

# The Weekly Monitor

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917

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## The Weekly Monitor

Established 1873

O. S. DUNHAM, Editor and Manager

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year in advance, 75 cents for six  
months. This paper is mailed regu-  
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sertion afterwards. "For Sale,"  
"To Let," "Card of Thanks," etc.,  
not to exceed one inch, are charged  
at 50 cents for first insertion and  
15 cents per week until ordered out.

### MY TOWN

The following verses, which we clip  
from one of our exchanges, may serve  
to emphasize the importance of the  
letters we have been publishing on  
"The Buy-at-Home Campaign."

I know my town, and I love my town,  
And I want to help it be  
As great a town to every one  
As it seems to be to me.  
I praise my town and I cheer my town,  
And I try to spread its fame;  
And I know what a splendid thing  
't would be  
If you would do the same.

I trust my town and I boast my town  
And I want to do my part  
I make it a town that all may praise  
Like my town and I sing my town,  
And I want my town to grow;  
I knock my town or block my town,  
That wouldn't be fair, you know.

think my town is the very best town  
In all the world—to me;  
If it's not, I want to get out  
And try to make it be!  
I talk my town and I preach my town,  
As I think a fellow should  
Who has more at stake than to win or  
lose  
For the love of the common good!

I bet on my town, and I bank on my  
town,  
And I think it fine to feel—  
When you know your town and you  
love your town—  
That it's part of your honest zeal!  
I'm proud of my town, I love my town,  
And I want to help it rise—  
And that's the way to help a town—  
Not curse it and despise!

### THE ELECTRIC FURNACE

Rapid Growth in Its Use for the Pro-  
duction of Steel

The use of the electric iron and  
steel furnace has made exceptional  
progress under war conditions. When  
the demand for steel exceeds the sup-  
ply, and junk piles are searched for  
available metal, the electric steel  
furnace experiences a boom because  
it is capable of making an excellent  
quality of steel from a comparatively  
poor quality of iron and steel scrap.

As more and more careful conserva-  
tion of natural resources becomes  
necessary, electrical processes steady-  
ly gain ground because of their  
greater economy in the use of raw  
materials.

At the beginning of 1916 there were  
73 electric steel furnaces in the United  
States producing 100,000 tons per  
year; today there are over double  
this number with a yearly produc-  
tion exceeding 1,000,000 tons. These  
furnaces require in the neighborhood  
of 150,000 h.p., one of the largest  
single installations having a total  
capacity of 70 tons in units of 15 and  
30 tons.

The relative growth in Canada is  
even greater; the electric furnace  
steel production has increased from  
61 tons in 1915 to 43,790 tons in 1916.  
In Montreal alone, according to fig-  
ures supplied by the Civic Invest-  
ment and Industrial Co., there are  
in operation, or being installed, 11  
electric furnaces requiring a total of  
17,000 h.p. The larger furnaces,  
when fed from high tension lines and  
properly controlled, offer no serious  
disturbances to their circuits, but a  
plant of less than 5,000 h.p. capacity  
should not attempt to carry single  
phase furnaces of 400 k.w. or over.

The possibilities as an off-peak load  
are good as the usual length of heat  
is only about three hours, which con-  
dition would adapt itself excellently  
to a limited service operation. The  
furnaces can be operated economi-  
cally at from 1c to 1/2c per k.w.h. and  
such rates are now in force in many  
Canadian centres for ordinary ser-  
vice such as house lighting.—L. G. D.  
in Conservation.

**A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT — TEM-  
PERANCE (I)**

"Now, Silas," said the speaker, "I  
want you to be present when I deliver  
this speech.

"Yassuh."

"I want you to start the laughter  
and applause. Every time I take a  
drink of water, you applaud, and  
every time I wipe my forehead with  
my handkerchief, you laugh."

"You better switch dem signals,  
boss. It's a heap mo' liable to make  
me laugh to see you standin' up dar  
deliberately takin' a drink o' water."

### NOW HE KNOWS

Yells from the nursery brought the  
mother, who found the baby gleefully  
pulling small Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she com-  
forted. "Baby doesn't know how it  
hurts."

Half an hour later wild shrieks  
from the baby made her run again to  
the nursery.

"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is  
the matter with baby?"

"Nothing, missus," said Billy, calm-  
ly. "only now he knows."

## COLUMBUS' DREAMS OUT- RIVALLED

(By Ralph Harris, in Onward.)

Had Columbus been told when he  
landed on the southern slope of North  
American soil that in four hundred  
years there would be harvested im-  
mense crops of foodstuffs as far  
north as latitude 55, even this old  
optimist would doubtless have scoffed  
at the idea. He probably would have  
doubted whether the new land near  
so far north, much less that it pos-  
sessed agricultural possibilities.

Two hundred years later, when "Ye  
Gentlemen Rovers and Traders of the  
Hudson's Bay" came to Canada and  
found the land at the mouth of the  
Churchill River almost one continu-  
ous meadow, frozen continuously, with  
the exception of a few inches on top,  
they unhesitatingly gave the country  
over to the production of furs. Mak-  
ers of geographies took the word of  
these explorers and traders, and un-  
til a few years ago every school-child  
had fixed in his mind a picture of the  
continent lying north of the extreme  
southern point of Hudson's Bay as be-  
ing frozen solid except for a few  
weeks during the warmest part of  
the summer. When the fur traders  
had spread their operations over the  
great north and west they in-  
creased this impression, for notwith-  
standing the fact that over a hun-  
dred years ago in the gardens about  
the posts situated north of the Atha-  
basca almost all the foodstuff con-  
sumed by these same traders was  
raised, the fact was jealously guard-  
ed, for furs and agricultural develop-  
ments do not go well together. In  
fact, so well were the possibilities of  
this part of the continent kept secret  
that not until a quarter of a century  
ago were the eyes of the world really  
turned to it as a fit section for mak-  
ing homes and giving to the world  
additional productive land. Then  
when it was finally realized that up  
in the north-west corner of the con-  
tinent lay a great body of land await-  
ing the tiller to give back a hundred-  
fold, it was necessary to await rail-  
road construction before the people  
could reach it in sufficient numbers  
to make any impression. The rail-  
road was started and the land sur-  
veyed as fast as possible; trails were  
cut; bridges and ferries were estab-  
lished on the larger streams; then  
came the settler. Not since the trek  
to the California gold fields in the  
fifties has there been such a move-  
ment. From England, Eastern Can-  
ada and the United States poured in  
the men and women who were willing  
to pioneer in order to have their  
choice of land for a new home. By  
or team with horses and in every  
possible kind of conveyance they  
came over the trail, each in turn  
driving out on to the park-like  
prairies and squatting just where  
fancy dictated.

By the beginning of 1916 fifteen  
thousand settlers had preceded the  
railroad and were already busy  
clearing and plowing, cropping the  
land to whatever would bring quick-  
est returns. Five, ten and twenty-  
acre fields of wheat and oats were  
the most frequent experiments of the  
would-be farmers, and with what  
splendid results! Number one hard  
wheat, forty and fifty bushels to the  
acre; oats eighty to one hundred  
bushels and over per acre; garden  
truck that was a surprise in abun-  
dant and favor even to the most ex-  
pectant persons.

By the time the railroad reached  
the heart of the Peace River country  
experimenting was over. The five  
years had shown beyond a doubt the  
fitness of the country. Around nearly  
every homestead were bands of  
stock. Horses, cattle, chickens and  
hogs, brought in at first in small  
numbers, had multiplied in the few  
years till many of the homesteads re-  
sembled the homes of old New England  
and Eastern Canada. The lack of  
railroad transportation had forced  
the settlers to go into the very thing  
that was to be their making. Grain,  
that could be cheaply grown and fed  
to hogs, that were to bring eight and  
nine cents on foot, was being put to  
better use than it would have been if  
sold. The railway company ran the  
main line to the geographic centre of  
the country, Spirit River, running a  
branch line to the Grande Prairie val-  
ley fifty miles south, and another to  
Peace River, fifty miles north, the lat-  
ter line intercepting the river of the  
same name, where begins three thou-  
sand miles of navigable water that  
reaches to the Arctic Ocean, at the  
mouth of the Mackenzie River. The  
coming of the railroad accelerated the  
movement of settlers and thousands  
of people poured into all the valleys.  
Towns sprang up, elevators were  
built, and buyers for the products of  
the country anxiously scurried  
through the countryside in quest of  
the farmers' holdings.

In the meantime schools, churches  
and hospitals had been established,  
and the social, educational and reli-  
gious life of the new land kept pace  
with the commercial strides being  
made. To the women members of  
the homesteaders' families there came  
a deep satisfaction in finding that  
flowers grew and bloomed with splen-  
did results. Sweet peas, pansies,  
nasturtiums, dahlias, poppies, pinka  
and even hardy varieties of roses  
blossomed as profusely during the  
summer months as in the old home  
gardens. Chickens, ducks, geese and  
turkeys thrived and gave results out  
of all proportion to the trouble they  
caused. The mail service was im-  
proved upon, until letters and papers  
came twice a week to the settle-  
ments. A telegraph line was run  
through the country, automobiles  
made their appearance, road work  
commenced, and the valley improved  
in many ways.

Were there any drawbacks and  
hardships? Yes, many. In the first

## FOREWORD TO MRS. HUMPHREY WARD'S "A WOMAN AT THE WAR FRONT"

(By Theodore Roosevelt)

England has in this war reached a  
height of achievement loftier than  
that which she attained in the struggle  
with Napoleon; and she has reached  
that height in a far shorter period.  
Her giant effort, crowned with a suc-  
cess as wonderful as the effort itself,  
is worthily described by the woman  
who has influenced all those who  
speak and read English, more pro-  
foundly than any other woman now  
alive. No other writer could describe  
England's effort with such knowledge,  
power and interest. Mrs. Ward  
writes nobly on a noble theme.

This war is the greatest the world  
has ever seen. The vast size of the  
armies, the tremendous slaughter, the  
loftiness of the heroism shown and  
the hideous horror of the brutalities  
committed, the valor of the fighting  
men and the extraordinary ingenuity  
of those who have designed and built  
the fighting machines, the burning  
patriotism of the peoples who defend  
their hearthstones and the far-reach-  
ing complexity of the plans of the  
leaders—all are on a scale so huge  
that nothing in past history can be  
compared with them.

The issues at stake are elemental.  
The free peoples of the world have  
banded together against tyrannous  
militarism and government by caste.  
It is not too much to say that the  
outcome will largely determine, for  
daring and liberty-loving souls,  
whether or not life is worth living.  
A Prussianized world would be as in-  
tolerable as a world ruled by Attila  
or Timur the Lame.

It is in this immense world crisis  
that England has played her part, a  
part which has grown greater month  
by month. Mrs. Ward enables us to  
see the awakening of the national  
spirit which rendered it possible to  
play this part; and she describes the  
works by which the faith of the soul  
justified itself.

What she writes is of peculiar in-  
terest to the United States. We have  
suffered, or are suffering, in exagger-  
ated form, from most (not all) of the  
evil that will engulf the fiber of the  
British character three years ago  
—and in addition from some purely  
indigenous ills of our own. If we are  
to cure ourselves, it must be by our  
own exertions; our destiny will cer-  
tainly not be shaped for us, as was  
Germany's by a few towering auto-  
crats of genius, such as Bismarck and  
Moltke. Mrs. Ward shows us the  
people of England in the act of curing  
their own ills, of making good their  
gigantic and self-sacrificing exertion  
in the present, the folly and selfish-  
ness and greed and soft slackness of  
the past. The fact that England,  
when on the brink of destruction,  
gathered her strength and strode  
resolutely back to safety, is a fact of  
happy omen for us in America, who  
are now just awaking to the folly and  
selfishness and greed and soft slack-  
ness that for some years we have  
been showing.

As in America, so in England, a  
surfeit of materialism had produced  
a lack of high spiritual purpose in  
the nation at large; there was much  
confusion of ideas and ideals and also  
much triviality, which was especially  
offensive when it masqueraded under  
some high-sounding name. An un-  
healthy sentimentalism—the philis-  
tine of morality—has gone hand in  
hand with a peculiarly sordid and re-  
pulsive materialism. The result was  
a soil in which various noxious weeds  
flourished rankly; and of these the  
most noxious was professional paci-  
fism. The professional pacifist has  
festered in the diseased tissue of al-  
most every civilization; but it is only  
in the last three-quarters of a cen-  
tury that he has been a serious  
menace to the peace and justice and  
righteousness. In consequence, de-  
cent citizens are only beginning to  
appreciate the base immorality of his  
preaching and practice; and he has  
been given entirely undeserved cred-  
it for good intentions.

In England, as in the United States,  
domestic pacifism has been the most  
potent ally of alien militarism. At  
first this service was rendered with  
out pay. The silly creatures of both  
sexes, who composed the majority of  
the leaders in the professional paci-  
fist movement, were actuated by sheer  
timidity, or by uneasy thirst for self-  
advertisement or by sheer puzzle-  
headedness. But gradually these  
dupes fell under the sway of more  
shrewd and more powerful intellects.  
In both England and the United  
States, of recent years, some of the  
pacifist leaders have been such mere-  
ly because their predominant charac-  
teristic could not be braved out of  
them with a mortar; but others were  
hired by Germany. In the United  
States pro-Germanism (which is  
merely another name for one form of  
anti-Americanism) has been the main  
prop of the pacifist agitation for nearly  
three years. In England, as the  
researches of Miss Boyle O'Reilly  
have shown, German influence is the  
central and guiding feature of every  
important pacifist association. In  
both countries, professional pacifism,  
of the ultra type, has shown itself  
profoundly unpatriotic. The damage  
it has done the nation has been limit-  
ed only by its weakness and folly;  
those who have professed it, have  
served the devil to the full extent  
which their limited powers permitted.

There were in England—just as  
there are now in America—even  
worse foes to national honor and ef-  
ficiency. Greed and selfishness, among  
capitalists and among labor leaders,  
had to be grappled with. The sordid  
business which saw in the war only  
a chance for additional money profits  
to the employer, was almost matched  
by the force selfishness which refus-

ed to consider a strike from any but  
the standpoint of the strikers.

But the chief obstacles to be en-  
countered in rousing England were  
sheer shortsightedness and that apa-  
thetic indifference which springs  
from the dullness of apprehension.  
A considerable time elapsed before it  
was possible to make the people un-  
derstand that this was a people's war,  
that it was a matter of vital personal  
concern to the people as a whole, and  
to all individuals as individuals. In  
America, we are now encountering  
much the same difficulty, due to much  
the same causes.

In England, the most essential  
thing to be done was to wake the peo-  
ple to their need, and to guide them  
in meeting the need. The next most  
essential was to show to them, and to  
the peoples in friendly lands, whether  
allied or neutral, how the task was  
done; and this, both as a reason for  
just pride in what had been achieved,  
and as an inspiration to further ef-  
fort.

Mrs. Ward accomplishes both pur-  
poses. Every American who reads  
the present volume must feel a hearty  
and profound respect for the patrio-  
tism, energy and efficiency shown by  
the British people when they became  
awake to the nature of the crisis;  
and furthermore, every American  
must feel stirred with the desire to  
in his country now emulate Britain's  
achievement.

In this series, Mrs. Ward draws a  
wonderful picture of the English in  
the full tide of their successful effort.  
From the beginning, England's naval  
effort and her money effort have been  
extraordinary. By the time Mrs.  
Ward's first book was written, the  
work of industrial preparedness was  
in full blast; but it could not yet be  
said that England's army in the field  
was the equal of the huge, carefully  
prepared, thoroughly co-ordinated,  
military machines of those against  
whom and beside whom it fought.  
Now, the English army is itself as  
fine and as highly efficient a military  
machine as the wisdom of man can  
design; now, that valor and hardihood  
of the individual soldier are being  
utilized to the full under a most  
perfect system which enables those  
in control of the great engine to use  
every unit in such fashion as to aid in  
driving the mass forward to victory.

Even the Napoleonic contest was  
child's play compared to this. Never  
has Great Britain been put to such a  
test. Never since the spacious days  
of Elizabeth has she been in such  
danger. Never, in any crisis, has she  
risen to so lofty a height of self-  
sacrifice and achievement. In the  
great struggle against Napoleon, Eng-  
land's own safety was secured by the  
demoralization of the French fleet.  
But, in this contest, the German naval  
authorities have at their disposal for  
use on an extended scale the most  
formidable and destructive of all in-  
struments of marine warfare. In  
previous coalitions, England has  
partly financed her continental allies;  
in this case, the expenditures have  
been on an unheard-of scale, and, in  
consequence, England's active, indus-  
trial strength, in men and money, in  
business and mercantile and agricul-  
tural ability, has been drawn on as  
never before. As in the days of Marl-  
borough and Wellington, so now Eng-  
land has sent her troops to the continent;  
but whereas formerly her expedition-  
ary forces, although of excellent  
quality, were numerically too small  
to be of primary importance, at  
present her army is already, by size as  
well as by excellence, a factor of  
prime importance in the military situ-  
ation; and its relative as well as ab-  
solute importance is steadily grow-  
ing.

Mrs. Ward's series is of high value  
as a study of contemporary history.  
It is of at least as high value as an  
inspiration to constructive patriotism.

**COL. ROOSEVELT'S VOLUNTEERS**  
(The Christian Guardian.)

The redoubtable Colonel is again  
to the fore. Not only did he offer to  
raise a division of 40,000 men to pro-  
ceed at once to Europe, if President  
Wilson agreed, but he has actually  
succeeded in enrolling 187,000 men  
who are willing to follow him to the  
battle-fields of France. And the Col-  
onel's volunteers are above the con-  
scription age, and they are so situat-  
ed, equipped and sent to France with-  
out public assistance in case the volun-  
teers were permanently disabled or  
killed. The Colonel has enough men  
pledged to form three divisions, but he  
desires to mobilize an army corps of  
two divisions, with himself as junior  
officer, merely a brigade commander,  
and ranking ninth after the regular  
army officers. These men have all  
been enlisted since February 2nd,  
and the Colonel's name has succeed-  
ed in gathering three times as many  
volunteers as Uncle Sam himself has  
been able to secure. And, if neces-  
sary, these divisions can be mobilized,  
equipped and sent to France with-  
out the assistance of one dollar from  
the United States treasury. Col.  
Roosevelt is exceedingly anxious that  
his offer should be accepted, and that  
these two divisions should be in  
France in the shortest possible time.  
They will no doubt need training, but  
it is recognized that such training  
could be secured in France just as  
quickly as on this side of the Atlan-  
tic, while the actual presence of two  
army divisions of United States  
troops upon French soil would do  
more to encourage the French nation  
and to discourage the enemy than an  
actual increase of half a million of  
other troops. We trust that Presi-  
dent Wilson will see his way clear to  
sanction the plan of his old political  
antagonist, who is now so willing and  
anxious to fight the battles of the  
great Republic.

Home grown fruit is cheaper than  
any other. A small garden may be  
made to yield a great variety.

Methodist Dept. of Social Service.

## AN INTERESTING EVENT IN RIVER PHILIP

"An Occasional," in The Acadian  
Recorder, gives the following incident  
of the early history of River Philip,  
which will be read with interest by  
our readers:

About the year 1810, Mr. Brundage,  
who then resided at the mouth of the  
River Philip, in this province, lost a  
promising son, aged four years. The  
child had been playing by the river,  
and it was naturally supposed, had  
fallen in. Numerous parties of in-  
habitants went in immediate pursuit.  
Three days were spent in searching  
the river for miles in extent. It was  
then conjectured that the child had  
been lost in the wood adjoining, and  
although all hope of his being yet  
alive was in a manner gone, the cries  
of the agonized parents led them on.  
Week after week passed in fruitless  
endeavors. No trace of the lost one  
appeared, and he was given up for-  
ever.

About Christmas time in the year  
1829—20 years after the circumstance  
of the lost child—a party of Indians  
entered the village, and among them  
was seen a young man who bore a  
striking resemblance to the Brundage  
family. A neighbor first noticed this  
and communicated his suspicions to  
those directly concerned. The mem-  
bers of the family hastened to the  
camp and easily found the mysteri-  
ous stranger. A mark on his face  
could not be mistaken. It was the  
long lost child of their affection. The  
youth, it was discovered, had inher-  
ited all the vigor and restless dis-  
position of the children of the forest.  
He spoke tolerable English. He was  
at once taken possession of, and in  
due course placed at school at the  
Bay Verte.

From the information he had given  
of himself, it seemed that the stolen  
lad had been made a perfect slave to  
the whims and caprices of his tyrants.  
He often attempted to escape, but had  
been overtaken by his dogs and al-  
most devoured by them. He had been  
many times off Quebec, but had never  
been permitted to land, and it was  
there that he first recollected seeing  
a white man. He told many thrilling  
stories of Indian life. Many white  
children had been captured by the  
Indians during his stay with them.  
Girls were considered the greatest  
prize, and they were held as wives  
for the rising generation. He had  
once before been at River Philip, but  
he had no recollection of the village.  
The veracity of this story was  
vouched for. The party who com-  
municated these facts to the press  
had conversed with several  
gentlemen of known integrity who  
had seen the young man after his re-  
turn to the bosom of his large circle  
of friends and connections.

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
To the Editor:—

These terrible days of war are  
making us think of and plan for ef-  
ficiency. It is to be sincerely hoped  
when peace is declared, that the les-  
son learned at so great a cost will  
not be forgotten. "Experience is a  
dear teacher."

Writing from Mesopotamia to a  
friend in Winnipeg, in May, 1916, the  
late Sir Victor Horesey says: "Our  
gross failures and stupidity are, in  
my opinion, due to the whiskey affect-  
ing the intellectual organs and clear-  
ing the way for the grossest kind of  
error. Of course they do not realize that  
alcohol in small doses, acts as a brake  
on their brains. If they did, they would  
sufficient loyalty to follow their  
King's example."

It was no far-fetched or fanciful  
declaration of Premier Lloyd George  
when he said, "Alcohol is Britain's  
greatest foe."

Prof. Kraepelin, of Munich, invent-  
ed an instrument for testing human  
efficiency. With it he proved that a  
single glass of beer lessens a man's  
efficiency by seven per cent, and two  
drinks of whiskey rob him of twenty-  
three per cent of his normal power.  
leaving him little better than three-  
fourths of a man. The czar of all  
the Russians ever fought, she was able  
to save thirty millions—twice as much  
in one month when sober as in a  
whole year when drunk.

If we need four-fourths men to go  
to the front, what manner of men do  
we need for the heroic battles of  
home and peace?

**J. H. HAZLEWOOD,**  
Methodist Dept. of Social Service.

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any other. A small garden may be  
made to yield a great variety.

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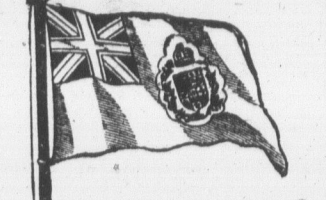
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The Weekly Monitor ESTABLISHED 1873 Published Every Wednesday

Address all matters of business and make all money orders payable to O. S. DUNHAM, Editor and Manager

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1917



CANADA

In anticipation of July 1st, Dominion Day, the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of the Canadian nation, we have gathered from the latest Canadian Year Book, and other reliable sources, the following figures and facts which serve to indicate the progress which has been made along different lines of national development over which the Government has jurisdiction.

Statistics. These items are taken from the statistical summary of the progress of Canada, from the year 1901 to the year 1915. Increase of population during these years from 5,371,315 to 8,156,000. Increase in total value of farm crops and animals, from \$268,651,026 to \$750,067,501. Increase in the value of the fisheries from \$25,727,457 to \$31,264,631. Increase in total value of minerals from \$65,797,911 to \$138,572,750.

Increase in miles of steam rail ways in operation from 18,140 to 35,582. Increase in capital stock invested in steam railways from \$816,110,837 to \$1,875,810,858. Increase in value of money orders issued from \$17,956,252 to \$89,957,908. Increase in postal revenue from \$3,421,192 to \$13,986,054. Increase in the net debt of the Dominion from \$278,480,004 to \$449,276,082.

Increase in life insurance from \$1,403,867,819 to \$3,521,620,802, and in life insurance from \$463,769,034 to \$1,289,065,670.

The total area of the Dominion in square miles is 3,729,665, of which 125,755 are water and 3,603,910 land. The Peace River country, one of the surprises of the last few years is the large section of the country known as the Peace River district, extending north from Alberta and reaching to ward the rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean, which was regarded as given up to perpetual winter, is now found to be quite capable of producing good crops of all the common vegetable and grasses.

Tomatoes grow and ripen in the open air. Already a large number of settlers have made their homes in this section, and there is little doubt that in the coming year it will contain a large and prosperous population.

The Flora and Fauna. The pages relating to this subject are very interesting. The barren coast of Labrador at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in almost the same latitude as the southern coast of British Columbia, and is a little south of the most southerly portion of the British Isles. Though so nearly alike in latitude, what a great difference in temperature, in native animal life, and in the products of the soil, between Labrador and the other parts mentioned. The former border for most of the year in snow and ice, the latter feeling little of the cold and discomforts of winter. This difference is chiefly occasioned by great ocean currents. The eastern coast of America is chilled by the cold Arctic current coming down through Davis Strait from the pole ice fields. The west coast is warmed by the Japan current which sweeps to ward these shores.

The Gulf current coming up from the Gulf of Mexico whence it derives its name, warmed by the equatorial current, flows along the east coast of the U. S. until it meets what is called the "cold wall." It is then deflected easterly, joins another current coming from outside the West Indies, and together they flow on to the British Isles, producing a semi-tropical vegetation.

Immigrants. During the years 1910 to 1916, the largest immigration from the United Kingdom was in 1913, when it numbered 150,542 persons. In 1916, when it numbered only 8,664. The same year, 1913, also witnessed the largest immigration from other countries, the number being 251,839, of which a little more than half was from the United States. The others were from pretty much all over the globe.

A lady employed as a nurse in a hospital at Lamont in the Province of Alberta, and well acquainted with the Ruthinians, describes their homes as very primitive. Some have reached the dignity of a two-roomed house, with an upstairs, made of boards and plastered, and with sufficient windows, but most of the houses are soot roofed, single-roomed, with no windows, and no floor. One kind hearted family, hearing of a mother with four children who were homeless offered her the hospitality of their home. A second bed, the contents of which were limited to some half dozen soiled pillows was extemporized for the woman and her children.

These people have for many centuries been fatalists. They have believed that all sickness and suffering are sent by God to purify the soul, and therefore they do their duty to bear their sorrows, without any effort to avoid or relieve them. They are beginning, however, to appreciate the value of the hospital, which has been established for their benefit. It contains accommodation for almost twenty patients, but by the borrowing of cots and the commandeering of baby carriages and clothes baskets, for juvenile patients, on one occasion a place was found for one small boy who was stricken with scarlet fever. On another occasion a little half-breed girl was brought one hundred and fifty miles in a "Prairie Schooner," driven by a horse. This occurred during the bitterly cold days of last January. Lying on a stretcher she was kept from freezing by a fire kept up by wood gathered on the journey.

The first patient received in the hospital was a Canadian boy stricken with fever. He is now somewhere in France serving his King.

What a variety of ideas, prejudices, and ambitions are represented in this motley multitude, cast into the Canadian mill to be ground up and manufactured into patriotic, law-abiding citizens!

Yet this is being done. The Presbyterian Witness of the 3rd inst. contains a very interesting and encouraging account of the progress, financial, educational and moral, made by the Ruthinians in the Province of Saskatchewan. It is accompanied by photos of groups of intelligent looking young men who appreciate their Canadian opportunities and are devoting their time and ability to the welfare of their fellow-countrymen.

Bring in Your Advertising Copy Early

Local Happenings

Enlistments in Canada now total 421,767.

We especially request all subscribers in arrears to remit at once. Receipts will be sent out by return mail.

The farmer's excursion to Truro last Friday was well patronized. 22 tickets were sold at the Bridgetown station.

Commencing next Monday, no passengers will be carried east of Annapolis in the Middleton-Yarmouth freight trains.

A proclamation has been issued making Monday, the second day of July, the date of the celebration of Dominion Day.

Daniel M. Outhit, Esq., of Melvern Square, has recently been gazetted a Commissioner for taking affidavits, etc., in and for Annapolis County.

The public schools throughout the Province close this week for the summer vacation. Pupils in the higher grades are writing the Provincial examinations.

The storm on Sunday prevented the members of Rotary Lodge, A. F. & M. E., from attending the Masonic service and parade at Digby on that day.

John Kenneth Edwards, of Annapolis Royal has been appointed Deputy Sheriff for Annapolis County. The appointment has been approved by the Deputy-Governor.

The steamer "Empress" resumed her service between Digby and St. John on Monday, after having been laid off a week for repairs and a general overhauling.

Attached to the east bound express on Saturday was a passenger car in which were some forty men who had been recruited in Boston, and were bound for Halifax.

A degree team of Crescent Lodge, I.O.O.F., will exemplify the First and Second Degrees on Monday night. There will also be the election of officers and other important business.

The tea given on the grounds of the Tennis Club last Saturday afternoon for the benefit of Red Cross units, was a pleasant and successful affair. The sum of \$16.20 was realized.

Mr. Karl Freeman is having additional improvements made to the interior of his hardware store by lowering the floor of the north section and an entrance made to that department.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade will be held in the Peace River on Tuesday, July 4th. We trust that there will be a full representation of delegates from the Bridgetown Board.

A change of time table will go into effect on the D.A.R. next Monday, July 2nd. As noted by our last issue the normal and evening train service on and from Halifax will be extended to Annapolis, beginning July 2nd.

Rev. A. N. Marshall, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, is spending his summer vacation at home and will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist Church next Sunday morning and evening.

We regret to report that one of our prominent merchants, Mr. Chas. H. Strong, of the firm of Strong & Whitman, was taken to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, last Thursday for treatment. We sincerely hope he may return home greatly improved in health.

Dr. A. A. Dechman received word on Friday last that his sister, Mrs. Frank L. Milner, of Amherst, for nearly a month of the past winter, had been taken to the hospital for appendicitis. The latest letters state the operation was successful and Mrs. Milner was doing nicely.

The Baptist Women's Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Stronach, July 2nd, at 2:30 p.m. After the usual program the Clarence members will be "at home" to the other members of the society. A 10c offering will be taken for missions.

Mayor Longmire returned on Saturday from New York. He states that he noticed a decided change in the thought and attitude of the American people generally in respect to the war since his last trip to New York, some fifteen months ago. He noticed a great decrease in the shipping activities of the American Metropolis.

LAWRENCE CROWE KILLED

Elderly Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Crowe Has Made the Supreme Sacrifice.

A gloom was cast over our town last Saturday morning, as the word was circulated that Lawrence, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Crowe, of Toronto, and grandson of Mr. James Quirk, of Bridgetown, had made the supreme sacrifice.

Lawrence trained in Canada for the Aviation Corps, went over seas a year ago, and has been in active service since April 1st. In his last letter relatives here he stated he had been assigned to transfer a new aeroplane from one station to another in England. Whether the fatality was the result of an accident or other cause has not as yet been learned.

Lawrence was born in Bridgetown and spent his boyhood days here. He was a bright, happy boy, of generous disposition, and made many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have the profound sympathy of a host of friends in Bridgetown, in which the MONITOR joins.

Provincial Examinations

Provincial school examinations are being held throughout Nova Scotia this week. At Bridgetown there are 102 students writing the examinations as follows: A's 2, B's 26, C's 37, D's 37. Dr. J. E. Hall is the deputy examiner, with Principals B. S. Bank and R. C. Thurber, as assistants.

Day of Intercession

The Governor General has proclaimed Sunday, the first day of July to be appointed throughout the Dominion on a day of humble prayer and intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by the British Commonwealth and the Allies, and for those who are offering their lives for it, and for a speedy and an enduring peace; and invites all loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said day for the purpose.

Dominion Day Excursions

Excursion fares will be in effect on the Halifax and West Western Railway, June 30th and July 1st, at one and one-third fare for the round trip and one-third fare for the round trip. Valid for return until Tuesday, July 3rd, 1917. Ask agent for particulars.

CHANGE YOUR ADVERTISING CONTRACTS NOW

BIG MEETING HERE TONIGHT

Major Morgan and Lieut. Morrison to Speak on the Y. M. C. A. and the War.

Major Morgan, who first came with the 5th Battalion, First Contingent will speak in the Paradise Theatre here tonight (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock. Major Morgan was with the Canadians through the early dark months of the war and suffering from wounds was returned to Canada. He will have an interesting and thrilling message for all who can crowd into the theatre tonight.

Lieut. Morrison has been associated with Capt. Best in a tour of the Maritime Provinces of the Y. M. C. A. Everywhere they have met with a splendid reception. The Y. M. C. A. has been doing so much for the soldiers that are interested in its work. Some time ago, His Majesty, King George V, congratulated the Association on the successful results of its war work, and Lord Derby stated it was indispensable to the troops.

A good musical programme has been prepared and a orchestra will be in attendance. His Worship, Major Longmire will preside. There will be no collection or admission fee.

Meeting in Lawrencetown

Lieut. J. D. Morrison, who is representing the Military Y. M. C. A., will speak in Lawrencetown on Thursday night, June 28, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Hall will preside. The meeting will be held in the Demonstration building and is open to the public. A musical programme will be provided. Lieut. Morrison's subject will be "The Y. M. C. A. and the War."

Married in Wolfville

PICK'S LITTLE

On the 20th of June, 1917, at 2:30 p.m., a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pick, Wolfville, N. S., when their only daughter, Miss Gladys VanBuskirk, of Middleton, was united in marriage to Mr. Philip Sydney Isley, formerly a professional young farmer on Sunset, N. S., now holding a position in the botanical department of the Agricultural College at Guelph.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Mrs. R. B. Bissett, of Lawrencetown, the bride entered the altar, wearing the arm of her father and took her place beside the groom under an arch of apple blossoms and ferns. She was the picture of girlish beauty, in her handsome dress of silk crepe-de-chene and lace, wearing a veil caught up with lilies of the valley and orchids.

Rev. N. A. Harkness, pastor of Wolfville Baptist church, officiated, using the double ring ceremony, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends. After the afternoon express, the bride and groom, accompanied by Miss Frances Stackhouse.

After congratulations and dainty refreshments, the happy couple left by auto, mid showers of confetti and good wishes, for the afternoon express, on route to their future home in Guelph, on their way intending to visit Truro, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. The bride's travelling suit was of a rich shade of brown, with hat to match.

The numerous and beautiful gifts received, include a large amount of silver, cut glass, Nippon china, linen and money, testified to the popularity of the bride and groom. The bride's bouquet was a substantial check; to the pianist and accompanist brooches set with amethyst and pearls; to the soloist an amethyst and pearl stick pin.

Methodists Make Their Appointments

At the meeting of the Methodist Conference in Springfield this week the following changes of appointments have been announced:

J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church, Halifax, Rev. Harold Tompkinson, Woodlawn, Ernest Bowman, Jaysboro, Leander Daniel, Whitehead, John Moss.

Westville, J. Adams, Mulgrave, James Heal, Port Hood, Robert Williams, Victoria, Sydney J. Dyer, Sydney Mines, L. F. Fawcett, New Waterford, J. Martin.

Berwick, A. Hockin, Annapolis Royal, C. Munroe, C. Little, M. Collins, Yarmouth North, W. H. Langlois, Hamilton, Bermuda, B. Hills, Hebron, Wm. R. Seely, Port Latour, A. J. Reynolds, Shelburne, J. W. Prestwood, Westville, J. Adams, Mulgrave, James Heal, Port Hood, Robert Williams, Victoria, Sydney J. Dyer, Sydney Mines, L. F. Fawcett, New Waterford, J. Martin.

Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Graves announce the engagement of their daughter, Laura Hall, to Mr. O. E. Underwood of Detroit. The marriage is to take place July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Romans of Bear River, motored to Bridgetown last Friday, and were registered at the St. James Hotel.

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Mr. Arthur DeWitt Foster, of Chicago, was in town last Saturday between trains. Mr. Foster was recently the victim of pneumonia poisoning, but has completely recovered.

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Mrs. William Taylor, of Halifax, is the guest for the summer of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Baggles. Mrs. Geo. A. Taylor, wife of Controller Taylor, of Halifax, is also a guest at the same home.

Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Poole, of St. John, recently of Middleton, were entertained a surprise party, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of the death of their son, Mr. S. S. Poole, who died in 1902. Many beautiful gifts were received.

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Mrs. F. G. Cochran and three little daughters arrived from Panama last Thursday, to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spurr, at Clarence. Mrs. Chas. Wheeler met them in St. John.

The marriage of one of Bridgetown's popular young ladies, Miss Henrietta Troop, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wm. I. Troop, to Mr. Clifford Sinclair Day, of Liverpool, takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kempton, Messrs. Percy Kempton and Leonard DeLong, through to Bridgetown last Saturday and were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Steele Cove. They returned home the same day.

Messrs. Geo. Hinzman, H. T. Varne James Woodman, Guidy Nichols, Alfred Boden, Stanley Woodman, D. McKay, L. D. Wade, Joseph Vincent and William Franklin composed the auto party from Digby that motored to Bridgetown last Friday on business.

Wm. P. Hill, a former member of the MONITOR staff, but now proprietor and manager of the Lohrburn Herald, Lohrburn, Sask., is in town for a few days, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hill. Mr. Hill attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association which convened in Toronto a few days since.

Among the casualties reported since our last issue appear the following: Capt. R. E. Layte, Paradise, L. C. Feindel, New Germany, Y. H. Lang, Annapolis, H. A. Sully, Smith's Cove, Keep Beard's Liniment in the house

Personal Mention

Miss Grace Smith, of Nictaux, was a guest over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Thies.

Mrs. (Dr.) M. E. Armstrong left yesterday for a few days' visit with friends in Parraboro.

Mrs. A. Pearson, of Grafton, Kings County, is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Craig.

Hon. S. W. W. Pickup, of Granville Ferry, made her MONITOR a pleasant call yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. F. R. Butcher, of Middleton, was a guest over the week-end of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Warren.

Miss Gladys VanBuskirk, of Middleton, was the guest over the week-end of her aunt, Mrs. Hector MacLean.

Mrs. John Longmire and granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Longmire, are spending a few days this week in Kentville.

Mrs. Frances Alley arrived from Boston on Saturday last, and will occupy her summer home on Granville-street east.

Mrs. M. C. Denton, of Digby, is the guest over the week-end of her daughter, Miss Major Denton, recently sailed for overseas.

Miss Belle Ruffe, having spent the past year in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, returned to Bridgetown last Saturday.

Mr. Linden Foster, of Newark, N. J., spent a part of last week at his old home in Nova Scotia, returning to the U. S. on Saturday.

Morning Chronicle: Mr. Leslie Wilshire, of Round Hill, is in the city the guest of Mr. Hope, manager of the British Bank.

D. G. Dakin and wife, and E. Raymond and wife, of Digby, motored to American cities, returned to Bridgetown last Saturday.

J. H. Hicks & Sons have the contract for the erection of a warehouse at Lakeside, Kings County, for Herbert Tyler, of Kentville.

Mrs. Frank Daniels and son Gordon, and Mrs. Boyle and daughter, of Digby, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ross A. Bishop, South street.

Miss Rio Eason, of St. John, arrived here yesterday to be present at the Day-Troop wedding, which takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Richardson and family of Summerside, P. E. I., have been the guests the past week of Mrs. Richardson's father, John Irvin, Esq.

Rev. (Dr.) and Mrs. C. Jost are in Port Greville today attending the wedding of their daughter, Miss Dr. Jost will be the officiating clergyman.

Miss Grace Woodward, of Natick, Mass., arrived here on Saturday last to spend her summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. I. Woodward Upper-Granville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. VanBlarcom and Mrs. Mae Morse, of Digby, motored to Bridgetown yesterday afternoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McLaren.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Parker, Belleisle, announce the engagement of their daughter Hettie Eaton, to Dr. Morley P. Nichols, Halifax marriage to take place July 11th.

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EGBERT M. CHESLEY BURIED

Simple Service at St. Auburn Chapel for Prominent Educator, Writer and Lecturer.

(From the Boston Transcript) Funeral services for Egbert Morse Chesley of Washington Avenue, Cambridge, were held this afternoon at St. Auburn Chapel, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D.D., Minister of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church. Mr. Chesley's death occurred suddenly.

Egbert Morse Chesley was born in Clarence, Annapolis county, N. S., on August 28th, 1850, and as a young man began his career as an educator and writer.

He was a graduate of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, in 1870, and of Harvard in the class of 1877, and that year became a junior master of the Boston Latin School, where he remained for three years. From 1880 until 1882 he was principal of the Yarmouth Seminary in Nova Scotia.

He returned to Boston and was sub-master of the Lawrence Grammar School from 1884 until 1887 and then became a junior master of the Boston Latin School, where he remained for three years. From 1889 until 1892 he was principal of the Yarmouth Seminary in Nova Scotia.

After that he took a course of study in German theology in Nova Scotia. He returned to Boston and was sub-master of the Lawrence Grammar School from 1884 until 1887 and then became a junior master of the Boston Latin School, where he remained for three years. From 1889 until 1892 he was principal of the Yarmouth Seminary in Nova Scotia.

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THE ALLIGATOR WARPING TUG

In a recent issue of Onward there was an interesting paragraph regarding alligator boats, but it contained statements that are somewhat misleading.

The boats known as "alligators" are lumbermen's boats, and were evolved from their regular working boats on the northern rivers and lakes; while the name alligator was given in recognition of their amphibious nature, it being thought the name of the well-known saurian, that lives equally well either in or out of the water, would be appropriate for a craft of this kind.

These boats are flat-bottomed with square ends, and are not intended for either cargo or speed. They are very solidly built, of oak and pine, and have on the under side two heavy runners which are sheathed with iron or steel. They possess a steam engine of great power. Their origin is as follows: In 1889, Mr. Joseph Jackson was in the lumber business. He lived in Simcoe, but had extensive timber limits along and near the French River, and the destination of his logs was Tqanawanda, N. Y. For three successive years he had trouble in getting his logs to the market owing to the great difficulty in getting them from the woods to the Georgian Bay.

In a conversation with Mr. John West, of the firm of West & Peachey, machinists and engineers, of Simcoe, he related his troubles. The trained mind of Mr. West grasped the situation, and in a few days, after consultation with his partner, Mr. James Peachey, his first nebulous idea developed into a tangible form and a draft of the proposed boat was made. The thing looked good to Mr. Jackson, but before giving an order for a boat he took the drawing to Tqanawanda and Buffalo to show to lumbermen friends of his in these places. None of these men favored the idea, one of them going so far as to say that the man who originated it was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Jackson gave an order for a trial boat. Some of the requirements were that it should pull itself into the river and out again, turn round in the street and haul itself to the railway and be loaded on a car by its own power. The boat was built, and a trial it did every one of these things and was accepted. Then it was shipped north and put to Lake Nipigon, to encounter the real work for which it was designed and built. The test to which it was put there was a "warping" anything could be, and the fact was abundantly demonstrated that lumbermen could handle their logs in the difficult places that are so common in the northland, and do it economically.

The way these boats work is as follows: After the logs are made into rafts by being enclosed in the boom the tug goes ahead for nearly a mile each boat being furnished with 5,000 feet of 5-8 inch steel cable. If possible an anchorage is made to a tree or rock, or, if neither is available, the boat's anchor is thrown overboard and secured in the bottom of the lake, when the cable from the drum unwinding the cable from the drum on which it is wound. When the raft is reached the engine is disconnected from the paddle wheel or twin screws and connected to the drum. Then when the boat is made fast to the raft, the cable is re-wound, drawing everything forward. In a surprisingly short time the cable is all wound up, and the process is repeated as often as necessary. This is called "warping tug." When the end of the lake is reached the logs are run through a sluice, or down the river, and while this is being done the boat is making portage to the next lake.

It is simply marvellous how these boats travel over the rough country, and how they stand the bumpings that they sometimes receive. They readily go where no team could possibly go. By a simple device the boiler is always kept horizontal, even when going over the steepest places, and they will go where the fall or rise is one foot in three. By gearing the ordinary horse-power of the engine is increased four or five fold. At first all were side-wheelers, but for some time a part of them have been made with twin screws, which is a great advantage, as they are narrower than the old type, and there is less danger of injury than where there are the buckets of the paddle-wheels. Three sizes are generally made, although on a few occasions they have been built much larger. There are the two standard sizes, one 19 feet by 47 feet, and the other 11 feet by 47 feet, and the "baby alligator" 14 feet by 27 feet. Altogether 142 of them have been constructed. One hundred and forty-one of them having been delivered to satisfied customers, and one is stock-on-hand in the yard, ready for immediate delivery to any purchaser.

Several firms have bought from four to six of them, and the Dominion Government has not only over the whole of northern Ontario, but to Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Newfoundland, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota, and one was even sent to the Republic of Colombia, in South America, for use on the Magdalena River. All users are satisfied, and the first "kick" is yet to be heard. A long list of testimonials is on file. One man states that his boat paid for itself in one season, and another likens his to the telephone. He got along without either at one time, but he does not know how he could manage the writer of them both now.

The writer of the Onward paragraph above referred to says that there are less of them to be seen than formerly, but this is accounted for by the fact that the lumber business in the older, settled part of the province is largely a thing of the past, as the lumber is about cut, and these boats have gone back in the wilderness. In fact, they are like the Indian, they cannot stand too much civilization. And then the lumber business is not what it once was. But they are still being made. Five were manufactured during the winter of 1915-16, and six were turned out the winter before that. In two winters, each were built.

One of the largest yet, being 16 feet by 66 feet, was made a few years ago and taken to Port Ryerse in pieces, and there put together. A rather pleasant, though at times exciting, voyage was experienced by a crew, over Lakes Erie and Ontario, and through the several canals of the River St. Lawrence, in delivering it to the purchaser at Rimouski, Quebec. Some of the boats are shipped "knocked-down," and a gang of men to the woods and "assemble" them. Others are put together in the yard, and under their own power, go to the station through the streets. It took about a day and a half to get the original boat from the yard, and load it up on a flat car. But now one is taken over the same road in less than an hour, and in about three or four hours more is loaded and ready for the Grand Trunk engine to haul it away to "fields" (lakes and rivers) of usefulness.

On one occasion West & Peachey made rather a large steel steamer for use in the Republic of Colombia. It was shipped in parts from New York and the members of the firm and some of their men went down and put it together. So, while Simcoe is an "inland" town, being about seven miles from Lake Erie, and being situated on the very small River Lynn, it is quite noted for "ship-building." And as long as the lumber business lasts, it is more than likely that alligator warping tugs will continue to be made here.

Truly, it was a happy thought, and worth many dollars to the man who thought it out, and to the town in which it still lives, when John West conceived the idea of these amphibious boats.—Henry Johnson.

TWIN PARTNERS

To the Editor:—"The harpies carry off lonely soldiers to their rooms, make them drunk, often with vile liquor, and inculcate them, likely as not, with diseases which, thanks to the agitation of well-meaning fools, have had free trade granted among us."

Strong language surely, but not too strong! It is Sir Conan Doyle who writes in a recent issue of the London Times, this tremendous indictment of the evil of intemperance and its twin, impurity.

It has long been known to all social workers that the saloon has been the hot-bed in which social vice found its chief source of life and strength. Whosoever the saloon is, there will the brotrel be found also. Destroy the saloon and a long step has been taken towards ridding the world of its awful foe to its physical and social welfare.

Our enemies murder, slaughter, butcher, call it what you may, our men in what today is spoken of perhaps all too lightly as "the game of war," but awful as these consequences are, they are not to be compared to the disastrous effect upon the future of the well-being, physical and moral, of the victims of this twin partner of the saloon evil.

Generations unborn will begin life with the seeds of death sown in their bodies, and the community will "reap the whirlwind" in the impaired vitality and consequent inefficiency of its members and in the burden of caring for a people prematurely unfit. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

From the top down—that is the way alcohol works. It first attacks the most delicate part of man's mental machinery—his moral nature. Conscience lulled to sleep, with physical and mental powers still alert, the work of the temptress is made easy.

With the deadly drink problem not yet completely solved in our own land, and with conditions in the Motherland as they are, to keep silence here would be criminal, to falter will be sin.

J. H. HAZLEWOOD, Methodist Dept. of Social Service.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FLAX FOR FIBRE AT OTTAWA

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

During the year 1915 a number of plots of flax were grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the seed having been obtained from Holland. The samples were pulled at various stages of ripeness, retted under water, and afterwards scutched by the Ontario Flax Co., Ltd. They were valued by an expert of the York St. Flax Spinning Co., Belfast, Ireland, but in no case could any of the samples be pronounced first class. This was partly due to their being insufficiently retted, but might also have been caused partly by the time of sowing, by the character of the season, and by the stage of ripeness when pulled. Accordingly, a number of experiments were planned for the ensuing year, 1916, to clear up some of the doubtful points and to determine in so far as this was possible for a single year—whether the highest grade of fibre flax could be successfully grown in Canada.

The seed used in 1916 was harvested from some of the plots sown with Dutch seed in 1915. The rate of sowing per acre varied between 3 and 2 bushels and 2 bushels of seed germinated 100 per cent. This was manufactured during the winter of 1915-16, and six were turned out the winter before that. In two winters, each were built.

As very early sowing is an important factor in achieving success should the summer turn out to be unusually dry (as actually happened in 1916), seven plots were sown on the 26th of April, one on the 28th of April and seven on the 12th of May. The soil was a heavy clay and at the first date of sowing was rather wet, consequently it was decided to make several shallow trenches about six inches deep between some of the plots. For several weeks after sowing, wet weather continued with very little interruption, and the system of surface trenches undoubtedly saved the situation.

The crop was pulled on various dates between the 14th, of July and the 27th of July, the capsules being full grown. In some cases the seeds were pale in color and unripe; in others the plot was pulled when the first seeds on each plant were ripe; in those pulled last about half the seeds were ripe.

The average height of the seven plots first sown was 30-1-4 inches and the average of the last seven was 29 inches. The flax was put into water on the same day on which it was pulled, and was allowed to remain immersed from three to three and three-quarters days. It was taken out and spread on the grass for a period of one to two days. The scutching was done by the same firm as in 1915; and the final report, made by the same gentleman who examined the previous year's crop, was as follows:

"The flax is a good length, well retted, and strong. It is the best flax I have seen in Canada yet. According to flax values here it should be worth 40 cents a pound or more."

GROUND LIMESTONE

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

From results obtained at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S. it would appear that ground limestone is likely to play an important part in Nova Scotia agriculture, particularly in helping to produce soil conditions favorable to the clover plant.

It would appear that two tons of ground limestone per acre is a decidedly profitable investment, as is shown by the tests given below. The fertilizer used on duplicate plots was a 4-8-10 (4% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid, 10% potash) mixture applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre in 1914, the first year of the test. One series of plots were limed once during the period at the rate of 2000 pounds per acre in 1914 and the others were not, the object being to find out the value of lime for subsequent crops.

In 1914 the yield per acre of unlimed, fertilized oats was 57 bushels 3.2 lb.; limed and fertilized 66 bushels 6 lb.; unfertilized and unlimed, 45 bushels 12 lbs.

In 1915 the unlimed, fertilized clover yielded 4567.5 lbs. per acre; limed and fertilized, 6760 lbs.; unfertilized, unlimed, 2405 lbs.

For the 1916 crop, wheat, the yields were: Unlimed and fertilized, 9.5 bushels per acre; limed and fertilized, 17 bushels; unfertilized and unlimed, 8 bushels.

In the spring of 1916, in order to determine the effect of additional fertilizing on the limed and unlimed plots, the duplicate plots were fertilized at seeding time with 500 pounds per acre of 4-8 fertilizer (4% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid).

The results in 1916 from these plots were: Unlimed, fertilized 1914 and 1916, 15 bushels per acre; limed, fertilized 1914 and 1916, 23.75 bushels per acre.

Another experiment on a newly broken piece of land in a potato, grain and clover rotation gave equally striking results. The only application of fertilizer in the rotation was made in the spring of 1914, it being a very light one, consisting of 140 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash, per acre. On one series of plots, ground limestone at the rate of 4000 pounds per acre was applied in the spring of 1914. It was not to be expected that there would be much hay crop in 1916 as the plant food had all been used by the potato and the grain crop previously.

The following yields were obtained from the 1914 crop, potatoes: Unlimed, fertilized, 76 bushels 13 pounds per acre; limed, fertilized, 86 bushels 45 pounds.

The yields for the 1915 crop, oats, were: Unlimed, fertilized, 31 bush-

PLES. You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings back the normal color of the skin. Paracetamol with Zam-Buk means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Chemists.

els 24 lbs.; limed, fertilizer, 38 bushels 14 pounds per acre. In 1916 the clover yields were: Unlimed, fertilized, 675 pounds per acre; limed, fertilized, 1483 pounds. On one field of ten acres put down to clover in 1915, which was in corn in 1914, having been manured at the rate of 15 tons manure per acre for the corn, the gain from 1 1/2 tons of ground limestone per acre indicated an increase of fifteen tons on the clover over check plots left on the clover in 1915. The limed areas yielded 410 pounds per acre, and the unlimed 2400 pounds, a difference of 3010 pounds per acre in favor of liming, or 15 tons clover hay at \$10 per ton, \$150. The fifteen tons of ground limestone cost approximately \$6 per acre, or \$90, leaving \$60, or \$9 per acre, in favor of the liming, and in addition a much better soil resulting from the increased clover growth.

Recruiting in Nova Scotia

The 24th Draft Canadian Railway Troops was authorized on the 23rd May, 1917, with authority to recruit in Western Nova Scotia. This draft especially invites railwaymen, engineers, baggagemen, firemen; also axemen, busmen and lumbermen, and all men familiar with logging or railway operation.

The nature of the work the recruit will be called upon to pursue consists chiefly of railway construction, transportation of troops and supplies. The actual trench warfare is not a part of their work.

The physical standard is much lower than the regular infantry soldier: 1. Loss of one eye, or loss of hearing in one ear. 2. The absence of a finger on either or both hands, provided it is not thumb or forefinger. 3. The absence of one or two toes, on either or both feet, provided it is not a great toe.

Age limit to be 43 years, provided they are specially qualified railway employees.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES Private \$1.10 per day—dependent \$20 per month. Corporal \$1.20 per day—dependent \$20 per month. Sergeant \$1.50 per day—dependent \$25 per month.

Should the recruit have children dependent on his earnings they will be assisted by the Patriotic Fund, providing his pay and separation allowance does not amount to his civil wage. The draft will be stationed at Aldershot until fifty men are obtained when they will immediately proceed overseas. From the draft will be secured non-commissioned officers.

For tarponets apply to: L. H. PUTNAM, Lieut. O. C. 24th Draft Can. Ry. Troops, Bridgewater, N. S.

SPRINGFIELD

Mrs. Grace Brown and Miss Dillis Brown, of Annapolis, are visiting friends in Springfield.

Mr. S. T. Lomas and L. Lomas have recently purchased automobiles. Mr. Lomas a Studebaker, and Mr. Lomas a Ford roadster.

Miss Gertrude Hoop entertained a number of friends on Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Adelaide Ritchie, one of our teachers who is visiting this year.

Miss Rita Marshall and Miss Helen Mason, who have been attending the Provincial Normal College, Trenton, arrived home on Friday, both having successfully completed the course for a diploma.

A supper was given by the Odd-fellows in their hall Saturday evening, the 23rd, the guests of honor being Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Barnhill, who are leaving Springfield in the near future. During their residence here, Dr. and Mrs. Barnhill have made many friends who will exceedingly regret their departure.

Following are scholars of the Springfield schools attending Provincial Examinations at Middleton and Bridgewater: Addie Mason, Vernita McNay, Edna Morrison, Lorraine Harcourt, Rufus, Paula Darling and Simon Demore. Several others are obtaining their certificates for national service work.

HAMPTON

Mrs. Crosskill from Bridgetown, is stopping at the Sea Side Hotel. Mr. Linden Foster from New York, had his mother a short visit last week.

Foye Farnsworth has returned from Halifax, and is spending his vacation at his home.

Mrs. Alfred Clarke and Miss Flossie Wilkie, from Rhode Island, are stopping at the home of Mr. Robert Chute.

BIRTHS

MESSINGER—At Tuperville, June 24th, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Messinger, a son.

PURBISH—At East Newport, Maine, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purbish, a daughter, weight 5 1/2 lbs.—Emma Adelaide.

MARRIAGES

MILBURY-RICE—At the Baptist parsonage, Bear River, by Rev. A. H. Crandall, Archie P. Milbury, of Bear River, and Miss Hilda Rice, of Moranzville, N. S.

RECRUITING

Men are urgently needed for service both at Home and Overseas—particularly Overseas.

Any man between 18 and 45 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve, can find a place. Infantry, Artillery, Royal Army Medical and Army Service Corps, Engineers, Railway Construction, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, etc., all need men.

For particulars apply to the nearest depot or recruiting officer, or to: REV. E. UNDERWOOD, Bridgetown.

Presbyterian Church

Gordon Memorial Church, Queen Street, Pastor: Rev. F. C. Simpson. Services every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Visitors cordially welcomed at all services.

New Stock Received

- Palmolive Cold Cream . 50c
Palmolive Vanishing Cream . . . . . 50c
Palmolive Shampoo . . . 50c
Palmolive Talcum . . . 25c
Palmolive Soap 15c, 2 for 25c

See our window display and how to get one or two cakes Palmolive Soap free.

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

RUGS Carpet Squares Japanese Mats

Matting Oil Cloths Linoleums

Best Values and Largest Assortment in the Valley

See pages 22 and 23 in our Catalog.

BENTLEY'S LIMITED. MIDDLETON, N. S.

A GOOD USE FOR POST OFFICE WALLS

To the Editor: In every post-office in France the Government has had the following poster exhibited:

"To French women and to young French men, drink is as much your enemy as Germany."

"Since 1870 it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war."

"Drinkers age quickly. They lose half their normal life and fall early victims to many infirmities and illnesses."

"The seductive drinks of your parents reappear in their offspring as great hereditary evils. France owes to alcohol a great many mad men and women and consumptives and most of her criminals."

"Drink decreases by two-thirds our national production. It raises the cost of living and increases poverty."

"In imitation of the criminal Kaiser, drink decimates and ruins France to the great delight of Germany."

"Mothers, Young Men, Young Girls, Wives! Up and act against drink in memory of those who have gloriously died or suffered wounds for their Fatherland! You will thus accomplish a mission as great as that of our heroic soldiers."

"As timely as true—Strong drink is every man's enemy. Alcohol is a racial poison. A child weakly in mind or body is born of an alcoholic mother and he in turn may become the parent of a degenerate offspring. Thus Society suffers."

"We are members one of another." That is life's logic. Drink, in striking your neighbor, strikes me and all my other neighbors, for we are all "bound up in the bundle of life." Drink causes social loss and wrong, therefore drink is not only the French man's enemy, but every man's enemy. J. H. HAZLEWOOD, Methodist Dept. Social Service.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN! Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly to a tender, aching corn or callus loosens it as it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will go lively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

The Bridgetown Importing House

New Goods Daily Arriving LADIES WHITEWEAR

New Blouses in Voiles; Vestings etc, Skirts, Corset Covers, Nightdresses and Underskirts. Ladies and Misses Middy Blouses in long and short sleeves. WHITE EMBROIDERIES in skirt widths for Ladie's and Children's Dresses. Also a variety of patterns in different widths and qualities, suitable for trimmings.

NEW SILKS In Taffetas, Poplins, Messalines, Habatua and Peau-de-soie. In a large range of colors. PRACTICAL SHIRTS FOR MEN

Our shirts are the most desirable made, designed and finished to give the best possible satisfaction. The bodies are large and roomy, extra strong seams, well stitched and in many cases doubled elbows. Every effect has been made to produce a class of shirts that will wear, fit and look well. Included will be found the celebrated Big-E-Nuff Brand. A style for every kind of work in Checked Oxfords, Striped Cotton, Black Sateen, Mid-blue Galatea and Khaki.

Negligee's in Light and Fancy Stripes A full stock of Men's Pants, Overalls and Jumpers Men's Caps in Nobby styles and shades, all prices Extra Special values in Crash and Turkish Towelling

J. W. Beckwith

Classified Ads

Advertisements not exceeding one inch will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 50c for the first insertion, and 15c per week until ordered out, cash in advance.

FOR SALE EAST half of the Sterling Farm at Young's Cove, Annapolis County, N. S. F. B. WOODWARD, 71 Valley Street, So. Orange, N. J.

HORSE about 1,100 lbs. for sale or trade for cow to freshen in July. H. W. KING, Bridgetown 12-11p

25 FT. Raised Deck Cruiser, designed and built especially for a pleasure boat. Apply to P. O. Box 552, Digby, N. S.

THE Planting Club has some Buckwheat for sale. Apply to E. A. HICKS, 12-11

AN American carriage and harness Apply to MRS. ALLEY, Bridgetown.

FOR RENT SEVERAL ROOMS partially furnished near the water. Apply to W. K. CRISP, Hampton, N. S.

HOUSE on the Willet property at Belleisle. Apply to MRS. WILLIAM SPURR, Clarence. June 13-17-18

WANTED A BOY to learn the printing trade. A splendid opportunity for the right kind. We have a first-class instructor in our mechanical department. Apply by mail in own hand writing. Address O. S. DUNHAM, Bridgetown.

TEACHER for St. Croix Cove, Annapolis County. Apply stating salary, qualifications and references to MINARD L. BRINTON, Sec'y, Port Lorne, N. S.

TEACHER for Dalhousie Centre A Section. Grade "D" license. Apply to THOMAS TODD, Secty. to Trustees. June 13-31

NOTICE E. A. RAWDING has taken over the Harness business lately conducted by the late J. W. Ross, and I hope Mr. Ross' customers will still patronize the old stand. 12-21p MRS. J. W. ROSS.

ON the first Monday in July the Englewood Baptist Church will give a bean supper for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to lift a debt of \$250. REV. B. THOMAS, Pastor. 11-21

CARD OF THANKS I WISH to thank the people of Bridgetown and vicinity for the kindness shown us through the illness and death of my dear husband and tributes, especially those from Messrs. Beeler & Peters. Mrs. GASPÉR HYSON and family.

WE wish through this paper to thank our neighbors and friends for kindnesses and beautiful floral tributes during our recent sad bereavement. Mr. Edwin Banks and family Lawrencetown, June 23, 1917.

MR. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn and family of Granville, P. E. County, wish to thank all friends for their great kindness expressed by words of sympathy, floral offerings and consolation shown in any way in their recent sad bereavement—12-11

When in Doubt—Advertise Here Par's St. James Church Notes The services next Sunday (fourth Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.30 p.m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—10.30 a. m. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—7.30 p.m.

WEEK DAYS St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, special services 8 p.m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—Thursday, Confirmation Class, 8 p.m. Bridgetown—Wednesday, A.Y.P.A., 7.30 p.m.; Friday, 4.30 p.m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the War; 8 p.m.; Confirmation Class; 9 p.m. Choir Practice.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

WHITE LEAD

We have a quantity of White Lead for sale way below present wholesale price

Royal Purple Calf Meal

The cheapest feed on the market New Stock Just Arrived

Beef Scraps and Oyster Shells ALWAYS IN STOCK

Lighter Day Steel Ranges Massey-Harris Farm Implements

KARL FREEMAN Everything in Hardware Queen Street - BRIDGETOWN

New Suits Men and Boys

Styles that are as practical as they are good looking. In all apparel we plan to have the wanted kinds and styles. Plenty of sizes and prices that are the lowest, consistent always with good quality. A visit to our store will show you how thoroughly prepared we are this season with FURNISHINGS to complete every man or boy's wardrobe.

J. HARRY HICKS Clothier and Gent's Furnisher

Corner Queen and Granville Streets BRIDGETOWN Phone 48-2.

Ladies Come to us for your SPRING SHOES

If you would like a pair made of the highest quality Kid, Patent or Calf Leather and the newest styles. We would like to show you our BELL SHOES IN HIGH CUT OR OXFORDS They are the Best made in Canada. Priced \$15.00 to \$7.00

For Medium Priced Shoes we will show you our famous KINGSBURY make, which have the styles of best and wear well too. In this make we have High Cut Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and Slippers. Priced \$2.50 to \$6.00

Then we have also, the cheaper grades which we are selling at a price even lower than the wholesale price of to day. They are REAL BARGAINS. At any price you wish to pay we give you the BEST VALUES.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN PRINTING EXECUTED IN A HURRY (Get Your Ad in the Classified Column)

Make your Strawberry Preserves with Lantic Sugar. The pure cane sugar with "FINE" granulation that dissolves instantly, giving a clear bright syrup. A book of preserving labels FREE if you send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a Lantic Sugar bag or carton. Adianto Sugar Refiners Limited 136 Queen St., MONTREAL

WHEN IN DOUBT—ADVERTISE Don't Be a Lazzard—Advertise Now

CLASSIFIED ADS WORK WONDERS Don't Wait Till Next Week to Advertise

EVERY LITTLE AD HELPS US OUT

# Suburban Notes

## Digby

Mr. J. A. Crocker, of Freeport, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. L. B. Eldridge was a passenger for St. John Monday.

Mr. W. G. Connell and wife have returned from a trip to Halifax and Truro.

Mrs. A. W. Moody, of Toronto, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Nichols.

Mr. Sidney Jones, of Weymouth, returned Wednesday from St. John via Halifax.

Lieut. Ainsley Marshall was a passenger from Halifax, Wednesday, to Horton, N. S.

Mr. Karl A. Faust, one of Digby's regular summer visitors, arrived from Boston Saturday.

Mr. John Abramson returned to Kentville, Wednesday, after visiting his parents in Digby.

Miss Rose Dunn, who spent the winter in Quincy, Mass., returned home last Wednesday.

The Red Cross wishes to acknowledge a contribution of \$5.00 per month from Mr. W. MacKenzie.

Mrs. Joseph Bryant and family have arrived and are occupying their summer residence at Green Point.

The Digby golf links are now ready having been put in a first-class condition. We wish the club a prosperous season.

The ladies of the Holy Trinity Church will hold their annual garden party on the rectory grounds, Wednesday, August 1st.

Mrs. Joseph I. Gaudin, of Waltham, Mass., who was here attending the funeral of her father, the late Wm. H. Porter, returned home Wednesday.

School Inspector M. C. Foster, wife and children, of Bridgetown, are spending the week in Digby. Inspector Foster is holding the regular examinations.

Mr. E. Hart Nichols has left on an extended business trip to Western Canada, and will meet at some time in Calgary. Mrs. Nichols will spend the summer at Digby.

Mr. Geo. F. Freeman, of Middleton, District Superintendent of the Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Co. was in Digby last week in the interest of his company.

The young people of the Baptist Sunday School will hold a Patriotic Social Monday evening, July 2nd, in the Baptist vestry. Patriotic songs, readings and Canadian Patriotic entertainment, cake and ice cream. Admission 25 cents.

Earl Winchester, son of Coun. W. S. Winchester, Digby, Fred McKay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie McKay, Ross way, and a member of the 200th arrived here at an early hour Sunday morning via auto from Kentville. These young heroes, all of whom have been wounded, returned last week from England via Halifax.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of St. John, a member of the Keith Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Bear River, has been elected Deputy Grand Master. His appointment and the Grand Lodge on their selection. This is the first time that the Bear River and Digby district has been represented by a Grand Officer.

Mr. Thos. F. Anderson, of Boston, one of the most popular summer visitors to Digby, will be in town more for this town as a summer resort than any other person residing in New England, has been spending a short vacation at the new View Hotel Smith's Cove. He is at present at Centerville, Digby Neck, but expects to return to Digby for the week end.

Lieut. J. D. Morrison, representing the military military Y. M. C. A. addressed congregations in the Digby Methodist and Baptist churches last Sunday, and in the Bijou Drama Theatre in the evening. Mayor Hayden presided at the latter meeting, and had with him on the platform Messrs. Wm. Driffield and C. W. Robbins. Music was furnished by the Digby Amateur Concert Band. Another meeting was held in the town hall Monday morning and collectors appointed to canvass the town next Tuesday.

We regret to see so many of our prosperous citizens moving away this week. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Walker and family left for Kentville, to reside, where Mr. Walker has leased the skating rink. Miss Nettie McKinnon left for the same place to take charge of Mr. Geo. Gilliat's souvenir store, and Miss Marie Dunham left for Bridgetown to relieve for a short time, Miss Mary Craig, the popular and efficient stenographer of the MONITOR office, who has been obliged to give up work for the present, owing to her mother's illness.

Mr. Chas. S. Aymar, who has been ill for some time, died at his home in Westville, Digby County, Thursday morning, aged 78 years. Mr. Aymar had a large circle of acquaintances who will regret to learn of his death. He is survived by a widow, two sons, Stanley S., of Digby, and Wm. M. of Washington, and one daughter, Mrs. B. A. Honey, of Digby. He also leaves one brother, Henry Aymar, of Dakota. The funeral took place from his late home Saturday afternoon with interment in the family cemetery at Acadaville, the service being conducted by Rev. W. W. Robbins, pastor of the Digby Baptist Church.

The officers and members of King Solomon Lodge, A.F. & A.M., celebrated the festival of St. John the Baptist and bi-centenary of the founding of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, by attending divine worship in the Digby Baptist church last Sunday afternoon and listening to an interesting sermon by Rev. C. W. Robbins, pastor of the church, who is also chaplain of the lodge, his text being "Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King." The scripture lesson was read by Rev. Wm. Driffield, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, a Past Grand Chaplain of the order. The church was beautifully decorated and the choir rendered special music. Among the officers present was W. H. Smith, of St. John, Deputy Grand Master. The following outside lodges were represented: The Keith, Bear River, Freeport, Freeport, Rosbay, Bridgetown. The parade was in charge of A. D. Dalton and was headed by the Digby Amateur Concert Band. About 60 of the Brethren were in attendance.

## DEEP BROOK

Mrs. J. Lowe of Clementsport, is the guest of Mrs. Augustus Purdy for a few days.

The members of the Red Cross on Tuesday spent a pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. Ernest Purdy.

Miss Lottie Berry of Boston, who has been visiting Mrs. Joseph Berry the past week, has returned to her home.

Blair of Wolfville will occupy Dr. Archibald's cabin for the month of July. Her daughter is coming from Boston on Saturday for her vacation.

Rev. William Archibald of Wolfville, motored through to Yarmouth on Friday. His many friends were glad to see him. He expects to be in Deep Brook for the month of August.

Those who are attending the Provincial examinations in Bear River this week are the Messrs May Ruggles,

## MIDDLETON

Mrs. Robert MacKay is at Belleisle with her father, who is ill.

Mrs. Haverstock, of Halifax, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker.

Mrs. Masters, of Kentville, is the guest of her daughter, Miss Belle.

Mrs. L. E. Shaw and two children, of Wolfville, are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Verne Barkhouse is the guest of Mrs. C. A. Young, during examination week.

Mr. Kenneth Dickie, of Bridgetown, spent Sunday in town the guest of Mr. Hollis Tupper.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Whitman, who

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ADVERTISING BRINGS SUCCESS

## STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-lives"

382 St. Valer St., MONTREAL.

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PARKEE'S COVE

Mrs. Knowlton, of Advocate, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Hudson for a few weeks.

Mr. Charles Robbins of Roseway spent Sunday with his mother at Rev. Langille's.

Mr. H. P. Williams of Clarence took a carload of beef cattle through this place on Monday last.

Mr. A. Treffer bought a very valuable horse one day recently from Mr. S. Turnbull of Digby.

A little stranger arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cook a few days ago.—Bessie Lee.

Mrs. E. J. Andrews returned to her home Thursday, after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Perry Porter.

Miss Sadie Andrews has gone to Halifax Hospital to undergo an operation. She was accompanied by Miss Mildred McNeill, trained nurse.

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An ice cream social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Andrews on Thursday evening, the sum of \$12.65 being realized. Proceeds to go for church purposes.

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CLARENCE

Mr. Clyde Spidel has purchased an automobile.

M. O. Fritz is having a veranda put on his house.

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Mrs. Carrie Banks of Halifax, is visiting at I. Banks'.

Mrs. Walter Baker of Kington is visiting his sister, Mrs. Albert Banks.

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Clyde Wilson entertained the "B" class from Lawrenceton at his home on Wednesday evening last.

H. F. Williams named "Old Rooster Week" and that all farmers as a patriotic duty kill off the cock during the fall and winter. Farmers do not pay attention to removing the male bird from the pen at the end of the breeding season and therefore the average of the eggs produced on the farms is of a doubtful quality.

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## The Third Spray

The directions given for the Third Spray in Circular No. 8 of the Dominion Entomological Branch are as follows:

TIME  
When the blossoms fall.

MATERIAL  
Lime sulphur 1,000 sp. gr. or water 2 gallons to 100 gallons of water 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

APPLICATION  
Use 200 lbs. pressure and a Calyx nozzle.

PESTS DESTROYED  
Apple scab, Pit rot, Codling moth, Fruit worms, Budmoth, etc. If great apple bug is present, add nicotine sulphate, 1 pint to 100 gallons, using a spray nozzle as in previous sprays. In spraying for green apple bug, clean cultivation should be practiced until July 7th and the trees banded with tanglefoot as recommended for the second spray.

We would warn growers to be most careful as to the strength of lime sulphur used in this spray, diluting the homemade material as indicated on page 10 of Circular No. 8 and also to reduce the quantity of arsenate if lime is indicated.

If it is proposed to use Bordeaux for the fourth spray and no apple scab is present in an orchard at the time the blossoms fall it might be best to defer this spray for a few days, applying it from two to four days after the blossoms fall. This would enable tanglefoot to defer the fourth spray in the same way, thus giving greater protection to the apples from fall fungus and reducing the amount of rusting. The longer the fourth or Bordeaux spray is deferred after the blossoms fall the less rusting will result from it as the hairs are shed from the young and the skin becomes smooth and waxy the apple becomes less susceptible to Bordeaux injury or rusting.

Bordeaux should not be used for the fourth or calyx spray as it gives the maximum amount of rusting when at this period.

Where the newer sprays have enough capacity the new spray guns introduced by the United Fruit Companies are giving the greatest satisfaction resulting in more thorough work, the saving of one man and greater speed. It would seem worth the while of growers investigating this spray gun to see if the pump will handle it.

If you have not a copy of Circular No. 8, drop a card to G. E. Sanders, Annapolis Royal, for one.

More Eggs

The following extract from a letter by Mr. J. P. Landry, manager and lecturer at the Agricultural College, Truro will be found of timely interest to the farmer who produces eggs for the market:

The great importance of conserving the eggs production of the Province is now considered a duty. The price of eggs have ruled higher to this date than in any past year, and will continue so during the fall and winter. The production has not been as large this season as in recent former years. Eggs may be very scarce and at any price difficult to obtain if great care is not taken to keep the fowls producing and to keep the eggs in such a manner that storage they will give the best results.

One cause of much loss during warm weather is the male bird in the flock after the breeding season is over.

Eggs which have been fertilized are inferior for storage due to the fact that germination will begin at any temperature above 65 degrees F. On the other hand an infertile egg will not become decomposed, but may become stale. It rarely becomes unfit for food, but will stand much better and is to be preferred at all times.

Farmers do not pay attention to removing the male bird from the pen at the end of the breeding season and therefore the average of the eggs produced on the farms is of a doubtful quality.

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