor from the French Ambassador at the War Office, it was officially announced this evening.

Principal C. Mackinnon of the Pine Hill Presbyterian College offered for overseas service and will be Chaplain of the 219th Battalion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Horticulture

We are very glad to be able to inform our readers that we have made arrangements with Prof. Blair, Supt. of the Experimental Station at Kentville, to furnish us with material from week to week bearing on Horticulture. We have taken this step because we believe that the farmers will appreciate our efforts to give them information of value. Prof. Blair is a well known authority, and if we will but follow his suggestions and advice, success will be ours.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

An effort should be made by every man who has a plot of ground, to grow the garden produce required for the home. It is profitable to do it, and it adds greatly to the interest of the home life. More garden produce means less outlay for running the house, economy should be a first consideration. The more we produce in our own lands, the more surplus will there be left for export to feed the millions of people depending upon our exports for the successful termination of the war. It seems right, therefore, that every one should consider seriously the matter of growing everything they can to meet their own wants, even should extra effort be necessary. With this in view an effort will be made to deal briefly but fairly specifically with certain garden crops from time to time as to their cultural requirements.

Onions

Onions are used extensively throughout the country and in our towns, yet these are largely imported. It is not difficult to grow onions if right methods are followed. It is practically impossible to grow onions and mature them from sowing the seed in the open ground. The season is not long enough to mature them before the cool damp fall weather approaches and they consequently keep growing without maturing properly, hence will not keep.

For success start the seed now, the earlier the better. Secure a box about 3 inches deep fill it with any good garden soil. If such soil is not available pick it up in the garden and place it near a stove where it will soon dry out and be ready for seeding in a few days. Make the soil even in the flat and scatter the seed rather thickly about 15 seeds to the square inch and cover with about 1/4 inch of soil. Keep the soil moist, not wet, and warm, not hot, and in a short time the seedlings will appear when the box is set in the brightest window in the kitchen. A very little effort will make a support for the box. Do not force the plants by keeping the box too warm, and do not keep the soil too wet. Onions do not require too much heat to grow sturdy but give all the sunlight possible. Sunlight is what makes strong plants and during the bright warm days set the flat in a protected place outside or they may be set in the hotbed or cold frame. This flat of onion plants will plant out a good area. I have set 1000 plants from a square foot of soil. These spaced 4 inches apart will give over 300 feet of a row and this row when matured from good plants started two months before planting out time should produce 4 bushels of well matured onions at 5 cents per pound worth \$12.00.

Onions are easily transplanted. They should be transplanted as early in May as the ground can be worked nicely. The bigger and stockier the plants the better they do. Harden off the plants well by leaving them out a week before transplanting. Late set and small plants will give results little if any better than to sow the seed in the open ground, hence the importance of starting the seed early. The better the soil used in the flat the quicker the growth but do not force growth by a high temperature. A rich soil and low temperature will give the best plants.

Any good garden soil will grow onions to mature early in September. Soils containing quickly available plant food is necessary. If manure is to be used have it well rotted if possible. Suitable soil can be arranged for when the time comes, but to have the plants it is necessary to get busy now. The Yellow Globe Danvers, and the Prizetaker are two excellent varieties.

To illustrate the importance of making an early start the results from our plots seeded in flats February 28th, show an average of 10.3 oz. per bulb and those planted March 17th 7.01 oz. It costs little more to transplant the onion than it does to plant and thin onions from seed sown in the open. The plants require but one transplanting, that from the seed flat to the open ground.

Celery

Celery seed should be started now. Use a flat or shallow box with 2 to 2 1/2 inches of soil. The seed takes about 10 days to germinate during which time the box can be set any place that is moderately warm. Keep the soil damp but not wet. When the seedlings appear place in a bright window. A small box 6 inches square will give all the plants required. The White Plume and Paris Golden are the two best varieties. In about six

weeks time the small plants can be transplanted to other flats spacing the plants 1 to 2 inches apart.

Strong vigorous plants are necessary and these can be got by early seeding. Any rich garden soil will grow good celery if good plants are secured for starting.

The celery seed should be just nicely covered with soil, and use every care in watering not to soak the soil too much.

Pansy

Now is the time to put in a little box of pansy seed. They can be handled the same as onions. Stick to the shallow flat and a bright window. Late planting will not give early blooming plants, hence, the importance of starting this lovely plant now. Just nicely cover the seed, about 1-16 inch of soil will do for covering.

DRUG FIENDS

That alcohol is a habit forming drug is denied by no one but its advocates. It's denial would be useless because everyone knows men who have become victims of the alcohol habit that cannot break away from it. Nothing is more pathetic than to see some of these men trying to break off the habit, suffering untold tortures and falling time after time until they give up in despair and plunge in deeper than ever, in hopes of ending their misery.

Morphine is also a habit forming drug, but it is very little used compared with the various alcoholic liquors, because it is not pleasant to the taste and because the habit of treating to a dose of morphine has not become popular. Its action is very similar to that of whiskey or brandy. In moderate doses it dulls the sensibility to pain and in large doses causes a stupor resembling profound sleep. Like alcohol, once the habit is formed, it is almost impossible to break off. Men who make a specialty of treating the drug and alcohol habit, tell me that it is easier to cure permanently a morphine fiend than an alcohol fiend. That is probably due largely to the habit many have formed of urging their friends to drink. The day is not long passed when some would take it as an insult if you refused to drink their dope. Both these drugs have the effect of blighting the moral sensibility so that a drinking man will do or say with perfect indifference what he would have shrunk from with horror before he acquired the habit. Examples of this we have in plenty of late, when men stoop to the most despicable acts, utterly indifferent to the need or fate of their Country. Anyone who has studied the question knows that much of this moral degradation has had its origin in drink on the part of the person or his ancestors. Morphine and alcohol are both poisonous drugs and both have the tendency to affect the higher moral centres first.

It is dreadful to contemplate the power which the traffic has acquired in England, France and Germany that have defied the Government and the War Office to do more than slightly curtail their business. In Sweden the people voted a hundred to one in favor of prohibition, but they did not get it. In Ontario, people have voted by large majorities on three different occasions in favor of prohibiting the traffic. Not only that, but resolutions and petitions almost without number, have poured into the Government, begging that the bars be closed. On the other hand, no one but a quiet deputation of liquor dealers has asked that the business be allowed to continue. But that deputation seems to have more influence with Governments than the votes of the people, the resolutions of the most important bodies, and all the petitions that have been presented, humbly pleading that the great evil be stopped.

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

The reason for the yellow appearance of nearly all newspapers in Canada to-day is due to the scarcity of chemicals used for bleaching and to the fact that the blue coloring matter which is used to impart a brilliant white to the paper is also scarce. It is only one of the visible effects of the war.

A thousand tons of cocoa aboard the captured British steamer Appam at Newport News may spoil unless prompt action is taken. It is worth \$450,000 and cannot be removed until the State Department determines the Appam's status.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

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Sept 30, 1914—L.L. Phone 14

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Latest styles in Caskets, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. Hearse runs to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-story building in rear of furniture warehouses. Phone 74-4

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BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA

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ARCHITECT

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Quick Results

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

The Weekly Monitor ESTABLISHED 1873

WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL Published Every Wednesday BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO

Address all matters of business and make all money orders payable to The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

A Plucky Newspaper

When the Germans took possession of Brussels they closed the offices of all the newspapers. But, very soon, one paper, the Libre Belgique, made its appearance. Questions arose. Where is it printed? Who edited it? How is it circulated? Governor Von Bissing, the German Military Governor, offered \$5,000 to any one who would give him the right answer to these questions. No person accepted the offer. The amount was raised to \$10,000, and again to \$15,000. Still the offer was not accepted, and the paper with a good degree of regularity still defiantly appears. It is said that a copy finds its way mysteriously to Von Bissing's desk. It has even been reminding him of his misdeeds in former days. It identifies him with the Lieutenant Bissing who in 1870 with fellow officers, when the French palace of St. Cloud was burned, carried away paintings, books, statuary, and other valuables for their own use. Russel, the famous war correspondent of the London Times, told the story at the time, and said they offered him armfuls of most beautiful and costly things, which however, he refused to accept. This mysterious appearance of the prohibited Libre Belgique reveals the unconquered spirit of the Belgians.

The British and Foreign Bible Society

This useful Society is working diligently in its own lines for the benefit of the soldiers of all the nations now engaged in war. During the first thirteen months of the war it supplied no less than three millions of copies of the New Testament, individual Gospels and Psalters, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, prisoner of war, refugees, and troops engaged in hostilities. These books were printed in as many as thirty different languages and sent to as many as twenty different countries. Much of the cost of these donations has been covered by contributions from Sabbath Schools of the United States, which have also defrayed the expenses of twenty thousand New Testaments in French for distribution to French soldiers. A free grant of about two thousand Gospels and Psalters have been made to Russian prisoners of war through the Russian Embassy in London. The Society has also prepared editions of each of the four Gospels in Hungarian, Bohemian and Polish, to be sent to Petrograd for free distribution among the soldiers of these nationalities, now prisoners in Russia. In Constantinople, Egypt, in Malta and among the Armenian refugees, the work of the Society has been going on uninterruptedly. In fact, not only in areas affected by the war, but in every part of the world, the distribution of the Scriptures is being conducted through agents who have devoted their lives to this praiseworthy occupation.

The Silver Lining

Lord Northcliffe, President of the London "Times," the "Daily Mail," and several other English papers, in an interview with an American correspondent, remarked, that the Silver Lining to the war cloud is the remarkable effects which the war has had upon British Temperance legislation. There is no movement toward prohibition here, he added, but there is a grand movement toward the reduction of the consumption of alcohol. More has been done within the last four months in this matter by firm and wise legislation than had been accomplished by almost a hundred years of temperance legislation.

A wealthy British ship owner adds his testimony. Thirty thousand tons of barley and other produce are brought into Britain every week for the breweries and distilleries, and nearly the same number of tons of sugar. All this must be hauled to these manufacturers and then hauled away to be distributed over the Kingdom to consumers. Six thousand miners are busy getting coal, thirty six thousand tons of which are consumed every week in the business. Add to this the large number of ships employed in the carrying of cargoes which are so much needed to carry munitions and other supplies for the war. Taking all together it will be seen what a large amount of capital

and labor is diverted from the ordinary channels of commerce and the extraordinary demands of the war, and employed in a business the acknowledged result of which is the lessening of the national efficiency.

San Marino

The war has brought the little Republic of San Marino into the light. Austria says its government has violated neutrality, but just in what particular the papers have not reported distinctly. Probably the Government has in some way shown favor to Italy, under whose protection the little Republic lives. It has enjoyed independence since the thirteenth century, and several treaties of friendship have been made between it and Italy, the last one dating in 1908. It occupies a position between two of the Provinces of Italy and has a frontage of twenty-four miles, an area of thirty-eight square miles, and a dense population of about ten thousand five hundred. Its Capital is a town of the same name, situated on the sides of a mountain two thousand five hundred feet high and so precipitous that viewed from a little distance the houses appear to be built upon one another. The town is accessible by only one road, and has a population of about two thousand. It is governed by a Council of sixty members, over whom are two regents, who retain their position for only six months. Wine, cattle, and stone are the chief exports. The Republic maintains an army of about one thousand officers and privates. But for the protection of Italy this small military force would be a negligible consideration with any of the military powers now acting as belligerents.

A Brave Dane

The Atlantic Monthly tells the story of a brave Dane, who, coming to Canada, found his way to Edmonton, and there started a small business in the manufacture of bricks, a load of which he occasionally drove to be used in the erection of the University Building. Before coming to this country he had seen service and when the war began he enlisted and received his commission as Major. In one of the engagements near Ypres he was captured by the Germans and interned in a little town near the Austrian border. When a boy in Denmark he had learned German and could speak it perfectly, and he determined to make use of this advantage in an endeavor to escape. One night just as the prisoners were about to be shut up, he hid in a well and when it was dark he crept along, escaped the double guards and instead of going into Austria, thinking his guards would be more likely to expect him to take that course, he went toward Berlin. Entering a village he saw in a paper the statement that he was making his way to Switzerland, but buying a raincoat to hide his uniform, he kept on, finally reaching Berlin, and taking a taxi drove through the Unter-den-Linden. He then disguised himself at a bricklayer, and after several adventures, took a trip down the Kiel Canal, and found his way to Denmark. There the British Consul sent him to England, where the King received him at Buckingham Palace. The last report is that he was detained at the War Office to answer questions as to conditions in Germany. When he returns to his brickyard by the Saskatchewan, what stories he will be able to tell about his adventures.

German Deserters

"Everyman" of January 25th says that the Germans have now two networks of electric barbed wire, 120 feet apart, on the Dutch frontier. No buildings between the two are allowed to be occupied, and the German sentinels which have been doubled, are ordered to fire on any one seen between the networks. It is believed this arrangement is intended to prevent Belgians from passing to Holland, and also to prevent desertion of German soldiers which has up to date been quite frequent. Three sentences posted along the line took advantage of the opportunity to desert, to the great annoyance of the German authorities, who are giving vent to their displeasure by abusing the Belgians who are in the district.

Messrs. Kelly & Glassy, Ltd., the well-known liquor dealers of Halifax, are hard up for argument to oppose the inclusion of Halifax under the N. S. Temperance Act. Rev. H. Wigle, in a lecture lately delivered in Parrsboro, said some true things about England's method of dealing with Ireland in past centuries, and the gentlemen referred to have ordered fifty copies of the paper which reported the lecture, in order to defeat the N. S. Temperance Alliance, of which Mr. Wigle is President, by making him out to be a pro-German. It is a poor business which, requires the support of such an evident non-sequitur.

FRUIT INSPECTORS' SALARIES

Dear Editor:—

The Auditor General's Report for year ending March 31st, 1915, has lately been issued. Among other valuable and interesting information it contains salaries and expenses paid Fruit Inspectors in Nova Scotia as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Salary. Includes A. S. Alcorn, Berwick (\$1331.29), W. E. Anderson, Gasperaux (1136.08), Thos. E. Archibald, Ellershouse (515.70), Albert Armstrong, Falmouth (1203.65), S. C. Bishop, Lawrencetown (572.95), W. A. Bishop, Lawrencetown (1415.55), C. C. Dimock, Windsor (1122.29), W. C. Haly, Round Hill (955.21), A. T. Morse, Bridgetown (1277.09), Howard Osbourne, Newcomb (1185.79), Fred Urquhart, Kentville (560.20), G. H. Vroom, Middleton (2525.20), F. B. Westcott, Gasperaux (1347.25), W. E. Johnson, Halifax (1206.25).

The sum total is a very large amount and deserves serious consideration.

There has certainly been a great improvement in the methods of packing fruit during the past fifteen years.

The credit for this is about equally divided between the "Fruit Mark's Act" and the work of the Co-operative Fruit Companies. Especially to the efforts of the United Fruit Companies during the last five years.

Thanks are due to the Federal Government for the interest taken in the Fruit Industry.

The apple industry is the life of the Valley and the writer does not object to the amount expended on inspection although the sum is rather startling. All fruit growers should interest themselves to see that the work is thoroughly and conscientiously done.

Yours truly, FRUIT GROWER.

March 6th, 1916.

A RARE WINTER VISITOR

An exceedingly rare winter visitor has appeared in town. Not often are we favored with his presence. He makes his home in the interior of the Continent, is common in our Western Provinces east of the Rockies, and in winter wanders irregularly to Quebec and Ontario. We noticed by the papers that he had been straying further east than usual this year, being observed at Fredericton, N. B., and we wondered if he would favor Bridgetown with a visit. We did not have long to wait and wish for his coming.

On Saturday last, unannounced by the Monitor or the town gossip, he arrived and flew into a tree by my window. If beaming on one with delight dancing along every nerve and joy sparkling in both eyes make a welcome, then he was welcome to town. Only a moment he sat upon the tree. But that was a rapturous moment for a nature lover, gazing at a bird he has never seen before and may not see again for years. A big yellow bill at once proclaimed him a Grosbeak of some kind.

It was the Evening Grosbeak. The large, stout, conical bill gives the bird his common name, and is admirably adapted to crush seeds upon which the Grosbeak largely feeds. In size the bird is a little smaller than the robin. The sexes are not dressed alike, the male, according to the fashions in bird society, wearing the gay and prettier suit. He is brownish yellow with a black tail. The black wings are marked with a large white patch. The female is brownish grey, more or less suffused with yellow. Her wings and tail are black with some of the feathers tipped with white. It was a female which paid us the visit, and it may be, for aught we know, the first Evening Grosbeak reported from this locality.

J. F. Bridgetown, March 14th, 1916.

St. James Church Parish Notes

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

Week Days, Bridgetown

Wednesday—4 p. m. (children) and 7.30. Friday—4.30 p. m. Service of intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 to 8.30 Bible class followed by choir practice.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, March 19: Bridgetown—Sunday school and Bible study 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Other services: Granville 11 a. m., Belleisle 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

Evangelist services in the Church at Belleisle every evening this week at 7.30.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

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

BORN

WOOD.—At Bridgetown, March 5, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wood, a son.

DURLING.—At Middleton, March 3, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Durling, a daughter.—Eleanor Elizabeth.

MARRIED

GRANT-RHYNARD.—Paradise, N. S., Feb. 28, 1916, at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. H. Balcom, Pte. James Percy Grant of the 85th Highlanders, to Ruth A. Rhyndard of Paradise.

WILSON-RHYNARD.—Paradise, N. S., March 6th, 1916, at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. A. Balcom, Burton A. Wilson of Bridgetown, to Mary Jane Rhyndard of Paradise.

On Monday, 13th inst., the Province of Manitoba passed the Temperance Act by a majority of between twenty and twenty-five thousand. After May 31st all bars, clubs and wholesale licenses will pass out of existence in that province.

TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN

Meeting of Ratepayers

I hereby give public notice that a public meeting of the ratepayers of The Town of Bridgetown will be held in the Council Chamber in the said Town of Bridgetown, on Wednesday evening, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 7.30 o'clock, under section 143 of the Town's Incorporation Act, and amendments thereto.

At which meeting there will be submitted to the ratepayers for approval a proposed expenditure of a sum of money, not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, (\$2,000) for the purpose of making permanent streets in the town.

By order of the Town Council, HARRY RUGGLES, Town Clerk.

Dated at Bridgetown, February 29, A. D. 1916.—47-31.

Notice of Spring Sale!

Sale begins March 17th and continues until the 30th

The Store will be closed Thursday the 16th to mark our stock, and will be opened March 17th at 9 a. m., and continue until 6 p. m.

Three Experienced Clerks will attend to your wants

This sale includes Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Infants' and Children's Shoes, Rubber Heels and Men's Rubber Boots, Ladies' Sport Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Underskirts, Undervests, White Shirt Waists, House Dresses and Raincoats, Men's Raincoats, Oil Coats, Overalls, Jumpers, Pants, Sweaters, Handkerchiefs, Fine Shirts, Outside Shirts, Neckties, Bath Towels.

- 25 pairs Ladies' Cloth Top Boots, patent leather, latest style, just arrived. Price \$4.50, going for \$3.25. 25 pairs of Ladies' Button Boots, \$4.50, for \$3.25. 25 pairs Cashion Sole Boots, Price \$4.00, going for \$2.98. 15 pairs Ladies' Low Shoes, patent leather. Price \$3.00, going at \$2.60. Men's Overalls, 85c., for \$55c. Men's Overalls, 85c., for \$55c. Men's Raincoats from \$5.00 to 10.00. Men's Overalls, \$1.25, for \$95c. Men's Jumpers, 65c., for \$35c. Men's Shirts, 85c., for \$55c. Men's Fine Shirts, \$1.00, going for 75c. Men's Oil Coats, \$4.75, going for \$3.50. And \$3.50 going for \$2.55. Men's Raincoats from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Men's Handkerchiefs, 10c., going for \$5c. Ladies' Hospital Shoes, with rubber heels, price \$2.00, going for \$1.50. Infants' Shoes, from 4 to 8, with rubber heels attached, price \$1.00, going for \$75c. Men's Boots, from 9 to 11, price \$2.00, for \$1.50.

- Men's Boots from 12 to 2, price \$2.25, going for \$1.75. Rubber Boots, \$4.50, going for \$2.75. Big cut on Rubbers, pair, \$55c. Ladies' Sport Coats, price from \$4.00 to \$5.00, going at \$2.50 & \$3.00. Ladies' Dresses, \$7.50 going for \$5.50. \$10.50, going for \$7.50. \$7.50 going for \$5.50. House Dresses, \$35c. & \$38c. Underskirts, \$2.25 for \$1.55. Underskirts for \$35c. Men's Ties, 45c. for \$25c. Men's Ties, 35c. for \$20c. Men's Celluloid or Linen Collars, sizes 14 to 16 1/2, 20c. and 25c. going at, each, \$10c. Hair Brushes, 20c., going for \$13c. Coarse Combs, 15c., going for \$10c. Fine Combs, 15c., going for \$10c. Men's Tan Shoes, lace or button, \$4.50 & \$5.00, going for \$3.15. Men's Patent Leather Boots, \$4.50 for \$3.50. Men's Rubbers for \$75c. Men's Lumbermen's Rubbers, price \$2.50, going for \$1.75. Men's Rubber Boots, \$4.50, going for \$3.50. Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes, sold at reduced prices.

Don't Forget the Place CHARLIE FRANK'S - Queen Street BRIDGETOWN Per J. H. HARRIS- Atty.

Big Discounts ON LINES OF WINTER GOODS

25 per cent. off all Ladies' Neck Furs Mink Marmot Muffs. Were \$8.50, 9.85, 9.98, 10.85, 13.50, 15.75 Now 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 7.75, 8.98, 10.75

Sable Coon Muffs. Were \$9.25, 10.75, 14.50 Now 7.25, 7.75, 9.98

Two Men's Fur Collars. Were \$3.75 and 6.90 Now 2.50 and 4.75

LADIES' COATS. All this Seasons Good Styles. Blk. Curl Cloth. 1 only, size 34, \$12.25 for 7.98

Blk. and White Check. 1 only, size, 12.25 for 7.98

White Wool Blankets. A few prs. only Regular \$3.75 and 4.50 pair Now 2.98 and 3.25

25 per cent. off the following lines: Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Men's Caps, Comfortables, Boys' Underwear

Flannelette Waists, Misses' Underwear, Hockey Caps, Men's Sweaters, Boys' Sweaters, Wool Hats

Boys' Caps, House Dresses, Ladies' Underwear, Wrappers, Children's Underwear

BOOK SPECIAL. For Friday and Saturday only. All Books 23c.

STRONG & WHITMAN Ruggles Block. Phone 32. This Sale for Cash Only

For Sale IN CLARENCE

The T. Minard stand, consisting of two acres of land in a high state of cultivation, having 50 fruit trees thereon, with new house, barn and shop.

A man with a trade, or working man would get ample employment. Possession given after March 15th. For further particulars apply to J. W. ELLIOTT, Clarence.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

We have just received our Spring stock of ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL

ALSO Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific, Royal Purple Vermin Killer, Royal Purple Roup Cure, Royal Purple Cough Cure, Royal Purple Chick Feed

Same quality and price as 1915

KARL FREEMAN HARDWARE DEALER

SPRING 1916 SALE

Spring Goods arriving STYLES CATCHY! PRICES MODERATE!

Ladies' Pumps & Slippers a specialty

In addition to our regular fine stock in MEN'S WEAR we have added several lines in Heavy Working Boots to sell at \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Granville Street Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD

Women's Cushion Shoe

This Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoe is made with uppers of soft Vici Kid. It is stylish, yet conservative, carrying a medium toe and heel. We carry this Shoe in stock in EE width and highly recommend it to any person suffering from foot troubles. The most comfortable shoe manufactured. Try a pair.

Women's sizes 3 to 7. Price \$4.50 Also sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of advertised price.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS "Shoes by Mail" BRIDGETOWN, N. S.



LOCAL AND SPECIAL

J. Arthur Rice of Bear River has been gazetted a notary public.

Articles from the pen of Prof. Blair on the subject of Horticulture will appear on page 3 in each issue.

Prospective buyers of real estate will do well to consult the offerings in that line on page two of this issue.

Mrs. V. Arnold Eaton will be "at home" to her friends on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, March 28th and 29th.

The Clam Supper held last week in Granville Hall, for Red Cross purposes, was, despite the stormy weather, quite a success. The sum of \$34.50 was netted.

A meeting of all favorable to total abstinence during the war, in response to the King's appeal, will be held at Warren's Hall on Monday, March 20, at 7.30 p. m.

The executive, both ladies and gentlemen, of the local recruiting committee, are requested to meet at the Methodist Church this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2.30. Business of special importance.

Latest reports from Councillor Frank E. Elliott of Middleton who underwent a surgical operation at Halifax last week, are very favorable and he is said to be doing as well as can be expected.

If you want to sell your farm, your house in town, or in fact any kind of real estate, call at the Monitor Office and learn what we can do to sell it for you. We have two plans: either one we think will appeal to you.

The Belleisle Theatrical Company will play their popular Comedy-Drama, "Wrecked in Port," or "The Turn of the Tide," in Amberman's Hall, Granville Ferry, Friday evening, March 17th, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The ratepayers of Bridgetown are reminded of the public meeting to be held in the Council Chamber this (Wednesday) evening at 7.30 o'clock, when a vote will be taken upon a proposed expenditure of \$2,000.00 for street improvements.

The Bridgetown platoon of the Nova Scotia Highlanders, is making splendid progress in their drill under Corpl. Langille. New recruits are being added each day, and it is to be hoped the squad will remain in Bridgetown for some time to come.

A telegram received here yesterday announced the death of Chas. Bent in Stoneham, on March 11th. The deceased is a son of Chas. Bent of Beaconsfield, and a brother of Fletcher Bent of Beaconsfield, William of Lawrencetown, and Arthur of Paradise. No particulars were received.

Over 200 of our townspeople gathered at the D. A. R. Station last Friday afternoon to hear the band of the 5th Battalion as they passed through on the east bound express. Col. Borden and Capt. (Dr.) Cutten were greeted by many hearty handshakes. The music of the band was much enjoyed. A barrel of apples was put aboard by Bridgetown friends for the band boys.

The Lawrencetown Dramatic Club will present the three-act comedy "The Time of His Life," in Phinney's Hall, Lawrencetown, on Wednesday evening, March 22nd. Judging from the performances of this Dramatic Club in the past, we feel sure the play will be well rendered and deserving of a large patronage. Keep the date and place in mind.

Mr. Harry Walker, with his span of "greys" drove a party of young ladies and matrons to Paradise to attend the concert given by the Paradise Amateur Dramatic Club on Monday evening. Although there are conflicting accounts of the conduct of the party, as there were five chaperons among them, they were allowed to return home that night, with the aid of two gentlemen who accompanied them part of the return trip. All voted the play a great success.

The Local Court of Canadian Foresters were favored with an official visit on Monday evening from Mr. McLeod Mills, organizer for Nova Scotia. A business session was held in Warren's Hall, when sixteen new members were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, after which the members wended their way to the St. James Hotel, where an elaborate turkey supper, with all the fixings, had been prepared by the proprietor, Mr. E. G. Langley. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to, and all voted the occasion a most happy and enjoyable affair.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Kings College, Windsor, is raising a platoon for the Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Read the article in this issue on page 3 from the pen of Prof. Blair, "The Vegetable Garden."

Wanted Print Butter 30 cents per pound; Eggs 28 cents per dozen. W. W. CHESLEY.

The old and reliable firm of N. H. Phinney and Co., organ and piano dealers, has opened a branch store in Kentville.

A full report of Mr. W. S. Sanders' visit to the public schools of Bridgetown is unavoidably crowded out this week and will appear in our next issue.

Bear River has enlisted forty-five men for the Highland Brigade. In all 120 have joined the colors for overseas services from this truly patriotic town.

Councillor J. C. Grimm of Springfield was married at Yarmouth on Wednesday the 8th inst., to Mrs. LeLa R. Read of Rhode Island. Congratulations to the genial Councillor of Ward 13.

The Paradise Amateur Athletic and Dramatic Club will repeat the three-act drama, "Country Folks," in Longley's Hall, on Thursday evening, March 17th. Part of proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

The original poem, "The Old Way and the New," composed and read by Mrs. P. H. Saunders at the opening of the Demonstration Building, at Lawrencetown, on February 8th, appears on page 2 of this issue.

The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement of the auction sale on the premises of the late John H. Bishop, Lawrencetown, on Saturday, March 18th, at 2 o'clock which appears in this issue.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Hazel MacLeod and Miss Grace Todd left last Wednesday for a trip to Boston.

Miss Josephine Kinney is spending the week with friends at Wolfville and Kentville.

Pte. Thomas Marshall, of the 64th Battalion is spending a few days at his home here.

Dr. W. R. and Mrs. Morse, of West China, have arrived in New York on their way to Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Henry B. Hicks is spending the week at Annapolis Royal, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Langille.

Major J. E. Morse has accepted a position in a Composite Battalion and left for Halifax on Saturday the 11th inst., to report for duty.

Mrs. Arthur M. Spinney of Torbrook Mines, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Brown, the past week, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kinney returned to their home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday. They will visit Mr. Kinney's sister, Mrs. Wyman of Digby en route.

Mr. Clarence Kinney is visiting his sister, Mrs. Harvey E. Graham, in Ottawa, en route for Medicine Hat, Alberta, where he will remain for an indefinite period.

Mr. P. F. Lawson, who lectured last evening in the Primrose Theatre on "Britain in War Time," was, with Mrs. Lawson, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Fowler, while in town.

The many friends of Mr. G. H. Dixon, who went to Boston last week for medical treatment, will be glad to learn that the operation has been performed and at last report Mr. Dixon's condition was quite satisfactory.

Mrs. John Dargie attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Grace Lyons at Waterville, last Wednesday. Owing to a train wreck, and the consequent delay in the arrival of the groom, the wedding was delayed two hours.

Mrs. (Dr.) Boyd Crowe of Annapolis Royal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Longmire this week. The Doctor was a week-end guest at the same home, returning to Annapolis yesterday.

Rev. L. F. Wallace, pastor of the Annapolis Royal Baptist Church, has enlisted for overseas service with the Nova Scotia Highlanders in the Company commanded by Dr. Cutten, of Acadia College.

Mrs. Elias Messenger returned from Moncton, N. B., Saturday last, where she had been attending the funeral of her sister, Mrs. David Muirhead. Mrs. Messenger has lost a mother and sister since January, 1916.

Mr. James J. Young who was called here three weeks ago in connection with the settling of the estate of the late James G. F. Randolph, returned to his duties in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, yesterday.

Eggs and Chicks

Barred Plymouth Rock. Beauty and Utility Strain. Winner of finest trophy at recent Annapolis Fair on Barred Rocks. Mating pens made up of Annapolis, Kentville and Yarmouth winners. Opportunity to get the finest stock in the Province. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per setting. Utility day-old chicks 17 cents each.

PERCY CAREY, Yarmouth, N. S.

FOR SALE

Dwelling and barn, situated in Lawrencetown. Buildings in first-class repair. Purchaser can have choice of two houses. For particulars apply to

S. E. BANCROFT, Lawrencetown.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late John H. Bishop, Lawrencetown, on Saturday, March 18th, at 2 o'clock, the valuable property known as the Primrose field, containing about 27 acres of good land, free from stones with an orchard capable of producing 800 barrels of apples. All good varieties. Cut about 12 tons of hay last season and produced 100 bushels of grain. Also 1 covered carriage, 3 cows, a quantity of hay and various other articles.

TERMS.—On real estate, part of purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. Personal property, cash.

MARY F. BISHOP, T. G. BISHOP, Executors. Lawrencetown, March 1st, 1916.

BARGAINS

We still have a few Queen Stoves and Heaters left which we are offering at a BIG DISCOUNT.

CROWE & MUNDEE

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the Premises of the Late H. C. MARSHALL, North Williamston, on Wednesday, March 29, beginning at 12 o'clock, the following:

- 12 first class dairy Cows, large producers, in best of condition. Also young stock.
- 1 pair of all purpose mares, good drivers and workers, perfectly kind.
- 1 four-year-old colt, good size
- 2 Yorkshire Sows, each with litter of pigs.
- Carriages, wagons, single and double harness, robes.
- One Premier Separator and farm implements such as required on a well equipped farm, all in good order.
- 10 to 15 tons of good hay, a quantity of oats, wheat, buckwheat and potatoes.
- Household furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

If stormy sale will be held next day. TERMS: All sums of \$5.00 or under, cash. Over this amount six months' credit on joint notes with approved names, with interest at six per cent.

JOHN HALL, Auctioneer. SOPHIA E. MARSHALL, FRED G. PALFREY, Administrators.

FOR SALE

Chatham Incubator, 100 egg size, in good order. Also Brooder. A bargain to anyone who takes both. Apply to

MONITOR OFFICE

Notice to the Public

As I have purchased the E. L. Balcom saw mill, I am prepared to receive any quantity of timber, either for custom sawing, or will pay cash.

L. D. HANDLEY, Lawrencetown, Feb. 21st, 1916—4

For Sale

One fine driving mare, seven years old, weight 1050. Not afraid of autos or trains. Have no further use for her.

DR. C. B. SIMS, 48-49

New Goods

Pure Maple Sugar and Maple Cream Hearts, Water Ice Wafers, Fresh Soda and Fancy Biscuits.

Confectionery

Fresh Chocolates, Creams, Peppermints, After dinner and Cream Peppermints, Hoarhound and Lemon Drops, Buttercups.

Fruit

Oranges from 12c a dozen up to 30c. Lemons and Dates, and a well selected stock of

Fancy Groceries

Sold as Cheap as Quality Permits

MRS. S. C. TURNER

VARIETY STORE

SPECIALS

- 3 tins Peas, 25c
- 3 tins Corn, 27c
- 3 tins Tomatoes, 35c
- 2 tins Raspberries, 30c
- 3 tins Squash 22c
- 2 tins Salmon 25c
- 3 pkgs. Dates 25c
- 1 pkg. R. H. Oats 25c

C. L. WOOD

Rexall Cold Tablets

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

25c a box

ROYAL PHARMACY

W. A. Warren, Phm. B.

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

Wanted.—A general maid. Highest wages. Apply to

MRS. HARRY RUGGLES, Bridgetown, N. S.

If you wish to buy a building lot, house or farm, call on

J. B. HALL, Lawrencetown.

HAIR WORK DONE.

Combing or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

For Sale

As I have purchased the E. L. Balcom saw mill, I am prepared to receive any quantity of timber, either for custom sawing, or will pay cash.

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Oranges from 12c a dozen up to 30c. Lemons and Dates, and a well selected stock of

Fancy Groceries

Sold as Cheap as Quality Permits

MRS. S. C. TURNER

VARIETY STORE

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

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

Just Opened a Full Stock in All Sizes

FURS FURS

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

COATS

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

J. W. BECKWITH

Three Weeks Only!

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

NEW CLOCKS!

I am showing a line of the newest novelty Clocks I have yet seen. They have real mahogany cases, hand finished, and works that are guaranteed by the makers. For a birthday, bridal or friendship present there is nothing better.

ROSS A. BISHOP
LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

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

Fresh Fish every Thursday
Thomas Mack

Notice

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

MARY L. BORDEN
Dec. 22nd—37 3mo Administratrix

January Discount Sale

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

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

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

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

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

J. HARRY HICKS

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Everything that is smart and fashionable, every weave that good taste and Dame Fashion suggests for this Season, is in our present showing. While there are many fabrics that have the call this season for Women's Suits, Broadcloths are the leaders. They have the sheen and brilliancy of satins, soft draping and firmly woven, adapted to either street or house wear, 54 to 56 inches wide. \$1.50 to \$2.25 per yard. Beside the novelties, we have the staple stuffs that are always popular, including Serges, Granite Cloths, Poplins, Venitians, Amazon Cloths, Voiles, Homes-puns, Fancy Worsteds and Velvet Suitings.

SERGES	50c to	\$3.00 per yard
GRANITE CLOTHES	1.25	1.35
POPLINS	.50	.60
VENITIANS	1.00	1.25
AMAZON CLOTHS	1.00	1.35
VOILES	.50	1.00
WORSTEDS	.75	1.50
HOMESPUNS	.50	1.75
PLAIDS	.25	1.25
VELVET CORDS	.65	1.25
PAN VELVET SUITINGS, 36 inches wide		1.25

WASH DRESS GOODS

Every woman will want a glimpse of our newly arrived Wash Dress Fabrics. Don't wait for the South winds of Spring. Buy now, while our stock is fresh and complete. Percales, Gingham, French Broches, San Toy Suitings, Sunresista, Galateas, Fancy Crepes, Shantung Suitings, Voiles, Muslins, Linens, Prints, etc. etc.

ENGLISH PERCALES	32 inches wide	16c	per yard
" PRINTS	31 "	15c	" "
" "	30 "	10c	" "
GINGHAMS		10c to 20c	" "
FRENCH BROCHES		15c " 25c	" "
SAN TOY SUITINGS		22c	" "
SUNRESISTA		25c	" "
GALATEA		20c	" "
FANCY CREPES		15c	" "
SHANTUNG SUITINGS		20c	" "
VOILES		15c " 50c	" "
MUSLINS		10c " 20c	" "
LINENS		25c " 60c	" "

We are also showing a splendid range of Mousseline Silks, 36 to 40 inches wide, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per yard.

Natural Pongee Shantung Silks, 49c to 60c per yard.

It will pay you to call and look over our stock. This is the best time to inspect and make your selection.

Misses' and Children's Dresses

If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the daintiest, newest and with the least expensive, visit our Ladies Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Gingham, some of white and colored Pique, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting.

Prices: 75c to \$2.75 per suit.

We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years. Prices: \$2.65 per suit.

Soliciting your patronage, we are,

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., Feb. 29th, 1916.

P. S.—We beg to advise that our NEW WALL PAPERS have arrived for Spring, and are opened up ready for your inspection.

Prices: 4c to 50c per roll Borders: 1c to 12c per yard

GRAND RECRUITING MEETING AT BEAR RIVER

Col. Borden and Dr. (Capt.) Cutten, the Speakers, with the 85th Band in Attendance

(Digby Courier)

At Bear River station the party was met by teams from Bear River to convey them to the town where they were entertained at the various hotels. Col. Borden was the guest of W. M. Romans, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Capt. Cutten, the guest of Mr. W. G. Clarke, Warden of Annapolis County.

Bear River lays claim to many distinctions and by no means the least is contributed in the fact that it is the home of Major Phinney, who with Lieutenant-Col. Hayes, M. O., of the 85th, has done so much to perfect the arrangements of the tour. Major Phinney's father, C. W. Phinney, is confined to his home through injury and being unable to attend the meeting the band marched to his home at the east of the hill and played several selections. Piper McIntosh also rendered a number of stirring airs. At the conclusion of the concert, Lieut. Bandmaster Mooney was called into Major Phinney's home and at the bedside received the invalid's words of congratulation and appreciation of the spirit of sentiment which prompted so fine and thoughtful an act.

In the evening the Bear River Baptist Church was crowded. Warden W. G. Clarke presided at the meeting. After prayer by the pastor, Rev. L. Crandall, Col. Borden was the first speaker followed by Capt. Cutten. Five recruits signed on. Bear River has already sent forward one hundred and twenty. The buildings around town and the interior of the church were splendidly decorated. After the meeting the officers and band were served with refreshments by members of the Keith Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M. It is worthy of note that nearly half of the band were members of the Masonic fraternity, nine being members of Keith Lodge, No. 23, of Stellarton, N. S.

Major Phinney joined the party at Bear River and was among those on the platform at the evening meeting.

Yesterday morning the band gave a special concert for the school children before leaving for Annapolis where another meeting was held last night. The officers spent the remainder of the day in Bear River arriving in Annapolis via last night's suburban train from Digby.

NORTH RANGE

March 13

Miss Bessie Bragg spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bragg.

Mr. Condon from Kings County took a car load of fat cattle from this place last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Porter and Mr. and Mrs. James Roop from Hillsgrove spent Sunday with Mrs. Porter's mother, and brother and family.

Mrs. E. J. Andrews, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hughie Armstrong and other friends in Lower Granville, returned home last week accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Avar Marshall and little son Earl.

A large number of young people from Hillsgrove and this place spent a very enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. MacNeil, Saturday evening, it being in honor of Miss Lennie, their youngest daughter, the occasion being her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bragg and family spent Friday of last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. McNeil the occasion being the birthday of Miss Endora McNeil and Miss Annie M. Bragg. Ice cream, cake and candies were enjoyed and presents exchanged. All present enjoyed a very pleasant day.

DEEP BROOK

March 13

We are sorry to report that Mrs. C. V. Menshaw has been quite ill during the past week.

On Saturday last Mrs. Copeland and Miss May Purdy left for U. S. A. We shall miss them very much.

Miss May Ruggles spent the week-end in Upper Clements at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Reginald Thomas.

Pte. Harry Nichols of the 112th Battalion spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manning Nichols.

Miss Marion Spurr has been visiting relatives in Waterville and Paradise. While in Waterville she attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Grace Lyons.

The Vienna City Council has voted to remove the copper roof of the historic Rathaus and give the metal to the military authorities. The roof will be replaced by one of galvanized iron.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE JEWS

(By Rev. S. B. Rohold, F.R.G.S.)

Rome was responsible for all the hardships, bitterness and sorrows of the Jews in Great Britain, and lastly, for their expulsion en masse from Great Britain. After the experience in Jewish legislation which Edward I. had from 1269 onward, there was only one answer he could give as a true son of the British Church. The Jews were forbidden to have intercourse with their fellow citizens, merchants, or farmers, and were not allowed to collect usury; the only alternative was to expel them. So he issued a decree to the effect that all Jews should leave England before All Saints' Day, 1290. What such an inhuman decree meant to these unfortunate people we need not, nor are we able, to describe. Sixteen thousand left, but how many survived the exile we were not able to ascertain. Edward's act was not an act of grace to the nation; but as a son of the Roman Church no alternative was left him.

For 365 years no Jew was allowed to return. It was not till 1655, when that great Jew, Manasseh ben Israel, of Holland, by invitation of Oliver Cromwell, came over and presented his "humble address," and a national conference was summoned at Whitehall, including some of the most eminent lawyers, divines and merchants in the kingdom. The lawyers declared there was nothing against the Jews residing in England, but both the divines and merchants were opposed to their readmission. Cromwell had to stop the discussion in order to prevent an adverse decision. In 1656 Cromwell gave informal permission to the Jews to reside and trade in England. In 1657 Solomon Dormido, a nephew of Manasseh ben Israel, was admitted to the Royal Exchange.

In 1692, although comparatively a small community, we find that they have become an important factor among the merchants of London, and their capital was estimated as £5,000,000. In 1723 a special Act of Parliament was passed permitting them to hold lands. In 1740 an act was passed permitting Jews who had resided in the British Colonies for a period exceeding seven years to become naturalized. In 1745 a similar bill was introduced into the Irish Parliament, but failed to pass the Irish Peers.

The Emancipation

For one hundred years there was fierce agitation for and against the emancipation of the Jew in England. In the meantime the Jewish population increased in numbers, in wealth, and in power and influence. That wonderful and great Jew, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, decided and adopted a new policy. He went to the people, and he was elected as a member of Parliament for the City of London, by a very large majority, in 1847. An act was introduced and passed in Parliament to carry out the wishes of a definite English constituency, but the Lords rejected it. In 1850 Baron Lionel de Rothschild went again to the people and was again elected; but he met with the same fate as before.

At the same time something dramatic happened. Another most worthy Jew, Sir David Solomons, was elected for Greenwich, and he went and actually took his seat in Parliament, refusing to withdraw, adding to his seeming Parliamentary offence by voting on a division. The Prime Minister moved that Solomons be ordered to withdraw, but Solomons took his opportunity. He spoke on this motion in a dignified and forcible manner, and won the sympathy of the House, which could not help itself, as the Lords were against them. The law courts fined Solomons £500 for each vote he recorded in Parliament. But in 1855 Solomons was elected as Lord Mayor of London; he was thus rewarded by the good-will of the people, and was the first Jew to be Lord Mayor in London, England.

Lionel de Rothschild went on with his fight, the Lords saw their folly, and on Monday, July 26th, 1858, he took the oath with a covered head, with the words, "So help me Jehovah." The Jews in Great Britain took upon this date as their "emancipation." What an amazing progress the Jew has made in British political life. Yes, he has left his mark on every sphere.

In 1885 we find Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild in the House of Lords as peer of the realm. Two years later Henry de Worms becomes Lord Privy Sealer, and Sydney Stern Lord Wandsworth. Sir George Jessel, M. P., becomes Solicitor-General, while Sir Julian Goldsmith becomes Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

And now, in this national crisis, we find them leading in every sphere of life, and bearing the strain and burden as an actual part of the British nation. Five of them are holding positions in the Cabinet. One has become Lord Chief Justice, five are in the House of Lords, six Privy Counsellors, fourteen are Knights and eighteen members of Parliament, Sir

If this name is on the barrel you can buy with confidence.



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

720

Matthew Nathan is Secretary for Ireland; Sir Julius Vogel, Prime Minister of New Zealand, 1873; Mr. V. L. Solomon, Prime Minister of South Australia, 1899; H. F. Cohen, Minister in New South Wales, 1883-85; S. Isaacs, Attorney-General of Australia; Simon Jacobs, Attorney-General in Cape Colony, 1874; Sir N. Nathan, Attorney-General, Trinidad; simply to mention the names of those who occupy positions as governors, judges and in high governmental offices we would need more space than this paper can allow. The latest returns of the South African Parliament shows that six Jews have been elected by large majorities.

The following estimates, derived from the best available source, although only estimates, will undoubtedly give a very fair idea of the number of Jews who are serving in His Majesty's forces, and the proportion they hold to the number of Jewish subjects of His Majesty at home and abroad:

Jewish population in British Isles	245,500
Jewish population in India	21,000
Jewish population in South Africa	46,000
Jewish population in East Africa	50
Jewish population in Canada	150,000
Jewish population in Australasia	20,000
Jewish population in other British possessions	2,500
Total Jewish subjects of the Empire	239,050

From this total, in estimating the number available out of which soldiers and sailors can be enlisted, we have to deduct the foreign-born who are not accepted for the forces. These are natives mainly of Russia and Russo-Poland, with a considerable number from Galicia and other parts of Austria, and a lesser number from Germany, chiefly from Prussian Poland. These aggregate, it is computed, 200,000, so that the number of the Jewish population from which soldiers and sailors can be enlisted is approximately 284,550.

Jews Serving

The estimated number of Jews serving in His Majesty's forces is upwards of 17,000, although, for reasons into which we need not enter, many have joined without recording themselves as Jews. The estimate, however, is based upon figures available to the Jewish chaplains' office, and upon the number actually recorded in the Jewish Chronicle honor lists. This would give a return, roughly of eight per cent. serving of the total available population. Assuming these estimates to be correct, or anywhere near correct, they show that the percentage of the available Jewish population that is serving is much higher than that of the general population of the Empire. If, however, the percentage derived is to any of many possible reasons placed too high, there is still room for a very wide margin of correction which would yet show that the Jewish subjects of the Crown are amply doing their bit. It will be seen that upon the basis of these figures, Jews constitute about 240th part of His Majesty's forces, and it is interesting to observe that this "contemptible little army" has produced three V.C.'s, ten D.C.M.'s, three D.S.O.'s, three Military Crosses, and has contributed to the casualty lists some 300 killed and 700 wounded. These plain facts prove conclusively that the emancipation of the Jews was not only justified, but it has been a real success and to the benefit of the British Empire.

A schooner which was offered for sale a year ago for \$4,000 was sold the other day for \$50,000 at Mobile, Ala. Any vessel which can carry a cargo to sea is surely worth money these war times.

Over 81 per cent. of the male students in the universities and colleges of Germany are now in the military service.

War has ruined immigration to Canada. For 1913-14 we received 394,875 immigrants; for 1915 we had only 48,466 and almost all from the United States.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

DISILLUSIONMENT

(Presbyterian Witness)

Notwithstanding the strict censorship of the German press and the precautions taken to prevent the internal conditions of the empire from becoming known to the world, the effects of the war upon the nation and the growing apprehensions of the German people with regard to the end are gradually leaking out through various sources. A Dutch correspondent of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf," whose letter is reproduced in the London Times, gives a very dark picture of the growing want and deepening gloom which he witnessed on a recent visit to some of the large cities of Germany and Austria. In Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Budapest, Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg and Hanover there was the same scarcity of food at the hotels and restaurants and the same exorbitant prices for what was to be had. Supplies of other kinds are also rapidly falling. Motor cars no longer run in Berlin. In a large establishment two notices appeared. One of them stated that on account of want of string, packets could not be tied up, and the other that small parcels could not be sent home owing to the lack of employees. Rice, which a little before cost a shilling a pound, could no longer be obtained at any price; neither could brown beans or lentils. The writer concludes a vivid picture of the dawning disillusion of Germany by the following significant paragraphs:

"At Hamburg the results of the war are extremely noticeable. The whole harbour, as well as everything connected with it, is lying inactive. The heavy goods traffic in the streets is a thing of the past. Very few motor cars are obtainable. Speaking generally, 'little and dear' was the dominant note in the city. Dutch acquaintances confirmed the fact that the Germans were very depressed."

"The impressions made by Bremen and Hanover were in no respect different. No 'hurrah' feeling—a desire for the end, complaints about the many dead and suffering, and the cost of living. At a klemna in Bremen portraits of the Crown Prince, the Kaiser and the Emperor Francis Joseph were thrown upon the screen without evoking the slightest applause."

"From Hanover we went to Munster. A tour in a motor car showed us that there was a deficiency of men in the Agricultural industry. I have known Munster for about 15 years, and noted at once the enormous change which the Corps of Officers had undergone. Very few of the professional officers are left; their places have been taken by civilians in uniform. In reply to a remark made by me to one of my relations on this point, I was told, 'Most of the others have fallen or have been wounded.' Public feeling would appear to have changed enormously. An acquaintance who wrote to me last year, 'Next week we go to Calais,' asked now with anxious expression, 'When will the end really come?'"

"My final conclusions with regard to this journey are that a great part of the working people are suffering from hunger, and that the economic situation is unfavorable and is becoming worse every day. Although it is believed that resistance can be offered to it by the German spirit of organization, the prosecution of the plans of the Allies will produce a critical situation. The feeling becomes daily more 'down,' and people are asking 'What are all these victories giving us? We are gaining a victory every day, but obtain no advantage from it—on the contrary.' I am fully convinced that Germany and Austria must lose both from a military and an economic point of view, provided that the war is prosecuted thoroughly by the Allies."

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Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

BLIND OF AN EYE

To the Editor:—
The Personal Liberty League must be blind of an eye. They can see that prohibition would injure the business of the rich brewers and distillers, but they cannot see that the liquor traffic has for long years been injuring the business of the dry goods man, the boot and shoe man, the butcher, the baker, and nearly every other business. Closing the bar-rooms in Chicago on Sunday alone has resulted in a great improvement in business as reported by firms of the highest standing.

They can see that prohibition would compel those engaged in the liquor business to enlist or find some honorable employment, but they are totally blind to the thousands that their business has caused to lose their positions and who are so ruined by drink that they cannot get any

other employment, and become a burden on the public purse. They can't see that the man who loses his business through drink is more deserving of sympathy than the man who helped him to lose it.

They have the nerve to refer to the license fee they pay, but they forget that it costs five times as much to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals caused through their business as the license fees pay. What other business is a burden on the public purse? The people of Russia were very poor when they drank liquor. They are now getting rich, the Finance Minister tell us. The great London Spectator says that "drink will undo us as surely as Germany," but the Personal Liberty League doesn't seem to care.

They are actually beginning to have some pity for the wives and children out of employment, but it must be the wives and the children of the booze

sellers. For years we have been pleading for mercy for the wives and children of drunkards, living in terror of the home coming of the drink crazed father and husband. Did they have pity then? Now they say that the prohibitionists have no feeling for the wives and children of booze sellers who may be thrown out of employment. And yet they know that the people that put their hands down into their pockets to care for the needy ones are generally the people they call Temperance Cranks.

It would be interesting to know how many liquor sellers have enlisted. They either don't know that "drink will undo us as surely as Germany," or they don't care.

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

The price of paper is rising so much that the "Courier" of Manchester, after ninety years, has suspended publication.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By "Fruit-a-tives".



MRS. DEWOLFE

East Ship Harbour, N.S. "It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'...

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE. "FRUIT-A-TIVES", the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved me of suffering from Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles...

WHEN TEACHER GETS CROSS

When teacher gets cross, and her brown eyes get black, And her pencil comes down on the desk with a whack...

When the teacher gets cross and the dimples go in, When the teacher gets cross the tables all mix...

When the teacher gets cross the tables all mix, And the ones and the sevens begin playing tricks...

When the teacher gets cross and the dimples go in, When the teacher gets cross the readers get bad...

When the teacher gets good, her smile is so bright, The tables get straight, and the reader gets right...

When the teacher gets good and the dimples come out, Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man...

DID YOU?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man, And bearing about all the burdens he can...

Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue, And the smile would have helped him to battle it through...

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill, And the world, he fancied, was using him ill...

Did you give him a word? Did you show the road? Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight, When a lift just in time might set everything right?

Do you know what it means—just a clasp of a hand, When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?

Did you ask why it was—why the quivering lip? Why the half-suppressed sob and the scalding tears drip?

Were you brother of his when the time came of need? Did you offer to help him or didn't you heed?

MY TRIP THROUGH THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

An Interesting "Travelogue" by Miss E. Mabel Cann, Yarmouth North

(Yarmouth Times)

"O words, how poor and vain and weak, When of the Masterpiece we speak, Of Emerald Vale and starry peak—Thou glorious, grand Yosemite."

How little that name conveys to one the magnificent beauty of this spot in God's great world. Perhaps a little in regard to its discovery, would not be out of place here...

During the early part of 1851, Dr. Bunnell was attached to an expedition that made the first discovery of what is now known as the Yosemite Valley. The Mariposa Battalion was engaged to penetrate the mountains to fight the Indians...

On the twenty-first day of March, 1851, the members of the battalion first beheld the glories and wonders of the Yosemite over which the mist-clouds rolled in feathery blue-grey banks...

Noted geologists agree that this mighty valley was the result of glacier action extending over hundreds of years.

For years I longed to visit this ideal spot, picturing to myself many of its beauties from the conception I had formed of it, when a child, from a large painting in my mother's drawing room...

Come with me, in imagination, and I will tell you one way to reach this little Paradise. Not the easiest way, perhaps, which I learned to my sorrow, but one bristling with interest throughout the entire route.

I, with a friend, had come to California over the old Santa Fe trail. Not in the way our forefathers came, with horse and pack, "winding through strange, scarred hills, down canyons lone where wild things screamed with wind for company..."

We toured Northern and Southern California, "did" the Fair at San Francisco, and one hot July night took a midnight train from Oakland for Merced. Owing to the intense heat was spent a "nuit blanche" when the first faint streaks of dawn were perceptible we left the sleeper and migrated to the Observation Car...

The "Fallen Giant," which fell in the spring of 1912, is partly alive, as some of its branches are still green and the roots are not injured. It is forty-feet in diameter and its hundred feet length reclines on the pine needles. A well beaten path, blazed by the feet of many tourists, extends up and down its trunk, wide enough to drive a donkey cart...

In order to realize their greatness, you want to go among them, to walk under them and to touch them. Then and only then, you begin to realize what a big tree is. Reluctantly we turned away. Our new chaffeur, who was an Indian, pointed to Nature's dial, the lengthening shadows cast by the trees, and remarked, "We must get out of the forest before dark."

We obeyed his summons. Again we packed ourselves into the car and swung out on to the trail, which wound between huge forest giants with only room enough to graze through, around others, up over rocky boulders, through narrow streams, until we wondered if there would be enough of our vertebrae left to tell what kingdom we belonged to. As we came out on to a rock platform for our last final drop, the sun was

iness and is familiar with his ground. This route has only been opened within the last two years. While for scenic beauty it can hardly be surpassed, yet even that loses some of its attractiveness when accompanied with nervous strain and discomfort.

After lunch, I with fourteen others took my seat in a twelve passenger car, fifteen into twelve, did I hear you say? What a hyperbole. You can't do it. Must be nineteenth century division. Yes, you can make it go. Try it. To be sure discomfort is your quotient.

Soon after leaving the hotel we began to ascend the mountain. Beautiful, yes, beyond description. Only those who have climbed some of the old California trails can know, or experience the thrills of ecstasy and delight, too great for words, which fill one, as the tortuous path winds in and out, ever ascending higher and higher, displaying fresh grandeur and beauty at every turn.

Suddenly our machine made a lunge forward, stopped, began to slide backward. The emergency brake gripped the wheel. Will it hold? Can we make that turn? Slowly it crept forward. With bated breath we waited. Gradually the distance shortened. We turned the corner. Thank God, the top! We looked down five thousand feet feeling thankful for our safety for having cheated the undertaker.

We needed no invitation to alight and felt only kindness towards the puffing old veteran who had met his Waterloo so bravely. Our chaffeur informed us he was just learning to drive and had only been over the ground once before. He had kept the emergency brake down most of the climb up, until, sure of our safety, it could stand the strain no longer and had broken—conquered yet a conquerer.

Five miles below, near Hazel Green, we had passed a log road house. Two of our party walked back to it to send an S. O. S. to the Valley for help. The rest of us sought shelter from the broiling sun under the mammoth pines, anxiously awaiting their return. After three hours we heard the welcome thud of the laboring machine and in a short time its great red body wallowed up the last ascent. We scrambled in and proceeded to the Merced Grove of big trees whose wonders had drawn thousands of tourists to gaze upon their beauties before the railroad was built. Their immensity cannot be grasped. Each tree seemed to be trying to outdo its companion in reaching the blue sky, so tall and straight they were. Some had fallen after years of uprightness. Even those showing signs of decay had covered up the ravages of time with the beautiful Druid moss clinging lovingly to the worn-out branches.

In the Tuolumne grove we beheld even greater wonders. The most striking tree of this grove is the "Dead Giant," the tunnel tree through which our auto passed. It was the first big tree in the world to be tunneled. It will give you an idea of its diameter when I tell you it is now over thirty feet with an opening ten feet square. Scientists tell us that its living height was between 400 and 500 feet. Three hundred years ago it was destroyed by forest fire or lightning and now it is but a burned stump 100 feet high and 105 feet in circumference.

Other great trees are the "Siamese Twins," joined together for twenty feet, then like two cathedral spires, each, independently uplift their fretted summits, tipped with cones, skyward. The "Fallen Giant," which fell in the spring of 1912, is partly alive, as some of its branches are still green and the roots are not injured. It is forty-feet in diameter and its hundred feet length reclines on the pine needles. A well beaten path, blazed by the feet of many tourists, extends up and down its trunk, wide enough to drive a donkey cart. Like my predecessors, I climbed the ladder to its end and walked the entire length. Just a short distance from the "Fallen Giant" stands the "King of the Forest." It is said to be the largest burned tree in the grove. The diameter at the ground was forty feet, while seven feet up it measured thirty-four feet.

In order to realize their greatness, you want to go among them, to walk under them and to touch them. Then and only then, you begin to realize what a big tree is. Reluctantly we turned away. Our new chaffeur, who was an Indian, pointed to Nature's dial, the lengthening shadows cast by the trees, and remarked, "We must get out of the forest before dark."

We obeyed his summons. Again we packed ourselves into the car and swung out on to the trail, which wound between huge forest giants with only room enough to graze through, around others, up over rocky boulders, through narrow streams, until we wondered if there would be enough of our vertebrae left to tell what kingdom we belonged to. As we came out on to a rock platform for our last final drop, the sun was

setting behind us, tingling with gold and purple the distant peaks of the Sierra Nevada. While the moon, creeping up in front over El Capitan, who stood as a sentinel lion at the Valley entrance, made a picture long to be remembered.

We wound slowly down, down, down, the spiral road. The brakes held and we breathed a sigh of relief when we reached the Valley floor and drew up, tired, dirty, and hungry at the door of the Sentinel Hotel. What though our cheeks were tinged with brown and dust covered, our hands calloused with holding on, all discomforts were forgotten in the beauty and magnificent grandeur of our surroundings. Supper, hot bath and a good night's sleep, put us back to normal again, and like Columbus, we were eager to set out on our voyage of discovery. The problem that confronted us was how to see all that we wanted to see in the one day at our disposal.

On inquiry we found that there were only twenty miles of good road on the floor of the Valley which we could cover easily by hiring a motor car for a couple of hours. This would give us ample time to visit certain points within this radius. First we motored out to Mirror Lake, called by the Indians "Sleeping Water." It lies between the Washington Column and Half Dome, surrounded by a magnificent forest. It is motionless and smooth as a mirror. The domes, peaks and trees reflected on its glassy bosom are so perfect in colour and distinctness that it is hard to distinguish the dividing line between the real and the reflection.

The Half Dome, or Goddess of the Valley, as it is called, rears its lofty head 4892 feet above the Valley. On the side overlooking Mirror Lake, the face is perpendicular for about 2,000 feet below its summit. It looks as if some gigantic force of nature, wielding a huge carving knife, and overcome with the stupendous task, had left it unfinished.

As in the "Garden of the Gods," in Colorado Springs, with the help of the guide and one's imagination, it is not difficult to trace certain markings on its face, such as an old man's face and a train of cars. Its beautifully rounded summit resembled to me that of the Jordaenalt in Norway. Has a stone cutter chiseled it? No. On closer observation one sees that time, under the great Master hand, has been the carver.

On our return we stopped to pay a visit to the Happy Isles, a group of pretty isles that have been torn ruthlessly from the mainland by the thundering cataracts of water released from the Vernal falls above. This seething mass leaps and tears over the nodding and moss-painted rocks on its way to the river below. It has been made possible to get on to some of the islands by the wooden tramways which have been built by the United States Government.

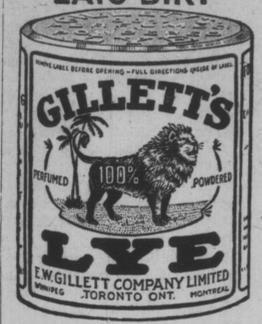
Continuing our way we drew near to what to me was the most awe-inspiring and impressive of all this Valley of wonders—El Capitan. This massive and colossal rock, surely God's masterpiece, rises 3,330 feet above the Valley floor. Its immensity is so great that one can hardly comprehend it. Mere words, yes, thoughts trail off into insignificance before it. One writer has said, "That if some convulsion of Nature should throw it over on its face as now presented to the Valley, it would require 160 acres for its bed." Mountain pines, looking like toy trees in comparison, have found a footing on its rocky slopes.

Turning from El Capitan we got a good view of the Cathedral Rock on the opposite side of the Valley, and just to the right of them the Cathedral Spires, strikingly beautiful and suggestive of their name. One almost imagines a chime of bells secreted in the rocky belfry so perfect is their resemblance.

"No foot has pressed those stairways dizzy, No hand has touched those silent bells. No mortal Sceristan there busy, Silence alone the story tells. Those aisles untrod save by the spirits, Whose mortal forms rest 'neath the sod. They only have the power to hear its Chimes of God."

I was somewhat disappointed with my first view of the Yosemite Falls. I had pictured them as plunging over a rocky platform, like Niagara in my own country, in one huge column of water. Instead, they are broken into three divisions, the upper having a descent of 1,430 feet with a width of 34 feet at its upper edge, the middle fall a series of cascades with a total descent of 600 feet, and the lower plunging down 320 feet. The "Toute ensemble" is grand. As I sat on the back verandah of the Sentinel, which commands a magnificent view of them and is close enough to hear the interchanging music, which rolls and echoes, rises, and seems to die away in a sob of the water, their

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Beauty and sublimity grew upon me. Sometimes the slight wind that was blowing seemed to catch the down-pouring torrent and unbind its tresses, so to speak, throwing the vapory fragments back against the cliffs. The chaffeur's call "Auto is ready," was a discord in that sublime symphony.

One more pleasure awaited us as we left the Valley by the Southern Gateway, and that was our view of the Bridal Veil Falls. We reached them at the best time of the day, between four and five in the afternoon. They are called Bridal Veil because, as the water leaves the brink, the breeze, which always seems to be blowing there, catches it, and swaying it to and fro, spreads it out like a veil, to be caught further down by a rainbow which plays hide-and-seek within the graceful snow-like spray.

A little further on, we halted at Artist's Point, from which so many pictures that one sees of the Valley are painted. Here we turned and gazed on the wonders and glories of the Yosemite for the last time. In closing, I would say that nothing more beautiful or appropriate could be written about the Valley than the little poem entitled "Yosemite" by Herman Schaeffer:

"Thou hast earth's utmost beauty, mighty gem Of ice-wrought granite from the hand of God, And never man, thy purple deeps have trod. But he hath felt the awe that mantles them. Thou art the loveliest poem of Nature-thou Art music, mystery and magnitude. No eye e'er thy majestic glory viewed, But wept and caused the hushed soul to bow."

SAVING A LANDMARK (By Aubrey Fullerton) One hundred and twenty years is a long lifetime even for a building, especially for a log building. It is not to be wondered at that after weathering a whole century and parts of two others, such a structure should come to the tearing-down time.

The storehouse of the old Hudson's Bay fort in Edmonton, built in 1795, was razed last fall, to the regret of all history lovers, but in accordance with Government orders. As the oldest building in the city and one of the oldest in the West, it was prized by the Edmonton people, who hoped to preserve it in its original form as a relic of the pioneer past. It was becoming unsafe from age, however, and the Government of Alberta, which now owns the site of the old fort, decided that it should be torn down, but that all the timbers should be numbered and carefully piled away, so that the building might later be re-built on another site. The only way to save it was first to raze it.

Four or five smaller buildings, in better repair, have been left standing in the area that once formed the fort enclosure. That area is just below the little hill on which the stately provincial capitol has been built, the new thus contrasting very strikingly with the old. Around the fort a heavy stockade once ran, with a bastion at each corner, after the manner of all defences of olden times. This stockade, the use of which was to protect the fort from raids by the Indians, went a little in front of the building recently torn down, and a short way past it was the south-west corner bastion, where a sentry was always on duty in the early days of the post.

When there was no longer need of such defences, the tall palisades were replaced by a board fence, and when the fort ceased to be a military necessity its several buildings continued in use as stores, warehouses for furs, factor's residence, etc. The fine department store in which the Hudson's Bay Company now does business uptown is successor to the rude log shack within the fort enclosure, where formerly the trading with the Indian hunters and trappers was done. Since the Government acquired the property, the old buildings have been used as storehouses for supplies, carpenter shops, and such like, and one

of them is still an employee's residence.

The tearing down of the main building last fall was an interesting process, though it seemed in a way a piece of vandalism. Some of the timbers were badly decayed, and a deal of clearing up was necessary after they had all been hauled away; but as the workmen went on with their razing they found how well and how thoroughly the carpenters of 1795 had built.

In the time of the fort's greatest prosperity this particular building was a storehouse for the furs brought in by the trappers and exchanged for barter at the store. There used to be many thousand dollars' worth of these choice furs kept within its log walls, and in its great packing-room they were sorted and baled for shipment. The annual fur brigade, by way of the Saskatchewan river, from Edmonton to York Factory, consisted usually of ten or twelve barges, which took the furs to the seaboard on Hudson Bay, and brought back the next year's trading supplies. The round trip took four and a half months.

For the first twenty-five years after its establishment, the frontier trading post was known as Fort des Prairies, but after the union of the North-Western and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 the name was changed to Fort Edmonton, in honor of the birthplace of the first factor under the new regime—that same old English town, by the way, that is immortalized in the school book story of "John Gilpin's Ride." A very important part in the history of the West and North has, from the first, been taken by this nearly a century and a quarter old Edmonton, which has now grown from trading-post to capital. Of that growth the cluster of old fort buildings has been an intimate witness, and is still a connecting link between present and past.

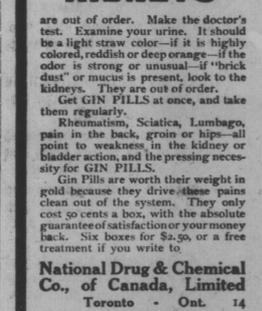
Towering above the shabby fort-buildings is now the fine stone Parliament building of the Province of Alberta. It occupies the exact site of what was known in earlier days as "the Big House." This was the official residence of the factor and commander of the fort. It was built in 1874, and the fact that its site was chosen outside the enclosure of the fort showed that modern days were coming, for the first Big House, which replaced, had been built inside the fort area. For twenty years or more it was the centre of the social life of the settlement, corresponding to the Government House of to-day, but it finally fell into disuse. In 1906 it burned to the ground, and the way was thus left clear, without interference with historic associations for the negotiations which have since resulted in turning the hill above the fort to a Capitol site.

PAPER SHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS Paper shirts made in Japan are now being served out to the Russian soldiers for use in the cold and wet weather which is rapidly approaching on the Eastern front. A number of these paper shirts were used by the Russians last winter, and they proved to be much warmer and cheaper than ordinary shirts.

The paper used is called "hashikirazu," and is made from the bark of the mulberry tree. It has been used by the Japanese army and people for many years, its only drawback being that it cannot be washed.

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order. Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS. GIN PILLS are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. Six boxes for \$2.50, or a free treatment if you write to National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited Toronto - Ont. 14

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS Perhaps Your KIDNEYS



GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Yarmouth, 12 noon. Express for Halifax and Truro, 2.01 p.m. Accom. for Halifax, 7.40 a.m. Accom. for Annapolis, 6.35 p.m.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted). Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a.m., arrives Digby 10.15 a.m., leaves Digby 1.50 p.m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

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

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Dates and ship names listed.

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations listed: Middleton, Clarence, Bridgetown, Grandville Centre, Grandville Ferry, Kaysdale, An. Port Wade Lv.

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p.m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

Demand Increasing

During the months of January and February, 77 calls for Maritime-trained assistants were registered at this office. Employers know where to get the efficiently trained help. Enter any day at the

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

Vacancies in Offices

caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and Country's call must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to take advantage of these great opportunities? Catalogue free to any address. S. KERR Principals

LAWRENCETOWN

March 14
The League will hold a Consecration service on Friday evening at 7.30.
Roland Marshall of Falkland Ridge is attending the High School.
The Woman's Institute meets on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Mrs. George Hatt of Kingston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hatt.
W. H. Selig has sold his new house on Station street to J. Best of Inglisville.
Mr. C. R. Sayer will speak on Foreign Missions in the Baptist Church on Sunday the 26th.
Miss Tompkins teacher in Central Clarence, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sprowl over Sunday.
Services for Sunday, March 19th, Baptist 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., Methodist 11 a. m., Episcopal 11 a. m., Mission Band 3 p. m.
Mr. Drew R. Kelley who has recently enlisted in the 193rd Highland Battalion, spent the week-end visiting Rev. S. J. Boyce.
A very pleasant evening was spent on Friday last at Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Falvey's residence when Miss Robb was "at home" to the members of the Methodist choir.
Despite the stormy weather on Friday evening an appreciative audience gathered in the Baptist Church to listen to the interesting discourse on Perseus by Mr. Koochally.
On Tuesday evening a lecture will be given in the new Demonstration Building under the auspices of the Literary Club, by Mr. John Ervin. Subject: "The Age of Chivalry."
The W. M. A. S. meets on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. I. Newcomb. Her daughter, Miss Ida Newcomb, returned missionary, will be present and her talks on the work in India make the meetings very interesting. Miss Newcomb also conducts the Mission study.

WEST INGLISVILLE

March 14
Mr. Zebulon Durling is on the sick bed at time of writing.
Mr. Elvin Bartheaux has returned from Dalhousie.
Miss Leta Fredericks of Dalhousie is visiting her cousin Irene McGill.
Our teacher, Miss Gladys Mailman, spent the week end at her home in New Albany.
Mrs. Namoni Banks is spending a few days with Miss S. A. Daniels, Lawrence town.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Phinney and daughter Marjorie, of Lawrence town, spent Sunday at L. B. Banks'.
The ladies met at Mrs. Zebulon Durling's and commenced piecing quilts to be sold for Red Cross funds as soon as completed.
Miss Marjorie Durling entertained her young friends on Monday evening of last week. A very pleasant time was spent in games and music.
Mr. and Mrs. Allister Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Miner Daniels and daughter Grace and Jennie, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roach of Lawrence town, were recent guests at L. B. Banks.

MOUNT HANLEY

March 8
The weather is quite old fashioned at time of writing.
La grippe is very scarce at present, we hope it will stay away for a while.
Miss Lillian M. Banks has been the guest of her cousin, A. B. Fritz for the last week.
Mrs. Frank Brown of this place spent a few days last week with friends in Port George.
Miss Beatrice Slocumb from Outram, has been the guest of Miss Winifred Banks for the last two weeks.

PARADISE

March 13
Miss Marion Spurr of Deep Brook is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. M. Longley.
Miss Wilhelmina Brooks of Boston is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks.
Miss Ediza Marshall went to Digby last week. She expects to go to Yarmouth before returning.
Messrs F. W. Bishop and J. C. Phinney went to Montreal last week in charge of apples for the United Fruit Company.
The Misses Hilda and Edith Longley went to Waterville last week to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Grace Lyons.
Mrs. L. E. Landers and son Gordon and Mrs. Eaton of Middleton, were guests this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse.
Mr. Fred Ruggles of the Collegiate Academy, Wolfville, spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney, returning to Wolfville on Tuesday.
Miss Alice Thorne, teacher in the Consolidated School at Middleton, and Miss Maud Thorne of Karsdale have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bishop.
Longley's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity on Monday evening by those who came to hear the three-act comedy-drama, "Country Folks," by the Paradise Athletic and Dramatic Club. They were not disappointed. All the actors and actresses did their parts well. Music was furnished by the Lawrence town Band. The receipts from sale of tickets amounted to \$55.00. By request the drama will be repeated in Longley's Hall on Thursday evening, March 16. Part of proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

CLARENCE

March 13
Miss Edwina Elliott spent Sunday at home.
Miss Pearl Chute has been visiting friends in Granville.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sabean are moving back to Port Lorne, having had charge of Mr. Fitch's farm the last two years.
Mrs. J. A. Robbins of Bear River and J. R. Berry of Deep Brook came to Clarence to attend the funeral of the late Alfred Wilson.
Mr. Boyd Chute returned from Ottawa. He intends taking another examination in May which will fit him for a more competent position.
T. C. Minard has traded his place with J. W. Elliott for the Betton farm, and Mr. Elliott has sold the Minard property to Mr. Harry Pinnamore. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Pinnamore as permanent citizens and neighbours.

PORT LORNE

March 13
Mr. Loring Beardsley spent a few days last week in St. John.
Steamer Ruby L. made the first trip of the season to St. John last Wednesday.
We are glad to see Mr. Israel Banks at home again after being absent almost a year.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Healy of Mt. Rose visited Mr. and Mrs. Howard Neaves one day last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Norris Mitchell and daughter, Hilda, of Hampton, spent Sunday with friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hall, St. Croix, and Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, Granville Ferry, visited Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Beardsley, last Wednesday.

OUTRAM

March 14
We are sorry to report Mrs. Wm. Bent in poor health at time of writing.
La grippe has visited nearly all the homes in this place but all the victims are slowly recovering.
Mr. Everett Sprowl has completed the pressing of hay in this place and has removed his press to Clarence.
Miss Lillian M. Banks has returned home after spending a fortnight with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Balsor.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Marshall and little daughter were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marshall.
Spain, Italy and Turkey are the only countries in Europe which do not pay their members of Parliament.

TORBROOK

March 14
Mr. and Mrs. Woodward of Granville were guests of Mr. Woodward's sister, Mrs. W. V. Spurr, on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Neily of Bridgetown were visiting relatives here last week.
Mrs. J. A. Aldred of Margarettville is stopping at Mr. J. B. Bartheaux's. Mr. Aldred is a member of the 112th at Middleton.
Rev. S. A. McDougall was able to attend his services Sunday for the first time since his accident early in January.
Mr. Martin Ullman is moving down this week from the mountain to the S. W. Bartheaux place. Mr. Bartheaux will occupy the tenement adjoining.
Mr. Howard Banks has purchased one of the cottages owned by the Iron Company and has taken possession.
Mr. Jonathan Spinney has also purchased the one next to C. R. Banks' residence and is moving in.
Mr. H. F. Puttner, who has been in failing health for two years, passed away at his home here yesterday. He leaves a widow (who was Miss Josephine Wheelock), and several children (by a former wife), residing in the United States.

PORT WADE

March 13
Mrs. Fred Adams of Bay View is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Snow.
Mr. Ernest Reid has gone to Moncton where he is employed for the summer.
Mr. Harry Reynolds has gone to Moncton where is employed for the summer.
We are sorry to report Mrs. F. W. Thorne still confined to her bed from a fall on the ice.
Miss Vera Poole of Victoria Beach, was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Burke over Sunday.
Rev. T. F. McWilliams exchanged pulpits with Rev. T. Russell. The meeting was well attended.
Mr. William Burke of the 85th Highlanders is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burke.
Mr. Frank Snow of the 85th Highlanders went back to Halifax on Saturday where he will take up military work again.
We are sorry to report our pastor, Rev. T. F. McWilliams, leaving us in a short time. He has enlisted for overseas service in the 219th Battalion.

UPPER GRANVILLE

March 13
Mrs. Shaw with daughter Josie, has secured rooms in the pleasant residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Gillis where we are pleased to learn they will sojourn for a season.
Cold stormy weather has prevailed during the past week and March is marching along like this far, no cause to grumble for lack of snow which is being utilized daily in hauling logs, wood, etc., not equalled for years past.
Upper Granville Sewing Club (east end), is forwarding for shipment this week via Halifax, a relief box packed by Mrs. Roy Elsnor containing the following articles: 2 quilts, 8 children's dresses, 6 petticoats, 2 pairs drawers, 4 caps, 3 coats, 1 pair bloomers, 2 skirts for children, all new.

HILLSBURN

Marc 13
Mr. Bernard Longmire spent a few days in St. John.
A large number attended the baptism at Litchfield last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson of Litchfield spent Saturday with their daughter, Mrs. Harry Longmire.
Miss Selma Halliday is visiting her friend, Miss S. O. Halliday of Stoney Beach.
Miss Nina Longmire spent the week-end with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Milbury of Delap's Cove.
The Rev. T. F. McWilliam of Lower Granville preached here in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning, having exchanged pulpits with the Rev. T. R. Russell.
The London Canadian Gazette remarks that it is surely a sign of prosperity when a city of the size of Halifax, N. S., sets itself the task of raising \$250,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This is the second \$250,000 Halifax has raised.

MR. W. S. SANDERS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE, IN BRIDGE-TOWN CHURCHES

Mr. Sanders of the Sons of Temperance was heard in the three churches, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal, last Sunday. In the morning in the Methodist, taking as a text, "It is not the will of your Father in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish." He said that the words of the anthem sung by the choir, "Christ is the Captain," seemed very fitting as a preface to a temperance address. "Are not all men who live or ever have lived soldiers of the same army, enlisted under heaven's captaincy to do battle against the same enemy, the empire of darkness and wrong?" He felt that too much stress was laid upon the liquor traffic's part in causing drunkenness. The liquor traffic was the servant, not the master of the "moderate drinker." While it is true that "The liquor traffic," for profit, "propagates ungodliness, crimes and sin," it is also true that "there is nothing known to science which has such power to demoralize human beings as alcohol. Its essential properties and nature are such as to carry its victims beyond and out of the reach of all good influence." The speaker held that it was the social influence and example of the higher circles that started the ball rolling to-day as in all ages, a ball, the rolling of which could not be stopped by legislation without education. He cited the case of one of the King's Chaplains, dismissed for drunkenness and immorality, the son of one of the most distinguished clergymen of England, with the advantages of a classical education, a Christian home, together with the most forcible appeals and admonitions from the father's lips and pen to "Look not upon the wine," this highly favored young man fell from his high estate. Not the liquor traffic but the social customs and usages of the court is the power before which men who would face the cannon's mouth without fear, surrender to this enemy of the race. They yield when Kings, Queens, Princes and Premiers act as Prime Ministers of His Majesty, called by Shakespeare, "Devil." The bar-room is a menace to the soldiers, but the example of officers and comrades introduce the young recruit to this "treacherous familiar."

Mr. Sanders spoke of the work done by the temperance organizations. Starting they had to overcome the opposition to total abstinence of the Churches, the employers, the workman, the scientist, the medical profession, the life insurance companies. They had converted all. But the fight is not won, not nearly won. He spoke of the difficulties of, and dire need for education. While 12,000 college graduates are down and out in the largest cities of America, while one President of a university tells of one third of the young men of America destroying themselves by intemperance and kindred evils, another retired President of one of the largest and oldest, confesses that he had learned more of the destructive nature of alcohol since his retirement than during his occupancy of his responsible position. Sir Benjamin Richardson one of the most brilliant admirers and beloved of the medical profession, was nearly half a century old before he made the same discovery. Mr. Sanders claimed that what was needed at this hour to meet the King's appeal for total abstinence during the war was a revival of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

We cannot spare space for all the reasons advanced by the speaker at this and the other two services held in the evening. The keynote of his appeals may be found in following outline: Mr. Sanders contends that the remedy for the evils of drink is: 1st, to get the truth about alcohol; 2nd, to get the truth about alcohol to the people; 3rd, to keep the truth about alcohol before the people until not only the voter, but the legislator will begin his legislation by applying the rule of St. Paul—that while the world stands he will drink no wine and to be consistent will not legislate to promote wine drinking among his neighbors, thus aiding its delusive destructive power.

As loyal subjects of the British Empire, to promote the King's wishes we should get the truth about alcohol to the people. While Lloyd George has perhaps as clear and full a knowledge of this truth as any public man of the day yet he failed to secure the support of the British House of Commons. The liquor dealers would not forego their profits and "Democracy's Uncrowned King" had to bow to the power of Bacchus because he had not got the truth about alcohol lodged in the public mind.

It was not enough to get the truth about the German menace to the minds of the politician. They invoked the aid of Parliament, Press, Pulpit, Home, Schools and Colleges to carry conviction to the public mind. Party, denominational, personal, business interests of all kinds were subordinated for the time being to the defence of the homes of freedom from the brutal ravager of Belgium's homes. When enemies of truth are a unit, world wide, with all the powers of the Empire of darkness behind them and in control of the mightiest forces of civilization for the destruction of civilization with weapons more potent than Zeppelins, artillery and submarines, viz., appetite, fashion, fabulous wealth, and political influence which no national government dare face, civilization is in deadly peril.

PARADISE AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND ATHLETIC CLUB IN COUNTRY FOLKS

Longley's Hall, Paradise, proved far too small to accommodate the large audience which assembled to hear the Paradise Amateur and Athletic Club present "Country Folks" on Monday evening, and a large number had to be turned away for lack of seats.
All the characters in the play were well taken and acted throughout. Mr. Aubrey Freeman and Mrs. Clarence Longley as the old farmer and his wife were exceptionally good for amateurs, while Mr. George Wilson as the chore boy proved a great favorite with the audience. His pranks, and especially his mimicry of the lawyer who was ably impersonated by Mr. K. M. Brooks, brought down the house. Miss Nina and Mr. Emerson Starratt as Polly and Nat Dean, the son and daughter of the old farmer and his wife acted remarkably well for such young performers. Miss Beatrice Wamboldt and Miss Bessie Durling as Lorna Lane the seamstress and Prudence Schuyler the Postmaster's daughter, were two very attractive and graceful young ladies on the stage.
Mr. Ewart G. Morse as the village barber and photographer revealed talent equal to many a professional. Miss Hilda Longley as Alvina Berry, whose fortune was a great attraction to the men and Mr. Reginald Bishop as the greedy Postmaster completed a cast of characters who performed with great credit to themselves and sustained the reputation of the Paradise Dramatic Club as being composed of members with great ability as actors.
The singing of the performers was very effective, and the Lawrence town Band was present and favored the audience with several selections.

Ottawa, March 9.—A cable from Major Hugh Green announces the arrival of the first shipment of Canadian fish for the Canadian overseas army. The fish reached England in fine condition and received a warm welcome from the troops.

For the General Election in 1911 there were polled throughout the Dominion 1,307,528 votes.

PRINCE DALE

March 10
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dondale went to Boston on Saturday for an indefinite time.
Mrs. George McClelland of East Waldec spent Friday at Mrs. Charles Dondale's.
A Red Cross Pic Social was held in the school house on Friday evening. Proceeds \$12.70.
Mr. and Mrs. Elder Fraser spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Leslie Baird, Clements vale.
Mrs. Zenas Sanford is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Sanford, Clements vale.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, daughter and two grandchildren were burned to death in their home at Belmont, Colchester County, on the night of March 3rd. The fire originated from a stove in the cellar. The mother of the little children had gone to Halifax to visit the father who has enlisted for overseas service.

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

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

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

HYMENEAL

EATON-SMITH

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Allen of Providence, R. I., was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Tuesday, March 7th, at 1.30 when Mrs. Allen's sister, Miss Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of the late Capt. Norman Smith of Yarmouth, was united in marriage to Mr. Victor Arnold Eaton of Granville Centre, N.S., by Rev. Myron Genter, pastor of Washington Park M. E. Church, the double ring ceremony being used. The wedding march was played by Mr. A. E. Pearson of Providence. The bride was attired in white satin with draped veil, and wore a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley. She entered the room preceded by two little flower girls, Helen French of Providence and Norma Day of Connecticut, each carrying a basket of sweet peas. Miss Hilda Allen of Yarmouth rendered a solo both before and after the ceremony. After a dainty luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Eaton left for Boston, thence to St. John by train, where a reception was tendered them Wednesday at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. R. E. Plumpton. The following day they proceeded to Granville, their future home.

On Friday evening a reception was given at the home of the groom's father. The boys were on hand with the customary serenade.
The groom is a son of Mr. B. E. Eaton of Granville Centre, and his many friends join in wishing him and his bride many years of happiness and prosperity.

LETTER RECEIVED BY MRS. GILBERT HAYWARD FROM HER SON HARRY, WHO IS IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE

Le Harve, France.
February 14, 1916.
Dear Mother:—
Your kind and very welcome letter of January 13th to hand to-day. Needless to say I was pleased to hear from you.
I wrote you a long letter some time ago from Eaples and thought you may have not received it.
You spoke of a letter you wrote me November 9, 1915, also a parcel you sent me Christmas. I did not receive either. Mail is very uncertain out here. Yours may have gone down with that steamer.
I met Ernest Marshall at Harve Fleur. We were talking about Bridgetown. I met Ernest Clarke, his brother Arlington of Fredericton Junction. I also met Ralph Parker of Bridgetown.
I see that Premier Borden says the war may last two more years. I read this to an Irishman. Pat said, "The first seven years is the worst." We have had a series of air raids, one at Rouen and one at Harve and some in England and several persons killed. No military damage done.
I think there will be something doing pretty soon. They say that both Germany and the Allies are rushing guns and men to the front, this western front, and I think the war will be fought out to a finish on this front. I might mention I have seen some pretty hard sights at times.
They say a man either gets killed or dies of old age in this country. A month is like a year, good measure too. All one has to do is strike his head above the parapet, the Huns will do the job for you.
The Gurkhas (Indian men) are the boys. They always have a knapsack of Hun ears on a shoe string. They call them souvenirs.
They have moved all the Gurkhas from France now, sent them to fight the Turks.
Well, mother, I intended writing a lot to you, but there is a lot to say, or at least one can't say what he would like to.
I must now close. Trusting you are as well as I am, except my knee.
Yours lovingly,
HARRY.

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Send for FREE 1916 Catalogue, 60 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.
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CASH ONLY
\$1,000 worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs to be sold at HALF PRICE

Flannelettes

White Flannelette, 27 in. wide	\$.08½	Stripe Flannelette, 23 in.	6 cts. yd.
" " 30 " "	.10	" " 32 "	9 " "
" " 34 " "	.11	" " 36 "	11 " "

Hosiery

Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, splendid value, 3 pair for 50 cts.	Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose 23 cts. pair	Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, good value. 19 cts.
Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, Ribbed. Reg. Price 45 cts., now 32 cts.	Ladies' Plain All Wool Cashmere Hose. Reg. Price 40 cts., now 29 cts.	Children's White Coats. 2 only. Reg. Price \$4.50, now \$2.95. 2 " " 6.50, " 4.25. Reg. Price \$8.15, \$8.25, \$8.40. Sale 2.25, 2.40, 2.50

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

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

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

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