

The Weekly Monitor

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 29, 1916

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The Declaration and Statement of the Spiritual Basis of the World Conference

As Suggested by the Garden City Commission for the Consideration of the Christian Churches of the World, and referred to on our Editorial Page.

Declaration

Five years ago the plan of the World Conference of Christian Churches was first proposed. We did not dream then that nation was about to rise against nation, and that there would be the present great tribulation, such as hath not been from the beginning of the world until now. The catastrophe which has fallen upon modern civilization may be hastening the time for a united Church to come forth as one power and with one purpose to make the rule of Christianity the law of the nations. For this end we may devoutly trust that beyond all foresight of men a higher leading may prove to have been in the call for a gathering of representatives of Christian Churches of every name and from all lands as the next step towards unity. Its appointed hour shall come when the war shall have burnt itself out. In the new age, born of the travail of the nations shall be found the new occasion for the Christian reconstruction of society. The vastness of the opportunity is the measure of the obligation of the Church of Christ. It is now the bounden duty of organized Christianity, in repentance for its sins, and with an entire devotion, to make ready the way of the Lord. For the American Churches this supreme obligation begins at home. To do our full part we must study seriously, as we never have done before, the things that make for peace. In the profound humility of the highest and hence broadest vision of the Church of God and its worldwide mission in this generation, as representatives of our respective communions we would here renew our mutual assurances of cooperation in promoting the ends of the World Conference, and declare our earnest expectation that through the way of Conference, which we have entered, we may be led to know what is good and acceptable and perfect will of God for His Church throughout the world.

Spiritual Basis of the World Conference

1. The basis of the proposed World Conference is the faith of the whole Church, as created by Christ, resting on the Incarnation and continued from age to age by His indwelling Life until He comes.
2. The invitation of the World Conference appeals directly to the Christian conviction of the essential and indestructible wholeness of the one Church of God throughout the world. "I am the vine, ye are the branches," saith the Lord to His disciples. "Christ's Body, the fullness of Him that filleth all in all," said the Apostle to the Gentiles. "Fellowship with us in the life that was manifested," declared St. John. This primitive Christian consciousness of the oneness of the Church found expression in the earliest use of the word Catholic; "Wherever Jesus Christ is, there is the Catholic Church," said Ignatius at the beginning of the first century after Christ. This abiding consciousness of the oneness of the Church was confessed in the creed of the ancient Catholic Church. It remains alike in the faith of the Eastern Church and the Roman Church. Notwithstanding the controversies of the period of the Reformation, these great words are ever repeated throughout the confessions and declarations of faith of the different communions. "One holy universal Church, of which Christ is the head, and in which all the faithful are united," is the unity of the Catholic Church; "One catholic or universal Church;" "Which Kirk is catholic, that is, universal;" "The catholic or universal Church;" "One Church in the world;" "The holy universal Christian Church;" "The visible Catholic Church of Christ;" "We believe in the holy catholic Church;" "Also they believe and teach that one Holy Church is to continue forever."

3. The call of the spirit of Christianity for a World Conference at this epochal hour is given in Our Lord's new commandment of love; it is the call of Christ's love for a whole Church to carry salvation to the whole world.

4. The Method Conference. It is simple as it is most Christian. It is for each communion to think and to act in terms of the whole. It is positive; for in and through our relation to the whole Church may we rightly and finally determine our relations to one another. It is negative only in so far as it protests against the fact of continued schism.

A motor ambulance has been given to the Canadian Red Cross by New York Canadians.

OBITUARY

MRS. RUFUS HARDWICK

The death of Mrs. Rufus W. Hardwick which occurred at her home in Annapolis Royal on the 26th inst., came as a shock to her relatives and friends, many of whom were unaware of her illness. Mrs. Hardwick was in her usual health on retiring Sunday night. Early Monday morning her husband found her in an unconscious state and medical aid was immediately called, but she did not regain consciousness and passed away quietly at 7 o'clock that evening. Mrs. Hardwick was 73 years of age. She was born at Boylston, Guysboro County, N. S., daughter of the late Charles Cunningham, Esq., and was the eldest daughter of a family of twelve. Of a kind and sympathetic nature, she will be greatly missed in the community in which she has resided for the last half century. She leaves to mourn their loss, a sorrowing husband, one daughter, Miss Caroline, of Wellesly College, Wellesly, Mass., one son, G. B. Hardwick, of Annapolis Royal, three grandchildren, Edith and Harold Clarke and Bernice Hardwick; five sisters, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Dolby of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Glines of Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Poland of Beverly, Mass.; and one brother, Richard W. Cunningham of Boylston, Guysboro County. The funeral took place Friday afternoon at 2.30 from the Baptist Church, of which denomination she was a consistent member. Rev. L. F. Wallace conducted the services. Interment took place in the family lot at Woodlawn Cemetery.

A St. John despatch says—"News was received on Thursday of the death of Major Walter H. Belyea, who left here in command of C Company, 26th Battalion, and afterwards was promoted to second in command of the regiment. After recovering from previous wounds he had returned to the front on March 10th and his death occurred only ten days later, on March 20th. Major Belyea belonged to Newcastle, N. B., where he was a manager of the Miramichi Farm Implement Company. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Fred S. Cameron the well known Amherst runner, who for the past few years has been in Chicago, taking a course in osteopathy and athletic training has suffered a severe misfortune. The other evening, while out on a business engagement, the rooms which he occupied on Washab street were completely gutted by fire and his personal belongings together with an immense assortment of cups and medals were utterly destroyed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

German Raider and Armed Merchantman Sunk in North Sea

LONDON, March 26.—A German raider has been sunk in the North Sea. Five German officers and 15 men, out of a total of 300 were captured. The British lost 74 men. The British armed merchantman Alcantara, which sank the German raider, the *Grief*, was herself sunk. The fight occurred in the North Sea on February 23. The *Grief* was sunk by gun fire and the Alcantara by a torpedo. The British losses were made up of five officers and 69 men. The Alcantara was a large liner belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of Belfast. She had been in the service of the British Government for some time. Her gross tonnage was 15,300. She was 570 feet long and was built in Glasgow in 1913.

British Aeroplanes Raid German Airsheds

LONDON, March 26.—Three British aeroplanes which took part in a raid on German airsheds, in Schleswig-Holstein yesterday are missing. Two German patrol vessels were sunk, and a British destroyer is believed to have been lost.

The following official statement was issued tonight: An attack by British aeroplanes was delivered yesterday morning upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the Island of Sylt. The aeroplanes were conveyed to their rendezvous close to the German coast by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers, under command of Commodore Tyrwhitt.

Three of the aeroplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer *Medusa* was in collision with the destroyer *Lavocock*, and it is feared that in the stormy weather which prevailed last night the *Medusa* may have been lost, but no missingings are felt as to the safety of the crew. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by our destroyers.

No detailed report has yet been received, but from Danish press messages it would appear that this operation, which was carried out within the enemy's waters, achieved its object.

Russians Repulsed Germans on Western Front

PETROGRAD, via London, March 26.—The following official communication was issued today: Western (Russian) front.—In the Riga sector the German artillery has shelled Schlok and the Ikskull bridgehead. In the Jacobstadt sector the Germans took the offensive in the vicinity of the Mitau railway, but were repulsed by our fire. There has been lively artillery firing at some other points on this sector.

Westward of Dvinsk our troops captured an enemy trench, taking some prisoners. Desperate fighting continues in the region northwest of Pskov and Lakes Maricz and Vichnievskoie. On the rest of the front, as far as the Rakitno marches, there has been a heavy exchange of gunfire at various points. The enemy attempted to open an attack southward of Karpilovka, westward of Derajano, which was repulsed by our rifle fire and grenades.

In Galicia the enemy attacked one of our positions in the district where the Strpa joins the Dniester, but here also were driven back by our fire. In the region of the Upper Terek River, in the Caucasus region, our detachments are making good progress, dislodging the Turks from heights which were defended by several superimposed lines of trenches. Our troops also have advanced considerably in the region southeastward of Bitlis, in the Lake Van region of Asiatic Turkey.

Our capture of eighteen officers and 1,255 soldiers during the attack and taking of trenches, reported in the official communication of the 24th, was thus reported in the German communication: From the small salient on our front southward of Lake Narocz we retired a few hundred yards towards heights near the village of Bligneiki in order to avoid the concentric fire of the enemy.

British Captured First and Second German Trench at St. Eloi

LONDON, March 27.—"The British infantry stormed today and took first and second line German trenches along a front of 600 yds. at St. Eloi" says the British official communication issued this evening. The text of the statement reads: This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking the first and second line trenches on a front of some six hundred yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 168 men were made prisoners.

Huns Unable to Take Verdun Now Trying to Destroy it by Fire

Dr. Herbert Adams Cushman in a special cable to the Halifax Chronicle from Verdun, dated March 27, says: "The French have now established impregnable lines, and as on the Marne they have announced to the invaders: 'Beyond this line you pass not.' Striking proof of the abandonment by the Germans of their hope to capture Verdun is found in the fact that until last Thursday the Germans fired no incendiary shells into the city. They evidently tried in their bombardment to hit places of a military value. Rumors of the destruction of the city are untrue, for nine houses out of ten are unharmed." But now for three days Verdun has been receiving a constant hail of incendiary bombs in the residence and business quarters. This morning I walked through the main business street and saw the useless destruction that is being wrought systematically by the German long range cannon. Soldiers under the direction of the Verdun City Fire Chief are trying to save the city, but while fighting one fire, other shells start new blazes. No battle, no heroism could stir one's heart more than this spectacle of persistent fire fighting with the odds all against you and a consequent exposure fully equal to the battlefield."

WAR BRIEFS

One thousand and thirty-two barristers are in active service. One is a V. C. and six are D.S.O. men.

Italy has followed Portugal and seized 34 German ships interned in her ports for use by the Allies.

Roumania has mobilized her troops and seems just to be waiting for the psychological moment to enter safely into the war.

The Methodist Times, England, accepts as amply sufficient the evidence that the stories about the "War babies," are false.

A company five miles long, of over 18,000 troops were reviewed by Major Sam Hughes, as they marched through the streets of Toronto.

Rev. E. A. Yarron, Congregational Minister in Armenia, is now lecturing in the United States on the work of the "Unspeakable Turk."

Contraband goods to the value of \$30,000,000 have been sold, and will be distributed among the men of the British Navy after the war.

High School boys of Ontario, to the number of 15,000 will be utilized in farm work, in order to allow men to enter upon active service.

Evidently the Germans are preparing for a new offensive on the Russian border. But, Russia has been doing some preparation since last season. "War time calls for economy."

"And her mean husband thinks she is extravagant, because she wants Fido's monogram stamped on his biscuits."

The Russian Duma has authorized a new war loan of 2,000,000,000 rubles equal to about one billion five hundred million dollars.

The Times suggests that in a short time the command of the Air will be as essential to England as the command of the sea.

Dean Inge says, "If I were a betting man which, of course, I am not, I would give two to one on peace before Christmas."

Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says, "Ours is the only open gold market, and we can honor every note." He is referring to the Belligerents.

Washington despatches say that Cypert Bernstorff has lost all "his snap and ginger," and has every appearance of a disappointed, wearied and defeated diplomat.

Old Lady, reading Parliamentary News, "Wanted, an 'Air Minister,'" remarks, "Ah! it will take more than preaching to make those Zeppelins repent."—Punch.

The Nation replies, "We would fain hope that when this war is over as a first step backward from the re-barbarisation of the world will be taken, and the heavens will be restored to their old neutrality in the battles of the earth."

Yarmouth claims the youngest soldier in the British armies, George Carr, of the 5th Norfolk's was fourteen years old when he enlisted last March. He took part in the landing at Sulva Bay, and has since been invalided home.

MR. THEODORE H. VIDETO DIES IN SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

Was Born in Paradise, a Son of the Late Rev. Nathaniel Videto

(From The South Framingham News, March 29.)

Theodore H. Videto, for many years a well-known and prominent citizen of Framingham, died at 4.15 o'clock this morning at his home on Arlington street, after a lingering illness. His death removes a townsman who will be missed throughout the community for Mr. Videto was a man who stood high in public esteem and was ever prominent in those movements that aimed for civic improvement. He was honored by the town with many offices of public trust.

Theodore Harding Videto, born Feb. 23, 1834, in Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S., was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Videto, a prominent and widely known Baptist minister of Nova Scotia and a descendent of Jan Videto and Jannetza Jaspers, who were married March 3, 1656, in the Reformed Dutch Church in New York City.

When a young man Mr. Videto entered the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of A. A. B. Keith & Co., Pearl street, Boston, where he stayed until Nov. 1872, when the concern was burned out in the big fire. He subsequently organized and became superintendent of the Readville Rubber Co. in Hyde Park.

In 1888 Mr. Videto came to Framingham to superintend the works of the Gossamer Rubber Co. on Waverly street in which position he remained until 1894, when he became superintendent of the Conant Rubber Co. on Herbert street. He retired from active business five years later.

Mr. Videto was the inventor and patentee of a number of processes for printing and embossing on rubber surfaces and of embossing rolls, comb and trough knives for rubber coating machines. He was actively interested in religious and temperance affairs and for many years was a deacon of First Baptist Church, Hyde Park, a member of its executive committee, treasurer of the church corporation and superintendent of the Sunday School. He was also deacon and clerk of the Park-St. Baptist Church of this town.

In educational matters he was greatly interested and for nine consecutive years served as chairman of Framingham school committee, giving generously of his time to schools and the improvement of school property. He was chairman of the town's committee having charge of the construction of Framingham new high school, together with the building of the Lawrence-St. school and was a member of a committee on a new school for the southerly section of the town.

He married in 1857, Rebecca Homan Dodge of Charlestown, daughter of John and Sarah (Pedrick) Dodge and had four children, all of whom survive him, John Franklin Videto of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nathaniel C. Videto and Mrs. William Johnson of Framingham and Theodore Ernest Videto of Montreal, Canada, assistant general superintendent of construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

(The deceased was a brother of Mr. Alfred and Miss Helen Videto of this town, to whom he paid annual visits of late years.—Monitor.)

RE REMITTANCE OF POSTAL NOTES TO THE UNITED STATES

Post Office Department, Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1916.

Owing to the high rate of exchange on New York it has been found necessary to renew the restriction of the total value of Postal Notes which may be sold to one person on the same day for remittance to the United States. Money Orders only must be used in remitting to that country sums in excess of \$5.00.

When a person applies for Postal Notes to an aggregate amount of more than \$5.00 the Postmaster must ascertain whether the Notes are intended for remittance to the United States, and if so must advise the applicant that such remittance can only be made through the Post Office by Money Order.

The Postmaster shall refuse to sell more than \$5.00 worth of Postal Notes to any person unless he receives an assurance from the applicant that the Postal Notes will not be remitted to the United States.

R. U. CONEBER, Deputy Postmaster General.

BRIDGETOWN DETACHMENT OF THE 219th HIGHLANDERS

The following is a list of recruits in training here under Lieut. A. T. Lewis and Corpl. Carman Langille. The apple warehouse of Messrs. Fowler & Willett, which is being used, makes excellent quarters for training with ample room.

William Balcom
James Albourne Ruffee.
Aubrey Gaul
Noble Wheelock
LeRoy Whynot
Frederick Rice
Appleton Jackson
Stewart Marshall
Levert Taylor
Ezra Sabane
Chas. Allen
Ernest Bauckman
A. A. Brooks
Roy Whitman
Leonard Mellick
Lindsay Taylor
Daniel Whitman
P. Henshaw
Clyde Everett
Bert Wagstaff
Chester Brinton
Frank Poole
Lester Hines
H. R. King
Wallace Norman
Max Weaver
Ralph Taylor
Leslie Todd
Leslie Brown
Aubrey Vidto
Charles Grant
Burton Todd
Isaac Thall
Roy Marshall
James H. Gilliat
James W. Hudson
Ralph Connell
Hastings Connell
Victor Marshall

Appleton Jackson and Burton Wagstaff have been appointed to go to Halifax to take a non-commissioned officer's course.

No better opportunity will be offered to the young men of military age and fitness in this County, than the present, to join the Bridgetown detachment of the 219th Highlanders.

RECRUITING

As the readers of the daily press are aware, the result of the campaign on behalf of the Highland Brigade has met with phenomenal success, the whole Brigade being now practically up to strength. The recruiting now going on in connection with this Brigade is for an overplus to allow for shrinkage, therefore any man desiring a place will be well advised to make early application to the nearest recruiting officer.

A few vacancies also remain in the 224th Forestry Battalion, but no applications are entertained for this Battalion except those of really experienced woodsmen of good physique.

In the near future a call is likely to come for a Headquarters Company of Fourth Divisional Train, Canadian Army Service Corps, to be mobilized in Halifax. The total strength of this company will be about 225 and the Company will require 11 carriage smiths, 8 harness makers, 9 horse shoers, 2 or 3 motor clerks, 5 office clerks, 12 grocery clerks, 15 bakers, 16 butchers and about 75 team drivers, all men of good character. Whilst recruiting has not yet commenced for this service the authorities will be glad to have names and qualifications for all recruits desiring to enlist for this service.

For information respecting any branch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and enlistment, apply to the nearest recruiting office or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS VIA CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Excursion tickets to points in Manitoba and the Canadian North West will be sold at reduced rates, good going every Wednesday from now until October 25th. The fare from Halifax to Winnipeg is \$64.50, Regina \$68.25, Saskatoon \$69.25, Calgary \$72.50, Edmonton \$72.50. The return limit is two months from date of issue.

Proportionately low fares from all stations in the Maritime Provinces to the above and other points in the North West. Full particulars can be obtained from any ticket agent of the Canadian Government Railways.

Holders of these tickets have the privilege of travelling by the new Transcontinental route via Toronto, North Bay, and Cochrane, Ont., to Winnipeg.

Huck and Turkish Towels Glass and Roller Towellings

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

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

Torchon Laces and Insertions

Beautiful Embroideries

Parisian Corset Co.'s Corsets

19 to 36 inches

Misses' and Children's Corded Waists

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

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HALIFAX, N. S.
E. KAULBACH C. A.

"Help Wanted," etc.

system which will start well under The Earliana is without doubt the

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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MIDDLETON, N. S.

THE PAY AND PENSIONS AND Patriotic Fund Allowance

FOR OUR CANADIAN SOLDIERS

THE Canadian Government by Act of Parliament and the Canadian People by Private Subscription are amply providing for those who enlist in the service of their KING AND COUNTRY.

Pay, including Field Allowance \$1.10 per day, \$3.00 per month Separation Allowance to wives of married men, \$20.00

Total \$53.00

The above does not include Allowance from Patriotic Fund, which is a fund for assistance of Soldiers' families, maintained by Voluntary Subscription.

There are many opportunities for promotion and consequent higher pay.

PENSIONS

Pensions in case of disablement, total or partial, according to circumstances, from \$6.25 to \$22.00 per month, and, in case of total disablement, in addition \$11.00 per month to wife and \$5.00 per month to each child.

The above does not include allowance from Disablement Fund, which is a fund for assistance of disabled returned soldiers maintained by Voluntary Subscription.

Pensions to widow and children in case of death, from injuries sustained or illness contracted during Military Service, \$22.00 per month to wife and \$5.00 per month to each child.

See the nearest Recruiting Officer TO-DAY about enlisting

ALWAYS SAY

Eddy's Matches

"No Match Matches the Eddy Match"

Middleton

March 27

Chas. Wright of Wolfville was in Middleton last week.

Lieutenant R. Morris arrived home on Sunday train from Montreal.

Sergt. F. W. Holmes and cousin, Miss M. E. Young, spent Sunday in Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Bent are visiting at the home of Mrs. Guilan, Mrs. Bent's mother.

Chas. Dodge and Earl Barteaux of the 64th Battalion are spending a few days at home.

Hugh Rolph of the Middleton Pharmacy has responded to the call for men and joined the local detachment of the 112th Battalion.

Claude Parker of the engineering department at Acadia, son of Major and Mrs. M. S. Parker, of Middleton, has joined the Highland Brigade at Wolfville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nelly received word on Tuesday that their son, Mont. of Vancouver, B. C., had joined the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, now recruiting at Vancouver for overseas.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Inglis Phinney join in sympathy with them in the death of their little daughter which occurred at Morganville, Digby County, on Tuesday last, after a long and critical illness.

Therefore I had all deck house doors leading to openings into the hold of the ship properly secured and doubled so that while we got severe washouts in the apartments above deck there was not such danger of losing our ship as some of the crew reported; in fact we were nearer disaster on the return voyage to New York.

MELVERN SQUARE

March 21

(Received too late for last issue)

Mr. Palmeter, of Middleton, was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward VanBuskirk, Melvern West.

Mrs. Timothy Phinney and Mrs. Eliza Demmons are slowly recovering from severe colds, while others are on the sick list still.

Mrs. D. M. Outhit, who has been spending a few weeks in Halifax, returned to her home last week, much improved in health.

Mrs. Hoffman, who has been spending the past month at the home of Mr. Harding Morse, in Melvern, returned to her home at Torbrook last week.

Miss Marjell Lantz was compelled to leave her school at Port George on account of illness, some time ago, but was able to resume her duties as teacher last week.

Dr. Smith of Boston, Mass., made a flying trip to Melvern last week, to see his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith. His mother is still in very poor health.

Mr. Arthur Prall of Halifax, who is home on sick leave spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin. Mrs. Prall expects to return to Halifax on Tuesday of this week.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, on Sabbath last, Mr. Briendley, of Greenwood, Kings County, occupied the pulpit in the Baptist Church, preaching very acceptably from the 8th Ps., 3rd and 4th verses, to a fair and appreciative congregation.

The "Poultry Corner" of the Weekly Monitor is proving quite a valuable addition to the already interesting paper, as many valuable hints as to the care, etc. of poultry are being caught up by its many readers throughout the Valley. May the "hen corner" still flourish!

The members of the Ladies Aid Society gave an interesting song service in the Baptist church here on Sabbath evening, 12th inst., which was quite well attended. Readings by Mrs. H. W. McNeil and Miss Hortense Spurr ably assisted by Miss Shaffner of South Farmington, were much appreciated. Unlike too many of our electioneers of the present day, Miss Shaffner thoroughly understands the art of choosing her selections suitable for the occasion.

When therefore we had received our coal supply our ship was like a half tide rock nearly awash. When we left North Sydney on Nov. 28th, 1915, I was given a free hand by the Admiralty as to everything connected with the voyage, both as to employing the crew, selecting my route, and supplying the ship. Over two months' provisions were placed on board.

The only thing we ran short of was fresh meat and eggs, but I did not consider either of these a necessity, especially when we had lots of potatoes and corned beef and pork. My only orders were to do the things necessary for the voyage and take the ship to Archangel.

Before leaving I determined to take the shortest possible route and it may be interesting to your readers, most

THE VOYAGE OF THE MINTO TO ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA

(Written exclusively for the P. E. I. Agriculturist and Journal by the Minto's Master, Capt. John L. Read.)

As several interviews with members of the crew have appeared in the press, some of which, especially those in the Halifax papers, contain certain statements, some entirely untrue and others misleading half-truths, I cheerfully accede to your request for a correct account of the trip of the Minto and our return to New York.

In the first place let me state most emphatically that the report that we left North Sydney with only thirty days provisions is entirely untrue. As also is the statement that we were short of provisions in the White Sea. Other reports half-true will be answered in what follows.

When the ship was sold to the Russian Government I was asked by our Government if I would take the vessel over and in reply advised that I would if given a free hand as to certain precautions regarding the securing safety, especially as regards deck houses—it is well known that this ship being built for a certain purpose, namely for the P. E. Island winter service in the Straits of Northumberland was not a desirable vessel to be caught in a hurricane in the North Atlantic in the winter months. In fact she was not built for that kind of navigation.

Therefore I had all deck house doors leading to openings into the hold of the ship properly secured and doubled so that while we got severe washouts in the apartments above deck there was not such danger of losing our ship as some of the crew reported; in fact we were nearer disaster on the return voyage to New York. But our people as a rule did not know it, and I am not at liberty to show why, so this statement must suffice as touching this matter.

Owing to the fact that some of my best officers could not well be spared from the marine service I had to engage as substitutes some men who were not used to steam boat management, and especially ice fight. While my new officers were good men and true I naturally did not rely on them as implicitly as if I had been longer time shipmates with them, and my engineers were unused to their signals, and this resulted in some incidents which were unusual.

Altogether, however, we had a fine lot of officers and men, with the exception of our Dutchman—probably a German or pro-German who influenced two unsophisticated natives of Newfoundland to refuse duty, the circumstances of which will be found below. I am recording this here to deny the story given to a Halifax paper that my men refused to help me. I want to say here that every Canadian in the ship's company, and with the above exception they were about all Canadians, gave me unqualified support and worked harder than ever slaves worked to accomplish the end our Government had in view, namely—to help our great ally, Russia. We conceived it our duty not only to deliver our ship to her but as occasion required and permitted to save the ships, especially those laden with munitions of war and those which were there to serve the same purpose like the "Earl Grey" ("Kandahar").

As the Minto was constructed for inland work and as an ice negotiator let it be understood as before indicated, that she was quite unlike the ordinary sea going Atlantic ocean ships. She would only make a good bottom for such a ship; the hull was not either of the shape nor depth to carry sufficient coal without loading deep for a transatlantic voyage in winter let alone a voyage which extended to about 45 degrees of East Longitude and where we had to go through the Arctic Ocean near over the fabled Maelstrom and North of the Land of the Midnight Sun, North Cape in Norway being in Lat. 71 degrees above which we were obliged to go and where at midday the sun would be on the day we passed it 14th December about 5 degrees below the horizon; that is the width of nine diameters of the sun.

When therefore we had received our coal supply our ship was like a half tide rock nearly awash. When we left North Sydney on Nov. 28th, 1915, I was given a free hand by the Admiralty as to everything connected with the voyage, both as to employing the crew, selecting my route, and supplying the ship. Over two months' provisions were placed on board. The only thing we ran short of was fresh meat and eggs, but I did not consider either of these a necessity, especially when we had lots of potatoes and corned beef and pork. My only orders were to do the things necessary for the voyage and take the ship to Archangel.

Before leaving I determined to take the shortest possible route and it may be interesting to your readers, most

of whom are not skilled in the art and practice of navigation, to learn that the nearest distance between two places in these latitudes, even if in the same latitude, is not true east or west but along a line which would be a great circle, i. e., a circle having the earth's centre for its centre, and it is easy to see this is not a circle of a parallel of latitude. This great circle track makes a circular track curving to the north in the Northern Hemisphere and south in the early half of a voyage, and when the latitudes are high as on this contemplated voyage there is a great saving in distance by adopting the great circle route.

This was one of the considerations which led me to take our ship through the Strait of Belle Isle and through the Gulf of St. Lawrence from North Sydney towards Archangel. Other considerations were that until I got clear of Belle Isle we would be in reasonably smooth water and have a "point of departure," as we say nautically, nearest to our destination. There was yet another prime consideration—by taking this northern route we would be within the Arctic Circle the last and longest end of the voyage and as at that season of the year the sun never rose above the horizon the German submarine which might be sent to blow us up would likely run more risk in the darkness of our running it down, which we certainly would have done if any had attempted it. I was satisfied that the good old Minto with her wonderful power to stop quick and spring ahead quick, turn quick, would be more than a match for any submerged submarine that would show its periscope. So from Belle Isle we shaped our course for the north of Iceland, so as to pass between that wonderful northern land and Greenland. As soon as we came out of North Sydney harbor we had the wind east and even there our men were driven off the decks by the wash of the sea, but it saved them the trouble of washing the coal dust off the decks, which we had not time to do since coaling. The sea was smooth from Cape Ray to Belle Isle where we met our first and only ice berg, but on entering the Atlantic we had the finest weather—calm and clear—everybody was jubilant and remarking on the wonderful weather, but it turned out to be what sailors usually call a "weather breeder"—that is sailors are like the rest of humanity, prone to be influenced by very strong contrasts and to take little stock of ordinary conditions. It does not follow from necessity that such fine weather must be followed by a storm. I have seen fine weather for a whole voyage of weeks' duration, but we certainly got the storm that follows the calm, for on the second of December we encountered a northeast gale which later developed into a hurricane. Tremendous seas flung themselves on and over our good ship—we of course slowed her down and finally were compelled to stop her. Before leaving Halifax I had laid in a supply of oil for just such an emergency and we used it to good purpose, but it is not true as the Halifax Herald was told by some member of our crew, that we would have lost our ship but for the oil. The good old Minto was like a rock all through. She never strained in the least and as above stated, all doors leading to the hold were secured with steel plates for any possible smash that could come from old Neptune, who though he toyed with our good ship as if she were a plaything for him, at no time was able to destroy her.

It is not proper to magnify the danger we encountered the reality was less individual. It was quite possible to lose enough members of the crew through being washed overboard or getting maimed or even killed by Neptune's pranks, but I deny that there was any danger at any time of losing our ship through stress of weather other than accidents of the sea as break downs in the machinery or boilers, loss of propeller and such things as that, which would on such an unfrequented route at that dark season of the year have been, it is true, probably disastrous, but in any sphere of life we are subject to that class of dangers—and I am safe in saying that the danger reported to the Herald man never existed, nevertheless we were severely knocked about during the two days the storm lasted. The bridge rail (elevated as it was) was carried away, the wheel house windows were smashed in, some of

the flying glass striking and stunning Quarter Master Keating; the wheel house and my room filled with water waist deep. This deluge rushed aft and downwards into the saloon; the port door of the saloon itself was stove in and the flood of water that now entered that compartment by that opening was immense as compared with the few tons that went in there through my room via the wheel house. To add to the dismay of the stewards and men the hot steam heater pipes that ran along the walls of the saloon turned the water into steam and with outside it was clear as a bell. This was the reverse of the order of things nautical. This storm which had lasted fully forty-eight hours was met about midway between Belle Isle and the southern end of Greenland was followed in about 24 hours by one worse than the first. In the interim we had got some of our clothes dried but soon all hands were well soaked again. While this time Old Neptune spared my room the sailors were driven out of the fore castle where was four feet of water on the floor and I had them occupy the saloon. Before this storm ceased we had carried away seven more deck house doors, the box covering the capstan, the after wheel box and stands lost from our top rail, two patent logs; one sea smashed our port gig boat almost in two. It kept Boatswain Carpenter and two men continuously busy blocking up the trenches made by the terrific seas, making temporary repairs, their safety being secured by life-lines, as occasionally the sea was driving right over them. Shortly after this we made Iceland and here we got our coldest weather till we got to our first port of call in Russia, considerable ice forming on the ship. We passed between Greenland and Iceland through the Denmark Strait about three miles from the latter island. Iceland is high and the south coast is very peculiar, all hills running to the waters edge with about the same slant and with perfectly flat tops; they look like pyramids with their tops cut off horizontally and all looked alike. We were now within the Arctic Circle, refraction alone raising the sun above the horizon at noon, but the weather was much more moderate and we got along fine. Though we had lost our patent logs I got my engineers to keep careful record of the revolutions of the propeller of which I had previous records to enable me to determine the speed. The long night when the weather was clear gave us a clearer starlight than in our latitudes and by using the stars of the first and second magnitude—we had no special difficulty in determining our position from day to day. Soon the sun was too far below the horizon even at noon day for the refraction to lift her ruddy face above the sea and we rushed on through the Arctic night towards those islands near which less than a century ago our predecessors located the terrible "Maelstrom" with its fabled horrors. The Maelstrom is a violent famous whirlpool or current between the islands Moskenaso and Mosken off the coast of Norway, fabled to suck in and swallow up vessels, whales, etc. It is simply a violent current navigable at high and low tide if the wind is not blowing against it directly SETAOIN blowing directly against it. So overpowered and dangerous was this monster believed to be by forefathers that the term is now used to express a restless or overpowering movement, influence or power that ruins those who come within its reach—hence the Maelstrom of Kaiserism. Rees' Encyclopedia, published in 1819, gives this description of it. "Maelstrom, a whirlpool in the Arctic Sea, near the island of Mosken, its noise is heard at the distance of several leagues, and it is so violent that a vessel that comes near it is drawn irresistibly into the vortex and carried immediately to the bottom, where it is dashed to pieces against the rocks. At flood time the stream runs up into the country with a boisterous rapidity and at ebb it turns to the sea with a violent noise not equalled by the loudest cataracts. Whatever it carries down it constantly absorbs but at the turn of ebb and flood when the water becomes still the scattered fragments rise to the surface. When this whirlpool has been agitated by storm it reaches vessels as far as a distance of six English miles at a time that the crews have thought themselves perfectly secure.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system. To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and rebuild your strength. Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

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The women doctors of King George's realm have come into their own. All the available men in the medical and the surgical profession are now on army duty abroad. In consequence, the great English hospitals, which have hitherto refused to admit women practitioners, now open their doors wide to them, and sometimes even pay them twice as much as they used to pay men for the same service.

ARROW POINTS

Do business in a business way. Only heaven-born Christians are heaven-bound Christians.

They who know the Bible best love its first teachings best. Not only should some parts of the Sabbath be kept holy, but all its parts.

Truth has not failed since time began. Its nature cannot alter; Nor world nor look of immortal man Can make its accents falter; Allied to God's eternal throne, It bears a glory of its own.

—PASTOR J. CLARK, Selma, Hants, N. S.

By the introduction of some new ventilating devices, a lead smelter works has reduced the percentage of illness among its employees from seventy-three per cent. to three per cent.

Engineers have proposed to dam the Niagara river near its outlet to produce 2,000,000 horse-power in addition to that now derived from the falls.

REAL ESTATE

MARSH FOR SALE

A splendid piece of marsh containing 8 1/3 acres within fifteen minutes walk of Bridgetown. Just the thing you want for a little more hay to build up your farm.

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FARM NEAR BRIDGETOWN

A splendid farm about two and one half miles from Bridgetown, has splendid orchard in good condition about four acres in all, with about one half just coming into bearing, good buildings, plenty of wood, and ten acres of excellent march.

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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

Apply to The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

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

Apply to The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

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

Apply to The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

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

Apply to The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

Farm for Sale Near Lawrencetown

A bargain for an early buyer. One mile from Lawrencetown, 3/4 mile from one of the best schools in the Province, 125 acres, 60 cultivated, remainder in pasture, wood-land timber. Good deep soil in good fertility. Cuts 40 to 50 tons of hay, underdrained where necessary. No stones. Fine young orchard just coming into bearing. Bearing orchard has produced 500 barrels of apples. Buildings in first class condition.

Terms to suit purchaser R. J. MESSENGER, Lawrencetown.

Our Poultry Corner

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

Liver Troubles

During the latter part of winter and early spring, annually a large number of fowls are lost, due to liver troubles in various forms. The reason for this disease is more prevalent at this season because conditions are then best for its development. Liver troubles generally are caused by overfeeding, feeding of improperly balanced rations, lack of exercise and green food. There are a large number of diseases of the liver; all more or less caused by the same remedies.

Some of the symptoms of liver diseases are: Rough plumage, watery diarrhoea, first brownish, then yellow; lack of appetite; slow and inactive in movements; purple comb, and careless disposition. Post-mortem examination would show the liver enlarged and sometimes accompanied by a fatty degeneration. In the case of tuberculosis, the liver would be covered with nodules of a cheesy-like formation and appearance.

The first thing to cure or prevent this disease is to change the food and method of feeding. Feeds less solid and rich albuminous foods and more light bulky foods. Guard against over-feeding. We have sometimes found it advisable to starve the birds for a day and then to feed very sparingly. Feed plenty of green foods in the form of short, succulent grass, dandelions, cabbage leaves, mangels, sprouted oats and other vegetables. Make them exercise by feeding all grain fodder in the litter. Open up the exit, and give them a chance to exercise in the open. Allow free range. Keep the house and surroundings clean and disinfected. Give frequent doses of Epsom salts, and give individual doses of Epsom salts to affect individuals.

Quite frequently, especially in the spring, when the birds are laying heavily and good sized eggs, some of the best layers, more frequently pullets, in laying, force out the inside of the lower portion of the oviduct, causing the everted portions of the oviduct to project from the vent. Other hens, noticing this, soon learn to pick at it, and in this way rupture the blood veins in the same, causing the bird to die, either due to loss of blood or blood poisoning. I have known cases like this, immediately after the hen came from the nest, upon catching, and with clean hands pushing it back into the oviduct, and keeping the hen separate from the rest, to do perfectly until the next egg was laid, when the oviduct would again be everted. Since then we kill all such as soon as discovered; at this time they are perfectly good and fit for eating. This, however, is not true after this case has been allowed to run for several days. Of course minor cases of eversion of oviduct may be cured by replacing the organ and keeping the bird for a few days in a dark coop, feeding slightly and not force for egg production. We have only been able to cure prolapsus of oviduct, when the same was only in a small degree, or in other words only a very small part of the oviduct was everted. When several inches were everted, we have found it impractical to attempt to cure it.

It is generally caused by a weakening of the muscles in the oviduct walls and in connection with abnormal or unnatural straining of these muscles when laying. Sometimes a large egg or a double yolked egg, on account of its size, makes it difficult for the muscles to eject the egg and often in so doing ruptures the walls. There are other causes, but by far the most important is the straining of the rather weak muscles in the walls of the oviduct. This ailment is prevalent in the springtime because at this time the fowls are laying the heaviest. Then, too, it is at this time that a large number of pullets lay for the first time. Although the trouble appears most frequently among pullets beginning to lay, it is also found very frequently among hens.

It has been stated that feeding plenty of green food has a tendency to prevent it. Some say the feeding of raw potatoes is beneficial. We, however, doubt the usefulness of either of these for this purpose. We are, however, positive that dark and secluded nests are a great aid in preventing prolapsus of the oviduct. Confined birds are much more subject to it than birds on free range. Allow your birds unrestricted range, and separate all such as have a tendency to evert the oviduct while laying, from the rest of the flock. Sometimes only a very little eversion causes the other birds to pick at the same, and thus prove fatal. Do not feed too heavily

of animal food, as the same has the tendency to increase the size of the eggs to some extent.

Egg Eating

Egg eating is a vice or bad habit very prevalent in spring. It is generally caused by lack of oyster shell, exercise, green foods and close confinement. To prevent this vice, provide oyster shell in a self-feeding hopper always before them. Feed green food. Allow fowls unrestricted range and make them exercise for their living in a deep, loose, dry litter. Quite frequently the nests are a factor in the furthering of this bad habit, especially when constructed of lumber for the bottom and located in very much frequented places. We endeavor to locate all of our nests in dark and secluded places several feet up from the floor. We prefer quarter-inch mesh galvanized hardware cloth for the bottom instead of boards. We keep a liberal supply of nesting material in the nests. We provide a sufficient number of nests so constructed that the hens can step into them and do not have to jump into them. We make it a practice to gather the eggs frequently. We separate such individuals as appear to have an exceptional liking for eggs. We are particular to darken the nests as much as possible. Some people recommend bits to fit over beak in such a way as to prevent their breaking eggs. Others recommend nests with fake bottoms, causing the egg to slip out of the reach of the birds as soon as it is laid, through a hole in the bottom of the nest. In practice, however, it is more satisfactory to try to prevent the habit instead of curing it.

What to Feed and What to Breed

What to feed our poultry has often been discussed by prominent poultrymen, but still for all this they are still making changes in the rations. One very important thing in feeding poultry is to see that they have the three different food matters before them always. The feeding of meat when not fed too extensively is a good animal food; milk and green bone will also give good results. The most important of all the mineral foods is water; fresh, clean water should be before them all the time. Oyster shell should be fed, as they make most of the shell of the egg. Green food such as turnips, mangels, cabbage or sprouted grain is good. The grain should be fed in the litter on the floor; mixed grains are good. A mash should be fed at least once to every three feeds of grain, as it keeps the bowels regulated. Now that the breeding season is here we should encourage the hens to scratch for their feed, as it keeps them vigorous and this is very important, for if the parent stock is not strong and vigorous the off-spring will not be so. It is very important that we do not mate too many females to one male.

The last thing in conclusion is, we are making a mistake if we keep anything but pure bred poultry, for it takes as much to keep a scrub as the best and we know by the returns that the pure bred is many times ahead of the scrub; therefore, let us keep the best.

How Long to Keep Eggs

An egg has been known to hatch after being kept for six weeks. Indeed longer time than this is told of. I cannot speak for the truth of a longer time; neither can I of a good hatch, or even a medium hatch, if kept six weeks. Usually, if the chicks come out of eggs set at this age, they come weak and small. The reason for this is because of the tendency of cell life to die after a certain time, and in the egg this is hurried by the evaporation of moisture in which the germ swims. Three weeks in winter or early spring is usually too long to keep eggs, although they will keep in hatchable state better than later. I do not like to keep eggs over fourteen days, as over this time they are slow in starting, and thus slow in coming out. A slow hatch is seldom a satisfactory hatch.

Eggs that are old will do better under hens than in an incubator. I want all the eggs I set in an incubator not to be over ten or eleven days old. Eggs hatch best for me that are not over one to four days old. This is the rule, although from a healthy, strong flock, and in warm weather, I have had at times good hatches from the two-week old eggs. The reason that eggs from a large flock hatch better

than from a small flock, all other things being equal, is because the eggs are fresher when set. The fresh egg hatches from six hours to twenty-four earlier than the several-day-old egg.

The World's Greatest Hen

When Lady Eglantine was brought to the poultry show in New York, December 7, the photographers went to get her picture, and the city papers printed it and told how she had performed the feat of laying 314 eggs in a year, and thus claimed the world's record. It is said that each of her eggs sell for sixty dollars, or \$720 a dozen, for hatching purposes. If all of her eggs could have been sold at that rate the income from her would have been over \$18,000 for the year. The premier bird is a White Leghorn and weighs three and seven-eighths pounds. Until within the past fifty years poultry-raising was only an incident of farming, and only within the past twenty-five years have the farmers realized what an enormous income can be had from this branch of the agricultural industry. Few people, even among the farmers, realize that the crop of the poultry and poultry product in this country each year, equals in value that of hay, wheat, or cotton crop; that it approaches the enormous sum of a billion dollars.

As the above paragraph was taken out of a recent issue of the Christian Herald, it must be all true.

Don't Set Freak Eggs

Did you ever notice how much more vigorous and growthy is the plant coming from the large plump seeds of corn, wheat, beans, radish, lettuce, etc.

The same law holds good with chickens hatched from good-sized, well-shaped eggs. Eggs have sufficient size to furnish plenty of material to develop a vigorous, perfect embryo chick, and room for it to expand, insure the chick's strength to cut and burst its shell prison.

Select not the over-sized, irregular-shaped egg, but those of good size and as uniform in shape, color, and strong in shell as possible.

A Few Hints on the Care and Marketing of Eggs

1. Keep the nests clean. Change the straw, or shavings, once a month.
2. Gather the eggs twice a day.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry place.
4. Never keep eggs near onions, fish, kerosene or anything with a strong odor, as the shell is porous and they absorb odors.
5. Keep the extra small and extra large eggs at home, as they will spoil the appearance of a nice, uniform shipment.

If you want eggs to keep, they must be laid in a cool place, said a mistress to her servant. "I'll mention it to the hens at once, ma'am," replied the domestic.

Eggs and Chicks

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

PERCY CAREY, Yarmouth, N. S.

For Sale

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

Apply to MONITOR OFFICE

VON TRIPITZ'S RETIREMENT

German Story Says He Had Difference With Emperor Over Submarine Policy

Berlin, March 16.—(By wireless to Cayville)—"In some quarters," says the semi-official Overseas News Agency, "the belief prevails that the resignation of Admiral von Tripitz as Minister of Marine was connected with Emperor William's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the German Government's memorandum and not to direct it against neutral shipping."

"Admiral von Capelle's appointment as Minister of Marine is not of importance in relation to the question of submarine warfare, the news agency continues, "since direction of naval warfare is in the hands of the Chief of the Admiralty. The resignation of Admiral von Tripitz is much commented on because of his successful activity in fostering naval construction. Admiral Von Capelle long has been familiar with affairs of the Marine Department, especially organization of naval construction, in which he was the most capable collaborator of Admiral von Tripitz. He successfully represented the Marine Department before the Reichstag, where he obtained the funds necessary for construction work."

Horticulture

(By PROF. W. SANBY BLAIR)

Cool and Warm Season Vegetables

Vegetables can be conveniently divided into two classes in regard to their temperature requirements. The cabbage, lettuce and onion do not need as high a temperature as tomatoes, squash or melons. It may be desirable therefore to make a division in the centre of the hotbed with a board thus enabling one to carry the heat loving plants at a higher temperature. It will help materially in starting plants to consider the heat requirements of the plants grown.

Early Cabbage and Cauliflower

The cabbage and cauliflower for early crop should be started the last of March or early in April. In two weeks time when the first true leaf appears the plants are ready for pricking off into flats, about two in. apart each way, where they remain until set to the field early in May. The cabbage and cauliflower are cool season vegetables and can be set to the open as early as the ground can be worked. There is no great gain however in setting poorly developed plants to the open early, and unless they are well hardened off by allowing the flats to remain in the open for a week before transplanting they will suffer considerable check. It is better therefore to let the plants grow under good conditions and thereby develop better plants for setting out toward the latter part of May. The plants should have five weeks' growth at least from seeding before planting out to get thrifty plants.

The Copenhagen Market is hardly as early as the Jersey Wakefield but it is a much better sort and forms a round solid head. Plants from seed started March 28th and pricked off April 10th were set to the open ground May 8th and gave marketable heads July 22nd weighing three pounds each.

Cold weather may come on after the early planting in May and the plants may take on an apparently stunted growth, but during this time the roots are becoming developed in the soil and when more favorable weather approaches they grow rapidly. A frost does not injure the plant if it is established in the soil. For early cabbage therefore let us get the seed started now.

The cauliflower can be grown in the same way, and if given the same treatment will give fine large heads in July. The root maggot has caused much disappointment to the grower of early cabbage and cauliflower. About the time the plants are making strong growth in June they commence to wilt and an examination of the roots reveals the cause of the trouble in the form of a white maggot which eats the tissues of the root at the base of the plant. This maggot develops from an egg laid by a small fly the latter part of May or early in June at the surface of the soil around the base of the plant. To prevent this tar felt discs are placed snugly around the plants right after they are set. The discs are made out of tar paper about 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter and a slit is cut one-half way toward the centre with a cross cut at the centre of one-quarter inch to allow for the plant. The disc is so placed that it forms a collar around the base of the plant with the plant in the centre. This if carefully put around the plant at the surface of the ground keeps the fly from contact with the soil and rather than deposit her eggs on the tar paper she will go to some other plants. If early cabbage are hoped for do not neglect the tar felt discs. It is only a short job to make them, and over 80 per cent. of the cabbage can be saved from this troublesome insect by them.

The Erfurt cauliflower, is the best variety to use. Cover the seed about one-quarter inch deep. The plants are a little more delicate than the cabbage and if the plants suffer a check from careless transplanting they may not form good heads. Examine the roots of the seedlings when pricking them into flats as sometimes the damping off fungus may cause injury to the outer tissues at the base of the plant in which case this part will be black and a poor plant will result.

Early Lettuce

Early lettuce can be had by starting the plants at the same time as early cabbage. The plants can be set to the open ground any time after the first week in May and it requires five weeks to grow well hardened plants. Like the cabbage the early seeded, well developed plants are necessary for early lettuce. It is also desirable that the plants be once transplanted into other flats as is the case with the early cabbage to get a compact root system which will start well under

favorable soil conditions in the early spring.

Seed of Grand Rapids one of the best open head varieties started in flats April 14th and set to the field May 9th produced heads averaging in weight 1 pound 3 ounces on July 2nd. Whereas seed sown in the open ground May 14th and thinned to 6 inches apart produced heads August 4th weighing 15 ounces.

The All Heart is one of the best cabbage head varieties. The Hanson Improved is also a good one.

The All Heart planted as indicated for Grand Rapids heads on June 27th, and July 2nd, averaging 15 ounces and seed started in the open ground May 14th gave heads weighing 13 ounces July 28th.

Ordering Vegetable Seeds

To decide what varieties of vegetables to order is often very difficult. One can in a measure decide from a seed catalog but as a rule they are rather confusing and possibly a list of those found to be the most suitable will be helpful. We therefore will submit the following list as being quite suitable.

LETTUCE.—Grand Rapids, Hanson Improved and All Heart. CABBAGE.—Copenhagen Market, and any of the Drumhead sorts for late and Danish Roundhead for winter storage.

CELERY.—White Plume for very early. Paris Golden for general crops and Winter Queen for late storage.

CAULIFLOWER.—Early Erfurt. ONIONS.—Globe Danvers and Prize-taker. For seeding outside Extra Early Red.

TOMATOES.—Earliana and Bonny Best. PEAS.—Thomas Laxton and Gradus for early and Stratagem for late.

BEANS.—Wardwell Wax, Stringless green pod and Refugee or 100 to 1.

CUCUMBERS.—White Spine. CARROTS.—Chantenay and Danvers.

PARSNIP.—Selected Hollow Crown. SPINACH.—Bloomdale. RADISH.—No Plus Ultra and Icicle. PARSLEY.—Champion Moss Curled.

CORN.—Early Malcom, Early Cory and Golden Bantam.

Beets.—Selected Globe. SQUASH.—English Vegetable Marrow, Hubbard and Boston Marrow.

PUMPKIN.—Small Sugar.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes require a high temperature and come into the warm season class of vegetables. It is not possible to plant out to the open ground until the first week in June. Six to eight weeks is required for developing good plants. If plants are carried eight weeks care must be taken to give them ample room and proper attention otherwise they may be drawn or spindling plants of little substance. A short stocky plant kept growing at a moderate temperature and given plenty of room is required. It is better therefore if much space cannot be given to develop the plant in six rather than eight weeks. The plant however, two months old at planting time if carried and handled without check will give earlier fruit. The date of planting will vary therefore from the first to the 2nd week in April.

The seed should be started in flats, and when two to three weeks old are set to other flats 4 to 6 inches apart. It is better to give 6 inches, putting 6 plants in a 12 by 18 inch flat. Strawberry boxes are good for this work placing one plant in a box. Put a piece of birch bark or something similar in the corner of the boxes to prevent the soil from washing out thus making it difficult to water the soil in which the plant is growing. When ready to plant out the box is cut and the plant does not suffer a check from the soil having been disturbed. Aim to keep the plant in a vigorous healthy condition by giving plenty of ventilation and do not force growth too much but rather develop a sturdy plant which will stand upright when set out. In many cases transplanted plants are not satisfactory because they have been grown under high temperature conditions and when placed in the open suffer a decided check. See that the plants are well hardened by leaving them in the open during the last week particularly during the day. It will be seen therefore that to handle plants in this way more time than usually given for their development is necessary.

If space is lacking the plants may be first transplanted three inches apart and later set to the greater distance. The transplanting gives a more compact root system and the plant will as a result do better when set out.

The Earliana is without doubt the

earliest variety. The Bonny Best is a little smoother and a little later. The Early Jewel is a good later sort.

Good Seed Corn

A four-page circular prepared by the Dominion Seed Commissioner and issued for free circulation by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa sets down an axiom: "The most expensive seed corn is that which will produce a poorer crop than could have been obtained from better seed." A moment's thought will convince any one that the statement is incontrovertible. In furtherance of the policy that has for its object the promotion of the availability and the use of good seed, the circular which can be had free of postage on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, explains the steps that have been taken in this direction and gives in full the text of the Seed Control Agreement, by which growers agree with the Minister of Agriculture to sell seed corn in the ear, under the "control" system only, to May 31st next, thereby making it subject to special regulations and guaranteeing the quality to purchasers. The advantages to be derived from the system are briefly told in detail, but the main point is that following the instructions and suggestions means not only an improved crop in quality but also a large increase in quantity. Some of the advantages are that the danger of the crop not coming up because of poor germination, necessitating replanting, is lessened; that strong vitality which gives a perfect stand of vigorous plants will be encouraged; that more rapid and uniform growth with early maturity will ensue and that less seed will be required. It is not difficult to believe that, as the circular says, "Many farmers would save money and have a better crop if they paid twice as much per bushel as they ordinarily do to secure the best obtainable seed corn and planted half the quantity."

In conclusion farmers are advised that as the amount of good seed corn is more limited this year than usual those who wish to purchase under the agreement would do well to place their orders early. A list of the growers selling with the varieties and price, when stated, will be forwarded in answer to applications, that can be mailed free, to the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The numerous caves in Kentucky of which the Mammoth Cave is the most famous, may yet be turned to use for storing perishable foods. The air in the caves is dry and the temperature even. Lemons and oranges left there two years ago and taken out recently are apparently as good as when they were harvested.

In the Province of Sind, India, there is a population of over three and a half millions, and yet there are occasional tigers, panthers, leopards, wolves, and hyenas. These wild beasts have been known to enter villages, and carry off human beings, as well as domestic animals.

At this time of the year Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters are specially valuable. The blood is apt to be clogged with impurities which are the cause of headaches, indigestion and that tired feeling which comes with the spring. Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters have stood the test of fifty years and have proved to be a true blood purifier.

Dr. Wilson's Deadshot Wormstick in candy form for children is a safe cure.

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Christian Union

Christianity, as it exists to-day is divided into many communions, some large and some small. In a number of these communions, and probably in all, there is not an entire unity of belief among the members on all points. The unity is rather found in beliefs and practices which differentiate them from other communions. It is not without good and sufficient reason that some of these communions have come to have a distinct name and position. They originated as a protest against opinions and methods which, in the belief of the protesters, were inconsistent with the Scriptures, and were used to the injury of true religion. These advocates were forced out, as a disturbing element, or went out voluntarily, as the most effective way of making manifest the sincerity of their protestations. It was not unfair to say that others of these communions originated in matters really unimportant, and in unwillingness to subordinate personal opinions to the wishes of the majority.

There is, however, one thing in which all these communions agree. They are all convinced that in some form or other, Christianity is destined to become the religion of the world; and in all of them there is to be a greater or lesser degree of a desire for the realization of this conviction. We may go further and say, that it is becoming more and more believed that in the creeds of many of these communions, there is some article which needed to be accentuated, and must be incorporated in a Christianity which conforms to Scriptural teaching, and that earnest effort should be made to disentangle the essential from the unessential, and so promote union on the lines of the saying of Augustine, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." It follows from this belief, that such a union is necessary in order that Christianity may be more speedily come to its own, as the religion for all mankind. Moreover, this belief has already led to the union of some communions most closely allied in their opinions, and to endeavors for the union of others.

The effort of this kind which has the widest outlook has been promoted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. At the invitation of a Joint Commission appointed by this Church in 1910, in the interest, not of uniformity, but of union, there were convened in Garden City, New York, on the fourth of January of the present year, sixty-one persons representing fifteen branches of the Christian Church, besides that which issued the invitation. These sixty-one persons were constituted into a "North American Preparatory Conference," to plan for a "World Conference on Faith and Order." It was reported that "the co-operation of substantially all the important Communions in the world except those on the Continent of Europe, and the Roman Catholic and Holy Orthodox Eastern Churches," had been secured. There is ground for belief that the Russian Church and others in Europe, may at the close of the present war, also co-operate.

The steps already taken by the Preparatory Committee have been widely published, and the future course of the movement will be carefully observed and studied wherever Christianity exists. It cannot fail to do good, if it proceeds, as we believe it will, on the lines of New Testament example and precept.

On page 1 of this edition of the Monitor will be found the Declaration and Statement of the Spiritual Basis of the World Conference, as adopted at Garden City for the consideration of all the Christian Churches. The reading will enable those interested in the movement, and every person ought to be interested—to observe the method on which the Preparatory Conference will proceed, and the object in view.

The Kurds

In the reports which have reached us from the Eastern theatre of war, the Kurds have been associated with the Turks in the inhuman massacres of the Armenians. These Kurds are inhabitants of Kurdistan, a mountainous country, with an area of 71,990 square miles and a population of about two and a half millions, south of Armenia, and extending to the north-

ern reaches of the Euphrates and the Tigris. It has not a distinct independence, but, part of it is under the control of Turkey, and part under the control of Persia. Bitlis and Van, on the coast of lake Van, are two of its most important cities. The Russian army, under the Grand Duke Nicholas are now in the vicinity of Bitlis, on their way to the Bagdad Railway, which they intend to take possession of. The Kurds are Mohammedans like the Turks, and have been associated with them in former massacres of the Armenians as well as during the present war. They are a wild pastoral people, with a nomadic tendency much like the Arabs. They hate the Armenians, not only because of a difference in religion, but because they are jealous of their economic superiority. The Armenians, as a rule, are more industrious, and consequently more thrifty and have a better education. One gentleman reports that his grandfather who endeavored to do some missionary work among the Kurds, told the following story as illustrative of their character. Speaking with an old Chieftain he said, "I believe that you have several sons," "Yes," said the chief, "Are they all married?" "Yes, all but poor Ali, and no girl will marry him, because he is not a successful thief and robber." "Well what are you going to do about it?" "Oh! I have advised him to carry a gun and a sword, and I have explicitly imposed upon his mind, that no matter how bloody and evil the deed he may commit, it will only add respect and honor to his name and family."

The bonds which unite the members of the family with each other are very strong. Another incident shows this characteristic. A chief entered upon a predatory excursion and committed many robberies. He was after a time detected and with his assistants, among whom was a son about twenty years of age, was caught and brought before the Governor. The Governor pardoned the chieftain because of his age, but condemned all the others to death. The old chieftain as soon as he heard this sentence, demanded to speak to the Governor. The opportunity was given and he thus addressed the Governor: "O eye of my home and of my family. We did come from the mountains to carry some food to our families and to our herds. We admit that we did harm to your law-abiding citizens. You have sworn that the guilty men should die, and it is just; but, I who am pardoned because of my age, come to demand a favor of my lord. The youngest of my family is with me. He came because I asked him. This is his first offence. He is young and has hardly tasted the sweets of life. He is just betrothed. I am here to die in his stead. In the name of God, let a worn out old man perish, and save a youth, who may long be useful to his family, to feed the flocks and tend the sheep. Let him live to drink of the waters flowing from the fountains and silvery streams of Kurdistan, and to till the ground of his ancestors."

The Governor was greatly moved and granted the old man's wishes. He was put to death and the son was saved, though he earnestly protested that he should die and the more valuable life of the father be preserved. This trait in the Kurdish character savors of the old patriarchal system, which prevailed in these Eastern lands in ages long past. It seems to be the one redeeming feature, around which with freedom from the shackles of Mohammedism, and instruction in the truth, may be gathered all the virtues of the highest manhood.

Have Me Excused

The reasons urged for exemption from military service by young Englishmen, or in their behalf, are very various. One young man, a clerk said he would have enlisted long ago, but he was his mother's only child and she was very delicate. The Chairman replied that his excuse was not sufficient. "Do you then, condemn my mother to death?" he asked. Still the excuse was not admitted on the ground that there were so many in the same condition.

It was requested that one boy be excused because he was superintendent of the packing department of the Naval and Military Bible Society, and if he were not exempted a great part of the supplies would have to be stopped. This application was instantly refused.

The plea was made on behalf of a packer in a warehouse that was a "veritable Samson," the only man they could find who was able to carry bales of cloth weighing a hundred weight to the third story.

"Have the hundred weight," said the Chairman. "How can we carry on the war without men like that? Good morning, sir. Next case please." One young man claimed exemption because among his dependents was a young woman to whom he was engaged and to whom he gave eight

shillings a week from his wages. Besides, she threatened to commit suicide if he enlisted. Of course, the application was turned down.

Another was, he said, a military cap cutter. Women could not do this job. It took some years to become expert at it. The excuse was not sufficient. At the tribunal in Westmorland, five hours were spent in listening to excuses by farmers, some of whom said they would be obliged to sell their stock and abandon their farms, if their laborers were taken from them. The most of these men were exempted. When the question was asked in many cases as to the wages received by men for whom exemption was requested, on the ground that they were indispensable, the amount mentioned was so small that the members of the examining tribunal at once decided that the salaries and the indispensable did not harmonize, and the requests were refused.

One claimed exemption as "The World's Champion Clog Dancer," another, as "The Best Violin Maker in England," another as "A Tobacco Blender," another as "Distributor of War Photographs to the Press," another as "A Slaughter-man." Other excuses were equally as important or, unimportant.

LAWRENCETOWN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB IN "THE TIME OF HIS LIFE"

On Wednesday evening, March 22nd, the people of Lawrencetown and the surrounding country—from Middleton to Bridgetown,—from Clarence to Inglisville,—were out in full force, taxing the seating capacity of Phinney's Hall to its utmost. The attraction was the Lawrencetown Amateur Dramatic Club, presenting the three-act comedy, "The Time of His Life."

Although this was by far the most difficult play this Club has attempted, the characters were all well taken, reflecting great credit on the careful training of Principal B. S. Banks. Miss Myrna Stoddart, as Mrs. Bob Grey, whose husband had gone West on mining business, gracefully sustained her difficult role of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wycome and Miss Dorothy Landon in the absence of cook and butler. She was aided by her brother, Tom Carter, whose character was admirably taken by J. A. C. Moore. At the last moment he dressed as the colored butler, Uncle Tom, and served the dinner, which had been hurriedly ordered by telephone from a nearby restaurant.

Miss Ethel Fitch played the part of the supercilious Mrs. Peter Wycome to perfection, while F. R. Hatt kept the audience in perpetual good humor by his splendid acting as Mr. Peter Wycome, who was in constant fear of thieves, fire and indigestion.

Mrs. J. B. Jefferson won the hearts of all as she so brightly took the part of Miss Dorothy Landon, niece of Mrs. Wycome, and secretly engaged to Tom Carter.

H. T. Bishop as Mr. Bob Grey, and C. V. Whitman as Mr. Jas. Landon, of uncertain disposition, and father of Dorothy, filled their places well in the concluding act.

W. S. Prince was inimitable as Uncle Tom, an old colored butler from the South. His every appearance was greeted by shouts of laughter. Coming home unexpectedly and seeing Tom Carter posing as himself, he started at once for the South, thinking he had seen his double. The services of a police officer were needed to intercept him at the station, and J. B. Jefferson filled the bill completely as Police Officer Hogan, rounding up Uncle Tom.

In "The Time of His Life" the Lawrencetown Amateur Dramatic Club well sustained the reputation it has made for itself. The costumes of the ladies are worthy of note, being very dainty and attractive. It was the first appearance of Mrs. Jefferson and Miss Fitch before a Lawrencetown audience. We trust it will not be the last.

Before the performance and between acts the Lawrencetown Band discoursed sweet music, and youthful misses sold home-made candy, adding \$5.75 to Red Cross Funds.

Receipts at the door were \$77.00. Of this \$40.00 was presented to the Red Cross, \$10.00 to the Tennis Club, \$5.00 to the Band, while the balance, after paying expenses, was added to the Club funds.

The Prohibition Bill passed through the Committee of the Whole House in the House of Assembly last Wednesday and was reported up for its third reading after which it will be sent to the Legislative Council. The only amendments adopted were a provision to bring the Act into operation in the City of Halifax on June 30th next, proposed by Premier Murray as a reasonable compromise to enable the license holders to wind up their affairs and a provision that all existing licenses shall become null and void, moved by Mr. Corning.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Vera Ruffee returned home yesterday from a visit of several weeks in Kentville.

Mr. D. W. MacDonald of Moncton has joined the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, here, as teller.

Mr. A. O. Price attended a meeting of the Presbytery in Halifax last week, being a delegate from Gordon Memorial Church.

Howard Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Marshall, has joined the local staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, as junior clerk.

Mr. W. C. Lawson, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Atherton, P. E. I., and little daughter Mildred, are guests of Mr. Lawson's sister, Mrs. W. D. Lockett.

Hantsport news in Kentville Advertiser: Rev. Benjamin Hills has been spending some time at Port of Spain and parts of Trinidad. He is now in the sunny clime of Bermuda expecting to return home in the spring.

Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse of Cheng-tu, West China, arrived in Annapolis last Wednesday, and were guests of Mrs. F. L. Wallace at the Baptist parsonage. The Doctor is this week visiting his brother, Dr. L. R. Morse, in Lawrencetown.

Mr. Louis S. Michie, after having spent several days in town with his family, left for Halifax on Monday where he will join the 64th Battalion for overseas service. "Lou" was first officer on the "S. S. Hocking" which took a cargo from Halifax to Brest, France, last month. After discharging the cargo the steamer was taken to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and given over to the Admiralty.

THOUGHTFUL OF HIS OXEN

To the Monitor:— I witnessed a little incident this morning which if called attention to might be an example for others to follow. A man was driving a yoke of oxen, with some heavy logs on a sled. The snow is off the ground in some places and big drifts in others, from the recent storm. The man had a shovel and when he came to the bare places he quietly stopped his oxen and shovelled the snow from the drifts on to the bare places. Then the heavy sled was drawn over without the slightest trouble, and with ease; not as I have seen many other do, lay on the whip and with cruel blows urge the poor faithful animals beyond their strength until they come panting to the other side. This man whom I saw his morning had brought a shovel with him evidently for the purpose. It did not take a minute and he shovelled with such a swing and the look of manly strength which was not afraid of helping his oxen. I do not know who he is, but that man is bound to succeed.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS

March 28, 1916.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. J. F. DUSTAN

(Halifax Chronicle)

It is the intention to make the day of the formal re-opening of the Grove Presbyterian Church, following extensive repairs and improvements, and the installation of a pipe organ, the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of one to whom the church owes much, the late Rev. J. F. Dustan, its faithful minister for a period of twenty years, during which it grew steadily. The tablet will be of granite. Mr. Dustan, after twenty years association with the church, and to the hearty regret of the whole congregation, by whom he was with excellent reason beloved, accepted a call to Bridgetown, where, two years ago, he died. His name is bound up with the history of the Grove Church, whose people honor themselves in honoring his memory.

The richest man in the world is Czar Nicholas of Russia. He once gave \$1,000,000,000 from his private treasury to Russia's war fund.

MARRIED

SANFORD-DANIELS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Port Lorne, N. S., Mar. 15th, by Rev. Asaph Whitman, Charles W. Sanford to Thelma Mae Daniels, both of Lawrencetown.

DIED

HUDSON.—Suddenly on March 26th, 1916, at Upper Granville, Hiram Hudson.

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

Grey Wool Blankets. A few prs. only.
Regular \$2.75 and 2.98 pair
Now 2.25 and 2.50 "

25 per cent. off the following lines:

Flannelette Waists	Boys' Caps
Misses' Underwear	House Dresses
Hockey Caps	Ladies' Underwear
Men's Sweaters	Wrappers
Boys' Sweaters	Children's Underwear
Wool Hats	

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE!

1916. "A" No. 2463
In the Supreme Court
BETWEEN
EDWIN RUGGLES and HARRY RUGGLES. —and—
ELVIRA A. DODGE, and RHEUBEN L. DODGE, appointed by the Court to defend and represent the heirs and persons entitled in the estate of Jessie Dodge, deceased, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in the Town of Bridgetown in the said County of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April A. D. 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, and dated the 14th day of March, A. D. 1916, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs are paid to the Plaintiffs or into Court.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said late Jessie Dodge, and of Rheuben L. Dodge appointed by the Court to defend and represent the heirs and persons entitled in the estate of Jessie Dodge, deceased, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under them or any or either of them in and to all those certain tracts, pieces, lots or parcels of land and premises, situated, lying and being in the Fourth Range of Belleisle Marsh, (so-called), in the Township of Granville in the County of Annapolis, and being the eastern half of lot number four, and bounded on the South by the Annapolis River, on the West by lands owned by the late Benjamin Wheelock and William Gillatt, on the North by the Range ditch and on the West by the remaining half of said lot number four, and formerly owned by the late Abel and William Wheelock, containing seven acres more or less.

Also all that certain other piece and parcel of marsh land deeded to the said late Jessie Dodge by the late Edward T. Young by deed bearing date the 13th day of November A. D. 1882, situate in the Township of Granville aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: comprising lots numbered three and four in the lower Range of the lower Belleisle marsh, beginning on the South side of the lower Range road (so-called), at the North-east corner of lot number two (2) formerly sold to the late Robert Bent and William D. Bent and running southerly on said Bent's east line to the east line of said lot number two about fifty-two rods or until it comes to the Annapolis River, thence northeasterly the course of the said river around or until it comes to the Range the course of the said river around within one rod of land formerly owned by Harris Bent and thence westerly across the dyke on said Range road thirty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing eight and a half acres more or less.

Together with all the buildings, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

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

CHARLES R. CHIPMAN,
Of the Town of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.
Sheriff's Office, March 17th, 1916.

SPECIALS

3 pkgs. Quaker Corn Flakes	24c
1 pkg. Robin Hood Oats	25c
6 cakes Surprise Soap	27c
6 cakes Gilt Edge Soap	25c
3 tins Peas	25c

Agent for the famous **BEN'S BREAD**

C. L. WOOD

SPRING 1916 SALE

Spring Goods arriving
STYLES CATCHY!
PRICES MODERATE!

Ladies' Pumps & Slippers a specialty

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

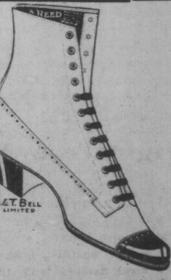
Granville Street
Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD

Women's Cushion Shoe

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

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

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



LOCAL AND SPECIAL

New milch cow for sale.
51-11 A. O. PRICE.

Snow shoets have had a good opportunity this month of enjoying their favorite outdoor sport.

Mr. G. O. Theiss and family have moved into the house on Granville street (West) owned by the estate of the late Jas. G. F. Randolph.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bailey will be "at home" to their friends in Paradise on the afternoons and evenings of April the 4th and 5th.

Commencing next Sunday and continuing until further notice, the Sunday evening service in the various churches will begin at 7.30 instead of 7.

The Committee on Tenders and Public Property of the County Council are asking for tenders for additions to be made to the County Jail building at Annapolis Royal. See adv. in this issue.

Six persons, of foreign birth, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a boarding house on Pleasant street, Halifax, early last Sunday morning. Other inmates were more or less seriously injured.

Digby Courier: Mr. Percy Thurber was found in an exhausted condition in a snow drift in Freeport during yesterday's storm. Medical aid was immediately summoned and it was thought yesterday afternoon he would recover.

Digby Courier: A successful meeting was held at Port Wade Wednesday evening addressed by Capt. Geo. B. Cutten of the Nova Scotia Highlanders. While in Port Wade Capt. Cutten was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edw. Keans.

Gordon Memorial Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. F. C. Simpson. The call was sustained by the Presbytery which met in Halifax last week and Mr. Simpson's induction to the Pastorate of the church will take place on April 6th.

A sleighing party of some twenty young ladies from Bridgetown drove to Lawrencetown last Wednesday evening to hear the Lawrencetown Dramatic Club in "The Time of His Life." They give a good report of the play, but coming home in the fierce snow storm that prevailed, they certainly had "the time of their lives."

Owing to delay caused by the blockade of last week, the Young-Adams Co. will appear at the Primrose Theatre one night only, tomorrow (Thursday) evening, in the "Lion and the Mouse." This is a high class drama and the Young-Adams Co. is one of the best theatrical companies that tour the province.

Mr. C. R. Sayer, secretary of the Baptist Convention of Western Canada, gave a most interesting address in the Baptist Church last Sunday evening. He traced the work of evangelization and church building from its small beginnings to its present attainment. The vastness of the field, the magnitude of the work and the fruitfulness of consecrated effort were effectively represented.

The worst snow storm of the season which prevailed over the Province last Wednesday night and early Thursday morning tied up the traffic on the D. A. R. for two days. The east-bound express left Halifax on Thursday but only got as far as Mt. Denison. The east-bound train left Yarmouth preceded by a snow plough, and reached Round Hill, where both plow and passenger train were stalled until Saturday noon, when it proceeded to Halifax. The westbound train arrived here from Halifax at 6 o'clock Saturday night, but did not reach Yarmouth until 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

The principal event of local interest the past week was the formal opening of the reading rooms for the recruits now in training here. On Wednesday afternoon a large number of the residents of the town visited the rooms and were served with refreshments by the committee of ladies in charge. At 4.30 the detachment of the 219th was marched from their training quarters to the reading room at the Grand Central Hotel, where a short musical program was rendered by local talent. Major Phinney of the 5th Battalion, was present and gave a stirring address at the close of the program. The rooms have been comfortably fitted up by the ladies and supplied with reading material and the recruits have shown their appreciation by making good use of the rooms every evening.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

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

A bill is before the Provincial Legislature permitting the shooting of deer from October 1st to November 1st.

For Sale.—One pair working oxen, girth fit.
GORDON GIBSON,
Round Hill, N. S.

Mr. Fred Harris has purchased Mr. Charlie Frank's stock at Bridgetown. The business will be conducted by John Harris as manager.

If you wish to buy a building lot, house or farm, call on
J. B. HALL,
Lawrencetown.
49-41

The remains of Charles D. Donalde who died at Boston, Mass., on Thursday, March 16, aged 56 years were brought to Clementsport for interment.

A Washington despatch says: "One of the most severe storms of the spring months will occur during the first week of April. Among its features will be heavy rains followed by a cold wave."

A verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity, was rendered in the Supreme Criminal Court in Halifax on the 22nd inst., in the case of Rifleman Charles Fielder, charged with murder, on February 5th, at Lawlor's Island, of Sergt. Williamson.

Prof. W. Saxby Blair of the Experimental Farm, Kentville, made application recently to the Department of Agriculture for leave of absence to join the overseas forces. The Minister of Agriculture could not see his way clear to grant the request. Not having a military training he considered he would be of greater value to the Empire assisting to increase production of farm crops.

The Annual Cemetery Birthday Party, which was to have been held on Tuesday evening of this week was postponed until Tuesday evening of next week, on account of Warren's Hall being engaged for that evening and other circumstances. On next Tuesday evening, April 4th, the birthday contributions will be announced and the financial affairs of the Cemetery reported and the work of the Cemetery for this season discussed. A large attendance of those interested is hoped for.

A number of the friends of Councillor J. I. Foster gave him a pleasant surprise on Monday evening, the occasion being his 49th birthday anniversary. Mr. Foster was taken by surprise on the arrival of the vanguard of the party at his home, but a greater surprise was in store for him when later in the evening Mayor Longmire, on behalf of the friends present, and in his happy way, presented Mr. Foster with a handsome and comfortable wicker arm chair. Three young ladies of the party, who also had birthdays in this month, (but of the number of years we are not permitted to put in print), were also remembered with birthday gifts, and were presented by Mayor Longmire. The evening was spent most pleasantly in conversation, games and music, and refreshments were served. The friends departed at a late hour, wishing Councillor Foster many happy returns of the occasion.

League Newspaper
The annual issue of the League newspaper, "The Epworth Gleanings," was published in the League of Providence Church last Friday evening. Mr. H. B. Hicks, the competent editor-in-chief, with his staff of contributors, made this number a most interesting one.

Gas Engine for Sale
We have an engine, I. H. C. make, too large for our purpose, and will sell cheap or exchange for a smaller one. The machine is in good condition and is particularly suited for general work on the farm.
THE MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. A. CHUTE
Building Mover
—AND—
Contractor
BEAR RIVER, Nova Scotia
I am in a position and have the latest appliances for moving all classes of buildings without taking down chimneys, etc. Also moving boilers and engines, raising vessels, etc. Prices to suit.
BEAR RIVER, N. S.
P.O. Box 104 Telephone 11

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Conference meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

B. Y. P. U. Friday evening at 7.30
SUNDAY SERVICES

Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. At the close of the morning service the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

The regular quarterly collection for Denominational Funds will be taken at the morning service.
The Ladies Aid Society will be held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. Harry Hicks.
The Easter offering will be received at that time.

St. James Church Parish Notes

The services next Sunday (4th Sunday in Lent) will be:
Bridgetown 8 a. m. (Holy Communion) and 7.30 p. m.
St. Mary's, Belleisle, 10.30 a. m.

Week Days, Bridgetown
Wednesday 4 p. m. (children) and 7.30.
Friday 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 to 8.30 Bible Class followed by choir practice.

Methodist Church-Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Epworth League Friday 7.30 p. m. A social evening.

Services next Sunday, April 2: Bridgetown, Sunday school 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the evening service.
Other services:
Granville 11 a. m., Bentville 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

HOUSE FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale a new house finished in best style; with hard wood floors, six rooms, two halls, bath room, pantry, town water and electric light, at a bargain.
LEVERETT DURLING,
Lawrencetown.

FOR SALE

Dwelling and barn, situated in Lawrencetown. Buildings in first-class repair. Purchaser can have choice of two houses. For particulars apply to
S. E. BANCROFT,
Lawrencetown.
47-11

For Sale

One fine driving mare, seven years old, weight 1050. Not afraid of autos or trains. Have no further use for her.
DR. C. B. SIMS,
48-11 P. r. d. s. e.

PORK WANTED

Highest market price paid for pork during the next thirty days.
PERCY T. BATH
50-51

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for an addition to the Court House at Annapolis Royal till April 15th, inst.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Municipal Clerk, Lawrencetown.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTICE

Office of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines
Halifax, N. S.
March 17, 1916.
F. W. BISHOP,
J. C. GRIMM,
E. W. GATES,
Committee on Tenders and Public Property.
March 27th, 1916. 51-31.

NOTICE

Office of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines
Halifax, N. S.
March 17, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made by the Province of Nova Scotia to the Minister of Public Works of Canada in accordance with Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of 1906, for permission to build a draw bridge across the navigable channel of the Annapolis River at the Town of Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, said bridge connecting the Town of Annapolis Royal with the village of Granville Ferry on the northern side of the river. Plans of said bridge have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Annapolis at Bridgetown, Annapolis County.

HIRAM DONKIN,
Provincial Engineer.

Rexall Cold Tablets

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

25c a box
ROYAL PHARMACY
W. A. Warren, Phm. B.
The Rexall Store

Business Notices

Wanted.—A general maid. Highest wages. Apply to
MRS. HARRY RUGGLES,
Bridgetown, N. S.
49-11

Wanted.—Capable maid for general housework in small family. Apply at once to
BOX 342,
Wolfville, N. S.

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

SPECIALS

- 2 tins Kipperd Herring 25c
- 2 tins Good Salmon 25c
- 2 tins Corn Syrup 25c
- 3 tins Pears 25c
- 3 cakes Maple Sugar 25c
- 3 nice Grape Fruit 25c
- 6 bars Surprise Soap 25c
- 2 tins Pumpkin 22c
- 2 tins Finnan Haddie 22c
- 1 tin Grated or Sliced Pineapple 22c

These are CASH PRICES

MRS. S. C. TURNER
VARIETY STORE



EVERY man who has to carry coal to a stove—and most of us do—will find much to interest him in the Heaters and Kitchen Ranges we have on our floors now. You will be especially pleased with our display of self-feeding Heaters and Ranges. You can fix them up at night and when you get up in the morning, you'll have a fire. Simply slide it down a little, open the draft and the heat comes. Another thing—it is the experience of most of our customers that one of these stoves pays for itself in a winter's use just by the way it saves coal. What kind of Shotgun do you shoot—Single Shot, Double-barrel or Repeater? Stop in and see our REMINGTON-UMC Pump Guns and Autoloading Guns. Their advantages of balance, accuracy and easy operation give REMINGTON-UMC Guns peculiar superiority both at the traps and in the field.

REMINGTON-UMC
KARL FREEMAN
Hardware, Paints and Oils

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

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

Just Opened a Full Stock in All Sizes

FURS FURS

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

COATS

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

J. W. BECKWITH

Three Weeks Only!

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

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

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

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

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

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

January Discount Sale

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

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

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

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

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

J. HARRY HICKS

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

NEW CLOCKS!

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

ROSS A. BISHOP
LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

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

Thomas Mack

Notice

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Christopher Borden, of Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY L. BORDEN
Dec. 22nd—37 3mo Administratrix

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

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

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

WASH DRESS GOODS

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

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

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

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

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

Misses' and Children's Dresses

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

Prices: 75c to \$2.75 per suit.

We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years.

Prices: \$2.65 per suit.

Soliciting your patronage, we are,

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

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

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

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

THE BEER AND WINE FALLACY

To the Editor:—

Dr. Kress, third Vice-President of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and other narcotics says, "The beer industry in the United States has practically developed during the past sixty years. Previous to that very little beer was sold. Whiskey, brandy and other spirituous liquors were used. The average consumption of alcohol was at that time one and one-third gallons per head annually.

The beer consumption has increased by leaps and bounds. The breweries now turn out over sixty-five million barrels of beer annually. The annual consumption of alcohol per capita in the form of beer is over one and one-half gallons. This means that now there is more alcohol consumed per capita in the form of beer than all other alcoholic beverages combined. This increase in the use of beer has

not resulted in a decrease of the stronger drinks. We are now consuming per capita three gallons of alcohol instead of one and one-third and that in spite of the efforts to stop the whole traffic. It is evident then that beer has not made for temperance in America.

Beer is not a "liquid food," or a "health drink" as it is claimed. Indeed, pure whiskey with pure water added to reduce it to four per cent alcohol is less injurious than an equal quantity of beer which contains four per cent alcohol and other injurious substances. It is difficult to find a heavy beer drinker forty year of age with a normal heart, liver or kidneys. These vital organs from the excessive burden that is put on them, wear out prematurely. The beer drinker may have an abundance of flesh but it is of inferior quality. Surgeons do not care to operate on him because the chances of recovery are minimized. Should the beer drinker be taken

down with pneumonia or some other febrile disease that taxes the heart and kidneys, he would have but three chances out of ten to recover. So much for the physical ills of beer drinking.

The bad moral effect produced by habitual beer drinking is even more marked. It produces a moral grossness and seems to destroy the finer and nobler instincts. Dr. A. Forel, of the University of Zurich says "One needs only to study in Germany the 'beer joker,' beer conversations and beer literature among the academic youth of Germany; the drinking of beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity."

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

Russia has ice-breaking ships which can cut their way through ice-fields ten feet thick.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

DEEP BROOK

March 24

Pte. Carl Nichols of the 219th was at home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payson arrived home on Monday last.

Pte. Edwin Vroom of the 112th, Middleon, arrived in the village on Monday morning.

Mr. James Vroom is improving slowly. He has been seriously ill for the last two weeks.

We are also glad to report that Miss Grace Spurr is much better. She has had a severe attack of sciatica.

Major W. Purdy on his annual trip as Fishery Commissioner, is hemmed in by the snow at Hampton.

Mr. Ernest Purdy walked from Annapolis on Saturday having been in the blockade since Wednesday.

Mrs. Ralph Barkhouse of Newton, Mass., arrived last Wednesday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vroom.

On Tuesday evening last the Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sullis. There were 30 members present and all had a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Kochaly of Persia is to lecture in Union Hall on Tuesday evening, March 28th. His subject will be the customs and present need of relief in his native land.

Roads and railroads blocked with snow! No such blockade have we had for eleven years. Schools were closed on Thursday and Friday on account of the snow.

LOWER GRANVILLE

March 27

Spring has come. According to the almanac, it arrived last Monday, 20th inst., but—

Rev. T. F. McWilliam has enlisted and will join the 215th Battalion. He has moved his family into Mr. H. Robblee's house.

Reginald Young, Everett Tarbox, and Frank Covert, have enlisted for overseas service and will train at Granville Ferry.

On Wednesday evening about twenty-five drove from Granville Ferry to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crosscup to partake of a Clam Supper. We had the worst snow storm of the season Wednesday night and Thursday. Roads had to be shovelled out on Thursday and Friday; mails being delayed for two days.

The following articles were sent to Halifax via the H. & S. W. Railway on Monday, February 28th, by Mrs. Geo. Anthony, president of the local branch of the Red Cross Society: 6 Hospital shirts, 17 sheets, 40 pillow cases, 150 mouth wipes, Field comforts: 48 pairs socks, 6 grey flannel shirts.

HILLSBURN

March 27

Miss Rhoda Bent of Belleisle spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Reynor quite recently.

The U. B. W. M. A. S. held a public meeting in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, March 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milbury and children of Litchfield spent a few days last week with relatives here.

A terrible snow storm prevailed here on Thursday which some of the people say was the worst that has been for over forty years. There was such a large quantity of snow fell that one house, Mr. Geo. Kay's, was completely blockaded so that they had to remove a window in order to get out of doors, but to-day (Monday), seems as if there will be a very early spring by the way the birds are singing.

DIGBY BEDECKED IN HONOR OF CORPORAL VIETS

(Morning Chronicle)

Digby, N. S., March 25.—Digby is decorated with flags to-day in honor of the return of Lance-Corporal Alex C. Viets and nursing sister Caroline Viets. Corporal Viets was a member of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and lost his eyesight by the bursting of a German bomb. They were met at the Government wharf by the town officials and escorted by the Deputy Mayor to an especially decorated team, at the head of the pier, which conveyed them to the home of their sister, Mrs. W. E. Tupper, followed by the Digby detachment of the 112th, under command of Lieut. H. L. Gates. Nursing sister Viets will return to her duties on the Western front, in a few weeks.

Corporal Viets and his sister are members of the family of the late John M. Viets, for many years Custom Inspector at Digby. Mr. Viets enlisted in Calgary, this being his first visit to his native town in twelve years.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

GERMANY'S FAILING FOOD SUPPLIES

(By Prof. W. W. Swanson)

The British Government recently announced its decision to conduct the blockade of Germany, for the immediate future at least, along the lines already laid down. This has quieted the clamor in the British Press for a more effective blockade. The figures submitted by Sir Edward Grey appear to furnish conclusive evidence that, while Britain has exerted her full power on the sea, the blockade of Germany is doing deadly work against the enemy, nevertheless. It is important that we should understand what has been accomplished through the blockade; for, in the main, the more spectacular events of the battlefield have loomed so large before us that the silent and relentless pressure of the Fleet upon the enemy has been forgotten or overlooked.

The famous French statistician ventured the assertion, at the outbreak of war, that within nine months, Germany would be practically starved into submission, and would be compelled to sue for peace. We now know that the prediction was far wide of the mark; and in the face of this, and many other similar opinions, we have grown somewhat discouraged with the results of the blockade on Germany's economic life. But, although the enemy has not been forced to his knees through lack of food or materials, the pressure of the Fleet has effected such a profound change in the economic life of Germany that already there are not wanting numerous signs that the Teutonic Powers are heartily sick of the war. Let us however, endeavor to give a concrete picture of the real situation with respect to food products alone.

At the beginning of war official Germany sneered at the effects of the blockade; but the food riots at Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt, as well as many other similar places, have caused an entire change of attitude. Germany may have officially admitted the effects of Britain's starvation policy for ulterior motives—to justify her submarine campaign, for example—but, whatever the motive, the blockade is now admitted to be effective. At the beginning of the war immense quantities of supplies were secured from Holland, Denmark and the Scandinavian countries, as well as from Italy and the United States. It is safe to say that the amount that Germany is now receiving from the northern European countries and the United States is greatly diminished; and Italy has just forbidden the exportation of goods of any description to Germany. In fact, the Teutonic Powers are now forced to part with gold, on a cash basis, for anything they can purchase abroad; and England, in Roumania, in Denmark, and in Scandinavia, has left them comparatively little to buy. More and more, therefore, Germany must depend upon the resources of her own soil to feed her population of sixty-eight millions.

Before the war Germany imported huge supplies of wheat, barley, lard, butter and eggs. She now gets little or none of these food products. The Empire was not self-sustaining, not withstanding the protective policy that had been deliberately followed since 1870, whereby it was hoped, by bounties and protective duties, to build up an economically self-sustained nation, as far as food products were concerned. German agriculture did effect a prodigious increase in output of foods, but the constant and no less remarkable increase of population kept production behind consumption. In the year before the outbreak of war Germany was obliged to export no less than 10,000 tons of fodder for its cattle and swine. With imports so largely cut off by the British blockade, the food problem became, in a few months, acute. Fishing in the North Sea became a hazardous enterprise, and food supplies were further circumscribed by that fact. Then, as millions of men were drafted into the army, agriculture was denuded of the necessary labor force. Women and children have always played a large role in German Agriculture, but they could not entirely take the place of men called to the colors. In view of these facts, with characteristic German thoroughness, the food problem was placed in the hands of experts, for solution. And the solution was also characteristically German. The experts after due deliberation, announced that for 68,000,000 persons the agriculture of the country must produce 56,750,000,000 calories of food value! This means little or nothing to the average reader, and it meant about the same to the German. The experts, after due deliberation, announced the fact that the German people had been over-eating; and that per unit of population food rations could be cut down by two-fifths without impairing the physique of the people. The authorities at once took action and issued bread-tickets; limiting the consumption of the staff of life per person to nine ounces a day. Now, that suffices, undoubtedly, for

PURITY FLOUR

is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

More Bread and Better Bread

Buy it and see for yourself.

the well-to-do, who do over-eat; but for the workers it means a tightening of the belt and semi-starvation. This is evident when the reader recalls the fact that bread and potatoes form the main articles of diet for the mass of the German people, who rarely have flesh diet.

Food would still have been plentiful were it not for the swine problem. At least 70,000,000 bushels of rye and other cereals are annually fed to the hogs and cattle of German peasants, as well as many thousand tons of potatoes. In 1913 the Empire grew 54,000,000 tons of potatoes, which—so the statisticians figured—would give five pounds per day to each person in Germany. But that left out of consideration the fact that potatoes formed a large part of the food given to hogs. An attempt was made to solve the difficulty by government action. A maximum price was fixed on potatoes; but the official price could not be maintained because of the extra demand placed upon that article, which was needed not only for food for the people and for feeding swine, but for the manufacture of alcohol and starch. As the price of potatoes advanced the farmers began to slaughter their hogs; and the price of pork and lard fell sharply. As this process continued the diminution in the supply of hogs caused a rise in price; and the peasants also began to feel that they needed to keep what they had left in order to make the best use of their grain and potatoes. More-over swine were needed, especially in Prussia, where the land is poor, for fertilizing the soil. The Government, however, realized that the potatoes must be kept for the people; and offered the farmers a high price for their pigs intending to sell the meat products to the people at half price. This was regarded as a war measure; and the authorities determined that a few millions of dollars spent in that way would yield desirable results. Unexpected difficulties were met with, however, in the opposition of both the great landowners and the peasants to this plan. The agrarians were ready to send their sons to die for the Kaiser, but they insisted upon keeping a certain minimum of swine on the farms; and this, as has been explained, because the pigs are necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil.

The German people then, are on half rations to-day; and even if the official classes are inflexibly determined on the prosecution of the war, there must be a growing body of opinion within the Empire opposed to the war. A hungry people cannot continue indefinitely to be a determined people. That the food situation is difficult is evidenced by the act that the Russian Minister of the Interior, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been forced to make speeches in public dealing with the problem. Nevertheless, pamphlets and leaflets have been distributed among the people instructing them how to prepare various savory dishes with a minimum of food, and with coarse materials. And the coming year holds no brighter prospect for the German nation as far as food is concerned. There is a never-diminishing labor supply; the land will not be as well-fertilized as in the past, and hence must yield less. The occupied territory of the enemy cannot be depended upon, to any extent, to furnish additional food supplies. Belgium even when it was most efficiently cultivated before the war, did not suffice to feed its own people; Northern France is a manufacturing and mining, and not a food-producing region; and the farms of Russian Poland have been laid waste. Roumania's wheat crop has been bought by Great Britain; and the 1916 crop will not be allowed to go to the Teutonic Powers. Serbia is to-day a wilderness, and European Turkey cannot feed itself. What ever resources of men and material, therefore, that Germany may have acquired up to the present by force of arms will not suffice to balance her losses in the production of food supplies.

It may be admitted that Germany has accomplished almost miracles of

organization since the outbreak of the war; but organization has rather to do with distribution, than production, as far as food is concerned. More and more, therefore, will the silent but inexorable pressure of the British Fleet be felt in Germany. If Germany was not slowly starving when she instituted her submarine policy she is slowly starving now. From to-day the question of feeding her people will grow more difficult; and hunger riots will become more numerous and more violent. Already, there are scores of signs pointing to the fact that Germany longs for peace. She no longer talks of indemnities; although but six months ago the German Secretary of Finance, Helfferich, insisted that Germany's enemies must pay the cost of the war. Germany in fact, now proposes to surrender her African colonies to Britain, as the price of peace; to evacuate and indemnify Belgium; to withdraw from France and to retain only Russian Courland. She is ready to set up an autonomous Polish Kingdom, under a German Prince and to demand only a Protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. Her demands and terms will not be granted; but at any rate they show how far she has travelled on the downward path in the last few months.

We are dealing however, in this article only with the German food problem. Germany boasts that she has depended upon her own resources, and that she has found them to suffice. That holds true—for the present, and for the immediate future. But the end comes. Germany's resources will have largely disappeared. Both in men and material she will have suffered almost irreparable losses. And for years to come she will be forced to bend all her energies toward repairing those losses; and only by overcoming almost insuperable obstacles will she regain her old place among the nations of the world.

THEY SING IT EVERYWHERE TO-DAY

The 85th Feather

Tune: "Tulip and Rose"

I used to walk the sidewalk of a Nova Scotia town. There was a man came down, his face was bronzed and brown; He told us how King George was calling each to do his share. He offered us a khaki coat to wear. He told us how the call had gone far over land and sea. And when I heard that speaker's word, I said, "Why that means me."

Chorus:

Now we wear the feather, the 85th feather, We wear it with pride and joy. That fake advertiser, Old Billy the Kaiser, Shall hear from each Bluenose boy. Where trouble is brewing, our bit we'll be doing. To hammer down Britain's foes, With the bagpipes a-humming, the 85th coming. From the Land where the Maple Leaf grows.

And when we've put the Kaiser where he cannot ride or roam, We'll beat it straight for home, across the raging foam;

When every pretty girl we meet will greet us with a smile, They'll not forget, but wait for us a while;

And never were such lassies, so sweet, so fair, so true, A welcome warm as sunshine waits our boys when they get through.

And when for King and Country we shall all have done our bit, And safe at home we sit, when Kaiser Bill has quit, We'll tell how sons of Canada for country did and dared.

The glory Borden's fighting Gamecocks shared. And though the years may find our boys in far and distant lands, In memory how often we shall clasp our comrades' hands.

HE STRUCK IT RIGHT AT LAST

After Suffering Almost Two Years, "Fruit-a-lives" Brought Relief.



MR. WHITMAN, 882 St. Valier St., Montreal. "In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years. I was in constant misery from my stomach and my weight dropped down from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and I did so. That was eight months ago. I began to improve almost with the first dose. No other medicine I ever used acted so pleasantly and quickly as 'Fruit-a-lives', and by using it I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble, and all pain and Constipation and misery were cured. I completely recovered by the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' and now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-lives' enough."

GIVING

To needy fellow mortals We all might something spare; As the sun sheds forth its brightness And the flowers their fragrance share. The tiny silvery dewdrops, Earth yields to heavenly powers, With gathered wealth of blessings Come back in fruitful showers. —PASTOR CLARK.

HOPE ON!

Too oft, in haste, we only scan Some minor part of Heaven's great plan, And so misjudge God's love to man. O souls that pine! O hearts that ache! Though dark the hour, fresh courage take; The night will pass, the morn will break. Eyes were not meant for useless tears, Heaven's plans are wise through all the years, Nor can they fail, despite our fears, Wars yet shall cease; the sword must rust; The sons of pride lie low in dust: Our God still reigns; all good and just. —PASTOR J. CLARK, Selma, Hants, N. S.

LITTLE MASTER MISCHIEVOUS

Little Master Mischievous, that's the name for you, There's no better title that describes the things you do; Into something all the while where you shouldn't be, Prying into matters that are not for you to see; Little Master Mischievous, order's overthrown If your mother leaves you for a minute all alone. Little Master Mischievous, opening every door, Spilling books and papers round about the parlor floor; Scratching all the tables and marring all the chairs, Climbing where you shouldn't climb and tumbling down the stairs, How'd you get the ink-well? We can never guess, Now the rug is ruined; so's your little dress. Little Master Mischievous in the cookie jar, Who has ever told you where the cookies are, Now your sticky fingers smear the curtains white, You have finger-printed everything in sight, There's no use of scolding—when you smile that way You can rob of terror every word we say. Little Master Mischievous, that's the name for you, There's no better title that describes the things you do; Prying into corners, peeping into nooks, Tugging table covers, tearing costly books, Little Master Mischievous, have your roughish way; Time, I know, will stop you soon enough some day.

ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT

The Cheerfulness and Humor of Our Soldiers and Sailors

(True Stories collected by George A. Wade.)

The British soldier and sailor have always been a mystery and a surprise to their foes, brave or otherwise. If you read leading historians who give detailed accounts of our battles from Hastings down to the Crimea, you will find they often remark this—not only our own writers, but those of neutral countries as well. There are, of course, other lands whose soldiers have been perhaps as gallant and as daring, for no nation has a monopoly of those characteristics. But there has never yet been any other country whose sailors and soldiers have had, in such conspicuous measure those happy and excellent gifts of cheerfulness, of making the best of trouble, of quaint humor, of taking a rosy view of the worst side of matters.

Our enemies usually take their fights as very serious affairs indeed; the Briton almost seems to look on his as real jolly times! Their soldiers groan and grumble at necessary troubles and annoyances in a campaign; the British soldier laughs and jokes. They get downcast at delay, at stalemate, at a dozen things; the Briton sings a comic song, or does some ridiculous thing for a frolic. He continues to remain cheerful and jolly.

"They Are All Mark Tapleys"

Indeed, however many "dismal Jimmies" there may be amongst our people at home who are neither soldiers nor sailors, that miserable spirit finds no counterpart in our fighting men. They are all "Mark Tapleys" of the best type, as the following true stories clearly prove.

The famous young navy who became assistant-librarian at Windsor Castle, and has made a name as a writer, Mr. Patrick MacGill, now fighting in Flanders, writes home to a morning paper:—

"The village where I write this is shelled daily. Yesterday three men two women, and two children were killed by shells. But are we downhearted? Not a bit! Our men are splendid. We came yesterday to a grave where a dog had been buried, and one of the fellows had put up four simple lines as its epitaph:—

Here lies a dog as dead as dead A sniper's bullet through its head! Untroubled now by shots and shells, It lies, and can do nothing else!

"Chaps who take their fighting in this way," goes on Mr. MacGill, "are not likely to be easily beaten."

A corporal in the West Riding Regiment writes to his mother at Wimborne, Dorset.

"My pals and I are in the pink of condition, and always, like real British soldiers, keep lively in the trenches. We have named our own trench 'Spine Curvature Subway,' and our several dug-outs are christened 'Hotel Cabbage,' 'Pudsey Villa,' 'Sunny House,' etc., whilst the gun-embraceur is named 'Sandbag Picture Palace.' Outside it is a board which says: 'Varied programme. All, especially Germans, cordially invited! Always exhibiting! No exit!'

"We cook our meals here in mess-tins over small fires, and have a wide variety of dishes! We have fried bacon, bully beef stewed, hard cheese, and dry biscuits. But there, if not all they might be, these things cost us less than they cost you, mother, in Wimborne market; so I have the better of you! God bless you!"

"Would Rather be Out Here"

Fine, too, is the grand buoyancy of Lance-Corporal Joseph Lee, of the Black Watch, who spends a leisure hour in the front trenches by composing the following verses, which he thinks the Dundee Advertiser might like to print. It did, you may be sure. And all Dundee felt proud of its son, as it had every right to be!

The chaps who stay at home and dine, Have heaps of victuals and of wine, But I would rather be out here! (Swish! Bang!)

The chaps who stay—the lucky dogs— Can stroll around in tailored togs! Whilst my make-up is something queer! Yet—better be a scarecrow here! (Swish! Bang!)

The chaps who stay at home and play tennis, through the summer day, Never fall bleeding to the rear; Yet—I would rather play out here! (Whiz! Bang!)

The men who stay at home at ease May "list" or not, just as they please; For me, to have my conscience clear, I'd rather fight and die out here. (Stretch-bearers!)

The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Bishop of Birmingham, paid a visit to the front, where they

were received by Sir John French, and visited several of the men in the trenches.

His Lordship, whose girth is not of the slightest, was vastly amused with the glee of the Warwickshires when they saw his endeavors to accommodate his stoutness to the narrow gangways there. He says it did his heart good to see their wondrous good-humor and cheerfulness for they were always ready to crack a joke or to laugh. The Bishop too, testified to the tremendous impression the jolliness of Tommy made upon him, and assured many friends when he returned to Birmingham that he would never forget it.

The cheerful words of Private Ritchie Mosley, of the Honorable Artillery Company, in a charming letter to his parents at Kingston-on-Thames, go to one's heart. After being right in the thick of the fierce battles from November till the end of May, this brave H.A.C. lad was given some day's leave to return to visit his father and mother. On the very night he left the front for this, and ere he had set off on his journey home, a sudden and unexpected attack by the Germans led to Ritchie Mosley and his companions being all sent back at once into the trenches.

Many poor chaps did not survive that night; and, though this young fellow did, his time for leave had passed, and he was told he could not have any days off till his turn came round again!

Cruel luck, wasn't it? Both for expectant parents and tired soldier, who had been fighting for seven months right away! But did he grumble and groan? Not a bit! The gallant, brave lad just wrote home: "How disappointed both my father and you, dear mother, must have been. Well, yes, so was I, of course. But it's the fortune of war! Never mind, you'll want (and get) three or four months' more kisses when I do come!"

"They Had to Weep."

"We keep pretty cheerful here, old boy," says a soldier at St. Albans, in writing to his brother. "You would be surprised what lively times we have. The other night some funny chap got up an onion-eating contest. Each competitor was required to eat a big Spanish onion raw, without either bread or other palative. And whilst the water streamed copiously from the eyes of the candidates, it made all us others laugh so much that many had to weep too, whether we wanted to or not!"

"Another evening we had what was called a riddle contest, and the fun we got out of it was immense. We had to answer impromptu riddles, and prizes were given both for the best questions and the best replies to be decided by the votes of the fellows.

"One seemed to me specially good. The riddle was, 'Why do intellectual men so soon get bald?' Two of the answers were excellent, and won the first and second prizes. They were, 'I can't say; only I've noticed you never see a bald-headed donkey'; and 'From being so much patted in their younger days for being 'good boys'!' "How do they strike you, old fellow?" the soldier writes to his brother.

Then there is that antidote to gloom and the dumps, new paper called the "Pull Thro", now issued regularly by the 16th Manchesters, which has for its editors Privates Owden and Hayes. The "Pull Thro", could give points to several of our supposed "funny" journals and win easily. It knows how to cater for Thomas Atkins, by being tremendously cheerful in every number. Here are a few notes from recent issues:

If you can do a thing better yourself, for goodness sake don't keep criticizing those who are doing it.

Notwithstanding our great "charges," only one man has been much hurt, and his injuries came from falling "into the dumps."

It's marvellous how the most brilliant ideas always come to the editors when they are trench-digging, and have flown away completely by the time they have nothing to do!

"A Look of Absolute Happiness." You hardly wonder that the "Pull Thro" has already a circulation of over 25,000 in our camps! Or that the circulation is still rapidly rising! For other regiments are buying it like hot cakes, as well as the Manchester men.

The Irish Guards were ordered to attack a German position across ground which was exposed and where it was certain many of the attackers must fall. Just before they advanced an officer of the Guards said quietly, "Let us have a moment boys, of silent prayer. It can't hurt any man, and it will do many of us good." There was a minute or two's in-

NO ALUM



tense stillness whilst the Guards remained in the attitude of prayer, and many lips were seen moving. Then, at the word of command, the men fixed bayonets, gave a loud cheer, and dashed in open order across the exposed plateau, swept by the enemy's machine-guns. Many fell forever, but the survivors took the German position.

And an "eye-witness" records that the Guards crossed the plain hurrahing and singing with such looks of absolute happiness on their faces that one would never have believed they knew they were, many of them, going into their last fight.

Here is a case mentioned by a writer in a well-known monthly magazine: "A Bit of a Scrap."

"The orderly officer had a pile of letters, and he contemplated the completion of his task of censoring them with great satisfaction. 'It must be interesting for you to read them—such a revelation of the emotions of battle and all that!' I said, 'Look at this!' he smiled cynically. 'Look at this!' and he held out a letter. I did, and it ran:—

"Dear Mother,—I am reported fit for duty, and am going back to the front. I forgot to tell you we were in a bit of a scrap the other day, and we routed quite a lot of Huns. How is old Alf getting on? Your loving son, Jim. "What the brave fellow calls a bit of a scrap was the terrible battle of Neuve Chappelle!"

What can the soldiers of other lands do in a hand-to-hand fight against such men as this.

With what sweet patience and resignation the men bear their wounds, and such terrible loss as that of an arm or a leg!

"There Are Plenty More!"

Colonel Sir Anthony Bowly, the famous surgeon, addressing a meeting at Colmoneil, Ayrshire a week or two ago, said:

"I went with Sir John French to visit one of the hospitals. To a soldier who had lost an arm and a leg Sir John said, 'My poor fellow, I am sorry to see you so very much damaged.'"

"Don't you be downhearted, sir," replied the wounded man; 'I'm not! We are getting along all right! Besides, there are plenty more!'"

When the ship-load of wounded arrived the other day from the Dardanelles, everybody at Tibury was astonished to find our Colonial brothers in such marvellous spirits. Indeed, when they heard of the Russian fleet's victory over the German one at Riga, they burst out into loud cheering!

When a spectator condescended with a big Australian who had lost his leg in Gallipoli, the latter said laughingly: "Let me tell you something, sonny! It cost 'em a bit to manage this! My balance is a mighty long way on the right side, and I'm glad I went though it, leg and all!"

And the nurse who was with him smiled proudly as she added, "He's been a good patient, sir! A contented mind helps more than a bit when one's like that!"

A wounded New Zealander got quite enthusiastic as he spoke to a friend of mine there.

"Your R.A.M.C. have been just wonderful! They are top-hole, and no mistake! Not a thing we wanted on the long voyage but they and the nurses seemed to anticipate it and have it ready! When I think of those poor beggars, the Turks, with nothing done for them like this, unless they are lucky enough to fall into our hands, and then look round and see how comfortable and happy we are made—well, sir, I just takes off my hat to your grand R.A.M.C. and says 'God bless 'em.'"

"Made the Queen Laugh"

At the end of August Her Majesty Queen Alexandra visited a batch of wounded in Netley Hospital. She spoke very sympathetically to one of the seriously hurt Canadians who had fought with "Princess Patricia's Own" in France. A piece of shrapnel weighing five and a half ounces had been taken from his cheek after being there nearly a week, and Her Majesty said she hoped the injury would not pre-

vent his being able to laugh. The man not only assured her it wouldn't, but burst out laughing there and then at the very idea of such a thing, doing it so heartily that the Queen joined in with him, to everybody's great delight and amusement.

The British soldier has so long had this reputation we have just been speaking of, for cheerfulness and genial good humor in times of trouble that it is difficult to see how even the inimitable bluejacket of our Navy can excel him in these qualities. Yet undoubtedly even the keenest of critics would award a place to the bluejacket in no way inferior to that of Tommy.

"As Chirpy as a Cricket."

Fred Heritage, of St. Margaret's-on-Thames, has had as lively a time as most sailors during the struggle. He was on one of the great battleships which was sunk by mines. And he wrote home to his mother as soon as possible, describing how it felt. But if you had read his letter, you would have thought that the sinking of such a vessel, and the danger of hundreds of lives being lost, was only part of a fine afternoon's program quite common in the navy! Fred was as chirpy as a cricket because he had gone through, as he put it, what his brother, a soldier, would not be likely to experience.

Then young Heritage also took part in the performances of the splendid "Queen Elizabeth" at the Dardanelles. Most youths would have had enough, for a time, with the former experience, but Fred wrote home giving voice to his perfect delight that he had been transferred at once (after the other ship's sinking) to such a fine vessel, and affirming his intention to do "his little bit" valiantly when "Lizzie" got going at the Turks.

And there is Jack Morton now interned in Holland, after having stayed too long in Antwerp on the chance of getting in another shot at the Germans, or of helping a comrade in distress.

"A Close Shave"

Jack, a Londoner, has had nearly a year's experience of the hard fate of a prisoner of war. But he is as lively as ever, he wrote home to his uncle a barber:

"Please, uncle, send me along a score of razors, if you can, or a hundred, if possible. All of us here are so changed, having now thick beards and long hair, that we are afraid when we go back to England our own relatives won't recognize us, but will turn us out as imposters and scoundrels! Please do send along those razors at your earliest. We've had many a 'close shave' since we left home, but we badly want a closer one still!"

And you will not forget the wondrous little middy who was the very first person wounded during that incredible landing of the colonial troops at the Dardanelles.

He had had charge of a boat and a shot broke his arm. He refused to trouble about this till all the troops in his boat were safely landed, and then his own sailors set off back at once with him to seek surgical assistance. Was the boy moaning and groaning at the severe wound he had got? Not a bit! He was seen by the soldiers and sailors of the other transporting craft standing up in his boat waving his broken arm as well as he could, and shouting triumphantly and proudly because the honor of being the first to be wounded had come to him!

Cheerfulness? Jack, from Admiral to Middy, from Boatswain to Cabin boy, just overflows with it. And he has so much of it that he fairly passes it on to others.—Sunday at Home.

WEPT AT HIS MARRIAGE

The following description of an amusing bit of experience is given in "Reminiscences of a Soldier." A dinner party was given to Col. Stuart just before his marriage by some bachelor friends. In the hotel where the young men assembled a number of clergymen of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, then in session in the city, were staying. Bent upon having a good time, the young fellows irreverently played what was termed the "Cayenne trick" upon some of the worthy ministers. Col. Stuart had sent to London for a new suit of clothes in which to be married. He wore the suit on this evening that he might do honor to his friends. We let him tell the rest of the story:

After the dinner I left Aberdeen and went to England to be married. My father-in-law was so well-known in the town in which I lived that the roads to the church were crowded on the day of the ceremony, and the church itself was crammed. I took my place with my intended bride by the altar, and the ceremony proceeded. The clergyman had got about half through, when, having occasion to use my pocket handkerchief, I put my hand into my pocket, pulled it out and applied it to my nose. You can judge what my sensations were when I felt my eyes full of

YOURS TO ENJOY



You'll Like the Flavor 40c., 45c. and 50c. per pound

Cayenne pepper, the irritation of which was almost intolerable.

On the night of the dinner at Aberdeen I had placed the paper of Cayenne, with which we had committed the atrocities on the reverend gentlemen, into the pocket of my dress coat and had thought no more about it. On the morning of my marriage I put a clean silk handkerchief in that pocket not remembering what I had placed there before. The Cayenne had got loose from the paper, and, consequently, when I applied the handkerchief to my nose the miserable stuff flew into my eyes, and for a few minutes caused excruciating torments.

Water ran down my cheeks in streams, and I dare not apply the handkerchief again, for fear of getting another dose. Meantime the audience was staring at me, and I heard whispers:—

"Poor young man, how affected he is!" and other sympathetic remarks to the same effect.

I thought the ceremony would never be over, and when it was finished the clergyman who married me came up, and, shaking my hand, said: "My young friend, I am sorry to see you so affected on this joyous occasion."

Forgetting everything except my agony, I replied, "Affected, not a bit! It's the Cayenne pepper that I had in my pocket."

I may as well add that I suffered for two or three days in a way I cannot describe, leaving some bitter recollections connected with the happiest day of my life, and as a punishment, I suppose, for our trick upon the unoffending clergyman.

The "snowball army" is a popular way of recruiting in Australia. It consists of a small company of men who start from a distant town to march to the capital, increasing in numbers as volunteers join along the way.

In order to make possible the operations of the allies in Egypt, pipes will be laid in the desert to distribute water to the various camps. A Baltimore firm has shipped 1,500 miles of wrought iron pipe for this purpose.

The moving picture business is said to have become the fifth largest business in the world.

LAME BACK Spills Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

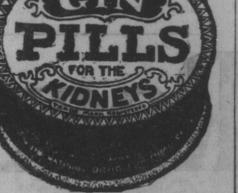
Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskill, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working. 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto - Ont. 15



DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

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

St. John - Digby DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted)

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

Boston Service

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

R. U. PARKER, General Passenger Agent, GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Includes dates and ship names like Shenandoah, Kanawha, Rappahannock, etc.

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 Lv. Middleton, St. Clarens, Bridgetown, etc.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY.

Yarmouth Line

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

Vacancies in Offices

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

Catalogue free to any address S. KERR Principal

WEST INGLISVILLE

March 27
La grippe, tea parties, and social evenings are the order of the day.
Mr. John Naugler was a recent guest at the home of Isaac Durling.
Mr. C. L. Banks of Wilmot spent Friday with his brother, John W. Banks.

Mr. Ernest McGill spent Sunday with his brother Elmer at the home of Mrs. Ada Balcom at Clarence.
Mr. and Mrs. Melton McGill have returned from Dalhousie where they have been spending a few months.

Mrs. Edward Whitman of Inglisville has been spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Elmore McGill.

Mrs. James Durling spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Banks, who has been suffering an attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Durling and daughter, Marjorie, spent March 17th with Mr. and Mrs. Avera Anderson at Bridgetown.

Twenty or more met at the home of Wilbur Banks on Wednesday, March 15th. The evening was very pleasantly spent. Mr. Edward Dixon favored us with a very nice phonograph selection.

We are pleased to say that Mr. John Banks, who has been confined to his bed for over two months, from effects of his accident in the woods, is able to be up around the house and we trust the spring weather will enable him to soon be out of doors to resume his duties at the spring's work.

The Rev. S. J. Boyce preached a very impressive sermon at the home of James Durling on March 14. The cottage meetings are very much enjoyed and the attendance is larger each time. The next meeting will be held at the home of Zebulon Durling on April 11. All are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON

March 21
(Received too late for last issue)

Pte. Harold Semoine returned to Halifax last Thursday.

Miss Daisy Bezanon returned home from Vermont last Saturday.

Miss Julia Fairn spent the week-end with her parents at Albany.

Archibald Stevenson of Brickton returned to New Glasgow last Wednesday.

Mrs. Oliver DeLancey visited her sister, Mrs. Avera Anderson at Bridgetown quite recently.

We are pleased to see Miss Mildred Garber able to be out again after a severe attack of la grippe.

Quite a number from here attended the Sock Social at Lawrencetown last Monday evening and report a very pleasant time.

SPA SPRINGS

March 21
(Received too late for last issue)

Still the March lion roars.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reagh are spending a few days in Lawrencetown.

Corpl. Charlie Dodge of the 64th Battalion, Halifax, is home again for a few days.

Mrs. James Woodbury and Harry spent the week-end with Mrs. Edgar Foster at North Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Reddan are moving to Aylesford. We are sorry to lose such good neighbors from our midst.

I think the suggestion of our Lawrencetown correspondent would be very pleasant and I for one would like to see it carried out, and would endeavor to be present.

LAWRENCETOWN

Next Sunday evening in the Methodist Church, a special sermon will be preached on the subject, "Which is the Best Religion?"

The Methodist Mission Band held its monthly meeting on Tuesday last. An interesting program, consisting mainly of a study of David Livingstone, was given, and was appreciated by the goodly number present.

On Thursday next, the 30th inst., an entertainment will be given in the Methodist Church. The programme will consist of solos, readings by Mrs. A. R. Reynolds, and rendering of the Trial Scene from "The Merchant of Venice," by friends from Bridgetown. Admission for adults 15 cents; children 10 cents.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

March 21
(Received too late for last issue)

Pte. Herman Winchester of the 85th Highland Brigade spent the week-end at the home of Mr. B. C. Eaton.

Miss Ila Roney of Annapolis is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roney.

The many friends of Miss Nellie Troop who has been sick with la grippe will be glad to know she is around again.

Last Thursday E. I. Palmer received word of the death of his father, and left Friday to attend the funeral, which took place at Tremont, Kings County.

A number of the young people from here enjoyed a sleigh ride to Bridgetown last Tuesday night, and were entertained at the home of Mrs. Wm. Troop.

The ladies of All Saints Sewing Circle, Granville Centre, forwarded to Halifax on March 3, another Red Cross box containing 25 pillow cases, 18 pairs socks, and 17 pyjama suits.

The friends of Mr. Herbert Dunn, who has been in poor health for some months and whose condition necessitated his removal to Halifax, Thursday of last week, will be glad to hear the operation was successful and his condition now is favorable.

UPPER GRANVILLE

March 27

Mrs. Porter of Berwick is the guest of her sister Mrs. R. W. Parker.

Hiram Hudson died suddenly at the home of Mr. Alton Bent on Sunday morning, 26th inst.

Capt. Chas. Salter after spending the winter in Southern seas is enroute for home lands.

Mr. Wentzell with family have become residents of Granville and are now occupying the home vacated by Mrs. Shaw.

March has fulfilled her mission to the letter this year giving us severe cold with blizzards. Huge drifts are fast disappearing and it is possible an early spring may be in sight.

The second box from the Red Cross Sewing Circle (east end), has been forwarded for shipment, containing four feather pillows, ten pillow cases, four pyjama suits, seven pairs socks, sixty handkerchiefs, twelve hospital shirts, nine bandages.

PORT WADE

March 20
(Received too late for last issue)

Mr. William Burke of the 85th Highlanders returned Thursday.

Mr. Robert McGrath of the 85th Highlanders, came home Saturday for a few days.

Mr. James Johns of Barton, Digby County, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johns.

Rev. T. F. McWilliam will preach his farewell sermon on April 2nd. We wish him much success in his new work.

The Helping Hand held a bean supper on Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johns. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all. The sum of \$21.00 was realized.

PORT LORNE

March 27

Mr. Purdy, Fish Warden, spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Nina Banks is visiting her friend Miss Sadie Banks.

On Friday 24th, a little son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Korah Wilkins.

Two more of our young men have enlisted, viz., Hanford Lewis and Chester Brinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hall of St. Croix Cove visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beardsley last Wednesday.

We are certainly having lots of snow and cold weather. Some of the worst snow storms that we have seen for some years prevailed during the month of March.

GRANVILLE FERRY

March 27

Dr. F. F. Smith left Monday on a short trip to Halifax.

Mrs. A. Ritchie and son Burton left Monday on a short visit to Fall River, Mass.

Mrs. E. E. Wade entertained as her guests recently, Mrs. F. Wade, and Mrs. Phinney of Halifax.

Pte. H. B. Croscup, 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders, who has been spending a few weeks at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. E. H. Knowles, returned to Halifax on Monday.

MR. W. S. SANDERS ON THE ESSENTIALITY OF THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION

Mr. Sanders, Organizer of the Sons of Temperance, addressed the congregation of the Middleton Methodist Church last Sunday evening. We give a few of his leading points. He thought that the reform was in danger of most disastrous results when as the result of agitation, education and organization one of the objects was attained, viz. legislation. The legislation that followed agitation, education and organization had invariably failed, if the relation of education and agitation to the enforcement of laws, when opposed by powerful interests, was lost sight of. Many thought that the action of Russia was the arbitrary action of despotic government. In 1910 the government of Russia sent a delegation to Kansas to investigate the working of prohibition. On the return of the delegation the temperance societies were brought into action. Unlike the government of Britain the government of Russia had no powerful liquor interest to throttle. It labelled, after a fixed date, every bottle of vodka sold with the skull and cross bones and the words "vodka is a poison." Steamboats were sent back and forth on the rivers with bands of music and speakers to enlist recruits for the total abstinence army. Recently the government appropriated \$500,000 for the use of the temperance societies and it has instructed its army doctors to enlighten the soldiers as to the dangerous nature of alcohol. Kansas has had prohibition for thirty years. For twenty years it had been a failure. But now as the result of education it was an undoubted success. Mr. Sanders gave proof of this and then quoting the significant words of President Wilson in reply to the German note,—"He would neither implicitly nor explicitly acquiesce in the doctrines of law authorizing the destruction of American lives on the high seas." Acquiescence in bad laws and destructive habits is a sin.

The result of all wars of modern times had been increased drinking and drunkenness. The interests of the Empire, the freedom of the world, had been placed in deadly peril because many of the civilian army placed a higher value on drink than all else. The speaker asked: Are not all true men that live or have ever lived soldiers of the same great army enlisted under Heaven's captaincy to do battle against the great empire of darkness and wrong? Quoting the distinguished Baptist preacher, Dr. Clifford as follows:

"The Christian church has left behind it the apathy and antagonism of half a century ago, but has not addressed itself with the compact energy and flaming enthusiasm it ought, to the extinction of the desolating traffic in the article which cripples where it does not destroy and enfeebles where it does not extinguish the moral and spiritual powers of human beings." The speaker asked would be thought if an officer of our Canadian forces wrote or uttered the foregoing statement about our splendid soldiers at the front? There would be a thrill of indignation all over the Dominion and none so mean as to implicitly or explicitly acquiesce in such a statement. It would not be true about our soldiers, it ought not to be true about our churches and as a church member he would like to be able to refute it.

As a Christian temperance union the temperance organizations had changed the antagonism of the churches, of the scientific world, of the employers, the insurance world and most of the leaders of labor. With the co-operation of the churches the temperance organizations will complete the work so well begun. It cannot be done otherwise. Only by working through the temperance organizations can this evil, wrought by the forces of the empire of darkness and wrong, be overcome. The churches cannot otherwise reach the 95 per cent. outside the Church and Sunday school and subject to the hypnotic influence of alcohol which carries those who use it away from all good influences.

We understand that Mr. Sanders is leaving Middleton but returning in a few days to canvas for the reorganization of Royal Oak Division and thus help on the movement for an Empire wide response to our King's appeal for total abstinence.

The population of the United States is put at 101,208,315.

OBITUARY

F. MILES CHIPMAN
(Middleton Outlook)

The death of F. Miles Chipman occurred at his home in Nictaux West, March 4th, 1916, after an illness of some months duration.

Mr. Chipman, who was born in 1884 was a progressive man, always deeply interested in religious matters, an efficient office bearer in his church, or in any capacity in which he served whether educational, agricultural or political, a great reader and thinker, a man whose words carried weight, as one who spoke from careful research and thought, upright and honorable in his dealings with the world. His wife, Miss Annie Fisher, of Somerset, Kings County, predeceased him about nine years ago. She was a woman of great executive ability and bright mentality. With her kindly sympathetic nature and helpfulness, the home life was particularly happy and most generously hospitable. To one so often permitted to share its pleasures come many hallowed memories which emanate only from the truly Christian home, where the family altar is really a sacred institution.

Mr. Chipman was a Baptist in religious creed; a conservative in politics, consistent in both and kindly tolerant of others' views, always an influence for good at home or abroad. Six children mourn their loss, Fred A., Ernest L., Mrs. F. R. Elliott, George F., Winnipeg; Mary L. and Frank at home; Two sisters, Mrs. Marshall, of Bridgetown, and Mrs. Eliza Parker, Berwick, and an elder brother, Mr. Handley Chipman, Round Hill, beside many other relatives.

Rev. S. McDougall, assisted by Rev. S. S. Poole conducted funeral services at the house. Many friends paid the last tribute of respect. Interment was at Nictaux Cemetery. The floral offerings were beautiful and seemed to convey silent messages of hope and cheer, as if something better than earth-worn souls renounce. 'Twas a life well rounded out, true to the best sentiments of his heart a Christian gentleman lived; and passed to his reward faithful unto death.

H. C. MARSHALL

It is with the deepest regret we record the sudden death of Deacon H. C. Marshall which occurred at his home in North Williamston on Saturday, February 26th, at the age of sixty years.

His death came as a great shock to all. As soon as the sad news was reported friends "rom far and near came to the sorrowing home to find that such a sad report was only too true.

When quite a young man the deceased made a profession of religion and united with the Nictaux Baptist Church, where he remained a consistent member until his death. He was a man of sterling qualities, a life-long advocate of temperance, a charter member of Ever Hopeful Division and for a number of years held the office of D. G. W. P.

Having held important positions in other organizations he became widely known, thereby winning the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

He was a kind and obliging neighbor, and one who was ready to devote his energies to the welfare of the community, to perform a charitable act or to speak a kind word to any needing sympathy. His place in the community will indeed be hard to fill. The deceased was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elmira Graves of Aylesford by whom he leaves one son, Percy, of Attleboro, Mass.; and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Baltzer of Aylesford and Miss Clara at home, who sadly mourn the loss of a loving and devoted father.

His second wife was Miss Sophia Baker of South Williamston who survives him.

Our sympathy for the bereaved is deep and sincere, and in their sorrow we would commend them to the consolation of their Heavenly Father.

The funeral service was held on the following Wednesday.

A short service was held at the home of the deceased, conducted by his pastor, the Rev. S. A. MacDougall, assisted by Revs. H. G. Mellick and S. J. Boyce of Lawrencetown, who spoke words of comfort and assurance to the large number of relatives and friends who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to one who was esteemed by all.

The sad procession then proceeded to the Nictaux Church where the Rev. S. S. Poole of Middleton, who assisted Rev. S. A. MacDougall, there delivered a very impressive sermon from Ps. 17:15. Beautiful floral tributes from members of the family and Ever Hope-

ful Division, were placed upon the casket in loving memory of their dear departed. Interment took place at the Nictaux Cemetery.

Though the circle here be broken, Though from earth his spirit passed, Yet we trust that fondest memories, With us all may fondly last.
(Outlook please copy)

MRS. ELIZA BURNIE

Mrs. Eliza Burnie, Annapolis County, on Saturday, March 18, the death of Mrs. Eliza Burnie in the 92nd year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of the late Alexander Byers of Scotland. Her declining years were spent in the home of her son Charles, by whose estimable wife and himself she was most tenderly cared for. Under the weight of her 90 odd years she gradually sank mentally and physically to rise into the higher and fuller life beyond. Throughout her long life she had lived a Christian and as long as strength permitted she continued a regular attendant at the services of God's house ever taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the Redeemer's kingdom. Her husband predeceased her 21 years ago. She leaves to mourn their loss two daughters and two sons. These with eleven grandchildren and two great grandchildren cherish the precious memory of a loving mother who faithfully devoted herself to their welfare. She is also survived by two sisters, both of St. John, N. B.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. R. Russell. Interment took place in the Litchfield Cemetery.

MT. ALLISON WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

Mt. Allison University won from Dalhousie University the annual inter-collegiate debate which took place in Halifax last Wednesday. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that the United States should have entered the war on the side of the Allies." Dalhousie had the affirmative, and was represented by Messrs. F. H. Patterson, F. H. Anderson and J. S. Bonnell. The Mount Allison team was made up of Messrs. Sharpe, Withrow and Curtis. She has the unique distinction of winning every intercollegiate debate in which she has taken part during the past five years. In 1912 she won from Acadia; in 1913 from Kings; in 1914 from the University of New Brunswick; in 1915 from St. Francis Xavier; in 1916 from Dalhousie. This is a record to be proud of and one, in memory of which, will be an inspiration to succeeding generations of Mt. Allison students.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, 1902.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Notwithstanding higher prices, the United Kingdom imported larger quantities of sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa last year than in 1913.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS: Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pain and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

AFTER MEALS TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

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

LAUDIBLE WORK OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Ottawa, March 29.—The St. John Ambulance Association issued during the past year over 10,000 certificates to men and women in all parts of Canada who had qualified in First Aid to the Injured or Home Nursing. To-day over 40,000 people are better prepared to render assistance in case of sudden illness or accident through the teachings of the Association, and hundreds more are taking the classes every day. So far the work has not spread extensively through the Maritime Provinces, but enquiries have become so numerous from persons anxious to qualify themselves that Lt.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistell, the General Secretary of the Association has decided to visit the east for the purpose of forming centres of the Association, or classes where instruction can be obtained. During the present month he will tour Nova Scotia, and will be glad to visit any city where there is a prospect of forming a centre. Nova Scotians who are interested in the work, and would like to arrange for a centre of the Association in their locality are requested to make application to the Provincial Secretary, W. H. Studd, Esq., Provincial Auditor's Office, Halifax, who is arranging the itinerary for the visit of the General Secretary. All the principal Railway Companies in Canada, the large manufacturing concerns, the police of every large city, and in fact almost every organization which includes a number of men and women, are keenly interested in this work, and are spending thousands of dollars every year in furthering the efficiency of their employees in this direction. The needless suffering so frequently caused by the ignorance of unskilled persons is as undoubted as it is deplorable. By rough handling or even the mere want of the slightest knowledge of how to support an injured limb, a simple fracture has been compound or even complicated. The method of arresting bleeding from an artery is quite easy, yet thousands of lives have been lost, the very life blood ebbing away in the presence of sorrowing spectators, perfectly helpless because none among them had been taught one of the first rudiments of instruction of an ambulance pupil—the application of an extemporised tourniquet. Again how frequent is the loss of life by drowning, yet how few persons, comparatively, understand the way to treat properly the apparently drowned. Scarcely anyone can be found unacquainted with a sick room, and nothing is sadder than the feeling of helplessness experienced by the untaught, when desirous of easing the patient's pain, adding to his comfort, or carrying out the doctor's instructions.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Burns, etc.

LETTER FROM STRETCHER BEARER FAULKNER

Somewhere at the Front, January 9th, 1916.

A short letter concerning the life out here. There does not at present seem much that I can say. We have been here so long that what would appear to us as every day events would look to you as being strange. Of course you know that all the fighting is being done in trenches in which you are practically safe from rifle fire, though they are not much protection from shells and bombs.

All our time is not spent in the trenches but is about equally split up in rest periods and periods in the firing line. If it were not for the relief of our short rests it would be impossible for men to stand the strain of so much fighting. You already know that artillery shells can be heard coming and there are certain types of weapons such as trench mortars, hand grenades, aerial torpedoes, etc., that can be seen. To say the least it is a peculiar experience to suddenly hear a shell coming your way (and it does not take long to learn to distinguish between a shell that's bound in your direction and one that's going farther back), you crouch down quickly in the trench and the noise rapidly increases to a roar and for a moment you wonder what is going to happen next. Then comes a tremendous crash, the sky seems to come in on you, and after a few seconds you slowly struggle from underneath the pile of sandbags and dirt that has been deposited on you.

Altogether it seems strange the number of times this can be repeated without actually doing you any damage. Of course it gets a bit trying on the nerves after a while, but so far they're not affected much. Our artillery seems to be achieving and increasing in preponderance over the German guns, and it's a wee bit lively when both sides start shelling.

When we go back to our rests we have fairly comfortable billets to sleep in. And during that period we get a bath and a change of clothing. The continued wet weather over here is one of our greatest enemies and makes the trenches very wet and uncomfortable. Unless great care is taken of the feet it is also liable to cause what is known as trench feet, something similar to frost bite in its effect.

There is not much else that I can tell you except a lot of minor details that would interest no one and tire all, so will close now.

STRETCHER BEARER FAULKNER

In Australia a recent celebration of Australia day netted over five million dollars for the war and relief funds.

Slaughter Sale

CASH ONLY

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

Flannelettes

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

Hosiery

Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, splendid value, 3 pair for 50 cts.	Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, 23 cts. pair	Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, good value, 19 cts.
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Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, Ribbed. Reg. Price 45 cts., now 32 cts.

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

Bed Puffs.

2 only.	Reg. Price \$4.50, now \$2.95	Children's White Coats.	Reg. Price \$3.15, \$3.25, \$3.40
2 "	" " 6.50, " 4.25	Sale	2.25, 2.40, 2.50

Remnants

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

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

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

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"