

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1916

NO 44

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE

Seven Lives Lost in the Ruins—B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth County, Among the Missing.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Parliament buildings of Canada are a mass of ruins. Irregular columns of smouldering debris are all that remains of that imposing pile which for half a century has been the home of senate and common. A fire almost unexampled in its fury, broke out at nine o'clock last night and laid waste the great central structure. The front and side walls remain, but the roofs are down, while the interior is absolutely gutted. The upper portion of that majestic tower, which surmounted the whole, has toppled to the ground, a crumpled mass of iron and masonry.

Library Saved

Only one thing was saved, but that was a thing of inestimable value. The magnificent library with its hundreds of thousands of richly bound volumes and priceless, irreplaceable records is fortunately intact. This circumstance is due to a persistent and heroic fight by firemen and more particularly to the fact that the library though adjoining, was in the rear of the main structure with a narrow corridor connecting.

Parliament on the Street

Canada's parliament, in the midst of a session of great importance is today on the streets, but arrangements are in progress for a meeting place in the Victoria Museum or, if that proves inadequate, in the Russell Theatre. The buildings cost four millions. To replace them will take more than double that amount.

Started in the Reading Room

It was just a few minutes after nine o'clock last night when the fire broke out. It started in the reading room, a long and narrow place, which is a favourite spot for members of the senate and the commons and the usual passage for members. What caused it may never be known. There are rumors of incendiarism and suspicious of an alien enemy.

As to the Cause

The fire may well have been from such a cause. The fact, however, that the buildings at all hours are closely guarded and no strangers admitted, with the additional fact that policemen were at both doors of the room, lends some color to the belief that the initial blaze was due either to spontaneous combustion among the thousands of papers on file, or that it started from a smouldering cigarette from some reader.

A few were in the room at the time. One who is known to have been there, Mrs. Verville, wife of the Maisonnette M. P., says she heard a puff and saw flames sweep across one of the newspaper racks. In an instant the whole room was in a blaze. A policeman at the outer door seized a fire extinguisher but if it worked at all it was as a drop of water in a fiery furnace. The stands and racks were in flames in the space of a few seconds. The mass of burning paper sending forth volumes of opaque smoke, so dense as to absolutely obscure the lights and deadly in its asphyxiating.

Quiet in the House

In the House of Commons all was quiet, probably not more than fifty members were in the chamber and the newly installed deputy speaker, Mr. Rhodes, was in the chair for the first time.

It was a private members' night and Maritime Province members were talking about fish and how to develop the industry. Mr. Loggie of West Northumberland, was speaking.

Suddenly the door flew open and in a piping voice, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, shouted, "Mr. Speaker, there is a fire and a big one," close on his heels with a similar excited warning came Frank Glass, M. P. of Middlesex. The warning came none too soon. The commons building was a network of sweeping corridors running in every direction. The intensity of the fire itself created a terrific draught. It was accentuated by the draught from the corridors. There are no air doors, no fireproofing, wooden doors and lockers everywhere. Not a single thing is fast to arrest the relentless march of the consuming element. Immediately the warning was given the members left their seats, some of them made for their lockers.

Sir Robert Coatsworth

They could not be distinguished in the impenetrable volume of smoke and flame. Sir Robert started for his room to get his coat and hat. He was counselled not to go and fortunately took their advice. The Prime Minister had escaped hatless and with a borrowed coat. Sir Wilfred Laurier was not in the house. The fire was under control, about five this morning, several streams were still being played on the interior.

The Casualty List

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—The following

ing casualty list is the latest recorded from the Parliament buildings conflagration. The known dead are Madame Morin, Quebec; Madame Henri Bray, Quebec; Alph. Desjardins, Alph. Desjardins, Jr.; Robert Panning.

The missing—J. P. R. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons; B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth County, N. S.; both are believed to have perished.

The injured—Sergt. Macdonald, 77th Battalion, burned; Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, severely burned; Edward Nesbitt, M. P., cut and slightly burned; Private Laroque, 77th Battalion, burned; Walter Hill, restaurant steward, badly burned on back; Fireman Berry, hand frozen and suffering from effects of smoke.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY

Office of the Chief Press Censor, Ottawa Jan. 28, 1916.

The Canadian Government has received notice from London that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the United States Ambassador, that the Turkish Government desires that in future remittances of money not exceeding five pounds from private persons for British prisoners of war in Turkey should be despatched to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Constantinople by whom payment to the recipients will be effected and receipt returned to the International Committee at Geneva.

Letters and parcels should also be sent to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission. Such letters and parcels are post free. Money should be remitted by International Money Order which can be obtained at any Post Office and which should be made payable to the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva and sent on with full name, number and regiment of the Prisoner of War to whom the money is to be sent.

Information has also been received from the United States Ambassador that prisoners of war in Turkey are now allowed to write only one letter a week limited to four lines and that this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them. Letters of greater length will not be delivered.

By buying goods from the home merchants you not only help yourself but help others. Remember it is the home merchants that build up the Town, not the Mail-Order houses thousands of miles away. Our merchants carry a line of goods of superior quality. Patronize them. Our advertisements will direct you in the right way.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

French Artillery Wreck German Trenches

PARIS, Feb. 6.—French artillery subjected the German trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne to a destructive fire yesterday. The statement also recounts the bringing down in flames of a German aeroplane after an engagement with a French battle-plane. The text of the announcement follows: There was feeble artillery activity in the course of the night. In the Campaign towards the end of yesterday we carried out some destructive fire on the enemy's trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne. To the south of Peronne one of our battle-planes yesterday attacked an enemy machine, which fell in flames.

PARIS, Feb. 6, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery carried out destructive fires on the German trenches in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two enemy batteries were silenced by our heavy artillery. To the east of Soissons we cannonaded the hostile works on the plateau of Chassemy. It is learned from new reports that the bombardment carried out yesterday in Champagne on the enemy's organization on the plateau of Navarin has given excellent results. The trenches shelled were seriously wrecked, and several munitions depots were blown up. In addition, our projectiles having demolished reservoirs of suffocating gas, gas waves spread out which the wind drove back on the enemy lines.

Germans Driven into Spanish Guinea by Franco-British Forces

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and fourteen thousand of their Colonial troops from the German Colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here today. The troops have been disarmed and interned. This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing a conclusion.

The Franco-British campaign against the Kamerun, a German protectorate in Western Equatorial Africa, was begun in the spring of 1915. French and British reports have told of the occupation of Nguntere, one of the chief interior trading stations, which from its situation, climate and the number of roads converging from it was the centre of German resistance; of the taking of Tibati, 137 miles from the Nigerian border; and the more recent capture of the towns of Daing, Nken Lolodori, and the retirement of large convoys into Spanish Guinea.

The Kamerun protectorate has an area of 191,130 square miles, and has a population of 2,540,000, including about 2,000 whites. The only other possession of the Germans in Africa, not conquered by the Allies, is the protectorate of German East Africa, which has an area of 384,000 square miles, and a population of 5,500,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The "Telegraaf" says: The Germans imprisoned a woman in Bruges and accused her of spying and carrying letters. To compel her to give them information, they allowed her no solid food for days, and a limited supply of water. There are many such cases. It is not until the war is ended that the full tale of those months of suffering will be told.

Some artists of Liege, to show their gratitude to Americans for helping Belgians, procured empty flour sacks, and having carefully cleansed them, they painted on them Belgian landscapes, flowers etc. and sent them back to America.

The Prince of Croy, who was sentenced to death the same time as Miss Cavell, recently escaped to Havre. It took him twenty-five days to get there, the difficulty was so great. The Princess of Croy, his sister, was also arrested, sentenced to 10 years of hard labor, and to be sent to Germany.

Out of 8000 actors in Great Britain 1,500 are serving with the colors.

500 ferrets have been sent to France by a Kent dealer, to assist in clearing the trenches of rats.

Friends of a Cambridge shoemaker sent him a shell from the front. It exploded, wrecked his shop and killed him.

A Khaki colored mouse was offered at auction in Birmingham. The mouse and its cage was run up to \$150.

The bubonic plague has broken out among the Turkish soldiers in Mesopotamia.

A Pittsburg firm is sending to Egypt large quantities of iron pipes for the British who are laying them to convey water through the desert for army purposes.

The Warrington recruiting office has a recruit passed, measuring 6ft. 4½ inches in height. He has a sister 6ft. 8 inches in height, and a brother 7ft. 1 inch.

Codliver Oil from Newfoundland has been sent into Germany by a round-about way, and the glycerine extracted from it has been used for explosives. The licences of the traders have now been cancelled.

Britain's biggest ship, the Britannia, built in Belfast has arrived in the Mersey. She is of 48,000 tons and was intended for the White Star Line. She will now be used by the Admiralty as a hospital ship.

British authorities estimate the property held by subjects of Great Britain in Germany as approximately \$360,000,000, and the property of Germans in Great Britain as \$525,000,000.

We hope it is not true, as reported that the Kaiser has lately expressed his delight because his life has been so blessed in beholding this wonderful slaughter.

Constantinople is reported to have been very much vexed because the Allies have seized the island of Corfu. But, it appears that the reason they did so was because the Germans had made it a base for their submarines.

England has become "a place of refuge, a sort of terrestrial Paradise" for birds driven from the Continent by the voice of battle.

Herr Von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Prussian Chambers of Deputies referred to "Our worst enemies, among which America must now be reckoned." He does not believe in the neutrality of the United States.

The Allied artillery on the western front is showing decided superiority over the German. Yet the Germans keep on.

The new German aeroplane, the Fokker, is small, but, is said to have a speed of more than 100 miles an hour, and to be able to mount up very quickly.

The soldier in the restaurant asked for two Zepps, and a cloud. What did he mean? He meant two sausages, and a poached egg.

PROGRAMME OF SHORT COURSE BEING HELD AT LAWRENCE-TOWN

Wednesday, February 9th
9.30 to 12.00 a. m.—Judging Beef Cattle, illustrated by living specimens. Does Beef Raising Pay? M. CUMMING.
2.00 to 3.00 p. m.—Spraying the orchard. G. E. SANDERS.
3.00 to 5.00 p. m.—Judging Dairy Cattle, illustrated by living specimens. J. M. TRUEMAN.
7.30 to 9.00 p. m.—Dairy Farming. J. M. TRUEMAN.

Thursday, February 10th
9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Hogs and the Dairy Cow. J. M. TRUEMAN.
10.30 to 12.00 a. m.—Soil Cultivation and Crop Rotation. J. M. TRUEMAN.
2.00 to 2.30 p. m.—Orchard Insects. G. E. SANDERS.
2.30 to 4.00 p. m.—Horses, illustrated by living specimens. J. S. SINCLAIR.
4.00 to 5.00 p. m.—Seed Selection and Judging. S. J. MOORE.
7.30 to 8.30 p. m.—Diseases of Live Stock, their Prevention and Treatment. J. S. SINCLAIR.
8.30 to 9.30 p. m.—The Potato Crop, with special reference to diseases and their prevention. G. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Friday, February 11th
9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Continuation of Instruction in Horses. J. S. SINCLAIR.
10.30 to 11.15 a. m.—Club Roots in Turnips and Cabbage and its eradication. G. C. CUNNINGHAM.
11.15 to 12.00 a. m.—Judging and Selecting Seed. S. J. MOORE.
1.30 to 2.30 p. m.—Judging and Selecting Seed. S. J. MOORE.
2.30 to 4.00 p. m.—Co-operative Dairying. W. A. MCKAY.
4.00 to 4.30 p. m.—Poultry. J. P. LANDRY.
4.30 to 5.00 p. m.—Poultry Plucking Competition.

(a) For Boys and Girls under 16.
(b) For all over 16.
7.30 to 8.30 p. m.—Illustrated Lecture on Sucking Insects in the Orchard and How to Combat them. W. H. BRITTAIN.
8.30 to 9.30 p. m.—Illustrated Lecture on Poultry. J. P. LANDRY. Following this lecture the matter of forming a poultry association in Annapolis County will be considered.

Saturday, February 12th
9.30 to 12.00 a. m.—The following Instructors will be present at these hours:—
J. P. Landry.....Poultry.
W. H. Brittain.
Insects and Plant Diseases.
W. A. McKay.....Dairying
Classes will be arranged by appointment under the direction of these three men.

While the programme as outlined in the foregoing will be followed as closely as possible, yet at the request of the class optional instruction in any subject connected with agriculture will be given from time to time during the course. All instruction free.

Board may be obtained in Lawrence-town during the course at reasonable rates.

LAWRENCETOWN RED CROSS
The following shipment of Red Cross work was made in the month of January, from the Lawrence-town Red Cross Society:

Lawrencetown
21 prs. socks, 18 hospital shirts, 18 pyjama suits.
Junior Girls' Class—12 towels, 500 mouth wipes.

East Inglesville
16 hospital shirts, 13 pyjama suits, 7 prs. socks, 2 knitted face cloths, 2 bandages, 97 mouth wipes.
Donations—1 pr. socks, Mrs. Robert Rowter; 1 pr. socks, Mrs. Avard Leonard.

Clarence
12 hospital shirts, 7 pyjama suits, 12 prs. socks.

Port Lorne
28 prs. socks, 2 hospital shirts, 2 pyjama suits.

Albany
23 prs. socks, 5 bandages.
MRS. F. B. BISHOP,
Cor. Secretary.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 1st.
J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has contributed \$20,000 to the Montreal Patriotic Fund. Reports show that the grand total to date is about \$1,300,000.

LETTER RECEIVED BY WARDEN W. G. CLARKE FROM A FORMER BEAR RIVER BOY

"Somewhere in Belgium."
Jan. 10, 1916,

Dear Sir—Just a few lines if I may take the liberty to send you, to let you know that I have not forgotten dear old Bear River and my friends there. I should love to be back there for a week's holiday about this time. I have been in uniform since a year ago the 4th of last August.

We came to England in June and we were there for one month. Then we crossed the Channel to France. We were in action in three different places there and then we came to Belgium where we have been ever since. This is a pretty spot, lots of shooting going on here and we sure have to crawl in our dugouts once in a while.

I had just finished the first sheet in this letter when I was called on to take up ammunition and sure had to hustle. We are allowed fifteen minutes to harness our horses and hook in the wagon and they give us five minutes to take the wagon to the guns which are a quarter of a mile from here, so you can imagine how we have to hustle in the mud. And talk about mud, Mr. Clarke, why you wouldn't believe it could be so deep and sticky unless you saw it with your own eyes.

I am sending you a ring in this letter that was made in Ypres by a French infantry private. It is made out of a German whiz-bang. The French fellow carved his initials on it. I gave him a Canadian button for it. Hope you will accept this as a souvenir from me.

We were bombarded very severely the other day. There was a woman killed and a little girl had her leg blown off. Another girl had to stay in the cellar of a house for eight hours. I saw a little Hell upon earth at times. I often say that if I ever get back alive I shall count myself very fortunate.

Well, Mr. Clarke, I shall bring this letter to a close as its quite late and we have to arise early.

Hoping you will accept the ring as a war token, with kind regards to my friends in Bear River, I am,

Yours sincerely,

DRIVER CHESTER GARNHUM,
Regt. No. 67, 2nd Heavy Battery, C. G. A., Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, Army Post Office, London, England.

OBITUARY

E. RICE DANIELS
Lawrencetown lost its oldest and most respected citizen on Monday evening, Jan. 31st, when death took from its midst Mr. E. Rice Daniels, after an illness of four days.

Up to within four days of his death Mr. Daniels had been able to be around and to go out every day, but on Thursday last he was stricken with pneumonia and on Monday evening at five o'clock he passed away.

Mr. Daniels was born at Lawrence-town where he has spent his entire life, 84 years, 6 months, 16 days.

His wife was Mary Ann Beals, who predeceased him some 12 years ago, after being married 51 years.

Mr. Daniels is survived by one brother, Mr. John Daniels of Newburyport, Mass.; one daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who faithfully cared for her father; two sons, Wakeman, and John, both of Lawrence-town; eight grandchildren and one great grandchild, all of whom were present at the funeral.

Rev. Sydney Boyce assisted by Rev. H. G. Mellick, held the service at the house and at Fairview Cemetery, where he was tenderly and reverently laid to rest by four nephews.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a very large crowd gathered to pay their last respects to the departed, who was of a kindly disposition, good neighbour and familiarly known as Uncle Rice.

He will long be missed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The Harmsworth, Nfld., paper plant at Grand Falls, which supplies newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, of England, was the scene of a fire on Tuesday night, which destroyed thousands of cords of barked wood. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

St. John Globe—Much confusion caused by the similarity of the 3-cent postage stamp to the 2-cent stamp will be avoided if new printings of the 3-cent stamp are made in another and more distinctive color.

New Spring Goods

Silk Spot Chiffons
Colored and Black Voiles
Princess Crepes
Batistes, Ginghams, Prints and Cambrics
Checked and Striped Muslins
9½ cents upwards
White and Unbleached Cottons
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings
Turkish Towels
Corsets and Corset Waists

Lest you get "Stung" examine these before parting with your cash

WALTER SCOTT
"The Keen Kutter"

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

Try Us for Your **BUILDING MATERIAL**

If you are planning on doing any building it will be to your advantage to make enquiries regarding the sort of material we manufacture and our prices.

Being located at the junction of three railroads we can assure you of prompt filling of orders at the lowest freight rates.

Let us quote you on—

Frame Timber, Flooring, Scantling, Siding in two patterns, (rustic and clapboard), Boarding, Laths, Frames, Sheathing, Doors, Shingles, Mouldings, Windows and Glass.

Write us your requirements and let us make up an estimate of the cost.

A. W. ALLEN & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES' WORK

Among the activities promoted and encouraged by the Agricultural Instruction Act, now in its third year of operation, having come into force in June, 1913, as detailed in the Report recently presented by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and which can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, there is none that exceeds in influence and usefulness the work done by the District Representatives. Their duties are manifold and unending, but their helpfulness in the agricultural industry is abundantly testified to in every district where they have been appointed, and there are now 45 of them in Ontario alone. It is theirs not only to be ever ready with counsel and advice on farming subjects but also to manifest a live and active interest in every undertaking having for its object the better cultivation of the land, the increase of productivity, the development of the live stock industry, the improvement and extension of educational facilities, the social uplift of the people and the welfare of the agricultural community generally. In short their usefulness can hardly be over-estimated, and towards their support the funds forthcoming from the ten-million dollar grant provided to be distributed among the provinces during a term of ten years under the Agricultural Instruction Act, is largely devoted. All this is fully detailed in the Report of the Commissioner previously referred to and which affords instructive reading. Taking the provinces separately we find that the amounts directly utilized for this purpose in 1914 were:

Prince Edward Island.....\$ 4,000
Quebec.....10,000
Ontario.....80,000

In most of the other provinces the system has not yet been organized under the title of District Representatives, but in all of them the funds allotted find a somewhat similar disposition in furnishing means for the promotion of demonstration work. In Nova Scotia \$4,200 was so employed in 1914 and in New Brunswick \$14,200 under the title of travelling instructors. In Manitoba upwards of \$30,000 of the grant of \$51,720 was disposed of by means of demonstrations. In Saskatchewan \$27,148 and in Alberta \$14,594 practically went the same way. In British Columbia \$27,500 was devoted to demonstration work. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario besides the amounts mentioned as directly used in the maintenance of the District Representative system substantial sums were also supplied to demonstration purposes.

It is being suggested that one use for the 26,000,000 gallons of vodka in stock in Russia, because of the ban on that ardent spirit, would be to employ it as fuel for motor cars.

Campaign expenditures in Massachusetts in 1915 totalled \$411,473, an increase of \$132,707 over 1914, according to official figures made public.

The moving picture act is to go into force in Nova Scotia on Feb. 7, when all picture theatres come under a board of censors.

In some parts of Switzerland granite is so plentiful that it is used for telegraph poles.

Middleton

February 7

Mr. Vance Nelly and brother, Reginald, have joined the 112th Battalion.

Ptes. Charles Dodge and Fred McKay of the 64th Battalion are home for a few days.

Rev. William Brown of Auburn preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

Capt. J. S. Marshall has returned from Halifax where he successfully completed a military course qualifying for Major.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Thomas Spurr and family in the death of her husband. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon from Holy Trinity Church.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Edwards of Annapolis Royal are pleased to see them in town again. We are glad to know he is recovering from his severe illness.

We are pleased to report Pte. Harold Layton of the 64th Battalion, who is sick with diphtheria in a hospital in Dartmouth, on the road to recovery. Harold is a son of Mr. H. Layton of this town.

MARGARETVILLE

February 7

Mrs. J. A. Balcom entertained a few friends on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lloyd Patterson spent last week with her husband in Middleton.

Miss George Brown of East Margerville was the guest of Miss George Balcom recently.

Mrs. Allison Smith, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Tufts, Wolfville, returned on Saturday.

Miss Ina Dorman of Acadia University returned to Wolfville on Saturday after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dorman.

A memorial service in honor of the late Sgt. Lloyd A. Dorman and conducted by the Rev. G. H. Gage, was held in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning. The church was decorated with flags of the Allies, a photo of our honored and lamented young friend placed in front of the speakers' desk. Special music in the form of a solo by C. E. Balcom and a quartette by Mrs. Dorman, Miss Balcom, Mr. Balcom and Mr. Baker were provided for the service. A very large number attended to pay their last respects. Our soldier boys of the 112th Batt. occupied seats with the mourners.

PORT GEORGE

February 7

Rev. Mr. Lindsay will occupy the Baptist pulpit on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 7.30.

It is understood a special recruiting meeting is to be held here on Wednesday night.

Louis Slocumb who has been training at Halifax for military service, is home for an indefinite period.

Miss Lizzie Woodworth who has been confined to her bed for some months, we are sorry to report, does not improve as her friends would like to have her.

La grippe is still quite prevalent at this place, those on the sick list last week being, Mr. Edward McKenzie and family, Mr. Gullford, Mrs. Hayes, Vera Slocumb, Maggie Oliver and others of whom all are better.

Mrs. Julia Clarke, an old lady living alone, was found dead in her home last Wednesday. She had just passed her eighty-third birthday. She is survived by four sons, three living at Gates' Mountain, and one living in Hants County. The funeral service was conducted by Mr. Lindsay, and she was laid to rest in the Port George cemetery.

FALKLAND RIDGE

February 5

Miss Balcom of Middleton spent Sunday last with Mrs. Rupert Weaver. Mr. Emmerson Wagner has been confined to the house this week with an attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Locke Downie and son of Margareville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mason.

Miss Helen Mason, who has been confined to the house with chicken pox, returned to her school on Tuesday.

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

TORBROOK

February 7

Miss Reynolds of Windsor, is employed at C. R. Banks' store.

The la grippe is very prevalent here; whole communities being stricken at once.

Miss Ida Newcombe gave a very interesting account of her experiences in India to the Baptist congregation on Sunday last.

The Misses Helen and Mildred Durling of Lawrencetown, were guests of their aunts, Mrs. F. Barteaux, and Mrs. Ward, last week.

Rev. George Bryant of the R.A.M.C., just back from France, gave an instructive address in the Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, giving us a good idea of the hospital work at the front.

Mrs. Margaret Spurr, who has been spending a few months in the New England States, is expected to arrive in Nova Scotia to-day. She will proceed to Auburn to care for her sister, Mrs. Eaton, who was injured by a fall a few days ago.

Robie Crouse is the latest from this district to volunteer for military service. There are now twenty-five from Torbrook, Bloomington, and Farmington, in the different units organized since the war began. John Goucher has four sons in the service, and Mrs. John Stephens has three.

MEASLES

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia)

This common disease is not usually accorded the attention which it should receive. It is really a very serious disease, one which accounts for many deaths in our Province, and one which is frequently followed by disabling after effects.

No age is exempt from measles, although children are more susceptible to it than adults. Contrary to the belief generally held, it is more apt to be fatal in children than in grown people, and it is therefore important that children should be protected from the infection with especial care.

The most infectious period of the disease is that which precedes the eruption. The early symptoms are suggestive merely of an ordinary "cold." Consequently when measles is prevalent in a community any case of "cold" (except in a person who has already had measles), should be regarded with suspicion, and dealt with as a possible case of measles until the diagnosis is certain. Otherwise, the spread of the disease may be expected.

After the appearance of the rash, the infectiveness is less marked, but there is still danger of its being communicated for a period of five or six days.

The first symptoms of the disease may appear seven days after exposure to infection, but usually after a somewhat longer period. If a fortnight elapses after exposure, it is unlikely that the disease will develop.

It is now generally considered that the infection of measles is rarely, if ever, conveyed through a third person, or through the medium of clothing, etc. Contact with one who is actually suffering from the disease, especially before the rash appears, is much the most likely means of infection.

In order to prevent the spread of measles, therefore, an early diagnosis is of the utmost importance. Every patient should be isolated and should be kept isolated for at least five days after the rash appears. Those belonging to the household who have previously had the disease need not be restricted, but as there is a slight possibility of a second attack, they should be kept under the physician's observation. Those who have not previously had measles, and who have been exposed to the infection, need not be restricted for seven days after the exposure, but should thereafter be isolated for at least ten days and kept under the observation of the doctor.

In order to avoid the dangerous pulmonary complications which account for practically all deaths from measles, it is most important that the room in which a patient suffering from this disease is being treated, should be large and carefully ventilated.

ACADIA COLLEGE REUNIONS

This year the classes with years ending in 1 and 6 have reunions. This begins with '61 and ends with '11, taking in the classes of 1861, 1866, 1871, 1876, 1881, 1886, 1891, 1896; 1901, 1906; 1911. Among these in the class of 1891 which for twenty-one years held the record for size and has only been surpassed by the class of 1912. Size, however, is not everything—the cup is given to the class having the largest proportion of members present, so '91 will need to have a large number present in order to win. Now is not a day too early to begin to organize for your reunions. Commencement day is May 31st.—Acadia Bulletin.

Minar's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FALKLAND ISLAND NAVAL BATTLE

(Written for the Monitor)

The Falkland Island Naval Battle was the most decisive naval battle that has been fought thus far during the war. It ended the careers of several noted German commerce raiders. It was reported that Britain, France and Japan had each sent a large number of warships after this squadron; forty in all at one time. Great skill was shown by the German secret service bureau in collecting such a large squadron when at one time no two ships were less than three thousand miles apart, with the seven seas swarming with hostile craft. The provisioning and coaling of such a squadron required a great deal of German skill and spy-ing.

The British Squadron was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, on his Flagship the Invincible.

The German Squadron was hopelessly outclassed, both in weight of metal and size and number of ships and the vital matter of speed. The British had no less than twenty 12-in. four 7.5 in. and thirty-eight 6-in. guns against the German sixteen 8.2-in., twelve 6-in. and thirty-two 4-in. guns.

The British Squadron arrived at Port Stanley, (Falkland Islands), the day before the action occurred, for the purpose of coaling and guarding the important wireless station there. The German Squadron was known to be in that vicinity and a careful watch was kept for them. The two battle-cruisers and the battleship Canopus were secretly sent out by the British Admiralty for the destruction of the heavier German cruisers.

Early on the morning of December 8, 1915, a soldier of the Falkland Island volunteer corps, posted on Sapper's Hill, a high elevation overlooking the harbor, observed smoke to the south-east, which soon resolved itself into the forms of five German cruisers and two collier transports. Two of the cruisers, the Gneisenau and Nurnberg came close inshore with the intention of destroying the wireless station. They were greeted by a rain of 12-in. shells fired across the peninsula, (enclosed by the harbour), at a range of 14,000 yards by the Battleship Canopus. When the Germans found that they were in the lion's grip the entire squadron changed its course and started at full speed to run seaward in a south-easterly direction.

In the meantime the British Squadron was not idle. Previous to the news of the hostile squadron they were coaling up, but soon cast off their colliers and the armored and light cruisers started off at once in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The Kent was the first away, she was soon followed by the Cornwall, Carnarvon and Glasgow. Being faster they soon came up with the enemy and were hotly engaged in a life and death struggle. The Germans thinking they had this small squadron only to deal with, went at them in a heroic manner. In the meantime the two giant battle-cruisers were gathering way and under a great cloud of smoke went off at a rush, each with its four 12-in. guns swung. The Germans saw that they were caught in a trap, the lighter British ships going into action first was a trick to decoy the German Squadron, who rightly thought they had a fighting chance and so went bravely into action. But the appearance of two battle-cruisers on the scene changed the state of affairs. Von Spee hurried too long to finish his supposedly feeble antagonist, and when he saw the trap into which he had been lured made signal for the little squadron to scatter. Then followed four separate running fights involving from two to five ships.

At about one p. m. the Infexible and Invincible by steaming at full speed, came up with the two German cruisers, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, leaving the smaller ships to deal with the German lighter craft. On passing the Leipzig, the Invincible, got one broadside into her, which apparently crippled her as she dropped rapidly astern of the rest. Being in the lead of the battle-cruisers the Invincible bore the brunt of the concentrated fire of the two German big cruisers, but their 8.2-in. shells rattled in vain against the heavy armor. One shell however, wrecked the cruiser's ward-room but no one was hurt. The two battle-cruisers' 12-in. salvos were raking the German cruisers from stem to stern, tearing away their light armor, and piercing great holes in their sides, knocking one gun after another out of position and killing their crews by the score. In this manner the Infexible blazed away at the Scharnhorst at a range of 10,550 yards, doing great damage. Flames were soon seen licking the upper works of the cruiser, as one gun after another became silent, as their crews were killed at their stations. After three hours fighting the Scharnhorst began to sink. She had three funnels shot away and was more like a sieve than a ship when she went down. This she did very rapidly. At four p. m. she disappeared beneath the waves with all hands, 864 men.

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Eddy's Matches

"No Match Matches the Eddy Match"

After sinking the Scharnhorst the Infexible went to the assistance of the Invincible, which was settling accounts with the Gneisenau. At 4.45 p. m. by the concentrated fire of the Invincible, first at 7,000 yards range, after five hours fight, the Gneisenau appeared to be sinking. Her colors had been shot away several times, but they were always replaced again. At 5.15 p. m. she heeled over to 70 degrees, and in a great cloud of steam, cocked her stern up in the air and sank beneath the waves. The last seen of her was Admiral Von Spee's flag. The officers and men stood about the deck round their valiant Admiral Von Spee and his son, who was lost when the ship went down. The British cruisers being short of boats were only able to save 164 men. The sea was also getting very rough and the water was very cold, many of the crew were seen to let go of the bits of wreckage and sink from numbness of the hands.

While this action was going on the British light cruisers were dealing with the remaining German ships. The Cornwall went at full speed after the Dresden, but as the latter was faster than the Cornwall, she abandoned the chase, and at 3 p. m. joined the Glasgow, which was blazing away at the already crippled Leipzig. After six hours fighting, at about 9 p. m. the Leipzig began to list to port and signalled surrender. The boats were soon manœuvred and rowed as near as possible to the blazing ship, which was liable to blow up any minute; thirty survivors of the battered hulk were saved, and their ship gave three heaves to port and turned upside down.

Apart from the actions described above, the Kent was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Nurnberg from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., when she came within range of the latter and opened fire. After a sharp action lasting two hours and a half, in which the Kent was hit no less than thirty-six times by the enemy's shells, sustaining the loss of four men killed and twelve wounded, the Nurnberg sunk.

The Germans had two colliers connected with their squadron, but early in the action they were pursued and captured by the armed liner Macedonia and the Bristol.

This battle ended the German seapower on the high seas, at one stroke. The British Squadron was practically untouched. The German Cruiser Dresden was the only one of the squadron to escape sinking or capture. A few weeks after she was the

victim of British guns on the West Coast of South America, and met the same fate as her sister ships—she sank in 10 minutes.

—CARROLL R. GILLIATT.

DIGBY FISH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

The following statistics are from the Fishery Overseer's report to the Department, showing fish caught and landed in Digby County for the month of December:

	Pounds
Cod.....	188,700
Haddock.....	792,300
Hake.....	149,200
Cusk.....	38,900
Pollock.....	600
Herring.....	20,000
Halibut.....	1,700
Skate Wings.....	800
Smelts.....	500
Tom Cods.....	2,000
Mussels.....	4,100
Winkles.....	6,300
Clams.....	42 bbls.

Fish shipments originating only from port of Digby during the month of December aggregate as follows:

23,536 boxes Smoked Fish.
723 Dubs Dry Hake.
67 Drums Dry Fish.
84 barrels Fresh Fish.
34 barrels Shell Fish.
31 barrels Clams.
7 barrels Dulce.
5 Cases Fresh Fish.
10 barrels Fish Oil.
17 bags Dry Hake Sounds.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA FOURTH LARGEST BANK IN CANADA

The 84th annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, shows that this institution's reputation for exceptional strength has been fully maintained during the past year. Its total assets are now well over \$100,000,000, making it in point of size the fourth largest bank in Canada. The outstanding feature of the report however is the large amount of cash which alone would be sufficient to liquidate 20 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, and there is a corresponding large amount of other immediately available assets. These facts considered in conjunction with the large reserve fund of \$12,000,000 as compared with the capital of \$6,500,000 indicate the Bank of Nova Scotia is in an exceedingly strong position from the standpoint of depositor and shareholder alike.

The Story of Exploits

How Harry J. Crowe Handled a Property on Which More Than Ten Million Dollars Cash in the Exploits Valley, Pulp, Paper Plants and Railways, Besides Several Million More in Labor for Operating has Subsequently Been Expended.

(From the St. Johns, Nfld. "Evening Times.")

These transactions have played an important part in the history and development of Newfoundland and we have asked Mr. Crowe to give us some of his experiences in this part of the Colony where his labors have been so extensive and so successful. He writes as follows:

"The Exploits Valley in Newfoundland through which the largest river of the island flows, draining in its course several thousand miles of heavily timbered land with immense water powers that have been largely developed as a result of Lord Northcliffe's magnificent pioneer work, has contributed to the island a chapter of most interesting history. This history dates from the time when the British blue-jackets went up the valley to subdue the Red Indians. In their undertaking many of these sailors lost their lives by being scalped on the ice of Red Indian Lake at the head of the Exploits River.

"Many owners have possessed different portions of this property. The first of these were Messrs. Winsor of the island who erected a small saw mill at Dominion Point on Exploits Bay. Then came lumbermen from Quebec who formed what was known as the French Company in which Archdeacon Botwood was interested. It was from the Archdeacon that Lord Northcliffe's town and shipping port was named.

"A large saw mill was constructed by the French Company at Botwood but after operating for several years at a serious loss they sold to an English Company who continued the logging and manufacturing operations for some time, cutting mostly large white pine logs into three-inch deal which was shipped to the English market. This English Company sold out to a company composed of men in Amherst, Nova Scotia, who reconstructed the mill and continued operations until eventually they turned it over to a Boston Company which carried on the work for several years at a considerable loss. In fact all these lumber companies lost heavily in their operations due largely to the difficulty of driving and holding logs on the Exploits River which was very rapid previous to the erection of the present dams. On this account very little timber was cut on the major portion of the property, and all the pulpwood remained standing.

"When the Boston Company after making many unsuccessful attempts to sell their property in both America and Europe, was about to abandon any further operations, the Amherst Company who held a large mortgage began to fear they should not realize their money and the future prospects of Botwood and the development of the Exploits looked dismal.

"At this time I took an option on the property, believing it to be possessed of all the economic conditions for the successful manufacture of pulp and paper.

"Before referring to the circumstances that enabled me to acquire and float this Boston Company's Exploits property, I should like to touch on the transaction relating to the upper portion of the Exploits Valley which I was successful in selling to Lord Northcliffe's Company a short time previous to my negotiations with the Boston Company.

The Harmsworth Deal

"As a result of the great difficulty in getting his supply of paper during the Boer War, Sir Alfred Harmsworth determined upon securing a forest from which he could manufacture his own paper and thus be independent of paper manufacturers. After three years, during which time he examined various properties in Norway, Sweden and other countries without finding what he needed, Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland, mutual friend of his and of his representative, Mr. M. M. Beeton, invited the latter to look into the resources of the island with a view to securing a property where he might carry out his proposed pulp and paper proposition.

"Mr. Beeton immediately went to Newfoundland and began an examination of some extensive timber limits and there were high hopes entertained of the greatest publishers in the world selecting Newfoundland as the place in which to build their pulp and paper mills. The Government was sympathetic and did all in their power to induce the Harmsworths to locate in the island, but for various reasons the project was given up at that time and the purpose of establishing a plant in Newfoundland was abandoned by the Harmsworths.

"I was then operating the following properties—Gambo, Gander Bay, Glenwood, Norris Arm, Notre Dame, Indian Arm and Millertown. We assembled our lumber at Lewisport for

shipment, while we enlarged our operations on each of these properties, cutting over twenty-five million feet of lumber per annum and establishing a market which increased in value over twenty-five per cent. on any previous exports from the island. Owing to the fact that our lands were so largely covered with pulpwood as to interfere with profitable logging, and for other economic reasons, I was very anxious to sell at least a portion of the property for the manufacturing of pulp and paper. I preferred to do this rather than continue the exclusive production of lumber at a loss.

"Learning that the Harmsworths had given up the idea of purchasing the West Coast property they had been investigating, I decided to go to London and endeavor to interest them in the upper portion of the Exploits Valley. All my associates, and those in authority in the island, thought it would be impossible to induce the Harmsworths to return to Newfoundland, and I was obliged for the time to give up the attempt. But very shortly after this I started for London and on my arrival met the late Lewis Miller from whom I had purchased two years previously for the Timber Estates Company his Millertown and Glenwood properties. He was much interested in the success of our Company, and was anxious to see the Harmsworths established in Newfoundland, but he informed me by conversation and letter not to approach them as they felt very keenly on the matter and would not entertain any Newfoundland proposition. This was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Beeton with whom I discussed the question of interesting the Harmsworths in the Exploits Valley. My conversation with him and the correspondence that followed made it clear that his company would not entertain any proposal to operate on our property or anywhere else in the island. He further stated that they had abandoned the idea of making their own paper and were then about closing contracts for a long period with manufacturers in Norway and Sweden for their future supply.

"It seemed hopeless to try to turn their attention towards Newfoundland but after several interviews they consented to entertain a proposal I had made to them, to buy paper from a company I would form to develop the property I was then offering them. The terms and conditions of a contract for one hundred and fifty tons of paper per day were discussed.

"I shall not dwell upon my various negotiations that followed with these publishers, but simply state that before I left London and within thirty days from the time I first approached these English newspaper proprietors, I secured an agreement signed by Sir Alfred Harmsworth and Harold Harmsworth, under the seal of the Amalgamated Press with a deposit of one thousand pounds for the purchase of the property belonging to the Timber Estates in the upper part of the Exploits Valley. This is the property they are now operating so extensively and in which they have invested over seven million dollars.

"So sceptical were my friends in Newfoundland of my success, that a week previous to the signing of this agreement, one of my associates cabled me not to waste time with the negotiations but to confine my efforts to the object of my visit to London, namely the opening of a market for our lumber in South America.

"I was much gratified with the success of this large undertaking, although I may say that personally I never made a farthing profit either directly or indirectly out of this large transaction with the Harmsworths, or in fact out of any of the properties I had previously handled or operated on the island.

"I desired to sell the Gander property of the Timber Estates, but in order to make the proposition more sound and permanent as well as to enlarge the undertaking, I secured an option from the owners of the lower portion of the Exploits Valley, including Botwood. I believed a good water-power could be developed at Bishop Falls on the Exploits River which was about ten miles from Botwood, an excellent shipping port.

"Armed with full power to sell the Gander and Exploits properties, I went to London a second time. After a year and a half of strenuous negotiations, the particulars of which would fill volumes of more or less sensational matter, I succeeded in organizing the British-Newfoundland Syndicate, with a proposed capital of nine hundred thousand pounds. This Syndicate was composed of Coates Son and Company (large London Bankers), C. Arthur Pearson and the well-known newspaper and magazine publisher, Albert E. Reed, then the largest high grade paper manufacturer in England who afterwards became Chairman of the Syndicate, Sir William Ingram of the Illustrated London News, Sir John Barker, Sir Thos. Bowring, Alick Harvey, Alexander Henderson and others. The Company was incorporated and sixty thousand dollars put up for examination purposes. Experts were engaged to investigate the property, one of the large banks in Canada assisted

in the selection of the cruisers, and Albert E. Reed, and Mr. Alexander Henderson were appointed by the Syndicate to visit Newfoundland and look over the situation.

"The report of the cruisers showed nearly three times the quantity of timber I had represented as being on the property, and the water power examined by George F. Hardy, the engineer Lord Northcliffe employed, on his property, was quite up to the expectations of the Syndicate. Everything seemed satisfactory and it looked as if another large pulp and paper company would soon be operating on the island, establishing plants at both Glenwood and Bishop Falls.

"But a bolt came out of the blue sky, one of the many that had fallen on me in connection with the formation of this Syndicate. It was found by the engineer that Lord Northcliffe's company had secured from the Government all the water power privileges on the Exploits River down to within three miles of Bishop Falls, and that in order to erect a dam high enough to develop fifteen thousand horse power at Bishop Falls they required to flow back about seven miles, thus infringing four miles on Lord Northcliffe's rights.

"I may say that before granting this concession the Government consulted with the owners who, not knowing the effect it would have on their water powers, acquiesced in it.

"The necessity of limiting the water power to about one half the requirements, consequent on the discovery of the engineer, caused Mr. Albert E. Reed and Alexander Henderson to hand in an adverse report to the Syndicate. The Syndicate then gave up any further idea of completing the undertaking, and it looked as if, after reaching the verge of success, my efforts of a year and a half were to be in vain, to say nothing of several thousand dollars I had paid out of my own pocket in my endeavors to negotiate a sale of the Timber Estates and Exploits properties. I had also included the New Lands Company, Norris Arm property, in the deal, but was afterwards obliged to withdraw it at the request of my associates who preferred to hold the property. This they afterwards had cause to regret.

"During all these negotiations I had the operation of the Timber Estates and New Lands properties on my hands which taxed my physical and other resources to their limit, having exported over one hundred million feet of lumber to South America.

"About this time my option on the Exploits property expired, and the President of the Company proceeded at once to London to sell direct to Englishmen. I, too, sailed for London for the purpose of meeting him and securing the property long enough to overcome the water power difficulty and completing the transaction with my Syndicate. This President was doing his utmost to interest the Harmsworths in his property. Before securing an option on this lower portion of the Exploits I had urged the Harmsworths to buy it, but they had informed me that they positively would not add any more limits to their holdings.

"It was with great difficulty that I secured an extension of time on my expired option. At last, after using great pressure I secured an option that would expire in ten days after I should land in New York, and I was to leave on the first and fastest boat out of Liverpool.

"As soon as I reached New York I went at once to Montreal where I took up the matter with my Timber Estates associates, again offering them the entire profits from the sale of the Exploits property, providing they would co-operate with me in securing the same. I knew this would be the means of selling our Gander property, and unless we availed ourselves of the advantage of the option which would expire in ten days, there was great danger of its being secured by others which would prevent the establishing of any future industry at Bishop Falls, besides the Timber Estates limits. But I failed to induce my Timber Estates Company associates to consider the matter. After my ten days option expired I found the Exploits owners were continuing to use every means in their power to sell their property in London.

"I was thus compelled to devise some other way of saving what I considered a most critical situation, and I proceeded to Amherst, Nova Scotia for the purpose of interviewing the mortgagees. After some difficulty I succeeded in securing a seven-monthly option on the mortgage. I then temporarily became a mortgagee and went to Boston in order to make another effort to induce the owners to extend my original option to a time within which I should be able to clear up the water power difficulty with the Newfoundland Government and the Harmsworths. This I believed would enable me to close the matter with the Syndicate.

"Before calling a meeting of the Exploits Company to submit the matter to them, I called on the President of the Timber Estates and showed him the option I had secured on the

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mortgage. I hoped that in this way I might persuade him to come to my assistance, thus giving the Timber Estates the opportunity of receiving all the profits. But the Timber Estates did not wish to participate in the Exploits in any way and declined the offer.

"During my meeting with the owners of the Exploits that night in my room in the Young Hotel, Boston, an unforeseen accident occurred, due to a message I received over the telephone, that changed the attitude of the different members present, and had the effect of making them at once offer me the option I desired.

"The night was spent in drafting with the understanding that it would be more formally dealt with on the morrow.

"Unfortunately I woke in the morning with an attack of tonsillitis which kept me confined to my bed for a week. In the meantime nothing was done with the agreement.

"As soon as I was able I called at the office of the Company and asked for the agreement and was informed that they had changed their minds and were not going to deal with the property in that way. I did not wish to waste time in disputing the matter and asked them to state how they did wish to deal with the property. They said they would make a substantial reduction for cash and would allow me a week in which to raise the money. As I held the mortgage, and they agreed to take a large part of their equity in notes, all the cash I was required to raise was twenty-five thousand dollars. I succeeded in getting this amount from my friends in Nova Scotia, and thus secured the property which afterwards proved to be of such enormous value in the development of the paper industry of Newfoundland.

"I then formed the Newfoundland Pine and Pulp Company for the purpose of taking over the property.

"I returned to Boston two days before my week expired prepared to complete the transaction, but the sellers told me they could not accept the money until their President had arrived in London. I knew this meant another attempt to sell to the Englishmen, but it resulted in their failing to induce them to buy and I was at least able to secure a conveyance of the property.

"My next task was to arrange the water power difficulty which had caused the Syndicate to abandon the proposition. I then immediately took the matter up with the Government, resulting (after several months negotiation with Lord Northcliffe's Company), in a release from the latter which enabled the power at Bishop Falls to be fully developed.

"As this was the only obstacle in the way of the British-Newfoundland Syndicate I started for London expecting to have no difficulty in consummating my transaction with them. I found the opposition (within my own ranks) to my completing negotiations with the British-Newfoundland Syndicate growing more formidable as I was nearing the final issue which would have resulted in the establishment of large works at Bishop Falls and Glenwood on account of this opposition the Syndicate wrote to me saying they would decline to entertain the proposition if I insisted on including the Glenwood property, for they had received a certain letter from a solicitor that caused them to come to this decision. They further stated that if I would offer them my own Exploits property they would give me a final answer in twenty-four hours. I declined to take the matter up with them except in the way previously submitted, namely to include the Timber Estates property, and wrote them to this effect. They replied their answer was final. I then withdrew the whole matter from the British-Newfoundland Syndicate. After they had entirely abandoned the undertaking I submitted the Exploits property to Mr. Albert E. Reed and

succeeded in four days' time in conveying the property to his Company. "It will thus be seen that the immense timber limits draining into the Exploits Valley with its magnificent watershed of over 5,000 square miles were now in the hands of two strong English companies to whom I delivered about one hundred thousand cords of pulpwood to the mills at the low cost of about \$3.00 per cord. Those Companies have spent over ten millions in labour enabling them to produce over three hundred tons pulp and paper daily.

"Where Red Indians formerly scalped some of our British blue-jackets is now a great industrial zone furnishing paper for the British (blue) Press.

BLOTTING OUT A RACE FOREVER

Terrible Fate of Eight Hundred Thousand People

Things are happening before our eyes which we should be unable to believe if they were told of an earlier age. A Turkish wolf put on a sheepskin, and we were united in accepting him as the meekest of lambs. But the wolf remained a wolf, and he has run amuck in the sheepfold over which he was set. He has slain 800,000 of his charges. In other words, the Turks have this year almost entirely exterminated the population of Armenia, while the Germans have looked on and lent encouragement, saying, "This is entirely the affair of Turkey." And this appalling crime has been committed by that section of the Turks whose advent to power we all welcomed with delight.

The truth is that the Young Turk party deceived all but Germany. The old Sultan, Abdul Hamid, had long reigned by every wicked and oppressive means open to a villainous ruler. When, therefore, the Young Turk party rose to dethrone him, to end his cruel and bloodthirsty reign, to reform the court and the country, they were hailed by us all as Turkey's deliverers. Never were we more utterly deceived. For the lawlessness and crime of Abdul Hamid they simply substituted new forms of lawlessness and crime, and that on a still greater scale. Where Abdul Hamid slew innocent people in scores they have slain in hundreds and thousands. Welcomed by the rest of humanity as the party of progress, morality and mercy, the Young Turk party has proved itself the greatest scourge and worker of evil that the world has seen for centuries. They have taken advantage of the war to let loose their long-curbed hatred of the poor and defenceless Armenian nation.

The Armenians are a Christian people living in Armenia, a land divided between Russia, Persia, and Turkey, and subject, of course, to the rule of these nations. The Turks have always hated the Armenians, simply because they have embraced Christianity. From age to age the Turks have prosecuted them, slaying as often, and in as large numbers as they dared. Abdul Hamid once brutally declared, "The way to get rid of the Armenians is to get rid of the Armenians." But they could not attempt quiet wholesale slaughter in his time, because that would have brought the nations down upon them. With the rise of the Young Turk party to power crying for reform, freedom, and justice, we all hoped that the sufferings of these unfortunate people had come to an end, but the tragedy, in its full force, had yet to begin.

Since the outbreak of the war the Turks have been completely under the domination of Germany, and it must have been with the knowledge and consent of the Kaiser that the order was issued from Constantinople for a general massacre of Christians throughout Turkish Armenia. Everything was done systematically, as if for the mobilization of an army. To the governor of each province orders were sent to slay and exterminate. Some pious, kindly Turkish governors refused to obey the frightful order, but they were deposed, and the massacres were carried out by others.

Never in modern history has there been so colossal a crime. The old men were imprisoned in some cases, probably for blackmail, while the younger men, women, and children were led away captive. When removed some distance from their native towns, the victims were divided. The women and girls were carried off by themselves, while the males were shot or bayoneted. Women went mad, girls died with their mothers by the wayside. These scenes were too appalling for description in these pages. In one instance between 8,000 and 10,000 were carried out to sea and there thrown overboard and drowned. In all, nearly the entire Armenian nation has been blotted from the book of the living, 800,000 souls perished in this unparalleled series of massacres. That is the work of the Turks—not the old, unreformed Turks, but Young Turks, the party of progress and reform, the men who were to be humane and sweep away the old abuses. These appalling murders were carried out in May, with the knowledge, consent, and encourage-

ment of the Germans, with the full knowledge of Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He knew that these terrible deeds were newly done, yet he clasped the blood-stained hands of the murderers. Flattered and cajoled by one assassin he embraced another—the ancient enemy of his own nation, now exterminating Armenia, as he once sought to exterminate Bulgaria. The day of vengeance will come for both, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria will share the doom that awaits all traitors, whether they wear shabby rags or crowns of gold.—My Magazine.

FIGHTING WOMEN

It has been known for months that many Russian women have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with their fathers, husbands, and brothers in the army of the Czar.

A number of them have been promoted and have become full-fledged officers, and others have been decorated for gallantry with the military Cross of St. George.

The youngest, perhaps, is an eighteen-year-old Vilna school girl, Kira Bashkirova, who enlisted under the name of Nicholas Popin. She had her feet frozen but continued fighting until she was wounded and taken to the field hospital, where it was discovered that she was a woman.

Alexandra Kokoviseva also enlisted under an assumed name in the Ural Cossack regiment to which her husband belonged, and in which he had fought in the Russo-Japanese war.

After having been wounded twice in the East Prussian campaign, she showed such extraordinary courage that she was recommended to be promoted to become a colonel, although her sex had been found out, and as a colonel she has served ever since.

Her soldiers are devoted to her, and none of them can sit a horse with more ease than she can or endure longer hours in the saddle. She was born in the Ural Mountains and spent most of her life in the open.

DEDICATION

A little while to pass within the throng. To dream, to toil, to weep, to love, to die— An then the silence, and the closing song. And no more of the riddle that was I!

Yet who in this brief passing finds despair, Denies the certain God, within his breast

Life has a crown for every man to wear, Tho' 'tis a thing of moments at the best.

A thing of moments scattered preciously Across the level causeway of the years!

And yet what sudden Light may I not see? What Vision making glory of my tears?

Mayhap if I sing bravely, true, and well, My song shall strike God's universal rhyme.

And like the echoes of a sweet, stilled bell Live in the hearts of Heaven after Time.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Why Recommended "My case was very serious and I was so sick that everybody expected my death any day. No suffering could ever be worse than what I had to endure. I could feel at first the gravel passing through my bladder but now I am as strong as ever. I weigh about 20 lbs. more than when I started to take Gin Pills. I beg you to publish my letter so that people may know what Gin Pills had done for me. The first box relieved me a good deal, eight boxes were sufficient to cure me entirely, and bring me back to perfect health. (Sgd.) ISIDORE THOMAS, Tillet Road Glen, N.B." GIN PILLS are sold by all druggists, 50c. a box; six boxes for \$2.50. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Butter Parchment

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Size, Price. 1000 1lb. size \$2.45, 500 1lb. size 1.65, 1000 2lb. size 3.70, 500 2lb. size 2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

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Annapolis Royal Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia Office in Middleton open Thursdays. Office in Bear River open Saturdays. Money to loan Real Estate Security.

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Money to loan on first-class Real Estate INSURANCE AGENT BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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Graduate of— Nova Scotia Agricultural College Ontario Veterinary College University of Toronto. PARADISE, N. S. Sept 30, 1914—L.F. Phone 18

Dr. F. S. Anderson DENTAL SURGEON Graduate of the University Maryland Office: Queen Street, Bridgetown, Hours: 8 to 5.

W. E. REED Funeral Director and Embalmer Latest styles in Caskets, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. Hearse sent to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-story building in rear of furniture warehouses. Phone 75-4

Arthur M. Foster LAND SURVEYOR BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA

Leslie R. Fairn ARCHITECT Aylesford N. S. UNDERTAKING

We do undertakings in all its branches Hearse sent to any part of the County. J. H. HICKS & SONS Queen St., Bridgetown, Telephone 41. E. B. HICKS, Manager

G. E. BANKS PLUMBING Furnace and Stove Repair Bridgetown, N. S. TELEPHONE, NO 3-2

Quick Results May be depended upon from the use of our Want Ads. The Births, Deaths, Marriages and other Classified Columns are usually included in even a very perfunctory perusal of the paper. They are as good for general business as they are for "Help Wanted." etc.



LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Rev. T. C. Simpson will preach in Gordon Memorial Church next Sunday.

Yarmouth Times—Rev. R. M. Jost of Arcadia, lost a valuable horse on Wednesday.

There will be service in St. Alphonso's Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Walter Scott has sold his property at Bristol, New Hampshire, U. S. A., for \$2,500.00, spot cash.

A recent letter received from Mr. Louis S. Michie stated that he had shipped on the S. S. Hocking, bound for France, as second officer.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet tomorrow Feb. 10th. This will be the fifth session of the present House of Assembly.

The Annapolis County Orange Lodge is to meet at Paradise on Friday, Feb. 18, and Scarlet Chapter will be held at the same time and place.

We are indebted to Corpl. S. F. Williams of the 85th Battalion for a recent copy of "The Thistle," the organ of the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Steamer Boston, of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., has been sold to W. S. Job & Co., of New York. She is now in dry dock in New York undergoing repairs, including new boilers.

The vote on the repeal of the Scott Act in the Counties of Shelburne and Queens will, according to proclamation in the Canada Gazette, take place on Feb. 24th, declaration to be on March 1st.

Two members of the 112th Battalion, Lance-Corporal and Pte. Gould, died on the 2nd inst., at Kentville, as the result of an attack of measles, which developed into pneumonia and other complications.

Crescent Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 63, will be "at home" tomorrow (Thursday), night, to their friends and their sisters of Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge. A clam supper will be served and a pleasant social evening is anticipated.

All interested in breeding pure bred poultry should be at the Short Course at Lawrenceton on Friday afternoon. Prof. Landry of the Agricultural College, Truro, will be present, and a County Poultry Club will be organized.

The sum of fifteen dollars and thirty cents, (\$15.30), proceeds of a pie social held in the school house at West Dalhousie has been received for purposes of Red Cross.

MRS. O. T. DANIELS, President.

Mr. J. S. Ritcey of Paradise has among his head of 26 cattle, a fifteen months' old steer that tips the scales at 1,000 lbs., and which Mr. Ritcey calculates will dress 600 lbs. This steer will be exhibited at Lawrenceton on Wednesday. Mr. Ritcey believes it pays to raise good beef.

"A Story of Exploits" is the title of an article which appears on the third page of this issue. It is clipped from the St. John's (Nfld.) Evening Telegram and is from the pen of our former townsman, Mr. Harry J. Crowe. It will, therefore, be read with unusual interest by Monitor readers.

The death of Mrs. Eliza Creighton occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) F. M. Stevens, Queen st., Halifax, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Creighton was born in Bridgetown, a daughter of the late Dr. Silas Piper, is the last member of that family to pass to the Great Beyond. A sister, Mrs. William Ruffee, pre-deceased her scarcely three months ago.

Digby Courier: Capt. H. L. Gates left yesterday for Windsor to report at headquarters of the 112th. We do not want to interfere with Capt. Gates' promotion or dictate to his superior officers, but we trust he will be returned to Digby to remain in command of the local detachment of the 112th. He is a general favourite with every man of the Company and very popular among the citizens of the town. No military officer could gain more friends in the couple of months that Capt. Gates has been in our town. He has paid strict attention to business and the Courier is indebted to him for the courtesies he has extended to the press. He has also manifested a deep interest in the promotion of the Digby Khaki Club, whose rooms are in the Warne building.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Mary Jost is visiting her brother, Rev. R. M. Jost, Arcadia. Miss Gladys Rockwell, of Brooklyn st., Kings County, is the guest of her friend, Miss Lillian Newcombe.

Hary E. Carter late of the Monitor staff, has enlisted in the 112th Battalion and left for Middleton on Monday.

Mr. Owen Graves, a second year Harvard student, arrived home last week, and will spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M.W. Graves, before taking a military course preparatory to his going to France.

Mrs. Harry Ruggles returned last Saturday from a visit in Halifax. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Taylor of Halifax, who is on her way to Boston to be married to Mr. Fish of New York.

Mr. Ronald T. Ruggles, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggles, has resigned his position with the Bank of Nova Scotia, and is spending a few weeks at home before taking a military course of training at Halifax.

Spectator: Capt. Wm. Pickup, son of the Hon. S. W. W. Pickup, who has been home on a three months' leave of absence, left on Monday for Halifax, where he will take passage for London, England. Capt. Pickup is attached to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station in France.

Hants Journal—Rev. Benjamin Hills, of Hantsport, is leaving this week for Bermuda, he finding it necessary to complete the winter in a warmer climate. His first stop will be Trinidad, where he will await the return of the S. S. Chauviere from Demerara, thence he will proceed to Bermuda, a land and its people which are both familiar to him. Rev. Mr. Hills was stationed at Bridgetown ten years ago. Mrs. Hills, during a portion of her husband's absence, will visit friends at Truro, Wolfville, and other places.

LAST WEEK'S RECRUITING MEETING

Despite the fact that a severe snow storm prevailed all day last Thursday with bad roads in consequence, an audience of over 500 was present at the patriotic recruiting meeting in the evening, which was held in the Baptist Church instead of the Primrose Theatre as advertised, in order that the large gathering might be accommodated.

Mayor Longmire occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were the two speakers of the evening—Archdeacon Martell of Windsor, and Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, Lieut. Emory Howe, Mr. W. C. Parker of Lawrenceton, recruiting officer for Annapolis County, the clergy of the town, members of the Town and County Council, and a number of prominent business men of the town.

After prayer by Rev. E. Underwood, the Mayor called upon Archdeacon Martell as the first speaker. The Archdeacon's address was listened to with the closest attention, and was a most forceful and eloquent deliverance.

The second speaker was Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, who, upon rising to make his address was greeted with rousing cheers. His description of the doings at the front was very thrilling, and he closed with a strong appeal to the young men to enlist.

At the close of the address, Herbert Ronald King, son of Mr. H. W. King enlisted. But we feel confident that one recruit was not the gross result of this very enthusiastic meeting.

Later the local recruiting committee was re-organized and enlarged, and a ladies' committee was also elected. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the singing of Lieut. Howe, with guitar accompaniment.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. On Thursday evening the Bentville League will be "At Home" to the League of Providence Methodist Church. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, Feb. 13: Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible study 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Other services: Dalhousie 11 a. m., Granville 3 p. m., Bentville 7 p. m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

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

BORN

DARGIE—At Bridgetown, Feb. 4th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dargie, a son—Ernest Victor.

SHAW—At Maple Grove Farm, Windsor Forks, Jan. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Shaw, (nee Miss Florence Foster), a daughter, Helen Frances.

MEN WANTED

10 or 15 good steady men wanted to learn the harrigan making business. Apply to MacKENZIE, CROWE & CO., 43 21 Bridgetown, N. S.

PORK WANTED

Highest market price paid for pork during the next thirty days. 45 31 PERCY T. BATH

SHERIFF'S SALE

1915 B. No. 1657 In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

BETWEEN: THE MORTGAGE CORPORATION OF NOVA SCOTIA, Plaintiff, AND DAVID JODRIE, Defendant

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, at the Court House in Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and Sale made herein, and dated Friday the 21st day of January, A. D. 1916, unless before the day of said sale, the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest to the day of sale, and its costs to be taxed, he paid to it, or its Solicitor, or to the Sheriff, or into Court:

ALL the estate, right, interest and equity of redemption of the above named Defendant, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under the said Defendant, or in and to all the following lots of

LAND

bounded and described as follows: A certain tract or parcel of land situate in Paradise in the Township and County of Annapolis bounded as follows: Being on the south side of the Annapolis Road, beginning at the north east angle of land owned by Joseph Werthylake running south twelve degrees west along land owned by the said Joseph Werthylake twenty-five rods and, twenty links, thence at right angles easterly fourteen rods, fourteen links, thence north twelve degrees east eighteen rods and ten links to the Annapolis Road; thence westerly the course of the said road to the place of beginning, containing two acres.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in Clarence on the east side of the Leonard Road, so-called, at a stake and stones at the south west corner of lands owned by Edwin K. Leonard, thence running easterly along the south lines of Edwin K. Leonard's land ninety-eight rods or until it comes to lands owned by John Elliott; thence southwardly along the said John Elliott's west line and also the west line of Harry Longley thirty-three rods and three links to a stake and stones, thence westerly parallel with Edwin K. Leonard's south line thirty-eight rods or until it comes to the Leonard Road; thence northwardly along said Leonard Road to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

The two lots of land will be sold separately. The lot hereinabove secondly described will be sold first.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. Dated at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1916.

I. H. EDWARDS, High Sheriff, Annapolis County. ALFRED WHITMAN, of 8 Prince St. Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SPECIAL! LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS

Men's Heavy Snagproof Rubbers in Three Eylets or Two Buckle. Waterproof to tops. Very best red rubber soles and solid red rubber heels. These rubbers will give absolute satisfaction. Without doubt the best Lumbermen's Rubber made, sizes 6 to 11. The regular price of this rubber is \$2.85.

Our Special Special Price for One Week only will be only \$2.49

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

Second hand sleigh for sale apply to B. N. MESSINGER.

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.

Wanted to purchase a good farm near Bridgetown, good buildings. Apply with fullest particulars and lowest price, in first instance to X Y Z THE WEEKLY MONITOR Bridgetown, N. S.

My Prices 6 Days Each Week

- 7 lbs Onions 25c
- 5 lbs. Onatmeal 25c
- 6 bars Surprise Soap 25c
- 6 bars Sunny Monday 25c
- 3 pkgs. Dutch Cleanser 25c
- 3 pkgs. Gusto 25c
- 6 five-cent pkgs. Soda Biscuit 25c
- 1 tin Lobster 25c
- 2 tins Strawberries 25c
- 2 tins Campbell's Soup 25c
- 1 tin Peas 10c
- 1 tin Corn 10c
- 1 tin Fry's Cocoa 10c
- 1 pkg. Shredded Coconut 10c
- 1 pkg. Shredded Codfish 10c
- 1 pkg. Cornstarch 10c
- 1 pkg. Popping Corn 10c
- 1 lb. Icing Sugar 10c
- 1 pkg. Pink Icing Sugar 10c
- 3-lb. Mixed Peel 10c

MRS. S. C. TURNER VARIETY STORE



Caah to accompany order

At our store, or sent by parcel post, delivered prepaid to your door Return this ad for our Boot & Shoe Catalogue Free

HAY WANTED

We the undersigned have been appointed to act as organizers for the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the hay to be purchased in Annapolis County for account of the Imperial War Office.

No middlemen will be employed and farmers or others possessing ten or more tons of hay of suitable quality can sell direct to the Department.

The price will be \$15.50 per ton for good horse feed that is in good condition, of fair to good colour, sound and well cured.

Inspection will take place at the Railway Stations and payment will be made within two weeks to the owner of the hay direct from the Department.

For further particulars apply to W. D. Lockett, Bridgetown or L. B. Dodge, Middleton, N. S.

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

We thank you For Your Patronage and wish you

A Bright Happy and Prosperous 1916

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

HELLO STRANGER!

"Hello! Where are you striking for this morning?" "I am striking for the woods!" "What do you have on your feet?" "I just bought rubbers a few days ago, and they are leaking." "You better look out, it is February, month of colds and La Grippe." "You didn't get those rubbers in to Charlie Frank's?" "No, I didn't get them there." "I thought you didn't get them there." "I was over the other day and he had the best assorted Foot-wear I ever put my eyes on, and the price is low. I purchased a couple of pairs Shoes for the wife and a pair of lumberman's rubbers for myself. Also he has some Ready-made Clothing there. If you want Foot-wear take my advise and go there. You can buy 25 to 35 per cent cheaper there than any where else."

Men's Oil Coats and Rain Coats, Toweling, Waists, Skirts, Shirts, Socks, Pants, Overalls and Rubbers.

All these goods will be sold at a reduced price. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE, at

CHARLIE FRANK'S! - Queen Street BRIDGETOWN Per J. H. HARRIS- Atty.

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

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

For Sale

The property of the late Capt. Jacob Bent situated at Granville Ferry consisting of house, outbuildings, and good sized plot of ground. House and outbuildings in excellent repair. Water tap in kitchen. For price and other particulars apply to JOHN A. BENT, Belisle or MINARD D. BENT, Granville Centre Executors

Notice

All person 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.

FEBRUARY SALE of WHITEWEAR at CLARKE BROS.

Of course the wideawake woman doesn't make her muslin underwear now. That would be sheer loss of time and waste of money. This Underwear Sale is filling these needs of women. It is doubtful indeed now, unless a woman is an artist with her needle, whether she could equal the beautiful needle work seen in these dainty garments. They are the results of not one expert's skill but of many.

Take any garment you see, run it over with an expert's eye, note the fine materials, the beautiful laces and embroideries and such splendid workmanship. What woman could take such pains in making these at home?

Just these few points to remind you that our stock is complete, which will enable you to fill your every need in Muslin Underwear better than we have ever done before.

Mail Orders All mail orders promptly filled by an experienced store shopper. You will get the same prompt, efficient service as though you were at our counters.

Free Delivery All orders amounting to \$5.00 or upwards will be sent Parcel Post, FREE.

NIGHT ROBES

- No. 100. Made of fine English Cambric. Pull over style. Ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c
- No. 104. Made of English Long Cloth, high neck, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 60c
- No. 107. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 69c
- No. 126. Made of Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 111. V Neck, 5 rows tucks on yoke, hambug and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 150. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, empire style, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 148. Pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 188. Made of fine English Long Cloth, empire style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 191. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and insertion trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 200. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over empire style, embroidery, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50
- No. 228. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75
- No. 257. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00
- No. 271. Made of fine English Cambric, real linen insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.25
- No. 404. Made of fine English Long Cloth, extra large sizes, high neck, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 409. Same as above, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.40

Corset Covers

- No. 919. Made of English Long Cloth, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 20c each
- No. 929. Made of fine English Cambric, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 25c each
- No. 933. Made of fine Nainsook, lace insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 29c each
- No. 943. Made of fine English Long Cloth, wide lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 37c each
- No. 962. Made of fine Nainsook, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 49c each
- No. 888 & 889. Same as above. Sale Price 49c each

FINAL WORD

No occasion to send away for a single garment. First, because we guarantee the materials our garments are made of; secondly, because we meet competition; thirdly, because you can examine the garments before you purchase.

Close buying connections with the leading manufacturers enable us to meet every possible need and give prompt service.

Soliciting your Whitewear Orders,

We remain, yours very truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S. January 26th, 1915

Bear River

February 5

Miss Harriet Wade left Saturday for Boston.
Miss Susie P. Brinton is home for a few days.

We are sorry to report Miss Lulu Zwicker on the sick list.

Corp Jack Harris of the 85th Battalion, Halifax, is home on a short furlough.

The janitor of Oakdene, Capt. Geo. Crosscup, is confined to the house with la grippe.

Mrs. Burpee Alexander and Miss Mary Read made a short visit to Yarmouth this week.

Mr. C. W. Phinney and family moved this week into their new residence lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Berni.

Leonard Brinton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brinton, died in Halifax on Feb. 1st. Mr. Brinton arrived home with the remains on Feb. 2nd, and the funeral was held on the 3rd, interment at Mt. Hope Cemetery. Mr. Brinton returned to Halifax on the 4th inst. Our sympathy is with Mr. and Mrs. Brinton on account of the death of this bright and promising child.

PRINCE DALE

February 4

Mr. Robert Davidson returned on Monday from Bear River.

Mrs. Harold Fish spent a few days recently with relatives in Clements-ville.

Miss Lucy Brown of West Springhill was a recent guest of relatives here.

The Red Cross Society met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Zenas Sanford.

Mrs. George Wright spent Wednesday at the home of her son, Mr. Samuel Wright, Virginia East.

Mr. Everett Pyne of Nakomis, Sask., and Sgt. Charles Peck, of Bear River, were guests of Mrs. Elder Fraser over Thursday night. Sgt. Peck leaves next week for England.

LOWER GRANVILLE

February 7

Miss Annie Calnek of Granville Centre is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Melanson.

Piling is such a tempting price this winter that our people are making an effort to utilize the snow drawing the logs from the woods.

Some of our larger teams are employed in hauling ice for the fish merchants at Port Wade and Victoria Beach. The process is quite unique. The ice cut at the lake at the top of the mountain, loaded on sleds which draw it to the end of a sluice and slide where another set of hands send it down the slide straight into the ice house, while others are ready to pack it for future use.

PORT WADE

February 7

We are sorry to report Mrs. James Slocumb still confined to her bed.

We are also sorry to report Miss Winnifred A. Litch confined to her bed through illness.

Miss Rhoda McGrath of Victoria Beach, was the guest of Mrs. Hubert Ambrose over Sunday.

The ferry boat, "Port Wade," took a crowd to Digby on Wednesday night to hear Col. Guthrie speak.

Mrs. (Capt.) Frank Crosby of Yarmouth is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. James Slocumb.

Miss Minnie Lamberson and Miss Vera Poole, teachers of Victoria Beach, were the guests of Miss Elizabeth Burke over Sunday.

KARSDALE

February 7

Bertis Connors returned from Boston on Saturday.

A young daughter was welcomed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison on the 30th ult.

Snow & Hayden and Capt. Casey have all available teams employed hauling ice to their ice houses, Port Wade and Victoria Beach.

Cable advices report the arrival of the schr. Isabel B. Wiley, Capt. Harvey Hudson, at Rio Grand du Sul, Jan. 20th, sixty days from Philadelphia.

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF DEEP BROOK

Our first shipment on Feb. 1st, consisted of two weeks' work:—8 pajama suits, 12 prs. gray socks, 3 prs. white bed socks, 4 wash cloths, 26 doz. mouth wipes, 1 bbl. of preserves and pickles. The membership has increased since organization from 33 to 46, the majority being men. We find as Mrs. Sexton says, that "A Red Cross Society needs the men." We have a social evening once a month and intend holding an up-to-date supper for the public on the 22nd inst. —A MEMBER.

IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

(Written for the Journal of Commerce by Prof. W. W. Swanson)

The chief work of the moment is the successful prosecution of the war, but that should not preclude the Canadian people from perfecting the new problems that peace must bring. Among these problems the most important is that of immigration. It is a more platitude to say that Canada's prosperity depends ultimately and fundamentally upon agriculture; but it is a platitude that must bear repetition. At the outbreak of war Canada's economic fabric, like that of all other nations whether within the war zone or without, was badly shaken; but since that time abundant crops and enormous war orders have brought about a prosperity which, if fictitious is none the less real. In days gone by our forefathers prayed for "a bloody war and a good harvest." The statistics of the Labor Department show that our farmers are prospering as never before; and, instead of unemployment which was so much dreaded a year ago, there is not enough labor to meet the demand. If our armies are raised to 500,000 men there will be a serious scarcity of manufacture and agriculture. At the same time, the coming year should be a golden era for labor. Nevertheless we are bound to face the fact that present conditions are artificial and cannot last. While carrying on the war with all possible vigor it behooves us, therefore, to anticipate, as far as is possible, future needs and opportunities and prepare to meet them. War caught us unprepared; let us be ready for the conditions of peace.

Immigration a Problem of Numbers

As has been said one of the most serious problems of peace will be that of immigration. If Canada is to make the twentieth century her own, and not permit its opportunities to slip through her hands to the Argentine and Brazil, she must develop her vast areas of unoccupied fertile land, and more adequately make use of the lands already settled. This means, of course, the placing of newcomers upon the land. We need not point out the fact, in the past decade, immigrants have been permitted to largely to settle in the cities; and that, as a result, urban growth has increased at the expense of healthy rural growth. An investigation carried on in Winnipeg last winter, during the height of the unemployment period, showed then an astonishingly large proportion of the idle city dwellers had come from the farms of Europe; that upon their arrival they had received no assistance or guidance in getting upon the land; and that they had remained in Winnipeg and other large urban centres to swell the ranks of unskilled labor and depress the Canadian standard of living. Such conditions on no account, must be permitted to continue after the war, when the flood of immigration once more will sweep to our shores.

In the main Canada's immigration problem will be in the future, as in the past, one of numbers. If many immigrants come with our returned soldiers a serious situation will face the country. It will require the most careful planning now to secure new markets for our agricultural and manufactured products after the war, when Canadian capital and labor will lose so largely their present employment. Nor can Canada turn to pre-war conditions. Our established markets have, for the time being, been broken up, and new lines of trade must be established. It will be a very different problem, therefore, at the outset, to absorb in the population our returning soldiers, not to speak of the immigrants that may come in the first year after peace is concluded.

When the industrial life of the country is once more established on a firm basis we could, with comparative ease, assimilate one hundred thousand immigrants a year. When the Montreal "Star" however, speaks of an increase in Canada's population in millions, a few years after the

Ladies!

Think well of the grocer who handles

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

war, and when serious-minded men write in approval of the project, it might well be asked whether the advocates of such a policy really understand what is involved. Leaving aside the question, for the moment, as to whether Europe can spare us three millions after the war, let us consider what such an enormous immigration would mean.

The war has disclosed, with startling vividness, what a practically uncontrolled tide of immigration may do to a nation. The United States has, in the past, served as a model in this respect to Canada and other new countries. We have admired, while sometimes questioning their power to assimilate such large numbers of the foreign born. The European war has indicated, rather conclusively, that many naturalized Americans are such only in name, and not in fact.

The Americans, as the Canadians, gave little serious attention to this matter of immigration in the past. Whether the foreign born came in tens of thousands, or even in millions there was supposed to be ample room for them in the West, and in the expanding industries of the country. Moreover many Americans were quite convinced that European immigration would not continue; already Ireland, England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries were sending a permitted number each year. Wages in North Europe and in the United Kingdom were increasing, and there was no longer the need to adventure to the New World in search of work.

Since the outbreak of war, both in the case of the United States as well as Canada, the problem has been one of emigration rather than of immigration. There are some observers who maintain that these conditions will persist after the war. Millions of men have been killed or disabled. Europe will have to be rebuilt; and those who might have emigrated to the New World will be employed at home, building railroads, constructing roads, and in raising ruined cities. Some students of the situation insist that wages in the United Kingdom will, after the war, be as high as those obtaining in Canada and the United States; and that even upon the Continent the demand for labor will send wages up to new levels. What, then, will be the probable trend of events?

Increased Immigration After the War

Dead men will not emigrate, neither the maimed nor the sick. But, after all the needs of the Continent, at least, have been met, there will yet remain a huge surplus of labor that will turn longing eyes on Canada and the United States. The huge losses of men do not bulk large when compared with the total population of the nations from which men will be glad to escape. Before the war Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, had a combined population of about three hundred millions, and the rate of increase is prodigious. Russia alone has a population of 170 millions and has a natural increase of two millions a year. Italy had, before the war, a large annual emigration, and yet its population was growing fast. Canada has hardly touched the United States has only begun to tap the huge reservoirs of men in the Balkans, in Asiatic Turkey, and in Persia. It is reasonably safe to predict, therefore, that millions of men from the Old World will seek the shores of Canada and the United States.

The United Kingdom will scarcely lose much of its population by way of emigration. England has maintained all her old markets outside of Europe, and has, indeed, strengthened her position in Canada, the United States, South America, and the Far East, relatively, if not actually. Her most formidable trade rival, Germany, will be excluded from these markets during the course of the war, and may never recover her former footing. England's merchant marine is practically intact; and if the nation is spending money it is earning and saving as never before.

Higher wages and plenty of work on European account will, therefore, likely keep the people of the United Kingdom at home, after the war. Neither is it likely, as we have been told, that her soldiers, once accustomed to the open life will not go back to factory life. They will, in all probability be glad to return to sheltered work, having had a surfeit of "the simple life," in the open.

In Germany the losses to capital have been great, and will be much greater before the war is over. These losses will have to be made good, in large part before employment will again become normal. As has been said, her foreign commerce, overseas at least, has been lost. Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and to a lesser extent, France, will therefore, find very great difficulty in reabsorbing millions of men now in their armies into a dislocated commerce and industry. It is evident, then, that many of these men will emigrate and find their way to the New World.

The Transition Period

As we have already pointed out the transition period from war to peace will be difficult, as was the transition from peace to war in August, 1914. It will be more difficult, indeed; for it is easier, on the whole, for the industries of a country to contract, than to expand. We are told everywhere that the wars of the past brought with them, at their close, unprecedented prosperity. This was true of the Civil War in the United States; but the Republic had vast natural resources and a comparatively simple industry. It may be pointed out, however, that the Napoleonic wars brought untold misery in their train, and not prosperity. In the present case, the jobs of the millions of men on the fighting line have been taken, in a degree, by women. Taxes will be high, and the Powers as a whole, and especially the Teutonic Powers, will have to cut down their expenditures and economize. This will mean less work in the armament factories, and be it remembered that great numbers of men have been so employed in the past, especially in Germany, Austria and France. It is difficult to predict, but it seems reasonably safe to say that economic pressure will drive men from the European Continent, westward.

Effect of Peace Terms

No matter what the peace terms may be, millions of men will be subject to foreign rule, and will endeavor to escape that rule. Past experience proves the point. Russian emigrants who have come, in the past, to the New World have not been Russians, but Poles, Jews, Letts, Germans, Rutenians, and so forth. From Austria have come Poles, Bohemians, Jews, and Slovenians. From the Balkans, whether from the rule of the Turk or otherwise, came Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbians, Jews and Montenegrins. It is utterly impossible to give racial and political freedom to small and even large groups of these nationalities, scattered as they are in the most bewildering way throughout Europe. These people, therefore, much more than in the past, will seek employment and political freedom in Canada and the United States.

Importance of Organizing for Peace

Hence the importance of preparing now, in time of war, for peace, the immigration problem, otherwise, may become for us an overwhelming one. To assimilate into our population of seven or eight millions, in one year, one hundred thousand foreigners, is in itself an achievement. In a year or two after the war, foreigners will be entering Canada by the hundreds of thousands. What effect will this huge tide of immigration have upon our standard of living, upon the labor of women and children, upon hours of labor, upon pauperism? Will the slum question, bad as it is now, become more acute? These are questions which must be faced here and now, bearing as they do upon our most vital interests. And above all, the Government should, under its present Commission or otherwise, grapple seriously with the problem of how most economically and effectively the newcomers may be placed upon the land.

The Canadian Pacific Railway asks its employees to give one day's pay during the months of February, May, August and November to the Patriotic Fund.

DEVELOPING THE YOUNG OF CANADA

(Journal of Commerce)

Of the activities encouraged and promoted by funds provided under the Agricultural Instruction Act of the Dominion of Canada none is more worthy than the improved means which have been made possible for the development of the juvenile mind. There is but one way that the boys and girls can be riveted to the soil and that is by strengthening their attachment for it. This can only be accomplished by the inculcation of knowledge presented not altogether in utility fashion, but in a manner that will emphasize the brightness, the wonder and the attractiveness of the works of nature. This the boys' and girls' clubs are doing; this the

school fairs are doing. This the nature study classes in the public schools are doing; this the school gardens are doing. They encourage association and sociability in the first instance, a desire for emulation in the second, a favourable disposition for the outdoor life in the third, and an appreciation not only of the marvels, but also of the beauties, of creation in the fourth.

All four divisions of the work receive substantial support in every province from the grants derived under the Agricultural Instruction Act. In Prince Edward Island, the sum devoted to these purposes in 19-1913-14, the first year the Act was in operation, was \$5,529; in the third year, or in 1915-16, it is \$10,050. In Nova Scotia the sum thus employed under the Act in 1913-14 was \$6,700; in 1915-16 it is \$10,000. In New

Brunswick in the first year it was \$1,500; in the third year it is \$10,000. In Quebec the first year it was \$3,000; in the third year it is \$5,000. In Ontario it was \$10,000, it is now \$20,000. In Manitoba it was \$2,000, it is this year \$5,200. In Saskatchewan it is \$2,100. In British Columbia \$1,000 was so used in 1913-14, but this year for boys' and girls' competitions, fairs, etc., and instruction in public schools, \$17,000 is to be spent from the grants. It must be understood that while in some of the provinces the money is directly employed for the purposes set forth, in others it is used in other ways and the sums required for school fairs, school grounds, and so on, are received from provincial and municipal sources. The figures, however, are in themselves abundant indication of the far-reaching benefits conferred by the Act.

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Dr. Wilson's Despatch Vendors, in candy form cure various ailments, Hamilton.

SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It

Avon, May 14th, 1914. "I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives'." ANNIE A. CORBETT.

ON THE FIGHTING LINE AT HOME

(By Rev. I. D. Lyttle) Poets have sung of our soldiers Who have gone to the front to die; They have told of their deeds of valor, And their praise has reached to the sky;

This praise has been just and timely, And never a word too strong For the men who fight for freedom's right In a battle against the wrong.

Husbands, sons, and brothers, Have learned that lesson well, As they've stood in the ranks of honor At the very mouth of hell; They have died by countless thousands As they faced the ruthless Hun; And our hearts have been sad, while yet we're glad

For the mighty deeds they've done. So we would not bate our praises For these lads of British brawn, Who are fighting the hosts of darkness

In hopes of the coming dawn; For we feel that the Sons of Heaven Will some day take up the strain; And will shout, "well done, the victory's won, We'll tenderly guard the slain."

But still there are others who merit Some praises now and then: We speak of the sweethearts, mothers, and wives Of these sturdy fighting men Have they not fought some battles, And won some victories too? They stand in the van, as best they can, And have proved themselves "true blue."

They are far removed from the fighting With its red hot shot and shell; But they, thank God, have done their part, And have done that part right well! They have given their best to the cause of right, For Britain their hearts have bled; They have loved with a love, like that above— Now,—they sadly count their dead.

There are sleepless nights for these women; There are times when it seems their sun Has set e'er full high noon was reached, By the cursed ruse of the Hun. The fumes of gas have touched our land, And mothers have felt the sting, Of German steel, as at night they kneel

Or at morn when they rise and sing, There are wives who have marched in battle Kept pace by their husband's side; Only in Flanders the men fell down, While at home the wife's heart died, From a fire-side the cry went up: "Dear God, I've been fighting too; I have given up, I have drained the cup To its bitter dregs for you."

Can you tell me when or how, then, We can make a mark so fine, And differ between the heart that died An the life snuffed out by a mine? It was Prussian cunning and hellish hate That robbed them both of life; She did her part, with an aching heart; They were soldiers, man and wife.

So let us praise our soldiers Who have gone to the front to die; God bless their living, God save them dead! Is our earnest heartfelt cry, But God bless the sweethearts, mothers, and wives, Sisters, and friends and all! In these trying days, may they hear our praise As they hear their loved ones fall. — Clementsport, N. S., Jan. 22, 1916.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A PRINCESS PAT IN FRANCE

(By Private C. W. Snyder, "A 10,904")

A year ago a freshman at McGill University, to-day I am at Boulogne, a member of I Company Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; reinforcements bound for "somewhere in France" to assist in the effort of our Empire and her allies to secure for the smaller states of Europe, in the language of Premier Asquith, "their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

The French Boys and Girls

Our rest camp at Boulogne is not enticing. It is only a camp where troops stay for a couple of days before proceeding to their respective bases, and, consequently carelessly erected and fitted up. There is only an insufficient Y.M.C.A., and a wet canteen, which is of no use to many of us, and harmful to the rest. There is no library, and nothing here can equal for comfort the snug camps at Shorncliffe. Consequently, time hangs heavy on our hands, during the day at least. We can't write too often, being now in the censor zone, nor do any letters reach us here. They are at our various bases, awaiting their arrival.

Late in the afternoon, however, we do find some means of spending the time, and quite profitably, too; for down by the road that passes our camp, the Route de St. Omer de Boulogne-sur-Mer, congregate crowds of little French boys and girls, and older people also. Thither the Canadian Tommies promptly repair, either to air their few words of French, or to listen eagerly to the talk around them. For a couple of hours we can now have a capital opportunity of studying to a degree the French people.

But they don't come here just to talk to us. They are after souvenirs. On your arrival, you are immediately button-holed, surrounded by a mob of rapidly-speaking little ones, each yelling loudly for souvenirs. You are overwhelmed, helpless. Most likely you have only your coar and shoulder badges, and a spare button or two, and with these you are loathe to part. You shake your head, explain in broken French your position. No good. Give what you have, anyway. They won't take a negative answer. If you do not take care, you will find eager fingers fumbling to release your badges, asking no permission. And it is no use getting angry. They may retreat a little, but they fear no hard blows from "les bons Anglais," who are slow to real anger, and in a moment they are at you again.

Very often they obtain souvenirs from soldiers who have been wise enough to bring along an extra supply. They are most profuse in their thanks. If you ask them how they like the British soldiers, they will answer gravely, if you are a Canadian that they love the Canadians, and like the English soldiers. Is it sincere or just a little subtle flattery that perhaps will be rewarded by another penny? They have earned that the Canadian soldier gets more pay than his English comrade, and has coppers in his pockets. Is he not, therefore, likely to be freer with his money? What better way to profit by this than by a little adroit flattery? They are young mostly, your inquisitors, but sharp, sly as rats. You can't put anything over on them.

The best plan in these brief hours is to secure a couple of little girls or boys, and talk to them. They are willing enough, the more so if they have received a souvenir beforehand. Don't be afraid to speak to them. Distort the language and grammatical construction as you please—they do their best to understand and help you out. Most of them have brothers and fathers at the front. Where? At Arras is all they can tell you. It may be the French General Staff has imposed a censorship as strict as our own, so that relatives know only vaguely the whereabouts of the near ones. At any rate, these little ones know nothing beyond this. And, often, with a sorrowful shake of the head, one of them will inform you that someone near of kin has already fallen in battle. You notice this—the absence of strong men of military age. Few men in mufti walk the streets of Boulogne and its environs.

Smoking is a regrettable vice in even the smallest of these little folk. Invariably you are asked for cigarettes. Little fellows, seven or eight years of age, put in frequent requests for them. Sometimes they get their wish, but quite often you will hear a soldier thus accosted retort in this wise: "My son, you shouldn't smoke. You are too young, and it will make you sick. You won't grow into a big man. Look at me—a poor undersized specimen of a man. Smoking did that for me. It was all I could do to pass the doctor."

The urchin listens with perfect attention. He wouldn't interrupt for the world. At the end he will say, "Bon, bon," very emphatically, even though he understands only a word or

two of all your discourse. You think your advice has done some good. Next minute you see the same small boy, more successful elsewhere in his quest, puffing energetically at a cigarette, and making a good job of it too. Little incorrigibles. There are evidences of this habit, so early formed, all about. You see small boys narrow-chested and sickly-looking, who should be far larger and infinitely more robust. The worst of it, and probably the reason for its wide prevalence, is that smoking seems to be by no means forbidden fruit to the kiddies.

Ask one of them what the French soldier receives in pay. A sou a day.* Three hundred and sixty-five cents a year for all the valiant part he is taking in the giant struggle. And when you inform your little acquaintance of the amount you receive each day, and add that in three days you get almost as much as a French soldier in an entire year. His eyes grow big with astonishment. "Oh, vous etes tres riches, vous Canadiens."

He breathes his wonderment at such wealth, and looks longingly for evidence in shape of another penny. You might disclaim this assertion of your own opulence, but at the same time feel pity for your unfortunate ally. One cent a day. To us, with our expensive habits, one dollar and ten cents a day seems little enough.

The Flying Machines

One sees no real signs of existing war at Boulogne. Only the absence of able-bodied men, and the numerous men in khaki make you remember that all France is in a state of war. At billets you realize it once more.

All the survivors of our original battalion have been enjoying a few weeks of rest out of the trenches. This camp is at the very apex of a small horsehoe a few miles across, a spur you might say from the main feature, which is the British front in France. All around us, except in one direction four or five miles distant, are our lines, and beyond the German trenches. Aeroplanes, singly, in pairs, and even four at a time, circle and soar high above us in the cloudless blue. They are mostly British and French. Few German Taubes come near our camp. Sometimes the planes go along unmolested, the hum of the engine being quite audible. We watch their progress interestedly, for to us, the new draft, aeroplanes are still a bit of a novelty. But more often than not anti-aircraft guns open out on them. Our eyes catch perhaps a darting flash of light followed by a ball of white or black smoke. These balls form above, below, on all sides of the floating aeroplane. Many seconds later come the distant reports. Many balls follow in the wake of their quarry, but seldom do they reach their mark. The range and elevation are extremely difficult to find, and the object of the firing apparently is more to drive away the aviators than to hit them, which is at best only a forlorn hope.

And during all these days cannon fire goes on intermittently—evidenced by the dull, far-off boom of heavy guns belching out their missiles of destruction. These are the British batteries at play. During the day we hear, but at night we can see, which is more satisfactory. Against the sky-line, the one side already referred to always excluded, appear these "star-lights," of which we have read so much in Canada. Each side is on the alert to discover new moves on the part of the enemy. Up these balls of light ascend, like so many sky-rockets on a twenty-fourth of May or first of July demonstration, and burst into illuminations that light up large areas, in which no standing object can remain undetected. It is easy to understand, even here, why parties working near the trenches have to drop flat as these stars mount up. Did they not, the snipers would get them. Spasmodically, too, search-lights throw their powerful rays over the trenches with a glare that makes one think day has come again.

The French Farm House

I was on guard one day at a ruined farmhouse, the "Chateau," now utilized as a brigade store-room for picks, shovels, barb-wire, and all those things necessary for the construction of modern earth-works. You know the style of French farmhouse and accessories? The buildings are built along the four sides of a large yard, square and rectangular in shape, the enclosed centre being generally cobblestoned. All the buildings that make up a complete farm surround this square or rectangle. Adjoining the residence may be a pigsty or stable, next to that a driving or implement shed, and so on, all together in closer communion than you will find anywhere in Canada. The front door of the house opens not to a lawn or orchard or green field, but to a huge pile of refuse that emits an inevitable scent. All the refuse of the farmhouse seems to be dumped on this pile. Such an one is this particular farmhouse. It is a large establishment. The inner yard must measure two hundred feet by one hundred, so you may judge of its total dimensions. Over the main entrance is a sundial which still keeps accurate time, and which also informs one that the building dates back from 1835. Before the war the occupant of this place must have been very prosperous; now the buildings are in ruins. The tile roofs are pierced with many shot and shell. Many of the latter have burst in the interior. The inside walls are damaged beyond speedy repair. Nothing lives here now, except some hoary old rats that prowl nightly in the yard, before the residence lies a ponderous safe. The door, broken off, is in several pieces, the work of Germans, doubtless, during their drive to Paris. Whether this farm was the objective of a bombardment or the scene of a hand-to-hand fight, the walls don't tell. You must form your own conclusions. But it was probably during the desperate fighting of a year ago that the buildings were so devastated. The broken safe points to German occupation. As it is the only house in the vicinity that has been destroyed, it must have been in an important position. It is certainly the largest within a considerable radius. Outside the buildings, in a corner apart, are three mounds, cross-surmounted. They are British graves.

A Typical Village

A short walk from the Chateau is a typical village of the north country. French villages in this section are not at all pretty. There are very few trees, and that cool, fresh atmosphere of Canadian and English villages is lacking. The houses are built up to the sidewalks, which are often only beaten earth. Consequently, however pretty, and tasteful the houses are inside, outside they are unattractive and plain in appearance. The roads are invariably cobblestoned. How British Tommies love these cobble! The stones, all but indestructible, even shell proof, are very hard on the feet if one walks for long; nor are the British service boots made so much for solid comfort as for hard service. A year and a little more ago, this village resounded to the ring of wooden sabots and boots upon the cobbles; re-schoed, to the laughter and careless conversation of the people as they gathered about doorsteps of an evening to gossip of the past day's doings—all within its limits peaceful and happy, dreading no ill change.

When the clouds of war came the French retreated over this northern country even to the purlieus of Paris. The German masses following hard. Again, it was the situation reversed, with the Germans obstinately retreating. Towns were destroyed, non-combatants killed or mutilated; all this district was ravaged. This village but shared the common destiny. Its inhabitants, usually so tenacious of their homes, fled frightened before the spoilers, and the streets knew only the steady tramp, tramp of troops. Guns began to pump their shells into the little villages. It is only half a mile to the trenches. The church is totally destroyed. Not one pane of glass in it remains unbroken. Bullets spatter yet along the cobbles. To-day it is almost a deserted village. You will look long to find any house tenanted, or to see a light from any of the many windows. Only a few French boys looking for any valuables the ruins might contain, or a stray cat wandering aimlessly—these are all there is to be seen here now. In the cemetery are many British graves, not a few evidencing quite recent interment. Just outside its precincts, engineers are constructing British trenches for defence against a possible Teuton drive. Reflecting that, after all, it is only one of hundreds of places in France and Belgium similarly or worse despoiled, one feels not so badly about this particular heap of ruins. It is pitiful, however, to think of its inoffensive inhabitants being driven to parts untenantable by a war that should never have been, and of their once happy homes now only the target for German shells and bullets from those entrenchments so short a distance off.

In Billets

We have now been four days in billets, having recently moved from our rest camp. Our battalion is to spend four weeks in and out of trenches, the system being four days in billets, four in the trenches then back to billets, and so on. The left half battalion, Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, have gone to the trenches first. We, the right half battalion, are to relieve them, and in turn be relieved by them. The other battalions in the brigade are in the trenches, two battalions for seven days running. We are the old battalion, and must fix the reliefs to suit ourselves.

The billets are not so bad. Our medical officer says we are lucky to have them. They are composed of a single long row of houses. We have one room in each house. Each room contains chairs and a table. Our beds are the stone floors, on which we sleep, ground sheets underneath, and wrapped in our great coats and cardigans. Blankets are issued since real cold weather has set in. We are comfortable, and no one complains. Six men occupy each room, which is invariably the ground floor front room of the house, the door of which opens to the street. The civilian inmates of the house must find egress through our quarters.

Our officers have worked us pretty hard during these four days. Every night there has been digging or carrying parties to the trenches. Most of this work is in the open within range and can be carried on only at night. Even then it is a little dangerous, with bullets whanging and zipping by every now and then. And, as certain work has been carried on only during the day, we have not found time to develop ennui. Once we had company drill, the hane of all soldiers and which we thought was left forever behind at Shorncliffe. The old "Pats," who have had very little drill since they crossed the Channel, nearly collapsed as a result.

What of the Future To-night we leave for the trenches. Who of us think of the probabilities of disablement or death? We have been in the danger zone several times while at billets, but this is the first time we are to be in the trenches. Things have been very quiet for a long time, but who knows what may befall, what attack by British or Germans is ordered, entailing of necessity many casualties? One of our men was killed only three nights ago. It was our draft suffered the loss. He was a freshman at college, and the youngest man in our company, killed on a carrying fatigue. Never saw the trenches. We can say of him that he was a good comrade. His death made some impression on us, knowing as we did that it was only the first of many casualties yet to come. He lies now wrapped simply in a rough sack, in a churchyard at A—. The cross above says he died in action. We hope the Montreal papers said that also. It sounds better than to say he was killed while doing inglorious fatigue work. Doubtless many of us think of his death to-night on the march, but we don't think too much of it. Such thoughts are depressing, and we all came here with our eyes open. We will take the good and the bad of this war with an even mind. Yet, more than one of us will name his first billet for Bill, our comrade first to fall.

Have you not all heard of Canadian troops singing and whistling on the march? It is an invariable custom with us. It cheers us up and helps marching. Time and distance fly quickly. It is easy to keep a good step if we sing. Also we like making a noise.

No Reveille in Trenches We have no "reveille" in the trenches. Neither have we had it since we left England; nor, in fact, any of those bugle calls that used to distress us in camp. Undisturbed by the brazen bugle's blare that summons us to life and activity before even the day has well begun, we sleep calmly in our dug-outs till nearly seven o'clock. One would almost think that we had reverted to civilian habits, for this hour is considered "late" in the army. In England and in Canada we were awakened at 5:30 a. m. Then of course, we had a lengthy system of dressing and preparing for morning inspection. Here the routine is simple, we draw on our boots, (which according to the King's regulations, we are not supposed to take off in active service), and we are ready to hurry for our day's rations, prepare a hasty breakfast, and fall in at eight for work.

Wash? Not much. What's the use? You are only dirty again in ten minutes, and the dirt of our trenches is clean earth that does nobody harm. For some of us, it is half a mile to a pump that ejects muddy water. We are here for four days only, and back at billets in an effective pump where we may wash at will. We have harked back to childhood days, when washing was a torture, and soap our bitterest enemy. Nor do we shave. All these operations are suspended for the time being. A growth of hair all over our faces causes us no worry, no shame. Our boots are never polished. Mud stays on our clothes till it is rubbed off. Our uniforms would not in the great struggle for freedom. Doubtless all along the front our soldiers feel as we do; but who shall say the British army does not finish what it sets itself to do?

For work, there is in our hearts no fear of being called out by an inspecting officer for dirty coats or untidy apparel. The officers, too, have let slip some of their cherished neatness. Some of them wear knee trousers, between which and their puttees appear several inches of bare leg. The relief of not having to care for personal appearance. All this can wait until we reach England again. Our "grub" we prepare ourselves. Rations are issued each morning before breakfast, to so many men a loaf of bread, to so many a pot of jam, etc. Bully beef comes along often enough to make us groan. It is good as a muscle producer, but no one would want even turkey and cranberry sauce every day. Hard tack we can pick up anywhere. Every few days we have Maconachie stew issued to us, usually a tin to a man. With a little warming and a pinch of salt, it makes a good meal. Tea and sugar mixed is everywhere in abundance. Usually we bring extra rations with us into the trenches—potatoes, sardines, cocoa, and other provisions. I think we are expected to do that. What else to do with our money allowance of fifteen francs a week? With the army rations and our own, courses that would do credit to a good hotel are concocted. What better would you want as an entree than fried bacon and eggs, potato chips, and occasionally roast fresh meat? Because we make our own meals, they have an added flavor to them, and are vastly preferable to those we get at billets, for the latter prepared as they are by professional cooks, are each day the same, and like bully beef soon grow too monotonous for real enjoyment. In the trenches we are our own masters, and can vary the menu as we please.

Our first round in the trenches was a hard one, working day and night with only brief intervals for rest. Consequently, it was a tired company that left for billets after being relieved. Our medical officer protested that we were doing too much, that no soldiers could stand such prolonged strain, and that all men must have regular rest. So now while in billets we have fewer fatigues, and in the trenches work only in the daytime. Since his intervention, the M. O. has risen still higher in our esteem. What's in a name anyway? The old battalion left Canada with the name of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Before long the word "Light" had been discarded by the men. If we are light infantry with all the pack and equipment we carry, then in our hearts is a profound pity for all soldiers who carry full kit. So far as I know, our outfit lacks nothing that the ordinary infantryman carries. The name made gloriously at Ypres and St. Elloi for our ancestors in the battalion does not seem to truly represent our part in this great war. Once we had visions of coming to France to shoot bullets of death from unerring rifles and to ram home the bayonet's long blade; in short to be fighters. Now we have put aside these childish dreams, and have entered the Honorable Fellowship of the Knights of the Pick and Shovel, which numbers among its membership to a man the soldiers of our whole brigade. We have dropped for the moment the last three initials of our name, and have substituted the letters "R.E." So now when challenged (as we often are while on fatigue parties), we reply "P.P. Royal Engineers." Can't be that our own brilliant engineers are under strength that its officers finding it hard to get reinforcements, have whispered to the authorities in England that we be trained to fill the ranks when they have done their bit? On the surface it would appear so, for their work and ours, (we are all in the same boat now), consists in tolling mightily with pick and shovel—repairing trenches, digging them deeper, making "sunks" at every corner for rain water, and when there are no more trenches to repair, going out of our way to construct others. Often, too, we have to go the length of that long communication trench and come back with slabs of concrete, coils of barb-wire, and other heavy material borne upon our shoulders. This is our life in the trenches. Do we tire of it? Foolish question. That we would ultimately turn sappers and navies was beyond all we should long for "real fighting" our remotest imaginings, and therefore, it is but natural that occasionally. We realize, however, that this war is being conducted on an entirely new system, and so long as we help to bring ultimate victory to our arms, we are glad to be even "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the great struggle for freedom. Doubtless all along the front our soldiers feel as we do; but who shall say the British army does not finish what it sets itself to do?



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, Wednesday and Saturdays R. U. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS Table with columns for From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax, and Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

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

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

TWENTY-SEVEN CALLS for Maritime-trained in two weeks is very significant. The salaries range from \$300 to \$1250 per annum. There are excellent openings for Maritime-trained—both male and female. Enter any time at the MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH C. A.

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

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins.

PARADISE

February 7

We are pleased to report that Mr. G. L. Pearson, who has been ill is improving.

Miss Carter has been a guest at the home of her friend, Mrs. J. D. McLeod at the parsonage.

Mr. Edward Brooks, who has been visiting his parents for a few weeks, has returned to Boston.

Mrs. Hardy Layte went to Halifax on Friday to visit her son, Ralph, who is Lieutenant in the 85th Battalion.

Mrs. Henry Troop and Miss Troop, of Granville Centre have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Balcom.

A recruiting meeting was held in the vestry of the Baptist Church on Sunday evening. A stirring address was given by Mr. W. C. Parker of Lawrence town.

Mr. C. J. Durling, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Barrington Passage, with his wife and little daughter, Dorothy, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Leonard.

The Paradise Red Cross Society has sent the following articles to Halifax: 42 hospital shirts, 11 suits of pyjamas, 1 doz. hot water bag covers, 10 pairs socks, 1 doz. bandage straps. Fourteen of the hospital shirts were made by the West Paradise branch.

Mr. Asa McNinch passed away on Saturday last at the home of his son, Rev. A. M. McNinch, after a brief illness of la grippe. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon. The service was conducted by Rev. J. D. McLeod, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Balcom.

Some of the members of the Paradise Amateur Athletic and Dramatic Club are preparing a treat for the public to be presented in the near future in the form of a drama, entitled, "Country Folks." Due notice will be given of the date in a later issue of this paper and in other ways.

WEST PARADISE

February 7

Preaching service in the Hall next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. A. T. Morse, fruit inspector, spent the week-end at home with his family.

Mr. Stanley Moore has gone to Springfield where he is in the employ of the Davison Lumber Co.

Mrs. Frank J. Poole who has been visiting her mother and sister at Windsor, returned home to-day.

Mrs. Pine, accompanied by her friend, Miss Welton of Massachusetts, are guests at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Whitman.

Mrs. B. W. Saunders who has been suffering for the last few weeks with a very severe attack of la grippe, we are pleased to report, slowly convalescing.

Mr. J. E. Morse sold a very fine yoke of cattle a few days ago. Mr. Morse is one of our progressive farmers and believers in keeping none but the best.

Pte. Gilbert Ruggles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ruggles, one of our soldier boys who has been to the front has been invalided home for a while, and is now with his parents.

Mrs. Arthur Bent was called to North Williamston last Friday to the bedside of a dying brother, Frank Bezauson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bezauson. We tender to the bereaved parents our deepest sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Baker of Aurora, Ill., are guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Poole. Mr. Baker is one of our Nova Scotia boys who has been successful in business and doing a thriving business in the United States.

HAMPTON

February 7

This winter is noted so far for wind, rain and mud.

Mr. James Kearnes from Young's Cove was visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Foster, quite recently.

Mrs. W. H. O'Neal and son George, attended the funeral of Mrs. John O'Neal at East Arlington, to-day, Feb. 7th.

La grippe has made a raid on Hampton, equal to the German raid on England, sparing neither old or young.

We are sorry to report Frank Dunn on the sick list. He came home for a short vacation, which will not be very pleasant being confined in the house.

Miss Ethel Farnsworth entertained a number of her young friends at her home on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st. Music and games were indulged in till ten o'clock. Refreshments were served, ending a very pleasant evening.

Mindard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BELLEISLE

February 7

Mr. J. Douglas Karn has returned to his position in Digby.

Mrs. R. L. Dodge is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joseph McLean, Bridgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chipman of Bridgetown were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bent.

Mrs. Margaret Bustin, who has been seriously indisposed for some weeks is slowly improving.

We are glad to report all measles patients convalescent and as yet no new cases have developed.

Rev. C. Leonard Gesner came home from Sackville on Saturday to attend the funeral of his father.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy pressing and shipping their hay. Fisher's power-press is doing the work.

The Red Cross Sewing Circle have sent their work for the month of January, consisting of 3 1/2 dozen handkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 6 hospital shirts, 200 mouth wipes, and 18 pairs of socks. Through the kindness of Mrs. Clifford Bent, the Society have a Red Cross sewing room at her house where they meet every Thursday afternoon from two until five.

The very sudden death of Mr. Geo. R. Gesner, which occurred last Friday just at noon, was a great shock to the community. Mr. Gesner, who seemed to be enjoying his usual health, had just moved away from the table after eating his dinner, when he was instantly stricken with death. As he has never complained of any serious ailment it is supposed that his death was caused by heart failure. "Uncle Rol" as he was familiarly known, will be missed by both young and old in the community as his cheerful disposition and joking manner made him a favourite with all who knew him. He leaves three sons to mourn their loss: C. Leonard at Sackville; Sergt.-Instructor, Fred A. of the 40th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., and Willard at home. To the sorrowing family we extend our deepest sympathy.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

(By an occasional correspondent)

February 7

Miss Wamboldt of Young's Cove was a week-end guest of Mrs. G. Y. Bent.

Miss W. Troop of Granville Ferry is visiting her aunt, Mrs. David Gillatt.

Everyone intends going to the clam supper in the Hall on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Geo. T. McCormick has received word that her aunt, Mrs. (Rev.) J. W. Campbell, is seriously ill of grip at her home in St. John.

Friends of Miss Mildred Withers, who has been very seriously ill with measles and la grippe, will be pleased to learn she is now well on the road to complete recovery.

The ladies of All Saints are still very active in Red Cross work. Pie nights lately held at the homes of Mrs. F. R. Troop, Mrs. F. P. Mills and Mrs. Willard Withers, were greatly enjoyed and very successful financially.

The annual meeting of the Parish of Granville was held in All Saints Church on Jan. 24th. The Rector, Rev. C. W. Neish, was in the chair. The Wardens' reports showing a very satisfactory financial condition of the Parish, were read and accepted. The retiring Wardens, J. L. Shaffner and Frank R. Troop were re-elected, also same vestry clerk. M. D. Bent and J. L. Shaffner were elected delegates to Synod, and T. Smith Bohaker and Geo. T. McCormick as substitutes.

GRANVILLE FERRY

February 7

Coming: "The Kitchen Orchestra." Watch for further announcement.

Miss W. Troop returned from a few weeks visit at Granville Centre on Saturday.

Mr. E. R. Reid, who spent the week-end at his home, returned to Moncton on Monday.

Mrs. Charles T. Parker, daughter Miss Myrtle, and little son, Master Russel, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Parker.

Little Miss Helen Gillatt who has been enjoying a pleasant visit at the home of her brother, Mr. J. Gillatt, Upper Granville, arrived home on Saturday.

ST. CROIX COVE

February 7

Farmers have been improving the last fall of snow in hauling out firewood.

Preaching service Sunday evening, February 13th. Conference Saturday afternoon previous.

A pie social for the benefit of the Red Cross will be held in the church here, Monday evening, Feb. 14th. If stormy the first fine night following.

LYNN (MASS.), ODDFELLOWS HONOR THE OLDEST ODDFELLOW IN THE CITY

(Lynn Daily Item)

Stephen Oliver Breed, born Nov. 22, 1821; joined Franklin lodge of Oddfellows of Boston, 73 year ago; joined Bay State Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Lynn, February 5, 1848, and has held continuous membership in the Oddfellows for 73 years.

Brimful of enthusiasm, the Oddfellows of Lynn and its vicinity celebrated the 73rd year of S. Oliver Breed's membership in the fraternity, the oldest Oddfellow in Lynn, the State and probably the nation, Tuesday evening, by an escorting parade to the guest of honor, from the Brick-ett schoolhouse on Broad street to Oddfellows' hall by way of Broad and Exchange streets, Central Square and Market street. Red fire burned all the way from the Hotel Seymour to the hall and the crash of music and the cheers of the marching Oddfellows awoke the city and told its people that an honorable life of 95 years, 73 of which had been spent as a member of the three-linkers, was receiving tribute from his fraternal brothers. While it was peculiarly a Lynn demonstration, the grand officers of the grand lodge were invited to participate and they were there in full force from all parts of the State.

With his aureole of bushy gray hair, and beard as white as the driven snow, his deep-set eyes flashing hither and yon, Mr. Breed sat in the midst of the grand lodge of Oddfellows of Massachusetts and his Lynn fellow members, the youngest veteran of them all. His interest never slackened. His occasional responses showed his rapid-fire mind. Seventy-three years an Oddfellow! Longer a member than Past Grand Master James Bennett, the inspiration of the gathering, had lived, by several decades. Longer a member than the span of years lived by nine-tenths of those present. Surely, the record was worth observing, and the man himself, with his alert and magnetic personality, made it an occasion for renewed devotion to friendship, love and truth, the three links which unite men in the strongest bonds of fraternity and helpfulness; an occasion to honor age, wisdom and experience. It is rather difficult to visualize the scene in Bay State lodge hall with that dominant figure in the foreground. The great band of Oddfellows of Lynn and its vicinity thronged the home of the mother lodge, Bay State. On a slightly raised dias, Mr. Breed sat a little higher than the members and was surrounded by the grand officers of the grand lodge. The brilliant regalia of the officers, the elaborate and appropriate as they were, could not divert attention from the Grand Old Man of Oddfellowship.

Every courtesy and attention was showered upon him. He was thoughtfully placed in a limousine in the parade that he might not suffer from the inclemency of the weather, and too great a tax was not placed upon his powers of resistance at the exercises in the hall, and when they were over he was taken home under escort. Trust "Jimmie" Bennett for that. Mr. Breed slept soundly last night. If he had any dreams they should have been pleasant with the outpouring of the heart of Oddfellowship, and the overflowing of the spirit of brotherly love. He was presented in the evening with the 70-year jewel of the order, and a beautiful basket of roses from Beulah Rebekah lodge, No. 3.

ROD AND GUN

Bonnycastle Dale contributes the leading article to the February issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., writing with his usual skill on observations which he has made of wild animals in British Columbia. "Roughing it de Luxe," by Judson Gaylord, is an account of a visit to a Quebec club for millionaires as set down by one who was successful in invading the millionaires' stronghold. "Wilhelm the Hawk: A Tragedy of the Prairies," by James S. Jones is the biography of a hawk whose dominant characteristics are analogous to those of a human Wilhelm now much in the public eye. "The Home Trail" is a tale of a heart breaking trek to Oxford House and is related by R. J. Fraser. F. V. Williams contributes a story, "The Ranger's Friend," and a cover design illustrating the story, which portrays a fight to the death between a moose and a pack of wolves. The regular departments are well maintained and the number as a whole attractive one to sportsmen and lovers of out-door life in its various phases.

And now the press of Germany is becoming bold enough to voice its discontent. The Berliner Tagblatt, whose circulation is the largest of any single newspaper in Germany, says of the German Fleet: "To remain longer in the seclusion of the Kiel Canal is to be ridiculous to-day, and tomorrow to invite defeat and humiliation."

ASSISTING RETURNING SOLDIERS

Circular Issued to Employees by Nova Scotia Committee

Dear Sir,—Early in the war, the Dominion Government appointed a Military Hospital Committee for the purpose of providing proper medical attention for our returned soldiers and also to deal with the question of employment.

At the invitation of Sir Robert Borden an Inter-Provincial Conference was held in October last at Ottawa, regarding the problem of taking care and providing for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who returned to Canada during the war. At this conference, representatives of all the Provinces were in attendance and certain agreements were reached which were subsequently to be submitted to the various Provincial Governments for adoption. These suggestions involved an extension of the work of the Military Hospitals Commission by the appointment of a Committee in each Province.

- (a) To undertake to find employment for returned soldiers who are unable to work.
- (b) To assist returned soldiers who may be unable to take up their former employment, to secure other employment.
- (c) To provide such special technical education and trade training as will enable any serious disabled soldier to enter some new vocation for which he is adapted.

The Government of this Province in accordance with the steps taken in the other Provinces, has appointed a Committee to be known as The Returned Soldier's Employment Committee (Nova Scotia). Its chief function will be to assist soldiers returned from the front to find employment as soon as possible after their discharge. It will also have direct charge of re-educating grievously disabled soldiers.

The returned soldier is deserving of our most earnest attention and deepest consideration. He necessarily must have suffered severely from shock, wounds, or disease, to be discharged as unfit for further military duty. The military authorities give him skillful medical and convalescent attention and do not discharge him from their care until he is fit to enter civil life again. He is then faced with the necessity of supporting himself and perhaps his family by his own efforts. The majority who are returning have not been injured seriously enough to receive pensions. Most of them are young and have someone dependent upon them for support. In view of the sacrifice they have made, it seems to be our plain duty to find some fit place for them in industrial life. We are all aware of the bad effects of protracted idleness and the bitter hardship of enforced unemployment.

At the Inter-Provincial Conference with the Hospitals Commission, the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association stated that his association would give employment to all returned soldiers who were fit for manufacturing industry. He estimated that one-third of the men coming back from the front, would be able to find places under this agreement. The General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company and the Superintendent of the Mines of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have promised, as far as possible, to take care of returned soldiers who were formerly in their employ.

As an employer we would ask you to co-operate heartily with this Committee in placing all returned soldiers in fitting employment, with dispatch as soon as they are discharged. Naturally each soldier will turn to his previous employer first and we would ask you to re-employ him if at all possible. If he is not physically or mentally fit for his former position, we urge that his case may be carefully considered and that you use every effort to give him some other position if it is in your power. If every employer does his best in this direction, this problem of getting the soldiers settled satisfactorily into civil life will be a long way toward solution.

For such men as cannot find employment near their former homes, we would ask you for co-operation in finding employment. Whenever you have any opportunity open, we ask you to give preference to the returned soldier, and to inquire from the Committee if a man suitable for your requirements may be obtained thru it. Cases may come to your notice where a limited amount of technical training along certain lines would add materially to the earning capacity of the returned soldier. We would ask that all cases, with any suggestions that occur to you, be promptly reported to our Committee.

Many men who have entered the ranks do not fear death as much as they do some major injury which will maim or cripple them so that they will not be able to support themselves decently when they return. If every soldier could be assured that earnest and grateful efforts will be made to give him every chance to earn a respectable living, no matter how badly he is disabled, then his mind would

be free of the gnawing foreboding which assails him at times. Such an attitude as we have mentioned on the part of the employers would be an immense stimulus toward recruiting.

You will doubtless agree that it is in the highest interests of the individual and the Province of Nova Scotia that work should be found for every returned soldier without delay. Without your hearty co-operation and active assistance, we, as Nova Scotians, may fall short in properly discharging our highest obligations in adequately caring for those who have fought that Canada and the Empire might not be dominated by German autocracy and the democratic institutions which we might enjoy and cherish might not perish from the earth. The men who come back, one and all, have been willing to make the supreme sacrifice and we can show our true appreciation for those who have fallen by providing adequately for those who have been injured in the struggle.

Therefore the Committee makes this personal appeal to you as an employer. A statement from you as to your attitude in this matter will be warmly appreciated.

On behalf of the Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee. (Nova Scotia.)

I am, Yours respectfully,
D. B. MacCOY,
Secretary.

THE \$8,000,000 INCREASE OF FUNDED AND FLOATING DEBT

(Written for the Journal of Commerce by H. M. P. Eckardt)

The statement of the Finance Department under date of Nov. 30, 1915, reflects the preliminary stages of the financing in connection with the domestic war loan by means of an increase of roughly \$8,000,000 in the funded debt payable in Canada. This would represent the aggregate of initial payments which had passed through the books at Ottawa at the month-end. There will necessarily be successive increases under this heading until the final instalment is completed at the beginning of May next year. It will be interesting to examine the situation as regards debt increase since July 31, 1914. The situation can be shown most clearly in the form of a small table. Following are some of the items of the liabilities which show important changes. The increase in the above items of

	July 1914	Nov. 1915	Increase
Funded debt payable in Canada	\$ 779,860	\$ 8,725,450	\$ 7,945,590
Funded debt payable in London	319,433,224	362,703,312	43,270,088
Temporary Loans	8,273,333	165,007,017	156,733,684
Dominion Notes	115,932,476	169,250,286	53,297,810
	\$444,418,893	\$705,666,065	\$261,247,172

funded and floating debt amounts to roughly \$261,000,000 during the period of sixteen months here reviewed. As however, there has been a considerable increase in the assets, notably in the "Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts," which rose from \$124,000,000 to \$205,000,000, the increase of net debt has been somewhat less than the figure just mentioned. The net debt rose from \$313,873,814 to \$500,668,167—a matter of \$170,000,000. This represents an average increase of a little less than \$11,000,000 per month. The war expenditure for November

AFTER MEALS

When digestion fails, whether from loss of tone, climatic changes, overwork, or errors of diet, nothing so soon restores tone and healthy activity to the digestive system as the root and herb extract—Mother Seigel's Syrup. It tones and regulates the liver and bowels, and clears the system of the decayed products of indigestion—the fruitful cause of headaches,

TAKE THE DIGESTIVE TONIC

Languor, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, brain fog, and biliousness. It makes food nourish you, and thus builds health on good digestion.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

was \$13,155,797, but the increase of net debt shown for that month is only \$9,139,675—the revenue having sufficed to meet the expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund with a balance over amounting to roughly \$8,000,000 applicable for war and capital expenditure averages say \$12,000,000 a month, and that there is a small average monthly balance to the good—say \$4,000,000—during the four months' yet remaining of the current fiscal year, there might be a monthly deficit, or rather increase of net debt amounting to \$10,000,000 after allowing for say \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 per month for expenditure on public works, etc. This would make the increase of net debt from the beginning of the war up to March 31, 1916, about \$210,000,000.

While it is impossible to speak with confidence on the subject, it is perhaps not likely that there will be any sensational increases in the items of the funded and floating debt: as shown in the table, between now and the end of the funded debt payable in Canada. One may easily calculate what the increase in case of this item will amount to. Taking the amount of the domestic loan at \$100,000,000, there will be payable something like \$49,000,000, counting in the balance of the first instalment and the amounts due respectively on Jan. 2nd, Feb. 1st, and March 1st. This prospective increase, added to the increase shown in the table makes a total increase of roughly \$57,000,000. The interest rate being 5 per cent, there is an increase of \$2,800,000 in

temporary loans, but probably the reductions will not be very important since the Government intend to use the war loan proceeds for financing its military outlays.

With reference to the Dominion months' notes there might be a reduction shown between November and March. Last year the high level of the issues was attained on November 30th, and in the six months' following there was a reduction of \$14,000,000. However, history may not repeat itself in this respect. Although the small Dominion notes, issued during the fall to make small change for crop moving, will be coming back, the banks on turning them in to the Receiver General, will be obliged to take large Dominion notes in exchange. They cannot convert the small legal notes into gold as in normal times. In view of this return of Dominion notes from general circulation among the public, it is obvious that any further increase in the amount of legal outstanding would necessarily be represented by a like increase in the bank holdings of these notes. In other words it would simply be a forced loan from the banks without interest and would have a tendency to curtail the power of the banks to make loans and advances to their regular customers.

Ultimately the surplus issues of Dominion notes will probably have to be converted into interest bearing bonds, so in calculating the increase of our annual interest it will be well to take this contingency into account. The four items of funded and floating debt mentioned in the table will perhaps show at the end of the fiscal year an increase of roughly \$300,000,000. Speaking broadly this represents an increase of \$15,000,000 per year in interest. If the customs and other revenue continues to show up as buoyantly as in the past three or four months, the problem of financing for the additional interest charge will be considerably easier; but every one, more or less, is keeping in mind the possibility or contingency of a Dominion income tax. If such a tax is to be imposed there is much to be said in favor of putting it on the statute books now, while the patriotic sentiment of the people runs strongly on account of the uncertainties of war. There never was a time in which the tax payers as a whole would pay an income tax so willingly. At conclusion of the war the sentiment might not be so favorable.

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	\$.08 1/2	Stripe Flannelette, 23 in.	6 cts. yd.
" " " 30 " "	" .10	" " " 32 " "	9 " "
" " " 34 " "	" .11	" " " 36 " "	11 " "

Hosiery

Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, splendid value, 3 pair for 50 cts.

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, 23 cts. pair

Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, good value, 19 cts.

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, Ribbed. Reg. Price 45 cts., now 32 cts.

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

Bed Puffs. 2 only. Reg. Price \$4.50, now \$2.95. 2 " " " 6.50, " 4.25

Children's White Coats. \$3.15, \$3.25, \$3.40. Sale " " 2.25, 2.40, 2.50

Remnants

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

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

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

JOHN LOCKETT & SON