

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 13, 1915

NO 27

FRUIT CROP REPORT

Department of Agriculture, Fruit Commissioner's Branch.

Ottawa, October 1, 1915.

Apples

Since our last monthly report, the crop has shown no material improvement in any district with the exception of Nova Scotia and sections of British Columbia. Barring the gale of the 25th and 26th, Nova Scotia has continued to report the weather fine and warm during the month, with improvement in size and colour of the fruit. It is estimated that the crop will be about equal to that of 1914, but the quantity packed will be greatly reduced owing to scab. The same is true of British Columbia with the exception that the last estimate shows an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. over last year's crop. Full varieties such as the Wealthy and Jonathan are practically all picked; and while in the south the quality has been good, yet in the northern sections scab and aphids have seriously affected the quality. Large quantities of Jonathans and other fall varieties have been sold to dealers, and shippers are having difficulty in getting the percentage of No. 1 quality fruit required to fill their contracts.

Report From the Annapolis Valley

Early varieties, such as Crimson Beauty and Gravensteins, are meeting with a good demand, and making satisfactory prices to the grower. Well sprayed orchards have a good crop of fine quality. The value of spraying has never been more thoroughly demonstrated than during the present season. One correspondent writes that out of 180 barrels of Gravensteins picked from a sprayed orchard, 150 blks. of No. 1's were picked, while a neighbour who did not spray picked 100 barrels of the same variety and did not pack one barrel of No. 1's. It is estimated that well sprayed orchards of Gravensteins will average 65 to 70 per cent. No. 1, partially sprayed orchards 30 to 40 per cent., and unsprayed orchards practically all No. 2. In addition to this, the sprayed orchards have held their fruit much better during the recent windstorm. Considerable quantities of fruit have been exported to England, and it is expected that arrangements will be made with the transportation companies for a satisfactory service for carrying the fruit during the season. Ocean freight rates are about 25 per cent. higher than last year, but the demand in England and Scotland is strong, and it is expected that the extra price obtained will more than offset the advance in the cost of transportation.

Americans consumed forty-six million bunches of bananas last year.

LETTER RECEIVED BY CAPT. AND MRS. EBER BRINTON, ST. CROIX COVE, FROM THEIR SON IRA

East Sandling Camp, England, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Dear Father and Mother:—

Received your letter to-day, and was very glad to hear from home again. But sorry of father's misfortune; hope this letter will find him alright again.

Well, I am in good health yet, and have never missed a parade since we landed here. Our hard training in England is at a close as we expect to leave next week for either France or the Dardanelles; don't know yet which it will be, but have an idea that we go to France.

We have been preparing to leave here for over a week. Have packed most of our luggage and been issued with the New Webber Equipment, which is a lot easier to carry than the old. Have also got our field dressing gas preventives, and other little necessities that we may need at the front. We had our last shooting practice last week, and a few are being left at the base on account of bad shooting. I did as well as any one in our Company; made 18 points out of a possible 20, but all their rifles do not carry as true as mine.

The whole Second Division was reviewed last week by King George and Lord Kitchener and they gave us all great praise. The King told our Colonel that our Brigade did as well as any of them in the march past and Kitchener said that we were the best Division that he had reviewed yet.

I received John's letter saying that he was leaving for the West. Hope he has good luck. As for myself, if I had the same thing to do over again I would enlist just as quickly, although we are all getting sick of this playing soldier, and I would not soldier in time of peace for any money. Of course our greatest task is yet before us, and none of us know just how we will stand it when the critical moment comes. That remains to be proven.

When you get a chance I would like for you to send me some Napoleon tobacco, as the tobacco they have here is very poor and all parcels sent to soldiers come free of duty. I am enclosing a little slip with address on it as all mail has to go to W.C. Office first and is forwarded from there to wherever we go.

I am writing Harold and Myron a few lines, so will have to close for this time. With love to all.

From your loving son

IRA.

The Y. M. C. A. spent thirteen millions of dollars in their work in the United States last year. There are 620,000 members.

LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES

Received by Mrs. Elmer Morgan of Morganville, From Her Husband, Lieut. Morgan

In the Trenches Sept. 20th, 1915.

Dear Wife:—I am well and am in here at 12 o'clock to-day, and have had the pleasure for the first time of listening to all sorts of shells and bombs from all directions. Have fired one shot from a rifle myself. Have watched the effect of our bombs through a periscope, and had the Germans shoot at the periscope which we pulled down quick. Thirteen of our officers came in here. We have our rations with us, and do not know how long we will stay.

Our battalion is away behind, but is expected here tomorrow or next day. They are very tired and foot-sore, but are full of hope. We are here ahead of our battalion so as to get some idea of what the work is. The German trenches are only about fifty yards in one place from where I sit, and now just before dark the men are firing with their rifles continually, and big bombs are thrown at us from the Germans. Two feet long they are. You can see them coming and then you have to get out. Very trying on the nerves. None of our officers have been struck as yet. Hundreds of big guns are here in a short space and the noise is awful. The King's Own Battalion is in this part of the trenches. I will not sleep any to night, as the most strict watch has to be kept, and I am going to be around so as to learn all I can.

I received two letters from you last night, also one from Milton, and one from Clarence. Was very glad to hear from you all, and am glad you have moved and settled down. Your health will no doubt be better now.

Not likely I shall be able to write you so often as I have, but will every chance I get. I can hear the Germans talking between the shots. I hope I will not get nervous so as to be unable to attend to my duties properly. Give my best regards to all inquiring friends, and let our mother know, as I may not be able to write for a few days. My feet are blistered from travelling on the stone roads and the heavy packs.

Well now, don't worry, please, as we hope all will be well; and hope for this cruel war to soon cease. I will say good night, with love to you all.

ELMER MORGAN,
Lieut. 25th Battalion,
C. E. F., 5th Brigade.

The engagement of President Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman R. Galt is announced at Washington. The marriage is likely to take place in December.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Germans Make Counter Attacks Which Cost Them 8,000 Men

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The only news of the night, according to the French official announcement made this afternoon is that of fairly severe bombardments on the part of the Germans near La Scarpe, in the Campagne district, and in the region of Souain. The French batteries everywhere replied effectively.

Later information confirmed previous reports that the German counter-attacks of recent days in front of Loos have resulted only in a serious and costly check. The Germans left a number of dead in front of the Allied lines which is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The text of the communication follows: "There has been reported during the night nothing more than fairly severe bombardments on the part of the artillery of the enemy at a point to the north of La Scarpe in the Campagne district against positions to the rear of our line, as well as in the region of Souain. Everywhere our batteries made efficient reply.

"Further information confirms previous reports that the violent counter-attacks delivered by the Germans during the past few days against the British and French fronts of Loos and to the north of this point, have resulted only in a grave and costly check. The principal assault was delivered by an effective force of between three and four divisions, which was completely repulsed and dispersed.

"The number of dead left by the enemy on the ground in front of the lines of the Allied is estimated at a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 men."

Belgrade, in Serbia, Has Fallen Into the Hands of the Austro-Germans

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Austro-Germans are now in full possession of Belgrade and the heights surrounding the city, and have begun an advance eastward, towards the mountains which the Serbians last year so stubbornly defended against the Austrians.

"For some time to come the invaders, it is expected, will have to fight only the rear guards whose duty it is to delay their progress, for the Serbians will doubtless do as they have done on previous occasions, fall back until they reach positions in which they will have the best opportunity of holding their ground. In fact, military writers here do not expect a pitched battle on this front for ten days or a fortnight, by which time the Allies' forces landed at Saloniki should have joined hands with the Serbians.

WAR BRIEFS

When Dr. Dumba was shown some of the documents which implicated him and led to his recall to Austria, he said, "Nothing is safe from these English spies."

The British submarine *U-13*, sunk in the Baltic has been floated and will remain in position as a head of the war.

Advice from Constantinople says that the city is in a desperate plight. There is no coal for the flour mills and bread is very scarce. Free fights around the bakeries are a daily occurrence. The only hope is the arrival of German forces.

The Germans sent six hundred balloons of poisonous gases into one of the Russian fortresses before assailing it, but they were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

In New Guinea, recently taken from Germans, it was found that some Germans, including missionaries broke their parole by keeping firearms secreted.

The Rumanian Government gave Germany permission to send 20 truck loads of hospital material to pass through to Turkey. Inspection found a number of bales stuffed with explosives, dynamite and materials for poisonous gases. The whole was confiscated by Rumania.

The area ravaged by the Germans in Poland is seven times the size of Belgium. Millions are homeless and starving. Epidemics are raging through the country. Great Britain is raising a fund for the relief.

In a parcel post office, England, a shell sent home as a relic, exploded injuring three of the 30 or 40 present.

A wooden statue has been set up in Berlin of Von Hindenburg. People are permitted to drive nails in it by paying a mark for each nail. It is expected that a large sum will be made thereby.

The New Zealand Government announces that a lady has offered a very valuable mining property, estimated by experts to be worth \$70,000,000, as a free gift, the proceeds to be used in caring for disabled soldiers.

American subscribers to the Times Weekly Edition lost their papers when the Hesperian was torpedoed. But, the issue was reprinted and sent to every subscriber.

3000 children of soldiers at the front were given an auto outing the other day by the Montreal Auto Club. More than 3000 Autos were employed.

British Guiana has contributed a number of men to join the British forces. They are now training in England.

It is reported that Canadian munition plants have received a fifty million dollar order for guns, and eighty million dollars worth of shells. One million dollars daily is the amount paid for Canadian shells at present.

Winter quarters are being prepared for two battalions of troops in Halifax, one battalion in St. John, one heavy battery in Charlottetown, one Company in Sussex, one in Woodstock, and two companies in Fredericton.

The New York Herald says, "It is an axiom that the Englishman always rises to the greatest heights when his country is in the worst straits.

People in European Countries are learning in these days, with how many things they can dispense without harping themselves.

New Zealand is fitting out another hospital ship, and persons all over the country are offering their best for its equipment.

Russia and England are now in direct communication by means of wireless. The nearly 3,000,000 troops raised by England since the war began does not include those raised outside the United Kingdom.

Dr. Dumba received a safe conduct from England for his passage to Austria on Oct. 5th. England alone could do it.

Who said Benign! Just think of a torpedo boat being called B 9.

300 British trawlers, mine destroyers and other auxiliary vessels are engaged in hunting submarines in the British waters. The Admiralty does not report all their successes.

Canada's National debt has increased during the last fiscal year \$113,000,000. It now stands at \$472,408,885. The increase is chiefly due to the war.

It appears that Pro Germans have been using movies to create sympathy in Canada for Germany.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH

Statement to September 30th, 1915

Contributions to Aug. 31 \$160,484.17

Receipts during Sept. 34,256.57

Total contributions to date \$194,740.74

Disbursements to Aug. 31 \$134,078.36

Disbursements during Sept. 19,796.36

\$153,874.68

Cash bal. Sept. 30 \$40,866.06

Estimate requirements for October \$20,500.00

Estimated requirements for November 21,000.00

\$41,500

Balance deficit Dec. 1 \$ 633.94

H. FLEMMING,
Honorary Treasurer.

The foregoing statement shows that the Patriotic Fund, Nova Scotia Branch, on December 1st next will, without the payment of subscriptions or additional contributions made to the Treasurer, show a deficit of \$633.94 in the funds to meet the requirements of the dependents of soldiers who have gone overseas. 1,350 families were assisted during September with an average monthly payment per family of \$14.48.

With the increased recruiting the number of dependent families is constantly increasing and our disbursements will, by the first of December, be more rather than less than our estimate. It is essential, therefore, that the sympathy and support of Nova Scotians shall be given to this important fund for the payment of promised obligations to the dependents of men who are serving their King and Country at the battle front.

By direction of the Executive,
ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
Secretary.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING LIQUIDS AND OILS BY MAIL

(From Canadian Official Postal Guide, 1915)

Section 120.—Parcel Post. Packets are subject to the general prohibitory regulations excluding from the mails everything liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the other contents of the mail bags or injure the person of any officer or servant of the post office.

Section 121.—Liquids, oils and fatty substances, put up in accordance with the following regulations are not excluded: When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be enclosed in a wooden, heavy cardboard or papier mache block or tube not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided between the bottle and its outer case, a cushion of cotton or spongy material sufficient to absorb the liquid, etc., in case the bottle should be broken, the block tube to be impervious to liquid (including oils) and to be closed by a tightly fitting screw lid of wood or metal with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to make the block or tube watertight and to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of the breakage of the glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a screw lid with a rubber or cork cushion inside in order to make the same watertight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier mache block (open only at one end) and not less in thickness and strength than above described. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit such articles by Parcel Post or as samples in considerable quantities, should submit a specimen package showing their mode of packing to the postmaster at the mailing office, who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed.

BRIDGETOWN BOY WOUNDED

Mr. Thomas Marshall received a telegram last Wednesday morning from the Militia Department at Ottawa, informing him that his son, Ernest, had been severely wounded. No further information has since been received. The wire read as follows:

To T. J. Marshall, Bridgetown:—Sincerely regret to inform you that number 67669, Private Ernest Marshall, of the 25th Battalion, has been officially reported admitted to the King George Hospital, London, severely wounded. Will send you further particulars when received.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON MORSE ROAD

Mr. Christopher R. Borden Run Over by Heavily Loaded Team and Passes Away as Result of Accident

Our townspeople were shocked on Thursday afternoon last, when it was learned that Mr. Christopher R. Borden of Carleton's Corner had suddenly passed away as the result of an accident which occurred two hours previous.

Early in the morning Mr. Borden with his span of horses went over the South Mountain for a load of wood. The team had been loaded and Mr. Borden was returning home. When nearing the top of the mountain the yoke pin slipped out of place. In trying to right matters Mr. Borden was caught and thrown under the wheel, both wheels of the heavily loaded team passing over him.

The horses feeling themselves free, ran away, scattering the load of wood along the road, and finally collided with the ox team of a Mr. Durling, who was going out the Morse Road. After finding out what had occurred and that Mr. Borden was seriously hurt, Mr. Durling jumped on the back of one of the horses and hurried to the nearest telephone to summon a doctor. In the meantime Mr. Borden started to walk towards home and reached the home of Mr. John Greenun, a distance of over a mile from the scene of the accident. Dr. M. E. Armstrong, who had been telephoned for, was soon on hand, and brought the injured man home in his auto, where he passed away about an hour after reaching home. A broken rib had penetrated the lung. Mr. Borden was conscious to the last, and told those around his bedside that the end was near.

The deceased was a native of Kings County, and came to Carleton's Corner some eight years ago, during which time he had made many friends who had come to know him as a man of upright and strict integrity. He is survived by a wife and one son, Thomas, who went to Verdun, Manitoba on the recent harvest excursion. The widow and son have the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in their sad and sudden bereavement. Four brothers and two sisters also survive him.

The remains will be forwarded to-day to Berwick for interment.

The deceased had been Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Carleton's Corner School Section, and that school has been closed since the sad event.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL BOY WINS D. S. O. IN DARDANELLES

(Annapolis Spectator)

An Annapolis boy has won that honor, so coveted by the soldier, the distinguished service order. A letter received by ex-Mayor Atlee, from his son, Lieutenant H. B. Atlee, R. A. M. C., attached to the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated at Gallipoli, August 30th, informing him that he had received the D. S. O. for rescuing two wounded men and returning the second time and bringing a wounded officer, under shrapnel and machine gun fire of the enemy, during the battle of Sulva Bay on August 21st.

Lieutenant Atlee is a medical graduate of Dalhousie University, 1911 class, and is twenty-four years old. After graduating he went to Joggins Mines and later to Antigonish, remaining at each place for a short period. In January, 1914, he went to England for further study. At the first of the present war he offered his services to the British Government and was accepted, being attached to the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers as a lieutenant in the medical corps. He sailed for the Dardanelles on the steamer River Clyde, the vessel which was beached in the straits so as to afford a landing for the allied troops. He has been in active service ever since.

The old town of Annapolis Royal which has given so many distinguished men to the service of the Empire in times past, adds another to the list, and is justly proud of the distinction of its youngest hero.

Dear Sir:—The Local Recruiting Committee are anxious to obtain as soon and as full as possible, the addresses of the men who from Bridgetown and within a radius of 3 miles have enlisted for service overseas. If persons able to supply these will kindly send them to me we shall be greatly obliged.

ERNEST UNDERWOOD,
Secretary.

I WANT CASH

Men's All Wool Working Pants, sizes 34 to 46

White and Grey Shaker Blankets

Shaker Flannels 6 cents, up to the best English

36 inch Cotton Cashmere, 11 cents

Boys' Sweaters, assorted colors

Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers

Men's Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers

Little "Darling Hose" in black, tan, cream sky, pink and cardinal

Extra Heavy Cashmere Hose

Stockingettes all sizes, two qualities

Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose

Canvas Gloves 10c, Pigskin 47c

A Great Bargain in Men's Braces

Pillow Cases, 12 1/2 cents each

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings

Table Damasks, 25 cents up

Table Napkins, Special Bargains

Curtain Materials

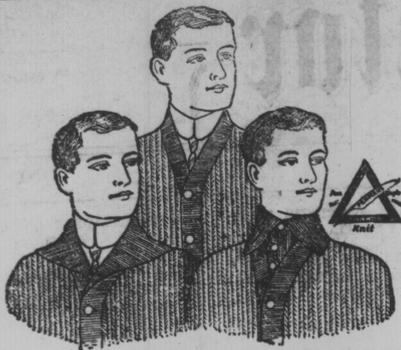
White Quilts and Towels

The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number

WALTER SCOTT

"The Keen Kutter"

Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown



We Have the Best Sweater Coats in Canada

Bought before the 25 per cent. rise, and will be sold while they last at the old prices. With wool at 50c per lb., it does not take a mathematician to figure were all goods manufactured from wool are going to rise to; if they are to be had at all.

Men's Overcoats and Suits at the Old Prices

40 Men's Blue Suits, all sizes Fit, Color and Wear guaranteed.

When you can buy nearly every article in our BIG STORE at the old prices you can imagine the immense outlay we have been to get these goods bought early before the big jump in wool prices.

F. E. BENTLEY & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. Phone 34

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

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

It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 in. and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

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

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Butter Parchment

All butter, wrapped in parchment, must have the words DAIRY BUTTER printed thereon.

We will mail direct to you, printed parchment at the following prices.

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, Size, Price. 1000 1lb. size \$2.45, 500 1lb. size 1.65, 1000 2lb. size 3.70, 500 2lb. size 2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

In every case cash must accompany order, and goods will be shipped parcel post.

The Monitor Publishing Co. LIMITED Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

TWENTY STENOGRAPHERS WANTED

for the Civil Service of Canada. Examinations are held in May and November. Maritime-trained candidates have been very successful. If you are not qualified now, enter our classes and be ready in May next. They will need more then. Salaries \$500 to \$800 per year.

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

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

MIDDLETON

Miss Myrtle McGill* of Halifax is home.

Miss Adelaide Baltzer of Truro spent Thanksgiving at home.

Mr. Harold Goucher of Wolfville is spending his holidays at home.

Miss E. B. Young is visiting in Annapolis, the guest of Miss Muriel Hatt.

The friends of Rev. J. L. Batty were pleased to see him in Middleton again before returning west.

Mr. C. J. Hatt is spending his holidays at Annapolis, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hatt.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Reid left last week for Boston intending to visit their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Rev. R. W. Collins and I. M. Shaw attended the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at St. John last week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jubien were pleased to see them in Middleton on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. B. Merriam of the Canadian Bank of Commerce staff, spent his Thanksgiving holidays at his home in Annapolis Royal.

Lieut. Walter Ruggles and Lieut. Louis Gates of Middleton have joined the 85th Battalion, Lieut. Ruggles is drilling a squad of volunteers at Bear River.

MELVERN SQUARE

Miss Hortense Spurr spent Sabbath in Bridgetown.

Miss Georgie Brown spent Thanksgiving at her home in Melvern.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Margeson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. Theodore Vidito of Vermont is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton on Pleasant Street.

Mr. Fred Spurr of Aylesford was the guest of his uncle, Colonel S. Spurr, on Sabbath last.

Percy, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

Mrs. D. M. Outhit is spending a few days in Kentville, the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. F. Outhit.

Miss Lilla Gates has returned to her home in Melvern after a very pleasant visit with friends in Bridgetown.

A Thanksgiving Song Service was held in the Baptist Church on Sabbath evening last, with a good attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goucher, who have been visiting friends in Melvern Square and Margareville, returned to their home in Brighton, Mass., early last week.

Little Robert Phinney, who has been seriously ill of cholera during the past ten days, is, we are glad to state, improving, although slowly. Dr. Devine is in attendance.

There has been much sickness in Melvern during the past three weeks from colds, and an epidemic of cholera, which has been spreading from one family to another throughout the neighborhood.

Miss Josephine Gates, who has been spending the past week with her niece, Miss Winnifred Jacques, left last week for Boston, where she will visit friends for an indefinite period.

Quite a number of Thanksgiving visits had to be cancelled on account of the unpropitious weather of last Saturday, many preferring to remain at home rather than brave a drenching rain storm.

Miss Myrtle Morse, who graduated from Acadia Seminary in early summer, left for Wolfville last week to take a course at Acadia College. Miss Morse returned on Friday to spend Thanksgiving at her home here, returning to Acadia this week.

Apple picking is the order of the day, but the heavy rain during the latter part of last week interfered seriously with the work, the roads being in such a condition in some places as to make it quite difficult for the farmers to haul the fruit already gathered to the different warehouses.

Several from her attended the Sabbath School Convention held at South Farmington Union Church last week; the delegates from the Methodist School being the Misses Mabel Phinney and Winnifred Jacques; from the Baptist, Mrs. J. P. Morse, and the Misses Hattie Spurr and Kathleen Kenyon.

REZISTOL—A safe and sure remedy in all cases of overstimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression. A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Fifteen per cent. of the earth's crust is composed of aluminum.

ALBANY

James Payne has enlisted for the war.

Mr. Lyman Whitman attended the exhibition at Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Feener and Mrs. Wm. Whynot have returned from their trip to Boston.

Mrs. Brown, adopted daughter of Mr. McLeod is helping to care for the latter in his last days.

Miss Annie Fairn was made a Life Member of Albany Aid Society at the last meeting, October 5th.

Mr. Leonard Whitman and Fred Fairn made a trip to Yarmouth last week, attended the exhibition.

Mr. Clyde Whitman went to Wolfville on October 5th to attend the University of Acadia for the coming year.

Miss Annie Fairn went to Falkland Ridge on Saturday, 9th, to visit her niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Macon.

Architect Fairn and family are at their cabin, Albany Cross. Miss Nelly of Aylesford was their guest this week.

Mr. Leon Veinot and brother have moved their mill to Albany Station and have begun to saw lumber and pulp wood.

Mrs. Leonard Whitman and brother E. J. Whitman went to Caledonia on Saturday, 9th, to visit Rev. and Mrs. M. B. Whitman.

Reginald and Lorimer Whitman attended the exhibition at Caledonia and while there were the guests of their uncle and aunt, Rev. and Mrs. M. P. Whitman.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mailman on Friday evening, October 1st, in honor of their son Harry, who was married to Miss May Naugler of Inglisville on September 29th.

FALKLAND RIDGE

Miss Effie Stoddart spent the weekend in Middleton.

Mr. Ralph Marshall is attending Normal School at Truro.

Miss E. Elliott is spending Thanksgiving at her home in Clarence.

Mr. Titus Eisenhour of West Northfield visited friends here recently.

Mr. Jacob Stoddart attended the exhibition in Bridgewater last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Starratt have returned from their visit in the Valley.

Mrs. Percy Starratt and little daughter visited her sister in Middleton, last week.

UNPRECEDENTED HAY CROP IN NOVA SCOTIA

Below Average in Ontario—Potato and Grain Crops

(Special to Monitor)

Truro, Oct. 5.—Nova Scotia farmers and apple growers have every reason to feel cheerful over this year's crops when compared with those of Ontario, according to Principal Cumming and Prof. J. M. Trueman, of the College of Agriculture, who have just returned from a visit to the premier province. They report that in general the Ontario hay crop was considerably below the average of past years. The grain crop was big, but owing to the heavy rain storms that prevailed, much of it was ruined. Some fields were not capable of being harvested, and others, when the grain was threshed, did not yield more than 50 per cent. of the expectancy. The most serious loss, however, in Ontario is with the potato crop, which is badly blighted. The result is that Toronto, Ottawa, and other cities of that province, are importing potatoes from the Maritime Provinces. Commission merchants are expecting very high prices for hay and potatoes.

The hay crop which is the "King Crop" in Nova Scotia this year is unprecedented, and farmers will have hay galore to sell, so that the revenue from the 1915 crop should easily surpass other years. Unfortunately, considerable potato rot is reported in Nova Scotia, but there is this comfort left, that it is by no means as extensive as in Ontario. In general, therefore, the Nova Scotia potato crop should yield good returns. Messrs. Cumming and Trueman were surprised to hear from the heart of the fruit growing districts of Ontario that there is a big import demand for Nova Scotia apples, a fact which is confirmed by the N. S. shippers and elsewhere.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excited; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

OUR GOLDENRODS

(Written for the Monitor)

"A haze on the fair horizon, The infinite tender sky, The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields, And the wild geese sailing high; And all over upland and lowland The charm of the goldenrod— Some of us call it Autumn, And others call it God."

September is the month of goldenrods. It is then they attain the acme of their loveliness and transform great patches of the fields, roadsides and fence corners into veritable "fields of the cloth of gold." They add much to the beauty and charm of our autumn landscape, when

"Along the roadside, like the flowers of gold That tawny Incas for their gardens wrought, Heavy with sunshine droops the goldenrod."

Together with our numerous asters, white, blue and purple, the goldenrods are our characteristic autumn flowers. On rod-like stems they bear their golden plumes composed of numerous small flowerets compacted together. They are late bloomers, which seem to have been storing up the sunshine during the bright summer days in order to display it in their golden plumes which crown the autumn landscape with a halo of glory.

The goldenrods are almost distinctively American flowers. Of the hundred species classified by botanists, only two or three varieties grace the soil of Europe and a few are found in South America, while the great majority are indigenous to this continent. Canada is rich in goldenrods. No less than forty-two species and varieties are listed in Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants published over thirty years ago, and doubtless, other species have been discovered since that date. They are so common with us that we fall fully to appreciate their beauty, while in Europe, where nature has not been so lavish with these blooms, some of our common goldenrods are tenderly cherished as garden flowers. Along our fence rows and roadsides, and in our fields we find several common species. The goldenrods are a baffling family of plants for the novice in botany as the different species are not easily distinguished yet a few can be readily determined with a little careful study.

The goldenrods belong to the largest order of flowering plants, containing about one-tenth of all blossoming plants. The Compositae or Thistle family numbers not less than 11,400 different species of plants known to science. These have a wide geographical distribution. Some members of the family are cosmopolitan and have circled the globe. The dandelion scatters its gold in all parts of the civilized world. Having such a large family connection and being so widely distributed over the globe, the goldenrods might be expected to be compelled to blush at some of their relatives. Many of the farmers' worst weed-enemies are first cousins of our beautiful goldenrods. The spiny-leaved thistles, loved by none save the donkey; the beautiful ox-eye daisy, so hated by the farmer; the vile ragwort which causes the so-called "Pleuro cattle disease"; and the unsightly and pestiferous burdock; all claim kindred with the lovely goldenrod. But it also numbers among its relatives the lettuce of our salads and such garden flowers as the asters, daisies and dahlias.

The flowers of the Composite family do not grow singly but are clustered into dense heads. They believe in the principle that "In union there is strength." Each head is composed of a multitude of tiny flowers. These little flowers are either tubular or strap-shaped, and the arrangement of these two kinds of flowers in a head present some variety of structure. All the tiny flowers of a head may be tubular as in the button-like heads of the tansy. All the flowerets may be strap-shaped as in the head of a dandelion. Or, again, the two kinds of flowerets may be found in the same head as in the daisy, where the multitude of yellow tubular flowers occupy the centre of the head and are known as disk flowers, while the few white strap-shaped flowers form a circle around them and are called ray-flowers. In the little individual heads of the goldenrod both the tubular disk flowers and the strap-shaped ray-flowers are present. In many plants the ray-flowers are large and showy to attract insects to the work of cross-fertilization as in the case of the daisy and sunflower, but the goldenrods depend more upon the effect produced by a multitude of small flower-heads clustered together en masse.

Like all other plants the goldenrods have two names of heathen sound and origin appended to them. It is important that every plant should have a name of its own and that that name shall be applied to it in all countries. The English names of plants are forever getting mixed up and frequently the names are misapplied. For example, the name goldenrod is given not only to the true goldenrods of the fields but also applied to a garden flower, one of the loosestrifes, a plant of an entirely different family. To meet this difficulty scientists have given two names of Latin form to each plant, the generic name standing first and the specific name second. The generic name of goldenrod is Solidago, signifying "to make whole", and bears testimony to an early faith in the plant's medicinal powers.

One of the most easily recognized of our goldenrods is the White Goldenrod or Silver-rod. (Solidago bicolor) At first sight it looks as if an Irishman had named this flower White Goldenrod. But it is an albino among goldenrods. It has lost the golden-yellow pigment of its family and so its flowers are creamy white. Albinism, an abnormal deficiency of coloring-matter in plants and animals, is a common occurrence in nature. In walking through almost any museum one will discover white crows and white swallows and white mice. There are also human albinos with the hair and skin chalky white and the eyes pink. Being an albino, the Silver-rod is readily distinguished from its yellow brethren among whom it grows in the dry soil along the roadside.

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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.

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The Downy Goldenrod (S. puberula) is another common species which grows abundantly on sandy roadsides and fields. The stem-leaves are somewhat lanceolate and the basal ones spatulate. The sprays of the plume do not spread much but the whole plume usually droops in a graceful curve. The purplish stem is usually not much over two feet high. The Rough Goldenrod (S. rugosa) is one of the most abundant of the species. The rough-hairy stem sometimes attains a height of five feet or more. The numerous leaves vary from ovate to lanceolate, are saw-edged and rough-wrinkled. The plant is crowned with a compound panicle of gracefully spreading branches on the upper side of which the flowerets are clustered. The rough goldenrod is one of the prettiest and most graceful of our goldenrods and the one most frequently gathered for bouquets and decorations.

The Canada Goldenrod (S. canadensis) is another of our tall, common, handsome species. It delights in the fence corners and other neglected parts of moist fields and thickets. The tall, stout, hairy stem is thickly clothed with long lanceolate and sharply toothed leaves. The panicle is densely-flowered, with recurving sprays. The large, spike-like plume of this species waving along the fences is one of the characteristic features of our autumn landscape.

Another common and easily recognized species is the Lance-leaved or Fragrant Goldenrod. (S. lanceolata) Instead of the usual plumose flower-cluster which characterizes the genus, this species lifts to a height of two or three feet a flat-topped cluster of fragrant flower-heads. This is its distinctive feature. The numerous leaves are linear-lanceolate and entire. Its chosen habitat is low grounds where it grows luxuriantly. It often becomes a troublesome weed in damp hay meadows, and the farmers dub it "Yellow Weed."

A number of other species may readily be recognized in this vicinity. In swamps and bogs we find the Bog Goldenrod (S. ulmifolia) with its flower heads closely pressed into a long narrow panicle. The Sea-side Goldenrod (S. sempervirens) lifts up its large, showy plumes in salt marshes and on sea beaches. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are smooth and thickish. In the rich woods on the North Mountain we find the Zigzag Goldenrod (S. flexicaulis). The stem is angled, and, apparently possessed of some native instability, grows zigzag to a height of two or three feet, bearing broadly ovate leaves. The flowers are borne in clusters in the axils of the leaves.

J. F. Bridgetown, Sept. 25th, 1915.

LICENSE REDUCTION

To the Editor:—The following is part of an editorial from the Ottawa Citizen.

"The great argument against license reduction is that it does not lessen drinking—that when one place is closed men go to another and those that are left are enriched without accomplishing any good. That would be quite true if all the men who drink were confirmed drinkers which is far from the truth. We know that there are few really confirmed drinkers in any community, and when the temptations to drink are removed there is comparatively little trouble from it.

Local option does not prevent men from getting drunk, it only lessens temptation. Places like Toronto Junction, Owen Sound, West Mount and many others where men can get drunk by crossing the street or by going a short distance for it have proved for all time that only a few do so. Of course there are a few chronic drinkers in every community who think they cannot live without it and these will get it if possible. The City Marshall of Pasadena, Cal., put it in a nut shell when he said to the writer, "If a number of men are passing a bar-room they are likely to be tempted to go in but if they have to go around a block or two they will rarely do so. We now know for a certainty that drinking is almost in direct proportion to the number of places of temptation."

"The dock laborer's strike in Old London taught a great lesson. During this strike the open bar-rooms were reduced in number and the hours of sale were shortened with the result that drunkenness and crime were reduced more than half—proving again that drinking is in proportion to the amount of temptation. San Francisco teaches another lesson. After the great earthquake and fire the saloons were closed but men could purchase liquor by the bottle. During nearly three months that the barrooms were closed there was not a single murder but in a month after they were open there were eighteen murders.

Lessen temptation either by lessening the number of bar rooms or by shortening the hours of sale and you will lessen drunkenness and crime.

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CANADA'S FISHING INDUSTRY

(By F. W. WALLACE in 'The Journal of Commerce')

CHAPTER II

Canadian Fishermen and Their Methods

Nearly one hundred thousand persons are engaged directly in Canada's fisheries. Of this number, about 65,000 men are employed on boats catching the fish and some 25,000 men and women work in the canneries and fish houses ashore. Indirectly engaged in the fishing industry there are a vast number of people catering to the needs of the men and the fleets. Sailmakers, ropemakers, vessel builders, coopers, teamsters, canners, oilskin manufacturers and many others gain a livelihood indirectly through the fisheries.

The vessels and boats employed in the industry amount to 36,170, of which 1,669 are schooners and tugs. Nearly 6,000 of the fishing boats are propelled by gasoline engines. Most of our fishing craft depend upon sail and oar, but the handy gasoline engine is fast becoming the popular mode of propulsion and a large business is done in supplying gasoline and oil for use in fishing boats.

In the offshore fisheries of the Atlantic, the handy and seaworthy two masted schooner is employed. These vessels range from 60 to 120 tons; are built upon yacht-like lines, and carry crews from twelve to twenty-six men—according to the method of fishing practised. The schooners who fit out for the fresh fishing are known as "shackers," or market fishermen, and their trips are never of long duration, as the fish caught has to be preserved on ice. A "shacking" trip runs from seven to fifteen days. Other vessels fit out for haddocking, halibutting, and salt fishing. The haddockers make their berths upon the banks where the haddock is known to congregate and fish exclusively for them, and the same applies to the halibuters. In the case of the latter a stronger line and heavier hook is used, as the halibut is a fighting fish, and, unlike the cod and haddock, it will struggle to free itself even when hauled into the dory. The salt bankers make lengthy trips of from two to three months at sea, and the fish caught is salted on board. Another class of fisherman is the mackerel seiner—vessels which fit out exclusively for mackerel, which they capture by means of a seine net.

The methods of fishing employed upon the banks is either by handlines from the vessel itself, or from small boats called dories; or by means of long trawl lines from dories. Taking the handliners first. The crews of these craft fish over the side of the vessel when she is anchored or hove to upon the berth or bank with baited hand lines equipped with two hooks on each. The fish caught are hove into pens upon the vessel's decks, and as soon as a catch has been made by a man, he rebaits his line, and continues fishing until it is time to knock off. The fish caught are dressed down—that is, cleaned, gutted, and either salted or stowed upon ice in the hold. Dory handlines work the same way, only from dories instead of from the vessels. The trawlers work with tubs of baited trawl lines from dories (double or single). Each man rigs up three to four tubs of trawl gear, which consists of a line some 2,100 feet long, into which "gangings" or "snoed lines" are hitched at intervals of 32 to 36 inches apart. Upon each ganging or snoed line is a hook, and to each tub of trawl there will be some 600 hooks. In the double trawl dories three or four of these tubs will be baited up and set at a time, which means that considerably over a mile of line and from 1,800 to 2,400 baited hooks will be "set" into the shoal waters of the bank. The trawls are anchored at each end so that they will lay along the bottom where the fish are feeding (fish are never caught on the surface or in very deep water), and when the lines have "set" long enough, they are hauled in and the fish caught are swung off into the pens fitted in the dory bottom. Two men go in each dory, and while one is hauling in the gear, the other is coiling it down in the tubs again. The schooner will remain hove-to in the vicinity of the dories and be ready to pick

them up in case of fog or sudden squalls. When the haul has been made, the dories are picked up by the vessel, and the catch is pitched into pens on the schooner's decks, and afterwards "dressed down" and either salted or stowed upon ice in the hold. Some vessels use only single dories, with one man in each and one to three tubs of gear, set one at a time. Mackerel seining is done by means of a large seine boat and a huge purse seine or net. When the mackerel is sighted "schooling" upon the surface of the water, the seine boat is launched from the vessel's deck, and paying out the seine net, the fish are surrounded by the meshes, and the bottom of the net is drawn up like a huge purse effectually imprisoning the fish. The schooner sails up, and the net is hauled alongside, while the fish caught are bailed out and either iced, or salted and barreled.

In the methods of fishing described above, the trawls are all hauled in by hand, but in halibut fishing the men in the dories bring the fish in by means of a small hand winch known as the "gurdy." Halibut is always carefully handled, as the flesh is so tender, and would show marks of rough usage immediately.

The halibut and cod fisheries of the Pacific are prosecuted in the same manner but the vessels are of a heavier build and equipped with auxiliary power—sail being, of very little use in the sheltered and tortuous fishing grounds of the Pacific Coast Steam vessels carrying a heavy type of dory, also engage in the halibut fishing. The halibut are also captured from steamers by means of "long line" trawls set from the vessel and hauled in by steam winch. This method dispenses with dories altogether.

Trawls and handlines are largely used by the boat fishermen of both the Atlantic and Pacific and the method of operation is exactly similar to that of the dory fishermen on the offshore schooners.

Gill nets, often a mile in length, are used extensively in the fisheries of the Great Lakes, and are set and hauled from steam tugs. Drag seines are also used in lakes and rivers where the shores are flat and smooth enough to permit of their use. The fish are encircled within the net and the whole seine hauled upon the beach.

The salmon fisheries of British Columbia are carried on with huge trap nets set across the mouths of the rivers and inlets where the salmon swarm during the spawning season. These traps are often two miles in length and cost as high as \$35,000. Cod, herring and mackerel are also caught in trap nets. In the high tidal basin of the Bay of Fundy and in many places on the Atlantic coast, weirs, formed of stakes interlaced basket fashion with brush and saplings and having an opening facing the flood tide, are used in the capture of herring and sardines. When the fish enter the weir at high water, the entrance is closed and the falling tide permits of the easy capture of the fish.

In the lobster fishery a form of trap made of laths, hoops and netting is used. A piece of bait is placed inside the trap ballasted with stones and sunk. A painted buoy with line attached marks the location of the trap. Upon the lobster grounds of the Atlantic coast many thousands of these lobster traps can be seen floating on the water. The fishermen haul their traps from sail, row and motor boats. For traps located a long way offshore steam tugs called snags and well-boats are employed. The latter are so called because of the wells which they have in their holds for keeping the crustacean alive until marketed.

Hoop nets, dip nets, bag nets and scoop nets are largely used in the lake and river fisheries. Oysters are dragged from the beds by means of rakes and tongs while clams are dug for on the low water flats by a hoe-like implement.

Steam trawling, the great method of fishing in European waters, is not practised to any great extent in Canada. Two or three steam trawlers operate out of Atlantic and Pacific

ports but the bulk of our off-shore fishing craft are sail and motor using the method described above. In steam craft from 100 to 200 feet long, fitted with steam winches and capstans for hoisting and the "Otter" type of trawl is used. This trawl is like a huge net with two heavy wooden doors at either side of the mouth which keep it open and to which the trawl bridle is made fast. Arriving on the bank to be fished, the trawl net is lowered or "shot" into the sea, and the warps paid out until the net is well down and astern. When the gear has been paid out enough the warps are made fast to a towing bollard and the trawler steams ahead at a speed regulated by the judgement of the skipper. After towing the trawl long enough, the engines are eased to "dead slow" and the warps holding the trawl net are hauled in by means of steam capstans or winches until the trawl net is alongside. Hauling it on deck, the bottom or "cod end" is opened and the fish caught are dropped into the deck pens, where they are "dressed down" similar to the operation in vogue upon the other vessels.

With the exception of a number of Japanese and Chinese employed in the fisheries of British Columbia, the fishermen of our country are almost wholly Canadian born—very few foreigners are to be found in the Canadian industry compared with the Scandinavians, Italians and Portuguese in the fishing industry of the United States.

Good citizens, educated and intelligent, the Canadian fishermen are among the best of their class in the world, and as seamen, the men of the Atlantic and Pacific deep-sea fleets are unequalled for daring, hardiness and resourcefulness. The encouragement of the fisheries retains to the country a splendid breed of men, which, like the farming element, are the backbone of the nation and people we can ill afford to lose.

In fact, every effort should be made by the Canadian people to enlarge the industry and increase the number of men engaged in it. Every man, woman and child has it within their power to assist in this—the very best way of encouraging the industry is for each Canadian to see that fish forms a larger portion of his diet than has been the case in the past.

CORRECTING KITCHENER'S MANNERS

An incident that happened during the South African War is told as a good story concerning General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and "K. of K." A somewhat impolite orderly handed to Sir Horace an important dispatch from Lord Kitchener, and also delivered a verbal message in a manner that was rather brusque.

"Say that I will be ready in two hours," replied Sir Horace, "and the next time you speak to me say 'please!'"

When the orderly returned to Lord Kitchener, he recited the following: "General Sir Smith-Dorrien will be ready in two hours, Sir, and the next time you speak to him will you kindly say 'please!'"

CANT DO BOTH
Among Billy Sunday's Converts in an Eastern city was a stripling of a horse-jockey, a rider in the running races. At the close of the revival a conference was held in which all was not harmony. Several speeches were made pro and con, and the spirit of some of the participants was heated. Finally the little jockey was asked to express himself. He said: "Well, friends, I don't know much about religion, for I ain't had it long; but I know something about horses, and I've allers noticed that when they're kickin' they ain't pullin'."

WITH ELEPHANTS IN CAMP

There can be no more fascinating domestic animal than the elephant. Compared with camels, in company of which I camped many years ago in the plains of Morocco, elephants are as scholars to clowns, and to watch one of them walking over difficult ground, the trunk a little curled so that the head of it just taps the earth to find security for the feet, the great ears flapping the flies from its massive neck, and the little eyes twinkling with that suggestion of humor inseparable from elephant physiognomy, is one of the most interesting sights of Indian travel.

It is, however, in camp that the tourist can watch these extraordinarily interesting creatures to best advantage. Here it is that he can see them at their evening meal, with the mahouts packing their rations of paddy in a plantain leaf or a bird's nest wrapping of grass, and thrusting the bundle into the cavernous mouth as if they were posting a parcel; or, where bananas are plentiful, he can watch some old fuser manfully eating his way through the heap that he has brought in from the jungle, hanging down on both flanks like May Day decorations on a village green.

Admirable—indeed, in some parts of India indispensable—as they are, there is no doubt that elephants are very uncertain-tempered and at times treacherous animals. Seen casually, their docility is amazing, and the way in which one will help the mahout up with his trunk and then salaam at the word of command suggests to the imperfect observer that butter would not melt in its mouth. Yet the mahouts have many scars to show, and not a few eventually lose their lives, while a very knowledgeable superintendent of the pikhanna (i. e. elephant establishment) belonging to the Maharajah of Cooh Behar told me that, though he had had to do with elephants for years, he never went very near, and certainly never handled, them, leaving such intimate business to the mahouts.

The elephant in camp is seen at its best when enjoying its evening bath. While the mahout puffs and scrubs, the great animal lies luxuriously in the shallow water, rolling from side to side at the word and showing every sign of perfect enjoyment.

The elephant in camp is seen in the lordship which these Asiatics have established over a vassal of such stupendous size and no little intelligence. How different is the case of its African cousin, doomed to extinction by the greed of rapacious negroes and white men, who could think of no better fate than to slay it that its ivory might make billiard balls and other comparatively useless articles. The native princes set great store by their elephants, not merely for purposes of pageant, which is the elephant's chief use in cities now that modern artillery has driven such nervous allies from the battlefield, but also to get across country on sporting or other expeditions. You can ride an elephant in a howdah or on a pad. When I saw the first pad elephant on which I had to ride some miles, I thought that I should never keep on so crude a saddle, composed as it was of mattresses strapped to the animals back. But you soon get used to anything when travelling, and, instead of holding on for dear life to the rope, I soon found I was able to use a camera without any anxiety. It was the first step that cost, and, indeed, there are more comfortable ways of mounting a steed than that of scrambling over the hindquarters of a kneeling elephant.

I have mentioned the uncertainty of elephant temper. Kipling somewhere tells of an elephant who determined to return for his forgotten loves and no longer to sell his back for a meal of paddy; and there is, in fact, no more remarkable episode in the domestic history of the elephant than the suddenness with which one will sometimes return to the jungle throwing off in a moment the proud submission that it has yielded to its puny mahout for years. The Maharajah of Cooh Behar, on whose elephant I rode a short time ago, told me of a very curious instance in which a very favourite elephant of his father's suddenly and without warning took it into his head to "go jungle," refusing to let the mahout fix the chain about its ankles when the day's work was done, edging little by little towards the forest, then, when surrounded by the most powerful tuskers in the establishment, bolting incontinently through the ring and taking to the wild for good and all. As the value of a full grown working elephant may be placed at several hundred pounds, such sudden defection, however interesting it may be to the psychologist, is a matter of no little concern to the owner.—The Animal World.

Dogs live to 15 to 25 years, cattle 25 years, the horse 25 to 35 years, the eagle 30 years, the stag 35 to 40 years, heron, lion and bear 50 years each, the raven 80 years, elephant, turtle, parrot, pike and carp 100 years each.

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Armenia and Armenians

Armenia is a lofty tableland situated among the sources of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and their tributary rivers, and extending about four or five hundred miles in length and breadth. In some parts the land is volcanic and dry, without trees, with long cold winters and short hot summers. In other parts there are rich orchards and vineyards, and good pasture lands, and rice, flax, hemp, and cotton are grown in considerable quantities. Little is known about the original inhabitants. But, as the country lies between the great nations of the East and the West, it has for ages been a passage way for contending armies and has belonged to one or other of the nations, as the fortunes of war determined, though sometimes maintaining its independence and having its own king. In 325 B. C. Alexander the Great conquered it, but in 190 B. C. it regained its independence. Through the influence of one of its kings, the people became nominal Christians in the time of St. Gregory, "The Enlightener." The last king was taken prisoner by the Saracens in 1375. Since that time, Russia has added a part of Armenia to her Asiatic possessions, but, the larger part came under the control of the Turks.

All the world knows what cruel masters the Turks have been. The Armenians have been very determined to hold fast to Christianity, as they understood it, and they have endured many and severe persecutions and martyrdoms by the Turks in their efforts to convert them to Mohammedanism. Bands of Armenian patriots have endeavored time after time to throw off the Turkish yoke. But, every attempt has been followed by failure, and by cruelties which it may fairly be said have been unsurpassed by any in the pages of history. The Mohammedan cry, Islam, Submission, has gone through to the land. Generally submission has been refused, and ruthless murder of young and old, or expulsion has been the result. England and other European powers have on various occasions endeavored to bring influence to bear upon Turkey which would put an end to this misrule. But mutual jealousies and conflicting ambitions have prevented any satisfactory effort.

And, now these inhuman and sickening reports are coming to us again. New atrocities are reported upon unquestioned evidence.

"Their property they are unable to sell, as they are given but a few hours to prepare for the journey; and the Government is installing Mohammedan families in their homes, who take possession of everything as soon as the Armenians have departed. Rich and poor alike, Protestants, Gregorian, Orthodox, and Catholic, are all subject to the same order; the local pastors and priests and their flocks without distinction; the old, middle-aged, young, the strong and the sick being driven in herds to the four points of the compass to a fate of which none can predict. Few are permitted the opportunity of riding except occasionally on an ox or a donkey; the sick drop by the wayside, women in critical condition giving birth to children that, according to reports, many mothers strangle or drown because of lack of means to care for. Fathers exiled in one direction, mothers in another, and young girls and small children in still another. According to reports from reliable sources, the accompanying gendarmes are told they may do as they wish with the women and girls."

Lord Bryce reports that after careful investigation it is proved that fully half a million of these long-suffering people have experienced the bitterness of Turkish cruelty during recent months.

And these "Unspeaking Turks" are the chosen allies of the Germans. The Germans have directed their counsels, offered their army, manned their navy, supplied them with gold, and made to them great promises of enlarged territory in order to secure their aid in the endeavor to destroy the British Empire and control the world. As is well known, the Germans, themselves, have acted with like barbarity in Belgium, and are repeating it in Russia. After the three days fight around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, all the Russian wounded left on the battlefield were killed. Moscow papers narrate how a company of Russians with three young officers were entrapped in a farm house, August 6th. All soldiers, 204

in number, were killed. Some had their tongues cut out. The officers were bayoneted and one of them was buried while he was still living and protesting.

Germans and Turks, well-chosen Allies in deeds of "frightfulness" and shame.

Belgian and British Graveyards

A bill has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, granting last resting places to all Belgians and British soldiers who have died in France. The French Minister of War in introducing the measure referred very feelingly to the harmony existing between the Allies, and to the valor and successes of the united troops. The Manchester Guardian remarks, "To us the gift of the French people means that henceforth some parts of French soil will be forever England, and an England of the deepest and most lasting memories. And to both French and English they will be the quiet and inviolable shrines of friendships." An Englishman, who laid down his life in France during the present war, left on record a beautiful sonnet, in which occur the following lines, an apparent presentiment of his own fate.

"If I should die, think only this of me,
That there's some corner of a foreign field,
That is forever England."

When this cruel war is over, there will be many English pilgrimages to this spot of France that is forever England.

OBITUARY

STEPHEN S. RUGGLES

In the death of Stephen S. Ruggles, which occurred at his home at an early hour on the morning of Wednesday, October 6th, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Bridgetown has passed away.

The deceased was the second son of the late T. D. Ruggles, Esq., and was born and always resided in this town. For twenty years he was Customs Officer for this port, and was a most efficient and courteous official. After resigning from the Customs Department he purchased the valuable property owned by his father's estate, and adopted farming, which he followed most successfully up to the time of his death. While of very retiring disposition, he was one of the most genial of hosts, his residence having been the scene of many very pleasant gatherings. Although of late years not of very robust health, he rarely had a sick day and could be seen on his farm working hard from early morning until late at night any day. About ten days ago he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never rallied.

Mr. Ruggles was unmarried. He leaves three brothers, Edward and Harry of the firm of T. D. Ruggles and Sons, Barristers, Timothy D., and one sister, Mrs. Arthur Johnstone of Dartmouth.

Funeral services were held at his late home on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. Underwood, Rector of St. James Church. Burial took place in the family lot in Riverside Cemetery.

The orchard of Mr. Frank H. Fowler of Carleton's Corner has been the object of considerable attraction this fall. In this orchard was a block of Red Gravenstein trees which were well filled with fruit of excellent quality. Out of the first 179½ barrels of this variety taken to the warehouse, Mr. Fowler packed out 149 barrels of No. 1's, 21 barrels of No. 2's, 8 barrels of No. 3's, and had 1½ barrels of culls left over. He will have a total crop of 1200 barrels or more. Mr. Fowler is a firm believer in spraying, and was the first to bring a power sprayer into this section of the County.

Digby Courier.—While moose hunting lately, Sheriff Smith saw a perfectly white deer. The animal was cream white all over, was a buck with a fine set of antlers and the Sheriff says was the prettiest sight he ever saw in the woods. The buck stood not more than twenty-five yards away and in a perfectly open spot, another deer (a doe) of the usual brown color accompanied the buck.

John L. DeVany, a former manager and editor of the Monitor, now residing at Dalhousie West, left his home at 4.30 on a recent Tuesday morning shot a fine specimen of a bull moose at 7 o'clock, and was back home for breakfast with the carcass dressed.

MARRIED

LINCHAN - SMALL—At Missoula, Montana, Sept. 22, 1915, by Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., D.D., Mrs. Annie L. B. Small of West Somerville, Mass., and Mr. Cornelius J. Linchan, formerly of Boston, Mass. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. H. Bishop of Paradise, N. S.

LETTER RECEIVED BY MISS AGNES P. GESSNER FROM COL. HUGHES

Minister's Office,
Ottawa, 8th Oct., 1915.

My Dear Madam:—
Permit me to acknowledge and thank you for your favor of the 4th instant, enclosing draft for \$1,000, subscribed by the citizens of the Rural Districts of the Northern Section of Western Annapolis County for the purchase of a machine gun for use by the Canadian soldiers.

A number of these guns have been ordered by the Canadian Government and upon delivery one will be allotted for the purpose desired by you, that is as a gift to a Nova Scotia Battalion.

Your draft has been endorsed by me and forwarded to the Receiver General.

On behalf of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to thank you, and through you those who have subscribed for their generous gift.

Faithfully,
SAM HUGHES,
Major-General,
Minister of Militia and
Defence of Canada.

LADIES' MINSTRELS

The Minstrel show given last Friday evening in aid of the Bridgetown Red Cross Society was a success financially and otherwise. The proceeds amounted to \$81.00. Great credit was due both to the performers and the managing committee for the efficient way in which the performance was carried through. The songs and choruses were catchy and the dances and recitations went with a swing quite professional.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather the Primrose Theatre was packed and the large audience was well entertained.

The performance will be repeated next Friday evening with new jokes and songs for the benefit of the Bridgetown Cemetery Fund, so that all those who were prevented from witnessing it on account of bad roads or other reasons will have the opportunity of doing so this week.

St. James Parish Church Notes

The services next Sunday (20th Sunday after Trinity) will be as follows:
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.

Collection at all services for the Clergy, Widow and Orphan Fund.

WEEK DAYS

Thursday—Belleisle 7.45 p. m.
Friday—Bridgetown 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war; 7.30 Inaugural meeting of the Organized Adult Bible Class for the season 1915-6.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

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

Services next Sunday, October 17th:
Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.
Granville—11 a. m. Belleisle—3 p. m. Belleisle—7

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., followed by the quarterly business meeting of the church. B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday services: Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Rev. A. T. Dykeman, pastor of the Baptist Church at Glace Bay, C. B., will be the preacher.

Middleton will have an all night electric light service from October 15th until March 1st.

Match Specialties

We have been making matches for 64 years now domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "The Gaslighter" with a 4½ inch stick; "The Eddystone Torch" for outdoor use; "Wax Vestas" for the smoker any other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "Silents," but for every use buy Eddy's

To Whom it May Concern

This is to certify that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Leander Freeman Wheelock, or any business unless consulted by me.

A. J. WHEELOCK.

Large Assortment

Horse Rugs, Robes and Blankets

Just arrived. Call and look them over

15 lbs. Sugar for \$1

BURKE'S Paradise

SHERIFF'S SALE!

1915. A. No. 2357.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

Between

WALTER W. CHIPMAN AND MARY B. CHIPMAN as Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Chipman, Plaintiffs

—and—

OLIVER S. MILLER AND CANADA CALENDAR COMPANY,

Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on Saturday the 6th day of November, A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon.

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein and dated the 25th day of September, A. D. 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the Plaintiffs on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, with their costs be taxed, he paid to the Plaintiffs or their Solicitor;

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Hampton, in the County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the south line of lands of James I. Mitchell in the line between his two lots; thence southerly the courses of the Township lines seventy rods more or less to the lands of Perry Simms; thence westerly in the north line of said lands fifty rods more or less to the late Gilbert Chute; thence northwesterly ten or twelve rods to the east line of lands known as the Edward Jackson lot; thence northerly in the east line of said lands to the southwest corner of lands of the aforementioned James I. Mitchell; thence easterly in the south line of said lands fifty rods more or less to the place of beginning containing by estimation thirty acres be the same more or less.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate and lying and being in Ingleswood, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing on the Bay Road on the south-east corner of lands now owned by John Tyler; thence running southerly along the west side of said Bay Road until it comes to land now held by Alfred Gibson under a bond for a deed from Leander R Morse to the said Alfred Gibson; thence turning and running westerly along the said Alfred Gibson's land so held, thirty-two rods; thence turning and running south along Alfred Gibson and William H. Jones land until it comes to a point twenty feet distant from lands of Albert Morse; thence turning and running easterly along lands of William H. Jones to the Bay Road so-called; thence turning and running south along the Bay Road twenty feet or until it comes to lands of Albert Morse; thence turning and running west along lands of Albert Morse until it comes to the old Thomas Chute property, so-called, and now occupied by Walter Phinney; thence turning and running northerly along said Thomas Chute property to lands of John Tyler; thence turning and running easterly along said John Tyler's several lands to the Bay Road, so-called, or place of beginning, containing nine acres, more or less, save and except four acres of said land sold to Stephen Jackson and James Allen.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery or tender of deed.

Dated at Bridgetown, N. S., this 4th day of October, A. D. 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS,
Sheriff in and for the
County of Annapolis

CHAS. R. CHIPMAN of Queen Street,
Bridgetown, N. S., Solicitor for the
Plaintiffs

—26 51

Winter Goods

All our lines in the following goods are full and complete and we invite your kind inspection of same

Undervest and Drawers

For Ladies, Misses and Children

Sweater and Sweater Coats

For Ladies, Misses and Children

Undershirts and Drawers

For Men, Youths and Boys

Sweater and Sweater Coats

For Men, Youths and Children

Suits, Overcoats and Reefers

For Men, Youths and Boys

Blanket Cloth

For Coats, extra heavy quality pure wool, colours White, Tan, Cardinal and Navy

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

STRONG & WHITMAN

Phone 32

Ruggles Block

HAIR WORK DONE.

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

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

FOR SALE

A black mare. Kind and not afraid of auto. Weighs about 1050. Apply to

MRS. F. L. ALLEY,
or GEORGE F. BENT.

SPECIAL GOODS

Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit Lemons, Water Melons

Confectionery

Choice Fresh Chocolates in thirty different kinds, Cream Candy, Caramels, Chips, Penny Candies

Groceries

A full line of best Groceries always on hand. Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tea Coffee and Sugar

Dishes

A large assortment of fancy Cups and Saucers as well as those by dozen Call in and see our patriotic China, just the right thing for souvenirs

MRS. S. C. TURNER

MASONIC BUILDING

MIDDLINGS

BRAN

FEED FLOUR

AT

J. I. Foster's

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill.

Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

All the Leading Styles
All the Popular Leathers
All at the Lowest Price

All are invited to call and inspect them

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

Cream Separators

Do not pay exorbitant prices for Cream Separators. We can sell you the best at a reasonable price. See sample at our store.

Cement and Cedar Shingles

One car of each just arrived, also a small lot of

Cedar Posts

KARL FREEMAN

HARDWARE AND PAINTS

OUR WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER SHOES

The new Fall models in Women's Shoes are now ready for service! There are many new styles featuring this season that the Women, who enjoy wearing choice Shoes, will appreciate.

We are showing the following popular Fall Lines in the "Bell" "Classic" and "Cle" makes.

Gunmetal Calf Gaiter Lace Boot. Grey Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
Patent Gaiter Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
Patent Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel McKay Sewn Sole. Price \$4.00 net.
Gunmetal Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

We have many other very attractive styles at most any price required from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Our experienced Service in fitting insures every woman that comes here a perfect fitting Shoe.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

It will pay you to see the Ladies' Coats at J. W. Beckwith's and get prices before sending your orders away.

An interesting article on "Our Goldenrods," written for the Monitor by "J. F." appears on the 2nd page of this issue.

Rev. O. E. Steeves, until recently pastor of the Nictaux Baptist Church, has enlisted as a member of the Medical Corps.

M. W. Graves & Co. have purchased the plant of the Cornwallis Valley Cyder Co., and Mr. Graves is in Cannan this week getting the plant in running order.

Mrs. Grant Walker will be "At Home" on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19th and 20th, at their home at Carleton's Corner, Bridgetown.

We want 100 pounds of good white washed wool within a week, to fill an order, for which we will pay 50 cents per pound.

J. W. BECKWITH

An advertisement for a housekeeper which appeared in last Wednesday's Monitor brought seven replies the following day from different parts of the County. Another indisputable fact of the value of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

The two vinegar factories in town, viz: M. W. Graves and the Annapolis Valley Cyder Co., are busy places these days. The apples that are coming into these firms in large quantities are of excellent quality, and should produce "good goods."

To give every person an opportunity to secure their share of the great cash bargains now being offered, Walter Scott's Dry Goods Store will be kept open every Tuesday and Thursday nights until 10 p. m., and every Saturday night until 12 p. m. during the progress of the sale.

The death of Mr. James Haworth, for many years manager of the Lawrencetown Creamery, occurred at his home in Lawrencetown on Sunday morning last. The deceased was formerly a respected citizen of Bridgetown, and owned the property now possessed by Mr. R. Allan Crowe.

Park Street, which passes the school grounds, is at present in a deplorable condition, there being mire holes in some places to the wagon hubs. Yet "the powers that be" continue to throw more mud and muck from the gutters on to the street. Just what the condition of this street will be by spring can hardly be imagined if present conditions are allowed to continue.

We are asked to announce that, in place of the usual service in St. James Church next Friday evening, the inaugural meeting of the organized adult Bible Class for the season 1915-16 will be held. The main business will be the election of officers and committees. The meeting will be held in the schoolroom, commencing at 7:30 and a cordial invitation is extended to any who would like to attend.

Remember Friday Evening, Oct 15. Repeat of the Ladies' Minstrel Show in aid of the Cemetery Fund. New jokes and dances; a royal good time. The Cemetery Funds needs replenishing. The markers are not paid for yet. You are promised another night of fun and incidentally you are helping one of the best causes the town has undertaken. You have seen the results of the work already—help it along by attending the Minstrel Show Friday night.

A Monitor representative overheard a conversation between a Bridgetown professional man and a manufacturer a few days since regarding high prices. The professional man stated that a certain article he used quite common in his practice had jumped in price from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per lb. The manufacturer replied, "O, that's easy. An article we use in our business that we paid 90c. per lb. for last year, now costs us \$13.50 per lb." That's soaring some!

Special services were held in the Baptist Church both morning and evening last Sunday. In the morning a special Thanksgiving service was held. The church was tastefully decorated with the fruits of the garden and field. In the evening a service of song and story was well rendered. The story was entitled "His Mother's Sermon," a selection from Ian McLaren. Miss Hortense Spurr of Melvern Square was the reader, and splendidly interpreted the popular Scotch author. The choir, assisted by the young ladies of the Sunday School, sang most acceptably.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Private Vernon C. Marshall is home on sick leave.

Mr. Albert Wade spent the Thanksgiving season with his family here.

Mrs. Clarke Hilsley of Weston, is visiting her brother Mr. E. A. Craig. Mrs. Miles MacMillan of Annapolis is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Beckwith.

Mrs. Mary W. Gates of Melvern Square is visiting her daughters at Bridgetown.

Mr. Ralph Peach of Liverpool is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McGowan, Carleton's Corner.

Mrs. C. D. Dehton and son Seymour, of Digby, were guests over Thanksgiving of Mrs. Burpee E. Chute.

Mrs. Wm. A. Chipman of Wolfville has been a recent guest of Mrs. W. H. Warren, returning to her home yesterday.

Miss Lida Bailey, of Hampton Village, N. B., was the guest the first of this week of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Dixon.

Mr. James Craig of Cambridge, Kings County, is spending a few days in town, the guest of his brother, Mr. E. A. Craig.

Mr. Robert Foster of Wolfville, was the guest in town of his brother, Mr. Sydney Foster, from Wednesday to Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart A. Gates of Brighton, Mass., are spending a short vacation with his sister, Mrs. Wheelock C. Marshall.

Mr. Bell of Ahtigonish and Mr. Hunter of Alberton, P. E. I., were guests at the home of Mr. John Wilkinson, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Marshall of Haverhill, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Marshall's father, Mr. James Marshall, Church Street.

"Sandy" Cochran has returned to his home here after having been a student for several months at the St. John Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marsters of Clementsport left Saturday for an indefinite visit among relatives in Allston and Somerville, Mass.

Mr. Samuel Webster of Cambridge, Kings County, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. L. Woodward, Upper Granville, over Thanksgiving.

Mrs. J. I. Foster and Mrs. Edmund C. Hall leave for Sussex, N. E., today, as delegates to the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union.

Miss Mabel Mumford and Mr. Jack LeMoine of Halifax were guests over the Thanksgiving holidays of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Miller, Clarence West.

Miss Gladys Reed, who has made her home in Halifax for the past five months, spent the Thanksgiving season with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reed.

Mr. Arthur C. Johnston came out from Dartmouth on Saturday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen S. Ruggles. He returned on Monday.

Bdr. Clarence Troop of the Canadian Artillery, St. John, is home on a brief furlough. Clarence is anticipating joining a siege gun battery for overseas service.

Gunner John Pickett, of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, Halifax, has been spending a few days leave of absence in town, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Pickett.

Mr. Horace G. Bishop, now employed by the Nova Scotia Steel Works at New Glasgow, in the manufacture of munitions of war, spent the first part of the week with his family here.

James Connell of the Royal Bank of Canada at Amherst, Laurie Palfrey of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, and Ronald Ruggles of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Kentville, spent their Thanksgiving holidays at their respective homes in Bridgetown.

Among the teachers and students who spent their Thanksgiving holidays at their respective homes in Bridgetown, were, Miss Nettie Bishop from Bridgewater, Miss Vola Fulmer from Nictaux, Milledge Salter from Dalhousie Law School, Jack Ruggles from Kings College.

FOR SALE

One brood mare 9 years old (Clyde); One yearling gelding (Percheon); one horse colt 4 months old (Clyde); All heavy stock.

S. K. MACK, 27-21 Upper Granville.

Wanted CIDER APPLES

In large or small quantities, price 25 cents per barrel.

Cars loaded by both warehouses at Paradise and Lawrencetown and by C. N. Reagh at Middleton.

Annapolis Valley Cyder Co. Ltd. R. Whiteway, Manager

TALCUM POWDERS

Now is the time to use this dainty. It keeps the body fresh, cool and sweet.

We have an exceptionally good line to choose from, and varying in price from 15c to 75c per package. We have one Special at 25c. It is the finest value we have ever seen.

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

Business Notices

Will let rooms furnished or unfurnished or will take boarders.
Mrs. L. C. MARSHALL, Paradise.

NOTICE

All County taxes in Ward No. 6 not paid on or before November 1st, 1915, will be left for collection.

JOHN L. AMBERMAN, Collector.

WANTED—AGENTS BOTH SEXES IN NOVA SCOTIA. Liberal commission. Men, women and children insured against sickness and accident. Address: The Fraternities, Richmond, Maine.

FOR SALE

Mare 7 years old, splendid driver, perfectly sound and kind, weight 930; also 3 year old gelding (Kingsborough), well broken, kind and good traveller, weight 850. Neither horse afraid of autos.

Apply at Monitor Office. 27-31

Attention Smokers
—TO THE—
Saturday Special

7 Yarmouth Beauty Cigars 25c

Fresh Chocolates arriving each week.

KEN'S RESTAURANT
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Sale of Real Estate By Tender

The subscriber offers for sale all of his real estate or any part of it, consisting of two farms and three houses, by tender.

The property is located so that it may be divided into beautiful town lots. A street is now located on which could be laid out 40 or 50 building lots. This property is one of the most valuable in the Annapolis Valley.

For a man of business ability and energy this property offers a splendid investment. Five to ten new houses would only fill the yearly demand.

Tenders will be received for all or any part of the above property, till Saturday, October 23, 12 o'clock noon, 1915.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Time will be given on any of the above property with approved security.

J. B. HALL, Lawrencetown, Oct. 4, 1915—26-31

Plumbing and Heating

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe

Job Work Given Prompt Attention

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN

Phone 27-4 Granville Street (Under Oddfellow's Hall)

To buy CLOTHES and TOGGERY there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Suit for business or for Dress, there's no place like **J. Harry Hicks'**

To buy a Fall Top Coat, Rain Coat or Overcoat, to buy a good pair of trousers for any purpose there is no place like **J. Harry Hicks'**

To buy Clothing for the Boys there is no place like **J. Harry Hicks'**

When looking for the correct Hat, the latest Hat or anything to make a man look well dressed, no place like **J. Harry Hicks'**

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

FLOUR and FEED

A Full Line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

Just arrived per "S. S. Tabasco" our first shipment of

British and Foreign Goods

Consisting of Coatings, Serges, Poptins, Silk Crepes, Ondule, etc., in a variety of shades and prices

Northway Coats

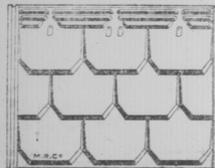
Our first and second installment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Northway Coats are now in. The range is larger and better than ever. We invite an early inspection.

Watson's Underwear

For Men, Women and Children in all sizes weights and prices

J. W. BECKWITH

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



They cost no more than best Cedars when laid on the roof.

There are many roofs throughout Canada which were covered with Eastlake Shingles between 1885 and 1890 and which look as well to-day as when the shingles were put on. From all appearances these roofs are good for another fifty years or more. This record is the best guarantee that you can get.

We are receiving a carload this week. Ask for prices. We also have two carloads of cedar and spruce shingles for sale.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

See Our Line of Heating Stoves



LUNENBURG—NEW SILVER MOON
"Famous everywhere as a heater"

ENTERPRISE HOT BLAST, \$12 to \$17
A powerful heater. It's easy on fuel

ENTERPRISE OAKS
In five sizes. \$5.00 to \$12.00

QUEEN HEATERS
Will fit any room. \$2.50 to \$11.00

We will give a Cash Discount of 5 per cent on all stoves. All stoves we sell are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

CROWE & MUNDEE

Granville Street Bridgetown



To the Public

Notice is hereby given that owing to certain business changes about take place hereafter the general store of E. E. Burke will be run on a Cash Basis. Also that all accounts owing the said E. E. Burke are now due, subject to draft. Thanking the public for their kind patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, assuring you of the best value money can buy

E. E. BURKE

Permanent Advertising in the Monitor is sure to bring results

A New Silver Polish

I have just stocked a large quantity of the finest silver polish in the world. A harmless vegetable product unapproached for use on gold, silver, nickel brass and glass. Price per bottle 25

Our repair work has always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop
LOCKETT BLOCK

General Bingen 39997

Enrolement No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2.06% sire of Uhan, 1.38 (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer)

This horse will be at Elias Langley's stable, May 26th all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, barring accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner

NORMAN MARSHALL
Tel. connection Kingston

CLARKE BROS.

Spot Cash Price List on Rubbers

1915-1916

WHEN asking CREDIT we charge five cents per pair extra on all Rubbers from 42c per pair to \$1.00 per pair, and ten cents per pair on all Rubber Footwear costing over \$1.00 per pair.

DON'T DESTROY THIS LIST. File it in a convenient place in your home. When in need of Rubber Footwear consult this List and send us your orders. We prepay all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 and upwards.

RUBBER BOOTS

Men's Cabots, Knee Length	\$3.50 per pair
Red Sole, Knee Length	4.00 " "
White Rubber Boots, Knee Length	4.85 " "
White Rubber Boots, Hip Length	5.95 " "
Storm King, Hip Length	5.50 " "
Vac Brand, Knee Length	5.50 " "

LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS

Men's Bruce, 1 Buckle	\$1.65 per pair
Prescott, 1 Buckle, Pure Gum	1.85 " "
Wilmot, 2 Buckle	1.80 " "
Sponsor, 2 Buckle, Red Sole	2.50 " "
Spartan, High Lace, Red Sole	2.50 " "
Yukon, High Lace, Red Sole	3.25 " "
Boy's Bruce, 1 buckle, sizes 1 to 5	1.30 " "
Youth's Bruce, 1 buckle, sizes 8 to 13	1.20 " "
Boy's Tacit, Red Sole	1.85 " "
Spartan, Red Sole	2.00 " "
Wilmot, 2 buckle	1.50 " "

MEN'S OVER BOOTS

Men's Yamaska, 1 buckle	\$1.45 per pair
Admiral, 1 buckle	1.65 " "
Four-Buckle Over Boots, best quality	2.75 " "
Manitoba	2.65 " "
Athabaska, 2 buckle	2.00 " "
Douglass, fleece-lined Storm	1.35 " "

WOMEN'S OVER BOOTS

Women's Buttoned Over Boots	\$1.85 per pair
Dolphin, 2 strap and 1 buckle	2.20 " "
Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.50 " "
Misses' Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.25 " "
Children's Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.15 " "

MEN'S PLAIN OVER RUBBERS

Men's Albert Overs	\$.90 per pair
Manor, Nobby Last	1.00 " "
Men's Storm Rubbers	.95 " "
Boy's Albert Overs, sizes 1 to 5	.75 " "
Youth's Albert Overs, sizes 10 to 13	.60 " "

Women's Plain Over Rubbers

Women's Eclipse Ideal	.60 per pair
Etta	.65 " "
Storm Rubbers	.70 " "
Astor Light Weight, best quality	.70 " "
Misses' Eclipse, sizes 11 to 2	.48 " "
Children's Eclipse, sizes 4 to 10½	.42 " "

WOMEN'S GAITERS

Short, Medium and Long Lengths, color Black
PRICES: 50c 65c 90c and \$1.00 per pair

All the above prices subject to change without notice

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., September 1st, 1915.

DEEP BROOK

Oct. 11

Mrs. George Pinckney returned home from Smith's Cove last week. Miss E. A. McClelland is spending the month with friends in the Valley.

Miss Harriet Nichols has been visiting Miss Alice Harris in Bear River. Miss FitzRandolph is spending Thanksgiving at her home in Round Hill.

Miss Mabel Crosby left on Saturday for Connecticut, where she will visit her sister. Ben Clements returned to New York on Saturday after a three weeks' vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berry and children drove to Clarence on Sunday where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson for Thanksgiving.

On Monday, October 11th, at Digby, Miss Clara Pinckney was married to Mr. Dexter Deegan of Windsor. The young couple left on Tuesday for Windsor where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moses of Bridgetown, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Henshaw during the past week. Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Moses spent a few days in the woods returning on Thursday with "big game."

A number of our people attended the Digby County exhibition held in Digby on Wednesday, October 6th. Mrs. J. D. Spurr and Mrs. Ernest Purdy acting in one group of judges, while Mrs. J. F. McClelland assisted in a second group, the latter under the supervision of Miss Jennie Fraser of Truro.

PRINCE DALE

October 8

Mrs. Albert Dunn visited relatives at Digby this week.

Mrs. Angus Wright and children spent the week-end at Virginia East.

The young folks enjoyed a sing at Mrs. Thomas Milner's, Sunday evening.

Mr. Thomas Milner left this week for Perotte to engage in carpenter work.

Mrs. Angus Wright entertained the young folks at a party Monday evening.

Mr. Harry Milner has enlisted for overseas service and is now training at Bear River.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fraser are spending the week with relatives at Smith's Cove.

Mr. Charles Dondale spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. George McClelland, East Waldec.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kaulbach of Victoria were guests over Sunday night of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Feener.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Robar and children of Bear River East, were Sunday guests at Mrs. Milledge Wright's.

NORTH RANGE

October 10

Mrs. J. W. Bragg, who has been visiting friends in Annapolis County, returned home last week.

Miss Villa Trefry from Boston, accompanied by two friends, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trefry.

Miss Hattie Cook, who is teaching in Clementsvale, is spending Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cook.

There will be a pie social in the school house on Saturday the 16th. Proceeds will go to paint the inside of the school house.

Miss Bessie E. Bragg of Barton, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bragg. Mr. A. Lamberson of Barton spent Sunday at the same home.

OCTOBER ROD AND GUN

"The Carnivora as Destroyers of Game" is the subject of a thoughtful article by Edward T. Martin in October issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor Limited, H. C. Haddon contributes a serio-comic Western tale entitled "The Desperado" while among the actual "been there" experiences may be mentioned Sport in the Tomogonops; The Hunt for the Lost Moose in New Brunswick; Experiences at a Winter Camp in the Laurentians; A Trip by Motor Boat After Moose in Northern Alberta, and The First Day out the latter being an account of a day's shooting of part-ridges by "Bill and Billie" contributed by F. V. Williams who is also the designer of the October cover. The regular departments are as usual splendidly maintained and the whole issue is one that will make a strong appeal to sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ILL

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 5.—Private despatches from England state that Sir Charles Tupper, Part., is in a very low state of health, and his death may be expected at any time.

Dairy Wizard's Great Feats in Buttermaking

Effects Astonishing Increase in Total Product of Nova Scotia Creameries

(From News and Publicity Bureau, College of Agriculture)

The hoary joke, sprung by young husbands on their hapless wives, about the biscuits "the mother used to make" is no joke to those who are now in their 40's and 50's and who recall the plain, wholesome "biscuits" they got in the old, hard-working happy days "down on the farm." Many a time have they even yet wistfully looked for not only for mother's biscuits, but also for the golden, nut-sweet, appetizing butter she made to go with them. They recall vividly the simple, egg cellar, or the low-roofed dairy, leading from the kitchen, and the rack of shadow pans and grey crocks containing "velvet-looking, sweet cream and yellow-golden butter." The very thought of it makes their mouths water for some of that delicious, tempting butter, that mother used to make.

This is only the heart and imagination "painting the past"—making the distant and gone enchantment to a home-made table commodity that is today surpassed by the best factory-made butter. For as a matter of fact, the butter made from choice cream in a thoroughly modern and sanitary "cream-gathering" is superior to the average home dairy butter in quantity and quality, in purity, in wholesomeness and delicious tastiness. The cream from which in the older days the best home-made butter was turned out was not the equal of the cream which is the product of the better-bred, better-fed, better-tended, and more cleanly milked cows of today, and which is scientifically tested and selected at the creameries before being manufactured into butter. Then the hurried churning in the old-fashioned hand-and-dasher churns, or even in the more modern revolving churns, were unscientific and inferior to the processes of making butter in an up-to-date creamery. Moreover, the working, the patting, putting-up, storing—the general handling-of the butter, to say nothing of the preparing and taking it to market, were distinctly unsanitary when compared with all these processes as conducted at the creameries and the neat, hygienic flats and boxes in which the creamery butter is packed and offered for sale in the shops and markets. Finally, the home methods of making, packing, and marketing butter were uneconomical—the processes were laborious, quality was unequal and not standardized, very often the nearest or most ready market had to be chosen instead of the best or the butter "peddled" rather than be taken back home, while the unattractive form in which the butter was offered for sale did not command the best prices which the quality deserved.

Rise of Creameries

And so in Nova Scotia—an ideal dairy country, as one expert put it, with its cool summers, freedom from droughts, many small streams watering the pastures, and the adaptability of the land and climate for growing green feed and roots—there were two courses open in buttermaking, either the old farm-methods or the establishing of local and centralized modern "cream-gathering creameries."

It was plain, however, that if this ideal dairy country, Nova Scotia, were to become ascendant in buttermaking, as it is ascendant in other lines of industry, modern creameries, adequately equipped and expertly managed, must be established. Any other course would only be industrially and commercially suicidal. Facing the problem with these facts before him, and realizing that the few ill-managed "whole milk-creameries" in Nova Scotia could not prove as successful as the co-operative "cream-gathering creameries" Principal Cumming of the College of Agriculture at Truro and Secretary of Agriculture for the Province, saw that the problem narrowed itself down to this—finding the right man for the job, a man who had thorough experience in modern dairying and butter-making, who possessed unusual practical brains and tireless energy, who came of the same racial stock as the Nova Scotia farmers, who would, therefore, "mix" well with them and get right down to business of discussing with them means, methods and successes in buttermaking and would always be ready with "heart-to-heart talks" by way of encouragement and practical advice. Certainly this was an extraordinary man, if such existed. He did exist, and Principal Cumming found him in the person of Mr. W. A. MacKay, a native of Bruce County, Ontario, and a graduate of the Guelph Dairy School, who since 1912 has been Superintendent of Dairying for Nova Scotia and Lecturer in Dairying at the College of Agriculture, and described by those who know as "the best man for the job in Canada." The proof of it is the astounding results he has achieved since he began the superintendency of the manufacturing

of scientific dairying and butter-making in Nova Scotia.

Some "Star Performances"

"Money talks" to buttermakers as well as to those engaged in other industries. Prior to 1909 the farmers of Nova Scotia got hardly more out of their supplying the "whole-milk creameries" of the Province than the "run" of dairying. But they wanted substantial returns in real money. Under Mr. MacKay's initiative and direction, and the supplying of cream to the "cream-gathering creameries" which he established, the Nova Scotia farmers soon began to get first-rate paying returns from their investment and outlay in cows, fodder, equipment, time and labor. The "star performer" in output and money returns to the patrons, since 1909, has been the now famous co-operative cream-gathering creamery at Scotsburn, Pictou County. This creamery was built in 1901, the expense being born by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the farmers of the district together. The farmers brought their fresh milk, unskimmed, to the creamery, where the cream was separated and retained, while the milk itself was hauled back to the farm. For the farmers this was laborious and wasteful of time and labor. Consequently their interest and support became very indifferent; and all the more so when they found out that the money returns promised them did not materialize. All this happened first because the "whole milk" method was wrong, affecting, as it did, the quantity and quality of the cream supplied by the patrons of the creamery, and, secondly, because the creamery itself was not managed in a way that would make the output in quantity and quality pay either the patrons or the creamery. In fact, the creamery itself was annually showing increasing deficits. In 1909, when Mr. MacKay took hold of the direction of the Scotsburn Creamery, something happened that made the patrons "sit up and take notice." In that year the creamery put out 34,000 pounds of choice butter, more than doubling the output in 1908, namely 16,000 pounds. In 1910 the output jumped to 107,000 pounds; in 1911 to 175,000 pounds, and thus increasing up to 1914, when the output totalled 274,000 pounds.

What do those last figures mean? They mean a monetary value of \$77,000. They mean that the patrons of the creamery got money returns worth while, and that the creamery itself is a real "going concern," on a sound and paying financial basis. But how did this wizard in modern dairying and buttermaking achieve this splendid result? Just by three or four simple changes in methods. First, he got the farmers to provide themselves with hand-separators to be operated at home in separating their cream. Next he arranged that the farmers should work together co-operatively in collecting the cream from the various patrons, one farmer doing the collecting one day and another farmer doing it another day. Thus a much larger territory could be covered, and effect a considerable saving in division of time and labor. Finally, he stipulated that the collected cream should be brought to the creamery only twice a week in the hot months and only twice a week in the other months, thus effecting in another way an economical division of time and labor.

Efficiency by Simple Means

Efficiency by simple methods—that was Mr. MacKay's ideal. What it achieved in buttermaking has been shown. But it had other collateral results that have been proved very important. Not only did it result in satisfactory money returns to the farmers, but also it brought them into personal contact with Mr. MacKay and the creamery. Thus they came to have absolute confidence in the man as a man, in his ideals and methods, to take pride in the creamery, and to emulate one another in doing their best to make the creamery succeed. Moreover, it stimulated amongst the patrons of the district a movement for better animal husbandry and better dairying. In these regards the results are also extraordinary. The farmers now have finer milk-producing cows and their produc-

tion is in the ascendant. In 1909, for the nine months of the year under Mr. MacKay's management, the value in butter from the most productive herd, per cow, averaged \$29.00, while in 1913, for twelve months, the highest yield per cow in one herd was \$78.23. In short, even the cows, as well as the patrons of the Scotsburn Creamery, caught the ideal of efficiency, and combined with the farmers and the manager to make the creamery a model for others in Nova Scotia.

Other "star" performers in creamery buttermaking may be merely mentioned. The Pictou County Dairy Company, at Stellarton, during July, 1915, manufactured 25,982 pounds of butter and paid to patrons for cream more than \$6,000—and this creamery is only in its second year. The South River Creamery Company, Loch Katrine, now in its third season, will manufacture this year 75,000 pounds of butter and pay to its patrons more than \$20,000 for cream. Other creameries, such as the one at Baddeck, are equally efficient and progressive. Counting in all the local and centralized "cream-gathering creameries" operating since 1910, the total product shows the astounding increase of 350 per cent, and the increase this year will surpass that of any previous year. Surely an enviable record for any country. This is encouraging. Another encouraging fact is that if the farmers of Nova Scotia keep on progressing as they have been doing in scientific dairying, the milk and cream production of the Province will, in five years, equal, pro rata, that of any other Province in the Dominion. Moreover, expert buyers state that the quality of the Nova Scotia creamery butter is, on the whole, even better than that of Ontario, and equal to the best grades—Extra and Extra No. 1—on the Boston market. The butter-making ascendancy of Nova Scotia is in the hands of her farmers; they alone can prove to the world that the Province by the sea is Canada's ideal country. "If they heed and follow Wizard MacKay, then shall they be indeed, at least industrially, the saviors of their country."

TWO THOUSAND PIES AN HOUR

An oven seventy-five feet long and turning out twenty-two hundred and twenty-five apple pies an hour, which were served free to the public, was the sensation of the National Apple Show and Jubilee Carnival recently held in Spokane, says Popular Mechanics.

The apples were first made into sauce in a gigantic sheet-kettle, eighteen feet high and ten feet in diameter. Five hundred bushels of apples were cooked at a time. From the kettle, the sauce was passed between the crusts and on to an endless chain, which took the pies through the oven. The cooking journey lasted one and one half minutes. The pies, which were about three inches in diameter, were served to the public steaming hot. An oven of like type makes bread "by the mile" at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

In Hyannis, Mass., a man, who owned a bag of two acres, has made a clear profit with cranberries of \$10,000 after paying for cost of land, and all expenses in connection with the cultivation, picking and marketing of these berries.

Hardfield, N. B.
"It affords me great pleasure to convey not only to you but to all sufferers from Backache and Rheumatism, the great relief I have obtained from the use of Gin Pills. I feel thankful to you. I recommend Gin Pills to everyone suffering as I did."
ROBERT M. WILSON

Gin Pills are 50c, a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Free sample on request to
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

SPORT AT THE FRONT

"Jousting" on a Canal

(From our special correspondent)

British Headquarters, Sept. 4.—It was just as well, perhaps, that the meeting arranged to-day by the Indian Ammunition Park should have taken the form of a "regatta and aquatic sports," since any races on land would have been practically impossible after the steady downpour of the last 48 hours. As it was, a cold wind must have made it extremely unpleasant for the competitors, and as one shivered by the banks of the canal one could only admire their indomitable perseverance.

In spite of the conditions, however, the regatta was a great success, and in some of the more serious events, such as the swimming and diving contest, some excellent form was shown. But the really popular turns were the fancy items, such as the

jousting competitions. Rafts had been constructed of boards lashed on to empty petrol tanks, and on these extremely top-heavy structures each joustier (propelled by a companion with a paddle) stood armed with an ordinary maid's mop, and tried to fling his opponent into the water. Some of the men succumbed apparently to the sheer taunts of their adversaries, and very few were pitched clean overboard in the orthodox manner; but in the end everybody was duly submerged, and that, after all, was the great point.

Another comical event was the so-called tug-of-war in punts. The punts were lashed together by chains, and the two teams were expected to row against one another until one side or the other brought its adversaries up against either the "Bucks" or the "Berks" side of the canal. By some fatality, however, the two teams invariably rowed with all the combined might of their paddles, shovels, and

whatever else did duty for oars, in the same direction, and this event apparently ended in a draw. Everybody was kept amused for a couple of hours or more, and none more so, perhaps, than the French villagers, who seemed to find in this voluntary immersion in the muddy, weedy waters of the canal a crowning proof of the incomprehensible character of the British soldier.

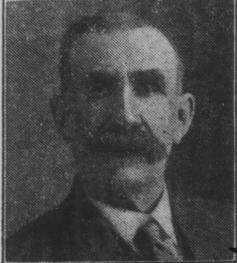
1,200 TORONTO UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN COLORS

Toronto, Oct. 5.—There are 1,200 graduates and under-graduates of the University of Toronto with the colors. This was the inspiring news with which President Falconer today greeted the students in Convocation Hall, on the commencement of a new Varsity year. He urged every man to join the officers' training corps.

Mintor's Liniment cures Dandruff.

WILL WE EVER WALK ON AIR?

Train Of Thought Inspired By A Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. D. McLEAN

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914. "For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. Now I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives', and recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends'.

DAN McLEAN.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is daily proving its priceless value in relieving cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—General Weakness, and Skin Diseases. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HERE'S A WAY TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

Physicians Give Free Advice by Which Parents May Profit

It's a matter of general interest just now how one's physical condition can be got into shape to best receive the benefits of the summer season. Especially is this true of the children. They have become run down by a winter of unnatural manner of living because of ill-considered food and much time spent indoors. Spring comes with its sunshine, its fresh vegetables and all else invigorating, but the children are in no condition to receive nature's remedies.

Many parents call in their family physician. Many other parents take advantage of what the physician told them when he was first called in consultation. All good family physicians say: "Give the Children Castoria." Healthy parents know this remedy of old, for they took it themselves as children. It was more than thirty years ago that Castoria made a place for itself in the household. It bore the signature of Charles H. Fletcher then, as it does to-day. The signature is its guarantee, which is accepted in thousands of homes where there are children.

Much is printed nowadays about big families. Dr. William J. McCrann of Omaha, Neb., is the father of these much-read-about families. Here is what he says:

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Charles H. Fletcher has received hundreds of letters from prominent physicians who have the same esteem for Castoria that Dr. McCrann has. Not only do these physicians say they use Castoria in their own families, but they prescribe it for their patients. First of all it is a vegetable preparation which assimilates the food and regulates the stomach and bowels. After eating comes sleeping, and Castoria looks out for that too. It allays feverishness and prevents loss of sleep, and this absolutely without the use of opium, morphine or other baneful narcotic.

Medical journals are reluctant to discuss proprietary medicines. Hall's Journal of Health, however, says: "Our duty is to expose danger and record the means for advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health by regulating the system, not by stupefying it, and our readers are entitled to the information."

Philadelphia Ledger.—The command of the sea in time of war is no denial of the freedom of the sea in time of peace. The German flag would still be flying on every ocean had not Germany rashly challenged the sea power of Great Britain. It is well for the freedom of the world that the challenge has been so successfully met.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

THE GRAND FLEET ON GUARD

Impressions of a Visit. Stronger and Reader Than Ever

New York, Sept. 5.—Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known American author, who is the accredited representative of the American Press on the Western Front, thus describes a visit he paid to the British Grand Fleet.

During the past week I have visited the British Grand Fleet and an important naval base, where I saw dry docks capable of docking the largest Dreadnaughts which have been built since the war began. I was also shown maps marking points where German submarines had been sighted and the results of the attacks on them classified under "Captured," "Supposed Sunk," and "Sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time from the same spot in smooth water it is taken for granted that the career of the submarine is ended. When I asked the officers, "How did you get them?" they answered, "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, explosives, and in many other ways which we do not tell." Officers and men on board the battleships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. In all England has 2,300 trawlers, minesweepers, and other auxiliaries outside of the regular service on duty on the blockade from the British Channel to Iceland and in keeping the North Sea clear. Their reservist crews have been most zealous in performing their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare which Germany has waged.

The Queen Elizabeth

As the destroyer which carried the guests after a cruise at sea following the coast turned its head toward land into the harbour where the Grand Fleet is anchored; we saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," the officer explained. The cruisers practice finished, they took their place in feet formation among the immense field of grey shapes at anchor in precise order, which, as one drew nearer, became line after line of Dreadnaughts. Painted a color which melts into the sea, even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power, unless compared with the inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle squadron, or with the vessels of the light cruiser squadron which had just come from "sweeping" the North Sea as scouting is called.

As our destroyer threaded its way through the Fleet the turrets could be seen turning and the guns elevated and lowered in the course of drills. The seaplanes which were sailing over the Fleet had their home in a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers in their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the Navy as the "cat squadron." were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the Blucher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems to be sufficient detail of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said the officer with us.

Looking exotic among the homogeneous types of ten-gun ships which belong to the regular British Navy, was the former Turkish twelve 12-inch Dreadnaught which was taken over at the outset of the war.

Youth in Command

As we approach the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief the officer pointed out Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers walking on the quarter-deck, who carried a telescope under his arm. From the quarter-deck he can keep an eye on all those grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command, while the others of his host are abroad on different errands.

Whether it was Beatty, Sturdee, or any other of his squadron commanders, their youth was most impressive. The Commander-in-Chief at 57 is the senior of all. In a small room, where telegraph keys clicked and compact wireless apparatus was hidden behind armour, we saw one focus of communication which brings Sir John word of any submarine sighted or of any movement in all the seas around the British Isles and carries the Commander-in-Chief's orders far and near.

Whether in the turrets, on the bridge, or below deck, there was a significant absence of even the minutest thing to the civilian eye which did not serve the purpose of battle. Only in the Commander-in-Chief's cabin, with its numerous sea maps on the wall, did books and pictures suggest other than bare utility for war.

Officers whom I met spoke in the same strain about the situation. If the German fleet ever had any chance of success it was at the outset of the war. With every passing month the British fleet had grown stronger and better organized to meet any emergency. Though the submarines had played a more important part than many had anticipated, the methods of

countering their attacks and of destroying them had also developed beyond expectations.

The hardest part of the war for the navy was the early days, when the Fleet was continually at sea looking for battle. Now securely ready, it could steam out to action immediately the patrols, which are continually sweeping the North Sea, reported any signs of the enemy.

Battle-Scarred Ships

Officers in Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's flagship Lion which received the roughest handling in battle (in the North Sea last January) of any major British ship now afloat, dwelt on the difficulty they had in persuading the young commander after his action had begun to descend from his exposed position on the bridge, where he had unhampered vision, to the armoured protection of the conning tower.

Their account of how the Lion was towed home at five knots an hour after sinking the Blucher, and of the successes of the destroyers in felling all efforts of the submarines to reach the crippled leviathan, was not the less thrilling for the quiet way in which it was told. The location of the injuries which she received is no longer discernible owing to the reconstruction of the section where patches have been put over injured plates. A very small percentage of German shells hit at 18,000 yards range in the early stages of the battle, but the screams of the salvos passing and the blasts of their own guns made an inconceivable tumult of sound to the ears of those stationed on the bridge. The Tiger had fewer scars to show as the result of the North Sea battle than her sister battle cruiser.

In the Queen Elizabeth the only visible signs of her experiences in the Dardanelles are a round space of new planking on deck where a shell penetrated, and a dent on one of her 15in. guns, from a glancing shot. The inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, suffered less injury there than in the Dardanelles, where she was struck by a mine and was under heavy fire from shore. A piece of the mine is kept in the wardrobe as a souvenir, and all the ships which have been in action had fragments of German shells which had come on board, mounted as mementoes.

Small Need for Repairs

The necessity for attending to damage received in battle had always been foreseen by the British Naval authorities, thus ensuring prompt repairs when any ship should return injured in action.

"But we had few repairs to make, and our energy and resources could be turned to the rapid construction of new fighting units, which continue to increase our ratio of superiority over the German Fleet," an officer remarked.

I heard repeated sympathetic references to the sacrifices and hardships of the Army in its war, while the battleships marked time in their long wait. However, if battle comes it will not last long, and every day's delay only sharpens the eagerness of officers and men.

While we were on board Sir John Jellicoe's flagship a message was brought to the Commander-in-Chief, who called his flag secretary and spoke a few words to him, after which we learned that the whole fleet was ordered to proceed to sea. Later, on board a destroyer at the entrance to the harbour, the guests watched that unprecedented procession of naval power make its exit, led by the raceful light cruisers and the flotillas of destroyers.

"Are not the German submarines outside?" we asked.

"No doubt. Two or three of three are always there," an officer replied, "but the destroyers know how to keep them off."

Bilthely brooding the choppy waves, and with cut-throat, foaming wakes, the destroyers, attendant satellites of the great fighting ships, ran in and out among them by virtue of superior speed, as confident in their evolutions as the hovering gulls on their wings. Indeed, wherever we had been on our trips we had seen the destroyers always on the move, flotilla blinking its signals to flotilla. It seemed that if a line had been drawn between the stern and the bow of any two battleships of that stately column issuing from its secure anchorage, it would exactly measure the distance between any other two, so splendidly were the intervals kept. The crews being out of sight added to the impression created by the grey armour and the mighty guns.

Long Procession of Grey Ships

We were able to identify the first Dreadnaught and others of all types of progress since the revolution of naval warfare, up to the Queen Elizabeth class. Entranced one still watched the spectacle, with the head of the Fleet lost in the mist of the approaching nightfall and the black clouds from the funnels. Eight, 16 20 Dreadnaughts were counted as they went past with clockwork regularity, and out of other smoke clouds in the harbour more Dreadnaughts were coming before the King Edward



NO ALUM

VII. and other pre-dreadnaught classes had their turn. The commander of the Destroyer on board which we were looked at his watch, and said that it was time to go as he must at a given moment take his appointed place in the Fleet. At 30 knots an hour he cut smartly across the bows of a battleship to take the guests to the landing place. Our last glimpse as we rounded the headland was of that seemingly endless column of ships, which stood between the German ambition and the seas of all the world, still not free of the harbour, on its way to its unknown errand in the North Sea. Imagination became feebly at the thought of the actuality of that Armageddon should the German Fleet ever give battle.

In all the many pictures of war and unpreparedness for war one had ever witnessed, this was the most pregnant in its suggestion of irrefragable and concentrated power, and the most impressive as a spectacle.—Reuter.

THE WEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCHES

(By Erica Glenton)

When one approaches Petrograd for the first time one is inclined to think of Constantinople, so similar does it look, with its golden domes, arched cupolas, towers crosses and spires, which raise themselves in golden and lacy splendor of Russian skies. But this outside grandeur is but an index to the extreme wealth to be found within these many churches. The church of St. Isaac, for instance, has portals of massive Finland granite, while its aisles are separated by shafts of malchite and lapis lazuli. The doors leading into the various chapels have their paintings framed with solid silver, while the ikons fairly blaze with brilliants and other precious stones. The robes of the priests hang heavy with gems, and the many candles glimmer from silver and bronze candelabra man-high.

Then there is the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan. In the chapel a railing of solid silver defends the altar. The golden garments of the Virgin are thickly overlaid with seal pearls; while, protected by glass, before an ikon of the Holy Mother, lies a heap of rings, brooches, pendants set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, offerings by devotees. The robing room of this cathedral—"where neither women nor dogs may go"—contains garments literally hemmed with gems. The chalice cups are of hand-worked silver, the mitres heavy with jewels, while the staffs, censers, spoons and crosses are loaded with diamonds embedded in solid gold.

This church—Our Lady of Kazan—is the seat of the Metropolitan, and here the imperial family come to give thanks for any special protection that has been vouchsafed to them. These are the two most magnificent churches in Petrograd. It is in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul that the members of the imperial family lie buried, and over each tomb of the dead Czars and Czarinas is hung a golden wreath a double eagle and an ever-burning light.

The crown jewels, which lie in the Sokrovnik, are of fabulous value, the crown of the Tsaritsa being built entirely of diamonds; and there is a pear-shaped sapphire lying in the private chapel of the Tsar that is worth a king's ransom. The Alexander Monastery enshrines the bodies of the composers—Glinka, Rubinstein and Tchaikowsky. It was Catherine who built the magnificent cathedral. The tomb of St. Alexander is of pure silver, in which more than half a ton was used. It is here the imperial choir trains its youths with promising voices. The ikons most valued by the people are those painted in the province of Vladimir. The different features are painted by different workmen; Keenia does noses; Marfa eyes; while Mikeho does mouths and Demian has no superior in hands. The amount of metal used in covering these ikons is enormous.

But if Petrograd has its wealth of church treasures, what can be said of Moscow, with its Kremlin! Seen under moonlight, there is no such sight in the world. In "Holy Mother Moscow" is found the real heart of Russia. Here different churches are used for different petitions. For instance, the church of the "Saviour in the Wood" is the mother of the other five hundred churches of Moscow and in it girls about to become wives pray. There is something sacredly holy in this church of "praying brides" even to the unorthodox Englishwomen like myself. One cannot enter it unmoved nor leave it with dry eyes.

In Moscow stands the ancient palace of the Russian Tsars, filled from cellar to roof with priceless riches. In its treasury are to be seen ancient crowns, each encrusted with a thousand diamonds and more than a thousand rubies and pearls. Some

there are with two thousand diamonds, not to count the colored stones of great value. The sacristy of the Holy Synod is filled with silver and golden vessels, and there hangs robes weighted down with gems.

But the holies of holies is the Cathedral of the Assumption, where the Tsars are crowned. The riches found here baffle description. One could go on indefinitely describing the inexhaustible riches found in the churches of Moscow, but it would be only a repetition of masses of diamonds, rubies, pearls; of pillars of malchite and floors (in one church of jasper) of shrines of solid silver and chalices of pure gold.

But in spite of the richness of Petrograd and Moscow, it is ancient Kiev in which dwells the soul of Russia—Kiev that was Russia's capital before Moscow. Here I saw such sights—pilgrims of every description crawling for thousands of versts on their knees to pray at the ikons of St. Sophia; mothers who had begged their way in order to give water from the sacred well to a sick child; old men, with tottering steps, to pray for a slain soldier son's entrance into Paradise—the lame, the blind, the sick. In my years of travel in distant lands I have seen many strange sights, but none so impressive as the throngs of Russian pilgrims found, from every corner of the Empire, praying with simple faith in St. Sophia's of Kiev, the Mecca of Russia.

As one hears of the German advance into Russia, of the near approach to the Kiev railway, one wonders what will happen to that most ancient of all Russian cities should it fall into the hands of the Huns. After what has taken place in Belgium, one can form some idea of what the Germans would do in the vast treasure houses of Kiev, some of which are unsurpassed by those of Moscow. Just imagine the Germans with those precious stones, golden cups and rods.

The Russians may lose Poland, which never rightly belonged to them; they may even relinquish their hold on Riga and Courland, with their German-speaking population and German-named streets; but if I know my beloved Russia, as I think I do, the whole nation will rise as one man to defend "Holy Mother Moscow" and sacred Kiev, known as "The cradle of Russia," and as the most beautifully situated city in the empire.

In Kastroma there stands a monastery especially dear to the Russians, called Ipatiev, where was hidden the young Tsar Michael, the founder of the Romanov dynasty. The great composer, Glinka, wrote his famous opera, "A Life for the Tsar," from the story of a Russian peasant named Ivan Susanin, who led the seeking Polese into the vast forest where he and they perished rather than divulge the hiding place of the young Tsar.

Another ancient monastery is that of St. Sergius, which is the Russian Canterbury founded in 1340. At the Trinity Church here is the shrine of Alexander Nevsky, built of silver weighing a ton and a half. Although this church is enriched by gifts from every Tsar of matchless splendor, it is not to see these gems that the pilgrims come, but to look at the simple robe of St. Sergius, and to see the wooden vessels which he used to eat from.

When gems have been stolen from these churches—an exceedingly rare occurrence—it has not been by the peasant, but by dissolute nobles. Nikitin, a Russian poet, describes very beautifully the attitude and spirit of the Russian peasant towards his Church. It runs thus:

"Old Gaffer, with white beard and smooth bald head,
Sits in his chair;
His little mug of water and his bread
Stand near him there.
"Grey as a badger he; his brow is lined,
His features worn;
He's left a world of care and care
behind.
Since he was born,
"The old man still platts shoes with fingers slow,
From bark of birch;
His wants are few his greatest joy to go
Into God's church.
"He stands within the porch, against the wall
Muttering his prayers,
A loyal child, he thanks the Lord for all
Life's griefs and cares.
"Cheery he lives—with one foot in the grave—
In his dark hole
Whence does he draw the strength
that keeps him brave?
Poor peasant soul!"

Charles F. White, 63, who lived in a squalid Bowery tenement in New York, dressed shabbily and was continually complaining about being poor, died recently. It has been discovered that he left \$20,000 in government bonds and \$30,000 real estate.

Nearly 11,000 women have entered police service in Italy. They have been put through special training and are in uniform.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

SHEHU'S OFFERING TO THE KING

How Bornu Celebrated the Fall of Garau

The Colonial Office has received from Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, an intimation that the Shehu of Bornu has tendered his congratulations on the fall of Garau in Cameroon and has of his own free will made a further contribution towards the expense of the war.

The following is the text of the letter sent to Sir Frederick Lugard by the Shehu:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
Praise be to God, Peace be to His Prophet.

This letter is sent by the slave of God, Abubuk Sheu of Bornu, son of Shehu Ibrahim son of the Shehu Umar, son of the Shehu Mohamam Lamino Kanemi.

I, Sheu of Bornu established by the authority of the King of England, write to our well wisher, the representative of the King of England, Governor Lugard, Salutations, Blessing and greatness be with you.

We have received the news that God has given victory to the King of England in the capture of the German stronghold. When we heard of the fall of Garau our hearts were filled with joy. We rejoiced greatly and all our people, by reason of the victory three days were spent in public rejoicings and sports in the Bandal (The Great Square in the Bornu capital).

When our rejoicings were finished, I called my councillors together. We said that the sum of £3,500 which we contributed to the War chest in the month of Zulkaadah was not enough, and I and my councillors were agreed upon this. We said that we ought to make a further contribution in order to strengthen our Lord the King of England, in order that he might eat up his enemies. The Wazir, the Liman Amsami said to me:—"Oh Shehu, although you have sent many cattle and sheep and Kola to the soldiers at Mora, behold this is not enough."

Our Treasurer, Mallam Muktar, said to us:—

"There is no lack of money in the Native Treasury. The taxes will be paid shortly."

For this reason I and my councillors decided to offer a contribution of £1,000 in thanksgiving for the victory.

We pray to God every day that he will continue to give victory to the King of England in all parts of the world. May Almighty God give him victory and long life.

You, Governor Lugard, who art before us, may God lengthen your days, Salutations.

Written on Wednesday, the 17th day of Shaaban, in the year of the Hijra 1333.

MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY

Grows Hair And We Prove It By Hundreds Of Testimonials.

It never fails to produce the desired results. It enlivens and invigorates the hair glands and tissues of the scalp, resulting in a continuous and increasing growth of the hair. Letters of praise are continually coming in from nearly all parts of the country stating that Mildredina Hair Remedy has renewed the growth of hair in cases that were considered absolutely hopeless. A lady from Chicago writes: "After a short trial my hair stopped falling and I now have a lovely head of hair, very heavy and over one and a half yards long."

Mildredina Hair Remedy stimulates the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp invigorator known. It is a wholesome medicine for both the hair and the scalp. Even a small bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a dozen bottles of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start.

Now on sale at every drug store and toilet store in the land. 50c. and \$1.00.

Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 98 percent of hair troubles. These pernicious, persistent and destructive little devils thrive on the ordinary hair tonics.

Yarmouth Line

Autumn Excursions Until October 30th

LOW FARES! TRAVEL NOW!

Yarmouth to Boston and Return \$6.00

Return Limit 30 days

Steamship Prince George

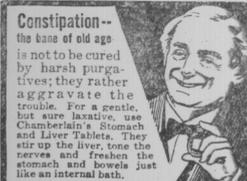
Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent

Yarmouth, N. S.

Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unerring guide to active living. A clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. All druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after Sept. 29th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows:

Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.15 a.m. Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax... 2.01 p.m. Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.35 p.m. Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a.m. Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m., and 7.55 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.40 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax, Yarmouth, daily except Sunday.

Buffet Parlor Car Service on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

St. John - Digby.

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted)

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

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesday and Saturdays.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Includes ship names like Shenandoah, Kanawa, Fraser River, Messina, Durango, Tabasco.

Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

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. Includes stations like Middleton A.R., Bridgetown, Grandville Centre, Grandville Ferry, Karsdale, Ar. 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

FIRE!

If your home should burn tonight, how much would you lose?

—LET THE—

Northern Insurance Co.

Protect you FRED E. BATH Local Agent

PARADISE

(Received too late for last issue)
October 4
Mrs. James has returned from Bermuda.
Miss Edna Marshall is assisting Mr. H. W. Longley in the post office and store.
Miss Eleanor Longley spent Saturday with Miss Bertha Hall at Lawrencetown.
Mrs. H. W. Longley and daughter Vera were at Annapolis Royal one day last week.
Miss Mary Longley is a student at the Normal College. She went to Truro on Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Starratt of Springfield recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson.
R. R. Layte has been appointed Lieut. in the 85th Highlanders. Until mobilization he is acting assistant recruiting officer in this district.
Dr. Sims went to Bridgewater in his auto on professional business last week returning on Friday. Mr. Laurie McIntosh accompanied him on the trip.
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Burke, Mr. J. S. Ritey, Mr. Wilfred Burke and Mr. H. F. Williams of Clarence, attended the exhibition at Yarmouth last week and were also at Port Maitland. They went in Mr. Burke's auto.
\$14.00 was received from the tea given by the ladies of West Paradise for the benefit of the Red Cross Society at Paradise. Mr. Frank Balcom conveyed a number of the ladies to the Hall in his auto, and his kindness was appreciated.

October 11

Mr. Nathan Banks has enlisted in the 55th Battalion.
Mr. F. W. Bishop has purchased the property belonging to Mr. F. S. Durling.
Miss Phinney of Middleton, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Morse.
Miss Edna Marshall is spending the Thanksgiving holidays with friends in Wolfville.
Mr. Fred Ruggles is spending a few days at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hebb have been guests at the home of his sister, Mrs. Caleb Gillis.
Mr. Stephen Ruggles of Halifax is a guest at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney.
Miss Jessie Bowly of Wolfville spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bowly.
Miss Marion Sparr of Deep Brook is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. I. M. Longley.
The Misses Croy of Kingston are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kempton.
Miss Edith Longley entertained a number of her young friends at her home on Monday evening.
The Misses Annie and Gladys Jackson spent Sunday at their home returning to Bear River on Monday.
Mr. Robie McNinch of Moncton is spending his Thanksgiving holidays at the home of his parents, Rev. A. M. and Mrs. McNinch.
Mrs. H. D. Starratt and Mrs. G. L. Pearson entertained some friends at their homes on the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday of last week.
Mrs. Clara Logan has returned to Paradise after spending the summer months very pleasantly with friends at Moncton, Amherst and other places.
Light Bearer Mission Band has elected the following officers for the year: President, Mrs. J. H. Balcom; Vice-President, Mrs. F. W. Bishop; Secretary, Miss Louise Longley; Treasurer, Miss Vera Longley. At the meeting of the Band on Sunday morning the lesson was taught by Miss Idaline Bowly. Mrs. H. A. Longley and Mrs. Edgar Bishop were presented with Life Membership Certificates.

CLARENCE

October 11
H. A. Viets arrived from Lynn on Saturday.
Gladstone Bishop of Halifax is the guest of his mother, Mrs. A. L. Bishop.
Pastor McLeod preached an excellent Thanksgiving sermon on Sunday.
Lieut. Motion of the Recruiting staff at Halifax, gave an address here on Thursday evening.
Our teachers, who are spending Thanksgiving at home, are Miss Elliott from New Minas, Miss Chute from Granville Ferry, Miss Edwina Elliott, Falkland Ridge, Miss Tompkins, Hampton, Miss Fairn, Albany.

WEST PARADISE

October 11
Mrs. George Whitman of Berwick is visiting her brothers, Messrs N. I. and N. E. Daniels.
Miss Vera Poole who is teaching at Victoria Beach, is spending the Thanksgiving holidays at home with her parents.
Mr. Robert Healy of the Willett Fruit Company, St. John, N. B., is taking a few days' vacation with his mother, Mrs. A. T. Morse.
Miss Elizabeth Burke, who has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Saunders, returned to her home at Port Wade today.
Mr. Eldon Moore, our young sportsman, aged fifteen, while on a visit to his relatives at Springfield, had the pleasure of shooting his first moose. We congratulate him on his success.
Although apple picking is well under way, there are some in this vicinity who have not yet finished haying. We would say to them "get a move on" or they will have cold fingers.
Our local butcher, Mr. Arthur Bent, dressed four lambs last week that weighed 284 pounds. This is an average of 71 pounds a piece. As the lambs were only four months old this will be hard to beat.
Mr. Jesse B. Saunders entertained quite a party of the young people of this vicinity on Thursday evening. A very enjoyable occasion for all who were present. The following evening an old time "candy pull" was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Saunders.
In reading the Bloomington items in last week's issue of the Monitor, we notice the mention of an enormous bean pod, raised by Mr. Robert Cummings, containing 250 beans. We would like to see the pod. How it must have surprised him when he shelled it.
Our community was shocked by news of the sudden death of Mr. Christopher Borden. Although not an immediate resident of this vicinity yet he was well known by every one as a thorough business man, kind and obliging to all. We tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.
Mr. Edgar Burke of Paradise while driving his automobile through this section had the misfortune to turn his machine up side down, throwing the occupants into the ditch. Outside of a few bruises and scratches no one was injured, and very little damage done to the machine.

OUTRAM

October 12
The farmers report a shortage in the potato crop.
Mrs. John O'Neal spent the past week with her daughter at Port Lorne.
Our teacher spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burke at Prince Albert.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Smith are expected home from the "Hub" the coming week.
Mr. Wibur Beardsley came home on Wednesday, returning again on Thursday to Kentville.
Much sympathy is felt in this place for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barteaux in the loss of their little son.
Mrs. David Marshall was called to New Germany on account of the illness of her mother with pneumonia.
We are glad to see Master Charlie Healy out again after being confined to the house with a sore throat.
Mrs. Vano Smith, Pearl Beardsley and Avarid O'Neal were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall of Middleton.
Miss Edna Marshall and Alberta Slocumb are attending the W. M. A. S. Convention held at Sussex, N. B., this week.
Mrs. James Brage and three sons returned to their home in North Range after spending a fortnight with her mother and brother of this place.

ST. CROIX COVE

October 11
Preaching service Sunday, October 11th at 11 a. m. Conference Saturday afternoon previous.
Mrs. Zachary Hall is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, Granville Ferry.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Healey, Outram were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall, Wednesday.
Our teacher, Miss Evelyn Apt, is spending the Thanksgiving holidays at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. William Apt at Granville Ferry.
Uncle Sam has one bank to every 5,700 people.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

October 11
Mrs. Henry Calnek is visiting her daughter in Paradise.
Mrs. John G. Willett of St. John spent Thanksgiving with relatives here.
Miss Eugenia Mills gave an "afternoon tea" to a number of her young friends on Thursday, October 7th.
Mrs. George Withers and Miss Minnie Withers have returned from visiting Mrs. Fred Bent in Tupperville.
Mrs. Gilbert Shaffner of Lower Granville is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Simcoe and Mrs. Norman Willett.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Withers drove to Digby last week where they visited friends and attended the County Exhibition.
Miss Vera Eaton from Digby and Miss Leta Eaton from Hebron, Yarmouth County, spent Thanksgiving at their home here.
Mr. Frank E. Roney is making preparations for building a house near his blacksmith shop on land purchased from Mr. F. R. Troop.
Mr. William T. Eaton after spending the summer with his relatives in his native place, has returned to Boston en route to Florida where he will spend the winter.
The annual service of harvest thanksgiving was observed in All Saints Church, Sunday evening, October 10th. The church was prettily decorated with flowers, fruit, autumn leaves, etc.
Mr. Fred Covert is building a new barn to take the place of the one destroyed by lightning a year ago. After three weeks vacation spent with his family here, Mr. Covert has returned to his work in the United States.
Mr. C. W. Cook, who was the student pastor of the United Baptist Church during the summer, is now pursuing his studies in the Senior "C" class of Acadia University, will supply the pulpit again, morning and evening, Sunday, 13th.

UPPER GRANVILLE

October 11
Mrs. Robert Munroe of Digby is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Mack for a season.
Mr. George Wheeler is employed for King and Country at Stellarton for an indefinite period.
Miss Marion Horton, Claude Gillis and Wylie Poole are students for the year at Bridgetown High School.
Mrs. E. P. Fellows, with daughter Jennie, are to residents near Campbelltown, N. B., for the coming year, Miss Jennie having secured a school near that town. Their many friends in this vicinity wish for their health and prosperity in their adopted home.
A heavy downpour of rain has continued for several days which is somewhat hindering the final harvesting of late cereals. But withal the good people favored by living in this fruitful Valley can lift up their heads anew—rejoice and give thanks for a continued and bountiful harvest tide.
Those who wish to learn an added lesson in the old adage, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," would do well to visit and inspect the fine farm and surroundings of Mr. Frank Bath. Mr. Bath's speciality and admiration for poultry is evidenced in his spotlessly kept yard and coops with all modern fittings wherein dwell some two hundred or more White Leghorns. These pure white fowls are appetizing even to view. An observing eye will at once detect amongst the wanderers a number of baby pigs seemingly gladly if not naturally partaking of and enjoying the cleanly atmosphere and gambol at will with their next door neighbors, the chicks.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON

October 12
Mr. William Woodward still continues in a very critical condition.
Pte. McLane Stevenson spent the past week with his parents at Brickton.
Pte. Garnet Garber has returned home from Amherst on account of poor health.
Mrs. Guest of Mill Village returned home on Monday accompanied by her daughter, Miss Velma Guest.
Miss Hazel Balcom of Bloomington and Miss Ethel Artz of Middleton, were recent guests of Mrs. D. M. Charlton.
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Nixon and children of Margarettville, were week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hilsley.

LAWRENCETOWN

October 11
Mrs. C. A. Whitman is spending a few weeks at Truro.
Mrs. I. C. Archibald who spent ten delightful days in Charlottetown, P. E. I., has returned.
Mr. Hawksworth, of the Lawrencetown creamery staff, passed away on Sunday at 11 p. m.
At a recent supper held at Mr. John Daniels' home the Red Cross Society of the South Side added \$14.00 to its funds. Next meeting at Mrs. I. Durling's.
Next Sunday evening in the Methodist Church the Pastor, Rev. S. J. Boyce, will preach the second of a series of Monthly Sermons on Everyday Problems. The theme on this occasion will be "Need a Man Sin? Or the Problem of Temptation."
On Sunday evening last a Thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist Church. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves, vegetables, fruit and flowers. A large audience was present which listened with much pleasure to selections by the Lawrencetown Band. The Rev. S. J. Boyce preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.
On Wednesday, the day of publication of the Monitor, a Bean Supper will be held in the Methodist Church from 5.30 to 7.30. At 8 o'clock Dr. Armstrong, of Bridgetown, will give a lecture on "The Early Story of Methodism in Lawrencetown and vicinity." The local references in this lecture will make their appeal to much more than denominational interests.
V. B. Durling, B. S. A., of MacDonald College staff, has resigned his position in Montreal and joined the 73rd Battalion C. E. F. Royal Highlanders, Company "D" and is at present at Valcartier. "Vernon" was a great favourite and we were justly proud of his success at the agricultural college and again we are proud to have him unite in the defence of our nation's honor. Our flag has many fine men serving under it. All honour to the young manhood of Annapolis County that has enlisted.

INGLEWOOD

October 11
Mrs. A. Upshaw and child of Mapleton, Hants County, spent Sunday with her daughter who is teaching school in Inglewood. While here Mrs. Upshaw was the guest of Mrs. Tyler.
We hope the good work which is being done on the road opposite us will be of such satisfaction that the officials will not consider their work complete until they have considered the state of the road through Inglewood. Good roads build up a town, encourage travel and are a great aid to business.
The teaming held in the Church on Thursday, October 7th, considering the condition of the roads, was well attended. There was a good representation of people from the town, as well as from the neighborhood and vicinity. The ladies of the church wish to thank all the friends who responded so liberally toward this worthy cause. We also appreciate very much the interest shown by everyone in this undertaking and hope this is only a start toward making arrangements for the Convention which meets here in 1916. Amount realized from the teaming \$35.00.

PHINNEY COVE

October 9
Miss Mable White has gone to Wolfville for a few weeks.
Our school opened on September 8th with Miss Helen Bent as teacher.
Mr. Outhit has gone to Boston to visit his daughter, Mrs. Victor Bent.
Mrs. Harold has been here visiting her father, Mr. Melvin Chute, for a few weeks.
Miss Leona White and Miss Maggie Young are spending a couple of months in Wolfville.
Mr. Avarid Nelly is spending a few weeks here at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Alexander Turple.
Mr. Mervin Munro, who has been here for a few weeks, has returned to his work at Victoria Beach.
Mr. Joseph White, who is now employed in Clarence, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Outhit White.
A telegram to Mr. F. G. Spencer, St. John, says Mr. H. Price Webber who was operated on in Portland, Me., hospital recently, is in a critical condition. The physicians, however, hold out some hope for his recovery.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GROUND LIMESTONE

Co-operative movements for the production of ground limestone are now being mooted by the farmers of the northern counties of Nova Scotia. These are due to a two-fold discovery. Ninety-five percent of the soils of the province are suffering from "sourness" (humic acid), due to their lack of lime. It costs Nova Scotia farmers too much to import lime, and, besides, slack lime when spread on the soil, burns up the organic matter though at the same time it does good by correcting the humic acid in the soil. Ground limestone would equally serve the latter purpose and not cause any burning of the organic matter. From investigations made by Professor Harlow, chemist of the College of Agriculture, it was found that the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, and all the counties of Cape Breton Island, are rich in limestone deposits, varying, according to analyses, from 40 per cent. to 90 per cent. in lime.
With such abundance of native limestone deposits it ought to be easy for Nova Scotia farmers to have ground limestone manufactured and sold on a co-operative basis. This is the plan pursued by the farmers of the Middle-West States, and it has resulted in their obtaining ground limestone at very reasonable costs. By a co-operative movement in each of the Nova Scotia counties instanced, permanent plants could be established for the manufacture and sale of ground limestone at an economic cost and price. In fact, one enterprising Nova Scotian at least has set up such a plant, but orders from farmers have not been sufficiently large for him to quote or sell at the lowest possible prices. In the meantime, many Nova Scotia farmers are manufacturing their lime in homemade kilns, set up on their farms, obtaining the necessary limestone either from the deposits on their own properties or from those on their neighbor's land. But this is not as economic as would be the co-operative manufacture of ground limestone.
An interesting paper on Temperance was read by Mrs. C. S. Balcom and a letter from Miss Emma C. Longley, teacher of an organized class, Paradise, also a solo by Rev. A. E. Wheeler, added much to the enjoyment of the evening.
After an energetic and able address by Dr. J. W. Brown, and music by the choir, the Convention closed by singing the National Anthem.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Annapolis County Sunday School Association was held in the Union Church, South Farmington on Wednesday, October 6th, and although the weather was unfavorable, the hearty welcome, the whole-hearted hospitality of the people, the enthusiasm of the speakers and a very good number of delegates, all combined to make it an interesting and helpful convention.
Fourteen Schools were represented, some as far west as Clementsvale. There were four pastors, five superintendents of schools, eight county officers, and four district officers present.
The President being absent the Vice-President, R. J. Messenger, took the chair. After the minutes of last Convention were read and committees appointed, reports of Presidents were called for, which showed some advancement in the work and the discussion which followed was lively and interesting.
The afternoon session opened with a devotional service conducted by Rev. J. N. Ritey. Of the eight superintendents of departments four only were present to report. Others sent reports. The secretary-treasurer reported that \$48.00 were needed to pay current expenses and meet our pledges to Provincial work. This must be paid into the Provincial Treasury before October 15, to hold our name on the list of Banner Counties.
An address by Rev. G. H. Gage and a black-board exercise by R. J. Messenger were amongst the leading features of the afternoon and were much enjoyed.
The evening session opened with a Praise and Devotional Service conducted by Rev. A. E. Wheeler. This was an inspiring and helpful service and was followed by an address by Rev. H. G. Mellick, subject, "Sunday School Recruiting Ground for the Church." A Sunday School does not exist for itself, but rather for the good it can do to those who may be brought within its influence. Let us strive to increase the membership of our schools and thus enlarge their opportunities for service. This address was listened to with much interest and profit.
An interesting paper on Temperance was read by Mrs. C. S. Balcom and a letter from Miss Emma C. Longley, teacher of an organized class, Paradise, also a solo by Rev. A. E. Wheeler, added much to the enjoyment of the evening.
After an energetic and able address by Dr. J. W. Brown, and music by the choir, the Convention closed by singing the National Anthem.

GREAT STALLION LUCIFER II. DEAD

(Special to Monitor)
Truro, Oct. 5.—That brilliant star of horsefame, Lucifer II. will shine no more. His light went out forever last week at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture farm. This world famous stallion was German bred. But he had, of course, more "horse sense" than any other Hun or creature of German breed, and put up a decent fight for life. He went up against his final "drive" of time and age, was routed from his comfortable trench in the farm stable, and, as was fitting, was shot by the ruthless hand of a Briton and Canadian.
Lucifer II. was a thoroughbred stallion of the hunter type, and the progenitor of a splendid line of horses in Nova Scotia and in England. He was a brilliant performer on the turf in handicap and steeplechase races. He had to his credit the winning of the Berlin Handicap (\$2,300), the Peter Handicap, Hamburg (\$1,200), the Horn Handicap, Hamburg (\$1,700), Baden Baden (\$875), the Hartwood Handicap (\$900), and of five steeplechase races in England, aggregating in prize money \$20,000. He was hunted for two years, and for three years held a King's Premium as a stock horse at the stables of Draper Bros., Northampton, England.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY

The triumphant success of the Australian Navy in the first year of the War has so completely proved the wisdom of the Commonwealth Government in equipping and maintaining a navy of their own that work is now under way for a permanent naval base at Fremantle, West Australia. Extensive tracts of what was virgin bush but a year ago are now covered with roads, railway lines, store-rooms, etc., in course of construction. This base is designed to be the permanent home of the Australian Navy, and recent advice indicate that when it is completed, Fremantle will rank second only to Sydney among the ports of the Island Continent. Little has been heard of late regarding the movements of the ships of the Australian Navy, this no doubt being due to the strict censorship in Canada.

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SPA SPRINGS

October 12
Miss Faye Marshall goes to Wolfville this week to resume her studies at Acadia College.
Mr. Theodore Marshall of Middleton is spending a few weeks with his son, Capt. Starratt Marshall, before going to New York for the winter.
Mrs. Milledge Bowly and baby Annie, went to Weymouth Saturday to spend the Thanksgiving holidays with her sister, Mrs. William Lent.
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