

The Christmas Citizen

TRURO, N. S., DECEMBER, 1909.



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Christmas in Mexico

CHRISTMAS in Canada and the United States means for the girls and boys the coming of Santa Claus, the hanging up of stockings, the Christmas tree with its candles and pop corn and bright array of gifts, skating, sleighing and tobogganing for those who are so fortunate as to live far enough north.

Christmas is celebrated in a very different way in Mexico, the next door neighbor to the United States on the South. Would you like to go with me to spend the Christmas season in Mexico? Then we must start some days before the middle of December, for the festivities there are long continued, starting nine days before Christmas—the twenty-fifth of December, as you all know, and lasting until the Feast of the Epiphany on the sixth of January; and this entire time is one long delightful jubilee.

If, instead of a tedious railway journey, we had a magic wand and could simply close our eyes, rub the lamp, wish and be there, what a change we would find upon opening them! We would close our eyes upon a country of ice and snow and open them in a land of white sunshine, of skies as blue as those of Italy, a summer land of lovely flowers. Only on the low lofty volcanic peaks is snow ever seen, and not even the most daring of you would dream of tobogganing there.

Instead of shoppers hurrying to and fro, muffled in warm clothing and furs, we would find canals crowded with power-laden boats and market plazas thronged with gaily-dressed natives. Flowers are so cheap that even the most humble home can afford sprays of the beautiful Christmas plant, Noche Buena.

As there are no chimneys, the children do not try to stay awake on Christmas Eve to see Santa Claus descend with his pack. Only in the homes of American residents do the children hang up stockings. Among the Mexicans the custom is unknown.

The celebrations which begin on December sixteenth and continue until the twenty-fifth, are called Posadas. The word in Spanish means an "inn," or abiding place. While the celebration was originally religious, it is now only partly religious and has become a very gay and sociable occasion. The Posadas are limited to the cities, but in those places the poorest as well as the richest families hold them.

The origin of the Posada is in the gospel story of the birth of Jesus. Caesar issued a decree that all the world should be taxed, so Mary and Joseph went up to Jerusalem to be enrolled. Mary made the journey on an ass which Joseph led. Each night of the journey is supposed to have taken place in a different place. They were obliged to ask for shelter which was often refused. On the last day, arriving at Bethlehem, they found the city full of people and no place either in private house or inn for them to rest. At last they took shelter in a stable and there the Christ was born.

In order to celebrate this journey fully, the Posadas begin with the journey at Nazareth. Each year a house is chosen in a family circle or among a group of friends, and at the house for nine consecutive nights, the festival is held. Or, sometimes, the celebration will be held at different houses during that time.

The journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem is represented by the first part of the celebration. At the appointed hour, the guests assemble at the house which has been chosen for the celebration and each person present is furnished with a lighted candle, and two and two, they march around the halls and through the corridors several times chanting the solemn "Litany of Loretto." As each invocation is ended the audience chants "ora pro nobis" (pray for us). At the head of the procession the figures of Joseph and Mary, made of clay or wax, dressed in gay colored satins, are borne, either in the hands, or lying in a basket. Sometimes these figures are dressed in brilliant costumes of lace with tinselled borderings. At each door the procession pauses and knocks and begs admittance, but no answer or invitation to enter is given.

At last, however, the door is opened and all go in and Joseph and Mary have secured shelter for the night. The pilgrims are placed on an altar and some prayers recited, though these are generally hurried through in the quickest manner possible.

Frequently on the last night a stable is arranged in a room or on the roof where Joseph and Mary are placed with utmost reverence. On this night, a figure of the infant Jesus is also carried. After the litany, the party proceed to have a general good time, which is kept up until a late hour. Everywhere, throughout the city is heard the litany sung by processions winding in and out of rooms and around improvised shrines. The patios are hung with lights, and fireworks blaze skyward in every direction.

The piñate takes the place of the Christmas tree. It is an oval shaped, earthen jar, handsomely decorated with tinsel and streams of tissue paper, made up to represent clowns, ballet girls, monkeys, roosters, various grotesque animals and even children almost life-sized. The jars are crammed full of sweets, rattles, whistles and crackers. The breaking of the piñate follows the litany and is an exciting event which generally occurs in the patio. It is suspended from the ceiling and then each person desiring to take part is blind-

folded in turn, and armed with a pole, proceeds to strike the swinging piñate. Three trials are permitted. Sometimes many are blind-folded before a successful blow brings the sweets and bon-bons rattling to the floor. Then there is a race and a scramble for the dainties. Thousands of these piñates are broken each Christmas season and the vendors perambulate the streets with a pole across the shoulders on which are suspended the grotesque figures. It is quite a common sight to see business men hurrying home carrying these strange-looking tissue paper trimmed figures.

These are the chief features of the Christmas celebrations in Mexico, so different from our own. A merry time, the girls and boys of Mexico have to be sure, but don't you think we will be quite willing to stay at home another year for a real holly and mistletoe Christmas with jingling bells and a frost-bound earth?



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CHRISTMAS MORNING.

In the rush of the merry morning,
When the red burns through the gray,
And the wintry world lies waiting
For the glory of the day;
Then we hear a fitful rushing
Just without upon the stair,
See two white phantoms coming,
Catch the gleam of sunny hair.

Are they Christmas fairies stealing
Rows of little socks to fill?
Are they angels floating hither
With their message of good-will?
What sweet spell are these elves weaving,
As like larks they chirp and sing?
Are these palms of peace from heaven
That these lovely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the threshold,
Eager faces peeping through,
With the first red ray of sunshine,
Chanting cherubs come in view;
Mistletoe and gleaming holly,
Symbols of a blessed day,
In their chubby hands they carry,
Streaming all along the way.

Well we know them, never weary
Of this innocent surprise;
Waiting, watching, listening always
With full hearts and tender eyes,
While our little household angels,
White and golden in the sun,
Greet us with the sweet old welcome,—
"Merry Christmas, every one!"



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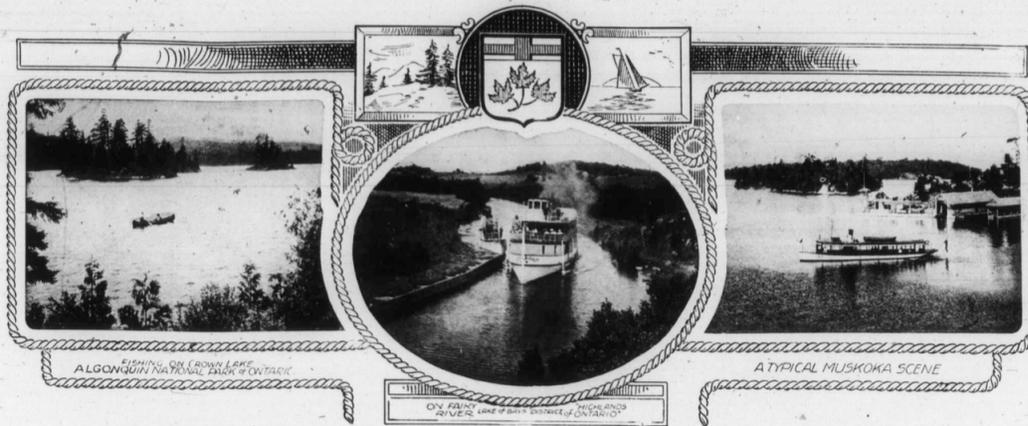
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OUT of Chicago, the twin trails of steel known as the Grand Trunk Railway, take you, via Detroit or Sarnia, to Toronto, the natural gateway to that wonderful wilderness known as the Highlands of Ontario.

From Toronto other trails lead north, northwest and northeast into an Outer's Paradise, so vast and so varied in its scenic beauty and attractiveness that the incoming tourist, having read a few of the many descriptive pamphlets which picture the various resorts, suffers from an embarrassment of riches. But no matter which trail you take, it will lead you into a land exceedingly fair, for there are thousands of lakes and resorts between Toronto and Hudson's Bay that are indescribably charming and attractive. There are the Thirty Thousand Islands of the Georgian Bay, threaded by the splendid steamers of the Northern Navigation Company, for those who like to sit and lounge lazily aboard ship, and watch the islands drift by like play-house scenes of childhood. And there, away to the north, is Temagami, made more interesting recently by the marvellous discoveries nearby of Cobalt and Gowanda, probably the richest silver fields in the world. Temagami Lake, with its many islands and its three thousand miles of shore line, and two attractive hotels for those who want hotels, is an extremely fascinating spot for those who want to get "back of the people"—"beyond the settlement". In the lakes, reached by short portages from Lake Temagami, the best bass fishing to be found on the continent can be had. From the head of Lake Temagami, the canoeist may drift down the Montreal River, find splendid fishing and have a glimpse of the new mining fields along that stream.

If you take the trail due north from Toronto, three or four hours' ride will bring you to Muskoka Lakes, and to the Royal Muskoka Hotel—the Ponce de Lion of the north. A few miles farther up the line, you arrive at Huntsville, where pretty little lake steamers with romantic Indian names, carry you down Fairy River, across Fairy Lake, to the Wawa, easily the most charming and delightful summer hotel to be found in the Dominion. There is boating, golf, tennis and entrancing trails that wind about through the native forest. There are ample airy rooms with hot and cold water, brass bedsteads, electric lights—in short, all the modern comforts of civilization with the wild wood at the back-door. In a tower at the top of the house there is a revolving searchlight, that lights the little Island-studded sea, picks up the incoming steamer, the fishermen coming in with their fish, the young couple in the bark canoe, her hand in his.

The boats that call at the Wawa, sail on up the Lake of Bays to Dorset, from which point fishermen may portage over to Hollow Lake, where the largest trout are taken. And then, too, from Toronto, there is that wonderful sail down the St. Lawrence through the Thousand Islands, through Lachine Rapids to Montreal.

This, of course, is only a splash, a mere hint, of what the Highlands hold for the tourist.

The vexing problem of what to do with the boy in the "Dog Days" is being solved by hundreds of American and Canadian parents, who bundle the boys off to one of the many boys' camps in the healthy Highlands of Ontario, where they can be taught a little, entertained much, and kept clean-minded and happy.

The general idea is to establish a camp in some wild spot, where the boys may live under canvas and get a genuine bit of simple life. A corps of instructors maintain discipline and give such book instruction, or none, as the boys may desire or need in their regular school work, or preparation for college. A feature of the camp is instruction in the elements of woodcraft. The farther in the wild the camp is pitched, the more interesting is the camp life, and the more valuable the woodcraft training, making a veritable School of the Woods.

Canada is probably the only country in the Western Hemisphere that can offer the most attractive territories for life in the untrammelled wilds and where there is still a magnificent wilderness of land and watercourses, forests, mountains and rivers, lakes and streams, which teem with the gamiest of fish, and whose forests abound with numerous species of big game and game birds.

Among the principal districts that appeal to the lover of "out-of-doors," Ontario has the most attractive, and several popular localities in this Province are becoming better known each year. The territory is known as the "Highlands of Ontario," embracing nine distinct districts. Those most suitable for camping and canoeing, however, are the "Temagami Forest Reserve," the "Algonquin National Park of Ontario," the "Lake of Bays" region, and "Lake Couchiching."

It has come to pass, owing to the waste and destruction of the forests of America, sometimes by fire, and to make fields for the farmer, that the American tourist has nowhere to shade him from the summer sun. The man who seeks the wilderness when the old "Spring-fret comes" er him.

must turn his face to the North. And nowadays the North no longer means anything but Canada and its fastnesses.

One of these "silent places" that is just beginning its passing, and yet is within thirty-six hours of Chicago, twenty-four hours of New York City, and twelve hours of Buffalo, is the Temagami Forest Reserve, situated 300 miles north of Toronto in Northern Ontario.

The Reserve is a practically unbroken wilderness of 5,900 square miles of forest and water. Lake Temagami, shaped much like a giant octopus, has 100 square miles of water, 1,400 islands and 3,000 miles of shore line. The whole Reserve is a network of lakes and connecting streams, lying in an unbroken forest. Here the campers can go for hundreds of miles by canoe and portage without seeing a clearing, a house or a white man.

Nature was in an ironical mood when she made the Temagami region. To the eye it is a beautiful mingling of forest and water and hills. The hills are solid rock. There is nothing here for the farmer. There is nothing here for the grazier. It would be a paradise for the lumberman. It may be a second Cobalt for the miner. It is unexcelled for the city man, who yearns to get near to nature's heart. Seeing these things, the Province of Ontario created a playground of 5,900 miles of forest reserve for the people.

It seems almost ridiculous to speak of a country as a wilderness, when there are three hotels on its principal lake and two steamboat lines running on regular schedule. Moreover, there is the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island, in the body of Lake Temagami, with its store and church and little cluster of dwellings.

But this is literally all. There is nothing else. Here and there you may catch from the steamer a glimpse of a tent showing white against the gray of the rocks and the green of the forest; you may see the spiral smoke of a camp fire in the distance, and you may even meet or pass a canoe paddled by campers or anglers. But over all hangs the silence and mystery of the wilderness. The hotels and the post but emphasize the solitude; the steamer's course is but one path in the wild. Behind the nearest island it is quite possible to run into a lordly moose or a noble red deer or a lumbering bear.

To the right and left, before and behind, lies a labyrinth of islands, and beyond the islands yet other labyrinths of portage and lake and hills in the midst of the virgin forest. Some of the Reserve is even unexplored; last year parties from the Keewaydin Camps found and named five new lakes, and added them to the Government Map.

In a vacation camp the boy gets into intimate touch with nature and learns things that are not in books, such as self-reliance, decision, and steadfastness of purpose. Rubbing elbows with a hundred other boys from all parts of the country is good training for the apron-string boy, for there is no test like camp life to show up the lazy boy and the selfish boy and the boy with the yellow streak, and to effectually check or cure these blemishes. Also this life near to Nature induces clean thoughts and decent ways.

The American boy takes kindly to the wilderness, and in return the mother of all men gives him strength, physical, mental and moral. And the young fellow who has learned to take care of himself in the wilderness has a better chance to succeed in any walk of life to which his lot may call him.

Camping, with all its pleasures, is probably the most healthful way to enjoy an outing in the woods, and where one has good fishing, beautiful camping spots, clear and pellucid water for drinking and bathing, magnificent scenery, interesting canoeing routes and all the pleasures that can be derived in outdoor life at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea-level, a week, two weeks, a month or the entire summer can be spent with the utmost profit. Such a region is the territory known as the "Algonquin National Park," situated on the Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk Railway System, about two hundred miles north of the City of Toronto, and one hundred and seventy miles west of the capital of the Dominion—Ottawa.

The "Algonquin National Park" is a region that has already won favor with a large number of travellers who are looking for new fields to explore, for a place where civilization has not yet encroached upon nature's domains, and where man's handiwork is not in evidence. Irrespective of the scenic grandeur of the entire park, the main attraction is the grand fishing that is offered, and which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the carrying out of the regulations for the protection and preservation of the fish and game.

The situation of the Park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 1,800,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries.

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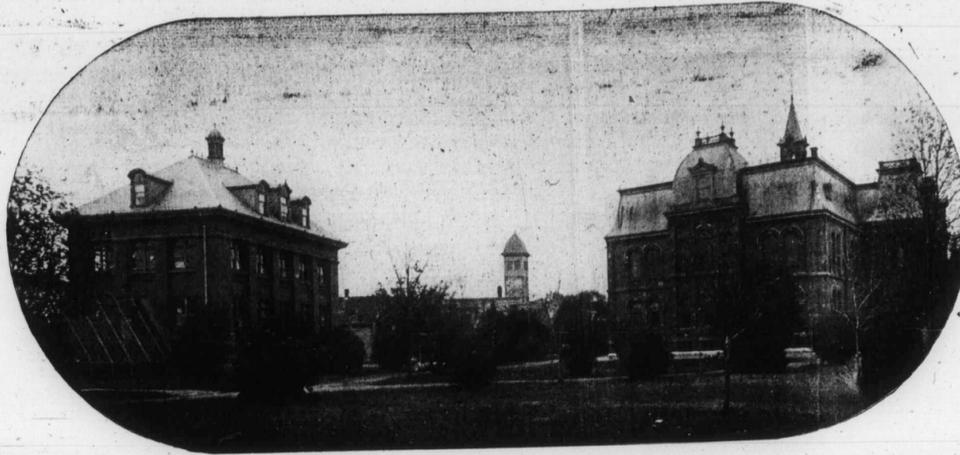
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Concise History Provincial Normal College

(By Dr. Solean)

Normal Schools trace their origin to France, where the foundation of institutions for the training of teachers was made the subject of a report by M. Lakanal to the Revolutionary government of 1794. "In being the first to decree Normal Schools", the report goes on to say, "you have resolved to create in advance a large number of teachers capable of giving education to a plan for the regeneration of the human understanding in a republic of twenty-five millions of men, all of whom democracy renders equal." Lakanal uses for the first time the term "Normal" Schools, from the Latin word *norma*, a type or standard, the Normal School being designed as a standard for all schools.

The Nova Scotia Normal School was created by an Act of the Provincial Legislature of 1854. Such schools already existed in America; the first ones being three provided by an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1838. One of these, the famous Bridgewater School, also organized as a teaching faculty in 1840, had no building of its own until 1846, just nine years before the opening at Truro of the quaint old building on Victoria Street now used as a normal-training room, but devoted from the time of its completion in 1855, until 1877, to the training of teachers. The striking architectural resemblance between this edifice and the original Bridgewater Normal School building gives point to the presumption that the designer of the Truro temple of learning drew his inspiration from Massachusetts and more particularly from the Bridgewater town-hall, where the first sessions of the State Normal School were held.

When, in the course of twenty years, the little wooden structure ceased to supply adequate facilities for the accommodation of a largely increased number of students, and for the enlarged equipment demanded in modern educational work, it was "moved away back and set down" in its present locality. In its stead and almost over its foundations was erected the handsome brick building which faces Prince Street, opened in 1877 as the Provincial Normal School. Thirteen years later, in 1900, the Science Building, on Young Street, was added to the equipment, providing material facilities for science teaching unsurpassed in any Normal School in Canada.

The initial enrolment of students in 1855 was sixty-four. Over these were three instructors, Rev. Alexander Forrester, D.D., the principal, and Messrs. Mulholland and Randall, his associates. By 1900, the attendance had reached 225 and the regular staff of instructors increased seven instructors, in addition to the affiliated personnel of the Kindergarten, Mechanic Science, Agriculture, and Domestic Science departments, which raise the total teaching staff to fourteen.

By an Order-in-Council of 1909, the name Normal School was changed to Provincial Normal College, thus harmonizing the title of the three provincial institutions, the Normal Agricultural, and Technical Colleges. Affiliation with the College of Agriculture is one of the important features of the Normal College. During the winter months there is a reciprocity of instruction between the two institutions, and during the summer the faculties unite to provide instruction in rural science leading to a diploma which entitles the teacher holding it to a special government subsidy.

The Normal College issues diplomas of Academic and lower ranks to candidates preparing for licenses to teach in the public schools. It also issues diplomas to candidates for license as Kindergarten and as teachers of mechanic science. Its affiliation with the civic school organization of Truro is effected on the basis of a special subsidy of \$250 paid annually to the Truro School Board, in consideration of which the latter provides facilities for the instruction of the students of the Normal College in manual training, in kindergarten, and in domestic science, and opens its schools for visitation and for practis-teaching to the faculty and students of the college.

The principal of the town schools and the heads of the departments of mechanic science, domestic science, and kindergarten are appointed by the School Board, subject to the ratification of the Council of Public Instruction of Nova Scotia; and the privileges of visitation and practis-teaching are defined by agreement made in 1900. Intercourse between the schools of the town and the Normal College has had a stimulating effect upon both institutions. To the experienced teacher as well as to the tyro it is of no slight value to be permitted to observe the working of a well kept school; while to the mistress of the department concerned the weekly visit from the Normal College provides an incentive to maintaining the acme of efficiency in the conduct of the work. Absolute harmony prevails, and the student-teachers value highly the helpful disposition of their experienced fellow-teachers in the Truro schools.

Of all the manifold functions of the authorities of the Normal College probably none awakens in the student a sentiment of heartier approval than the provision for paying his travelling expenses at the rate of five cents per mile. It takes some thousands of dollars a year to do it, but neither faculty nor public nor students consider the money ill-spent. For it is well known that the student, in preparing himself for the public service of teaching, goes to considerable expense. Tuition is, indeed, free; but not so are board, laundry and clothing. Board averages now at least three dollars a week, and there are forty weeks in the term. Averaging the expense of each full-term pupil at \$150, this year's students will leave in Truro over \$28,000. Salaries and up-keep of buildings, grounds and laboratories will cost \$14,000. Add to these the special government subsidy of \$2,500 and the thousand odd dollars left by the summer school for rural science and physical exercises, and the total amount of money expended in Truro by the Provincial Normal College is at least \$45,000. Quite an asset, this privilege of having a Normal College; for it brings into town over a thousand dollars a week, all of which ultimately finds its way to the shops in which our estimable dealers see to it that the student gets the most for his money and the landlady the choicest commodities for her student-guests. Some day, perhaps, the Mayor and corporation may discover ways and means of providing annually a little hospitality for the student visitors to their pretty town—say a railway trip to Folly Lake or South Maitland. To the mercenary-minded objector let it be softly whispered: "It would pay."

Of course the town does much, indirectly, for the sojourners within its gates. It keeps up a beautiful park for stranger and citizen alike; so does the Normal College. The town sees to it that the street approaches to the school buildings are measurably well kept; the Normal College throws open some hundreds of yards of well kept walks between Prince and Victoria Streets as a thoroughfare for pedestrians whether students or townsmen.

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Early Railroading In Nova Scotia

(By C. W. Lunn.)

Fifty-one years ago this month, some say last Wednesday, the 15th, the first passenger and freight train (combined) arrived in Truro from Halifax. That, though, was not the beginning of passenger and freight train service in Nova Scotia. A through-train from the capital of the province had a short time previous to that pulled into Windsor. But there was an earlier effort than these, that between Albion (now Stellarton) and the Loading Ground some nine or ten miles along the banks of the East River. The writer is one of those who holds that that was the first steam road ever operated in British North America, though some years ago the Montreal Herald claimed that the first British American road was operated in the Province of Quebec, and that the rails were simply wooden poles. The road in Pictou County above referred to, from Albion to the Loading Ground, was the property of the General Mining Association, that then owned the coal mines of Pictou County, as well as those at Sydney Mines, now the property of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

We stand to be corrected when we say that it was about 1838 when the road from Albion to the Loading Ground was opened, but it was not then operated by steam; but the rather by horses. Over it the coal was conveyed to The Loading Ground, where it was loaded into sailing vessels for shipment abroad. It was a year or two later

that the quaint steam horse, the "Sampson", and its equally quaint passenger car came. The engine was so constructed that the driver worked at one end and the fireman at the other, the former seated in an iron chair. The passenger car was built after the pattern of the body of the old style stage coach. There were two seats, capable of holding three persons each, who sat facing each other. The locomotive and car were combined.

The bed of this road, including the masonry, was first class, and it is worthy of note that it was surveyed by and built on plans made by a Mr. Carew, whose only training in that connection was land surveying. When the plans were prepared and sent to England for approval they were pronounced first class by competent engineers. The mason work and road bed can yet be seen, or at least parts of the road bed.

By the way, the yet presence of this old road lying side by side with the modern I. R. C. and the Egerton Electric Tram Road, affords three practical illustrations in the progress of transportation in Nova Scotia during the last half century.

It is a pity that first old locomotive, the "Sampson", was permitted to be taken out of the province. It is now, we believe, in a dime museum in Philadelphia. The company offered it for sale for \$500, but no person in Nova Scotia had enterprise enough to buy it. The government of the province should

make an effort to get it back. The arrival of the first, through train in Truro was the final opening up of the Nova-Scotia Railway, Halifax to Truro, and Windsor Junction to Windsor, some ninety-four or ninety-five miles in all. This was the work of Howe and his associates, but by no means a realization of the aims and objects of the great Nova Scotian in that respect. His ambitions were continental-wide, ocean to ocean across British soil. The object had been accomplished, but he did not live to see it, yet he did see its consummation by that eye of faith born of that great belief he had in British North America, the greater part of which is now the great Dominion of Canada. It was either in 1850 or 1853, on his return from England, where he had been seeking to interest the home government in railway building in this country and had received assurance of financial support for his Inter-colonial railway scheme, that speaking in the old Masonic hall in Halifax on the result of his mission he said: "I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet; but there are those within sound of my voice to night who will live to hear the whistle of the locomotive amid the passes of the Rocky Mountains as it speeds on its way from ocean to ocean."

His words have come true. On some future occasion we may again in these columns return to the early days of railroading in this province.

candidates for license as Kindergarten and as teachers of mechanic science. Its affiliation with the civic school organization of Truro is effected on the basis of a special subsidy of \$250 paid annually to the Truro School Board, in consideration of which the latter provides facilities for the instruction of the students of the Normal College in manual training, in kindergarten, and in domestic science, and opens its schools for visitation and for practis-teaching to the faculty and students of the college.

Of all the manifold functions of the authorities of the Normal College probably none awakens in the student a sentiment of heartier approval than the provision for paying his travelling expenses at the rate of five cents per mile. It takes some thousands of dollars a year to do it, but neither faculty nor public nor students consider the money ill-spent. For it is well known that the student, in preparing himself for the public service of teaching, goes to considerable expense. Tuition is, indeed, free; but not so are board, laundry and clothing. Board averages now at least three dollars a week, and there are forty weeks in the term. Averaging the expense of each full-term pupil at \$150, this year's students will leave in Truro over \$28,000. Salaries and up-keep of buildings, grounds and laboratories will cost \$14,000. Add to these the special government subsidy of \$2,500 and the thousand odd dollars left by the summer school for rural science and physical exercises, and the total amount of money expended in Truro by the Provincial Normal College is at least \$45,000. Quite an asset, this privilege of having a Normal College; for it brings into town over a thousand dollars a week, all of which ultimately finds its way to the shops in which our estimable dealers see to it that the student gets the most for his money and the landlady the choicest commodities for her student-guests. Some day, perhaps, the Mayor and corporation may discover ways and means of providing annually a little hospitality for the student visitors to their pretty town—say a railway trip to Folly Lake or South Maitland. To the mercenary-minded objector let it be softly whispered: "It would pay."

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A Dutch Puzzle.

Louie was plodding along, laboring under the weight of a bag which was quite apparently animated by some form of animal life, when he met his friend Hans.

"What haf you got in dot bag?" was the question of Hans, as Louie, puffing from his exertion and not in the best of humor, deposited the bag, which action caused more noticeable animation on the part of its contents, accompanied by an audible squeal.

"I haf pigs," was the curt reply. "How manys haf you got?" continued Hans. "Guess," said Louie. "Guess how many I haf in dot bag and I will gif you de whole five."

Every Reason.

"Why does your new baby cry so much?" "Say, if all your teeth were out, your hair off, and your legs so weak that you couldn't stand on them, I rather fancy you'd feel like crying yourself."—Lippincott's.

Imitating His Elders.

Little Edward, who was fond of telling stories, was one day overheard by his mother telling his friends what he received for Christmas. He said, "I received ten automobiles, twelve books, seven hundred dollars, three hundred pounds of nuts and candy, etc." "Edward!" interrupted his mother. "Well," he replied, "that's the way papa and Dr. Miller tell stories."

J. W. FORRESTER

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Phone 120



Intercolonial Railway

WINTER TIME TABLE 1909-10

(In effect Sunday, October 17th.)

ARRIVALS AT TRURO FROM HALIFAX.

75-Freight	1.00
19-Express	9.20
25-Express	9.45
57-Freight	16.10
13-Express	16.30
33-Express	16.55
17-Express	19.25
9-Express	22.45

FROM ST. JOHN & MONTREAL

76-Freight	3.10
10-Express	6.35
16-Freight	11.25
34-Express	15.15
2-Express	16.20
24-Freight	17.00
26-Express	20.00

FROM EAST.

18-Express	9.05
20-Express	16.35
56-Freight	17.05
176-Freight	23.20

DEPARTURES FOR HALIFAX.

76-Freight	4.00
14-Express	6.00
58-Freight	6.10
10-Express	6.52
18-Express	9.25
34-Express	15.30
20-Express	16.55
26-Express	20.15

FOR ST. JOHN & MONTREAL.

75-Freight	2.15
23-Freight	6.35
1-Express	9.25
25-Express	9.55
33-Express	17.10
15-Freight	18.05
9-Express	22.55

FOR EAST.

55-Freight	5.00
175-Freight	7.45
19-Express	9.30
17-Express	20.30

(No. 17 runs through to Sydney)

Truro Post Office

WINTER TIME TABLE, 1909-10.

On and after October 17th mails will close as follows:-

No. of train.	
*14-Halifax and points between Truro and Enfield	5.30 a.m.
10-Halifax	6.30
*18-Halifax and Lower Stewiacke	8.40
19-Eastern points	8.40
1-Truro to Amherst	8.40
25-Amherst, Oxford and Pictou and Western points	9.20
34-Shubenacadie and Halifax	2.30 p.m.
20-Truro to Halifax	4.15
33-Londonderry, Springhill, Amherst, New Brunswick and Western U. S. A.	4.15
26-Lower Stewiacke, Shubenacadie, Halifax and Western Counties	7.30
*17-Pictou, New Glasgow and Cape Breton pts.	7.30
9-Amherst, New Brunswick, Middle Southern U. S. A.	10.30
D. A. R.	
3-South Maitland, Kennetcook Corner, Up Kennetcook, Clarksville, West Gore, Lattie's Brook, Scotch Village, Mosherville, Newport, Windsor and Riverside Corner	2.00 p.m.

COUNTRY MAILS.

Old Barns, Central and Lower Onslow, daily	at 10.30 a.m.
Archibald, Camden, Crowes Mills and Onslow Mt., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	10.30
North River, Central North River, Up North River, McCallum's Settlement, Nutby, Summit & Earlton, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	10.30
Upper Brookside, Tuesday and Friday	10.30

STREET COLLECTIONS.

Box at Royal Bank Building, opened at 8.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m.	
Box at Snook's Corner, at 8.35 a.m., 2.35 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.	
Box at Bible Hill at 3.55 p.m.	
Box at Lyman Street at 4.10 p.m.	

*-Closed mails.

Homespun Philosophy

Say, I git mixed on things sometimes; It isn't no wonder, eh? 'Cause, by wot some says, things is bound To go wrong, anyway.

Some says we're natur'ly all bad— Clean unregennified; And all that's good they do themselves.

Sometimes, when things is wrong, I think Sure 'nough that nothin's right. Then I git mixed. But things all seem Clean different to-night.

The old mare ran away last week— The papers had it in; But didn't add, for fifteen years It was for her only sin.

The papers print the desper'te things, But hain't a word to say 'Bout dogs not mad, an' horses that Has never run away.

It wouldn't be no news to tell The good done every day; About the men who saw their wood, And never preach, but pay.

D'ye know why I ain't mixed to-night? Well, I guess you mind my Kate; Her as has been in town three years, Workin' early an' late;

Workin' and helpin' the folks at home To clear the mortgage away. Well, thinkin' of Kate has made things seem Bright as a summer day.

An' if the city is so bad It's more than got its share Of our best girls an' boys—enough To keep it fair an' square.

Yet, though we can't be all like Kate— All good, clean through an' through— If sins weren't talked so big we'd think That they was mighty few.

—H. W. J., in Saturday Night.

Wedding Bells.

Stevens-Barnhill.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Barnhill, Belmont, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 2.30 p.m., when their fourth daughter, Adela Blanche, was united in marriage with Mr. Howard Stevens, of DeBert.

The house had been artistically decorated by the girl friends of the bride and presented a very festive appearance.

Promptly at the appointed hour, to the strains of the wedding march, rendered by Miss Elizabeth Crowe, of Crowe's Mills, the bridal party took their place under an arch of evergreen. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, and looked exquisitely lovely in a beautiful gown of cream mousseline de soix with veil and orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair fern.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. K. McLean, of Onslow. Mrs. George Black, of Old Barns, sang with great effect "The voice that breathed o'er Eden", and after the ceremony, favored her hearers with several other appropriate selections, which were much appreciated. Miss Crowe accompanied her on the organ.

After a dainty collation had been served to about sixty guests, the happy couple left on the Maritime Express for Amherst and points north. On their return they will reside in DeBert.

The bride's travelling costume was navy blue cloth, with old rose hat and sable furs.

The presents were handsome and costly, the groom's present to the bride being a magnificent fur-lined coat with mink collar, that of the bride's parents \$100.00 in bank notes.

Numerous other sums of money, together with many pieces of cut glass, silver, furniture, etc., testified to the extreme popularity of this fair bride, who will be much missed in both Belmont and Onslow, where she was a universal favorite in social circles.

All join in wishing these young people many years of wedded bliss.

Some Facts About The Farmer's College

(By Principal Cumming)

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, to the Agricultural College, Truro, this month, the Honorable Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, said that the exhibition of live stock which he had witnessed was the best he had ever seen at any of the public institutions in the whole Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Fisher himself a farmer and was one of the best live stock farmers in the province of Quebec and no one in Canada is more competent to pronounce judgment upon such matters. Mr. Fisher further added, "You have taken me entirely by surprise, for, although minister of agriculture for Canada and more or less in touch with its agricultural institutions, yet I had not realized that you of the east have been advancing as rapidly as I now observe."

It so often transpires that people at home are the last to recognize the progress that is being made by institutions at their doors that, at the request of the editor of the Colchester Sun, I am pleased to state a few facts in regard to the

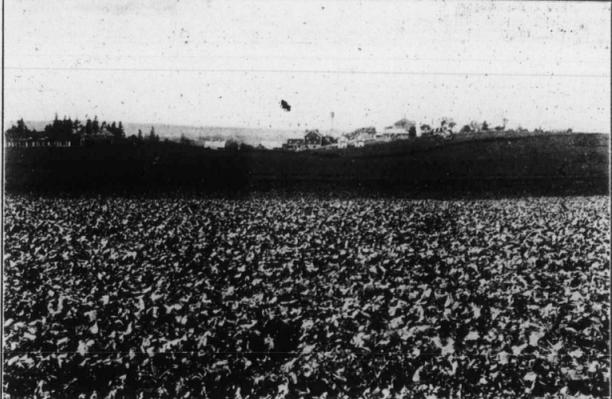
farmer receives the year round, it may be just possible to make this cow pay. Generally, however, she is an unprofitable animal." On the other hand, "at the Agricultural College, Truro, where we have given special attention to the feeding and breeding of our stock, our whole herd of dairy cows averaged last year 10,000, at a profit of over \$30.00 each." Such stock is valuable as a means of educating students and visitors of the college to the possibilities of live stock improvement, and also valuable as a source of breeding stock for the farmers of the province.

According to the most recent Dominion census, there are at the present time 143,362 cows in the Province of Nova Scotia. At 3,000 pounds each these cows are giving 430,000,000 pounds of milk, which at 1c. per pound (a low valuation), is worth \$4,300,000. If throughout the province the same attention to the feeding and breeding of cows could be paid that is paid at the college, this output, and value of milk would be increased three fold and the province made richer by,

the original staff, all remain but one, E. C. Sears, who now occupies the chair of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His place at Truro has been taken by Mr. P. J. Shaw, B. A., whose efficient services are becoming well recognized all over the province. In addition, there have been added to the staff Mr. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B. S. A., a graduate of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, and of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, who lectures in animal husbandry and agriculture, and Dr. J. Standish, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, one of the most experienced and efficient veterinarians in Canada; in addition, W. R. Campbell, M. A., inspector of schools for Colchester County, has taken charge of the department of English. With increasing demands upon their time and with the increas-

ing number of students, this faculty must soon be added to. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College must keep pace with other colleges in Canada and as the results of its work become more evident, we doubt not that the farmers themselves will see to it that not alone in buildings and general equipment, but in the numbers and character of the members of the faculty the college will be so provided that the growing needs of the province can be met.

One of the most important phases of work which is being carried on under the supervision of the college is what may be called the college extension work. Under the auspices of the various agricultural societies and associations of the province, the members of the Agricultural College staff lecture and give demonstrations on improved agriculture. Co-operative experiments in crops, methods of cultivation, fer-



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM BIBLE HILL

college and its work which incited such favorable comments from the Honorable Minister of Agriculture.

If any of the readers of this paper who have seen the Agricultural College premises at Truro, have also seen the buildings and lands owned by such other Agricultural Colleges as St. Anne de Bellevue, in Quebec, or Guelph, in Ontario, or Winnipeg in Manitoba, they will be struck with the much more extensive and elaborate buildings at these institutions, but if they take the trouble to inspect the farms in connection with these colleges, they cannot but observe that there is a much larger proportion of the money spent at Truro invested in improved live stock than at any of the other institutions. This is as it should be, for Nova Scotia, like the other Maritime Provinces, is today more in need of improved live stock than any other

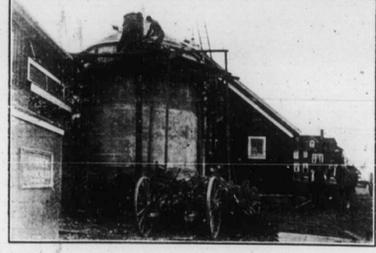
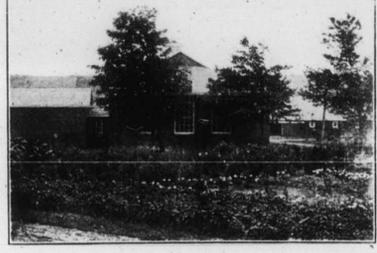
at least, \$8,000,000 per year. This is perhaps too much to expect, but if an improvement equal to even the half of this could be effected the province would be richer by over \$4,000,000.

Similar statements might be made in regard to the beef cattle and horses and swine and poultry kept at the college farm, which are, for the most part, of the same high quality as the dairy cows. Their selection is not the mere carrying out of a fad, but is based upon sound principles of utility and economy, which if put into practice by farmers throughout the province, would effect such a transformation of our Maritime agriculture as would surprise even the most sanguine.

We have at some length tried to show that the outstanding feature of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, in comparison with other

colleges of Canada, is its live stock, but we would be falling far short of the mark were we to fail to chronicle the improvement in general equipment and, above all, the increasing number of students who are annually reporting for instruction.

As to equipment, there have, within the past twelve months, been added improvements to old buildings and additional buildings to the extent of over \$12,000. The new buildings consist of a thoroughly up-to-date dairy building equipped with the most modern machinery and a cold storage plant; a pigery built on the most improved modern principles; an implement shed; a concrete silo; a new engine house, and considerable additions to the cattle barn. Besides the poultry plant, which formerly occupied a circumscribed location near the barn buildings, has been moved to a much better situation in the cen-



SCENES ON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

asset. This improved live stock is not easily available and no more important work is required from the public institutions of the province than that of assisting the farmers, not only to know but to secure a better class of live stock than they are at present able to command. One has only to consider a few figures to realize the importance of this good stock and the possibilities of improvement which this stock affords. To illustrate, we quote from an address given upon "The Present and Future of Agriculture in Nova Scotia" before the Halifax Canadian Club in December, 1905: "The average dairy cow in the Province of Nova Scotia produces about 3,000 pounds, that is 1,200 quarts, per annum. It costs to keep this cow about \$35.00, valuing butter at 25c. the year round and milk at 3 1/2c. per quart wholesale, both of which prices are higher than the average

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tration, and all instruction is being directed from the college. A series of Model Orchards, 38 in number, have been established in the various counties of the province from Cape Breton in the east to Yarmouth in the west and are under the direct supervision of the Horticulturist at the College. Insect and fungus pests, such as the Brown Tailed Moth, are being studied and kept in control through the efforts of the Biologist and other members of the College faculty. Now new lines of work are opening up, of which perhaps the most interesting is the campaign which is being organized to encourage the more extensive draining of farm lands. A few words in regard to this in conclusion.

Authorities who have studied the matter carefully are convinced that money judiciously invested in the under drainage of farm lands will return from 15 to 50 or more per cent. per annum on the investment. Many of our own best farmers are ready to know this from experience, but there are a great many farms in the province of Nova Scotia which are today yielding unprofitable crops because they have not been drained. With a view to encouraging the under drainage of these lands, the college will, during the next summer, supply at a nominal cost men who will survey and take levels of fields which it is proposed to drain and give advice in regard to the most efficient means of doing this. To further facilitate the matter, new legislation is foreshadowed, of which particulars will be given in due time. Finally, the College has bought, at a cost of several thousand dollars, the most improved drainage machine that is today on the market. This machine has been seen and studied in operation and is known to be a success. It will be delivered at the College in April next and during the season it will be available for farmers of Colchester County who wish to have their farms underdrained at the lowest possible cost. This machine will dig and grade a three foot drain at a rate of from 3 ft. to 5 ft. per minute, so that the farmer who makes use of it will have advantage of not only getting his drain put in cheaply, but with much despatch. Fuller announcements of this will be made during the winter, but we have given this much intimation in order to arouse some interest and to give some idea that the College authorities are constantly on the alert to push forward progressive measures of all kinds.

In conclusion, we wish to thank the citizens of Truro and of Colchester County for the interest and good will which they have manifested in the College. We have heard, irrespective of party or other lines, not only many encouraging statements but we have received from farmers and all classes the most generous support and assistance. We would like to reciprocate this and to offer such services as we can for the advancement of matters agricultural in Colchester and adjoining counties. To all your readers and to the citizens of Nova Scotia at large we wish a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

G. W. Akins to W. B. Armstrong, ppty. at Lower Stewiacke.
F. A. Doane to W. G. Hill, ppty. at Truro.
F. A. Doane to Wm. Cream, ppty. at Truro.
P. R. Gillingwater to P. McG. Archibald, ppty. at Truro.
Sam Gray to Isaac Gray, ppty. at New Annan.
Thos. Higgins to Sam Higgins, ppty. at Brookfield.
Sam Higgins to Annie J. Higgins, ppty. at Brookfield.
Extrs. J. H. Kent to A. D. McLeod, ppty. at Truro.
Geo. Lightbody to F. H. Le-Queen, ppty. at Belmont.
Andrew McKay to R. M. McGregor, ppty. at Colchester.
Robt. McKay to John McKay, ppty. at East Village.
W. M. McKay to M. P. F. Crowe, ppty. at Crowe's Mills.
G. M. McDonald to A. J. Lounie, ppty. at Bible Hill.
T. G. McMullen to J. W. Swan et al. ppty. at Colchester.
John Murray to Dan Gratto, ppty. at Earlton.
Alex. Patriquin to Marg. Patriquin, ppty. at Tatamagouche.
Peter Polson to Wm. Polson, ppty. at Onslow.
Jacob Slack to Alvin Nelson, ppty. at Onslow.
F. H. Smith et al. to A. F. Thompson, ppty. at Truro.
Fannie H. Smith to E. S. Thompson, ppty. at Truro.
Frank Stanfield to H. M. the King, ppty. at Truro.
Alex. Sutherland to Geo. Akins, ppty. at Truro.

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For Gift Purposes

We are showing the largest and finest assortment of

Fancy Boxes and Baskets

Filled with Choice Confectionery ever shown in Truro.

No Trouble to Show Them

M. E. BATES

High Class PERFUMES

Who does not like them

Elegant Flower Odors True to Nature English, French and American Handsome Presentation Boxes

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00

Invigorating Colognes

50c, 75c, \$1.00

Refreshing Violet Waters and Smelling Salts.

Fine Milled Delicately Perfumed

Toilet Soap

3 in Box 25c to \$1.25 Specially Boxed for the Holidays.

Crowe Bros.

6 p.c. and SAFETY

In a First Mortgage Bond issued on a good sound

Public Utility Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Limited

The Bonds are in \$100 and \$500 denominations and form a very desirable investment. The management of the Property is in the hands of practical men being closely allied with the N. S. TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

W. F. Mahon & Co.

Investment Bankers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Write your name on the lower margin of this advertisement and mail it to us and we will send you our Booklet.

W. H. Snook & Co.

Delicatessen Department

PORK STEAK.
PORK SAUSAGE.
PORK CHOPS.
ROAST PORK.

FINEST MEATS

OF ALL KINDS

The Very Best

EDWARDS' BAKING POWDER

is claimed by all who have it to be the best TRY IT, Sold by A. EDWARDS, Outram St., Truro, N.S.

ROGERS' NOVELTY STORES

Our Xmas stock is now complete, many useful lines are here, call and inspect the stock!

Beautiful Gifts, Books, Cutlery nicely cased Toilet Brush Sets

in cases

General Fancy Goods

All at low Cash Prices

See our window of Chippendale Glassware, many different pieces to choose from

Toys Games Dolls

Raw Furs--Wanted

Black & Company, exporters of Raw Furs are buying furs of all kinds in any quantity. We have market special for

Musquash, Fox and Mink

BLACK & CO., - - TRURO

Special Cash Grocery Offer

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	\$1.00	2 Large Bottles Essences	\$.25
1 lb. 30c Tea	.25	1 Regular 25c. Essence	.20
7 lbs Bulk Raisins	.50	4 packages Best Spices	.30
2 packages Seedless Raisins	.22	4 lbs. Cooking Figs	.25
2 lbs Best Currants	.18	2 lbs. Large Table Figs	.25
1 lb. Eng. Citron Peel	.20	2 packages Sultana Raisins	.25
1 lb. Pure Cream Tartar	.22	1 peck Bishop Pippin Apples	.35
3 Cans Peas, Corn, Tomatoes	.25	1 doz. Jamaica Oranges	.25
Little Chief Can Tomatoes	.10	2 lbs Winter Grapes	.25
New Can Pumpkins	.10	3 lbs. Mixed Candy	.25
2 Cans Salmon	.25	3 qts Cranberries	.25

Give us your order and see how well you will be satisfied. We were the first Truro firm to purchase a Moneyweight Scale.

RYAN BROS. Inglis Street

Santa Claus Supply House

Everybody take a run into Ross Archibald's Auction Rooms and see the largest assortment of Xmas Goods

ever shown in Truro, consisting of Dolls

at less than wholesale prices

Toys, Novelties, Fancy Boxes Chinaware, Wicker Rockers, Furniture, Boots, Clothing, Iron Beds and everything you want to make the old and young happy.

We have 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c tables

Filled up with goods that can't be beaten in this town. We buy in Job lots and can undersell the wholesalers. Call in and be convinced that what you are reading is the truth and nothing but the truth.

Ross Archibald's Auction Rooms

Truro, Nova Scotia.

Best Goods Low Prices

5 Puncheons Molasses	45 & 50c.
600 Bushel Potatoes in our cellar	
Turnips, Parsnips, Beets, Squash Etc.	
25 Bags silver skin Onions	
100 Cases New Canned Goods	Get OUR PRICES
20 Cases New Seed Rasins, Prunes, Apricots, Peaches etc.	
20 Bags Granulated Sugar	Price \$4.90
180 lb. Bag Pearl Tapioca	4 lbs for 25c.
260 lb. Bbl. PURE Cream Tartar	Price 25c.
Cranberries, Grape Fruit, Oranges, Malaga Gaapes, etc.	
Our line of Granby Rubber Gum Boots for Lumbermen, Boots, shoes, etc. Will interest YOU.	

AGENTS for International Stock Foods and Remedies.

H. W. RYAN & Co. PRINCE STREET

The Schools of Truro

(By Principal Bartheaux)

Truro is justly proud of her complete and up-to-date schools, which include the Academy, Common Schools, Kindergarten, Manual Training and Domestic Science.

There are seventeen common school departments, under as many teachers. Eleven of these are at the centre of the town, three at Alice Street and three at Willow Street. These seventeen departments have an enrolment of 915, and made an average daily attendance of 760 during the first quarter of this year.

The Kindergarten has an enrolment of 70. In connection with this department is a Teachers' Training course leading to a diploma and license qualifying to teach in the schools of the province. This year there are four in training for this diploma.

The Manual Training and Domestic Science departments, in addition

rolment of thirty pupils, occupying two rooms in the present Model School building. The attendance grew rapidly so that a new building and a third teacher became necessary in 1890. Growth during succeeding years was steady and in 1902 another home became imperative; at which date the present brick and stone building was erected. This building is one of the largest and best equipped in the Maritime Provinces. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories are fitted with tables, sinks, etc., necessary for carrying on individual experimental work. The stock of apparatus and supplies are ample for the proper teaching of these subjects.

In the Museum is one of the most extensive collections of minerals and stuffed birds to be found in the Maritime Provinces. This collection contains specimens of nearly all our native minerals, rocks and



COLCHESTER COUNTY ACADEMY

tion to teaching the subjects to all pupils of the Truro schools, above grade V, give instruction to the students in attendance at the Provincial Normal College. Besides, all the Manual Training and Domestic Science teachers for the province receive their training in these schools. At the present time there are eight taking the Teachers' course in these departments.

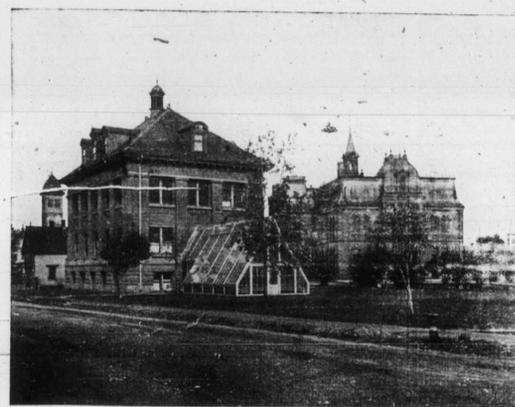
The Colchester Academy, as at present organized, dates from 1887, at which time the High School Department of the Truro Model School was placed under the provisions of the County Academy Act. W. R. Campbell, M. A., was appointed principal and retained the position till 1907, when he became Inspector of Schools for Colchester County. J. E. Bartheaux, M. A., who joined the staff of the Academy as Science teacher, in 1898, was appointed principal when Mr. Campbell retired in 1907.

The Academy opened in 1887 with a staff of two teachers and an en-

birds as well as many not belonging to our province. There is also a representative collection of native insects well mounted and accurately classified.

The library has recently been reorganized as the Citizens' and Academy Library. At present it contains over a thousand volumes about half of which is fiction. The other half is composed of works of Reference, Science, Literature and History. Five hundred new volumes are to be added in a few weeks.

The Academy staff now consists of seven teachers. The enrolment at the present time is 36 in the "A" class, 71 in the "B", 72 in the "C", and 79 in the "D"—a total of 260 of all grades—the largest in the history of the institution. 120 of these are from beyond the town. The greater number of these come from the County of Colchester, though 14 of the 18 counties of the province are represented in the number.



ANOTHER VIEW NORMAL COLLEGE BUILDING.

A Lay Matter.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic patterns?" "I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice against Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying floors, though, I kinder think I'd rather have them unsectarian."—Harper's Weekly.

A poor man's description of the assessment law: "Then my horse went dead, and my mule went lame; And I lost six cows in a poker game;

Then a hurricane came on a summer day

And blew the house where I lived away,

And an earthquake came when that was gone

And swallowed the land that the house stood on;

Then the blamed assessors they came round

And charged me up with the hole in the ground.

Why Patrick Henry Said it.

A schoolboy's composition on Patrick Henry contained the following gem: "Patrick was not a very bright boy. He had blue eyes and light hair. He got married and then said, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

"Kie's" Christmas Sermonette

(By Kie.)

Christmas is one of those inevitable institutions, which, together with its weight of blessings, carries with it also a sense of duty and a feeling of guilt in not doing unto others what we should rather not have done to us. When we think of all the things we get for Christmas that we would rather not have, and realize how painstaking our dearest friends have been to supply them to us, we may well consider with some despair the gifts WE have given which WE know, alas all too late, have not been as inappropriate and useless as they might have been, had more thought been expended upon them.

THE JOYOUS YULE-TIDE TRADITION.

The world moves so swiftly in these days and Christmas comes on apace so rapidly, that we do not give the subject of gifts that orderly consideration which it merits; and at the last moment we select, haphazard, a lot of things that we cannot afford and many which, in the confusion, may be just what the recipients have wanted. WHEN I GIVE MY FRIEND SOMETHING THAT HE (OR SHE) MAY WANT, I AM REALLY VIOLATING THE JOYOUS YULE-TIDE TRADITION. I am assuming that he cares more for the gift than the spirit in which it is given. I am distracting his attention from this spirit to some coarse, material thing, and I am placing him under obligation to me.

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

The spirit under which the gift is bestowed is everything. This spirit should be placed above all other considerations and viewed as a thing by itself. The only way to do this of course is to have the gift so utterly useless, so foreign to desire that this spirit stands out in its true relations. Then we realize that only this could have prompted the giver in his Christmas act. We see then that he was prompted by no material or worldly consideration and as we put the gift away in some safe place where we hope never to see it again, our hearts fill with gratitude to think that the good old Christmas traditions are still being preserved.

USELESS GIFTS.

A great many people—perhaps the majority—have the right idea and can be depended upon by instinct to make Christmas presents that are useless enough for general purposes. But there is always a small, but persistent band of misguided folk who persist in using their TASTE and who endeavor to find out what the recipient would really like.

IT'S UP TO US.

Therefore it behooves those of us, who have been weak and erring enough to give the things we thought might be wanted, to gird up our loins and achieve by care and diligence that disinterestedness and lack of premeditation which should be the last care of all Christmas givers. Unless gifts for man woman and child abound. We should study our friends that we may know WHAT THEY DO NOT WANT. Better far to avoid giving anything that might be useful, rather than, even by accident violate the glad spirit of Christmas.

CHRISTMAS TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

The good cheer of today's Christmas hardly compares with the genuine cheer of the Christmas of yesterday. Yesterday is a long time back, remember, and even the seasons have changed and Jack Frost frolics much farther north than he used to. The merry jingle of the sleigh bells is missed in our day and the SPIRIT of the day has even been relegated to the back ground, and he is a wise man indeed who knows what is in his own pockets.

HOW OUR "OLD CITIZENS" VIEW IT.

I found one of our good old gentlemen in a ruminative mood the other day, and I broached the subject to him. His ideas were something like this: "It's kinder queer when you come to think of it, that when a man has reached the sixties and seventies and polish ed bald headedness and double chin and rheumaticability and chronic kickeity and so, he begins to discover that things are NOT the same as they were. The Christmases are not the same by a long shot, and even the girls are not half as pretty and gentle and sweet as they were when he was a bashful red necked young chap with big

feet and superfluous hands. The boys don't have a fraction of git-up-and-git about them; the songs of today ain't got none of the pure, genuine pulse stirring melody in 'em that they had when he was young and half baked and thought he could sing some; the politicians of today wouldn't know what real oratory was if they met it in the middle of the highway with its victim's card outstretched in its hand; the preachers of today give us weak and worthless imitations instead of good honest fire; the fashions of today are ridiculous, and the statesmen are all buried; politics have gone to the devil on greased skids; the hills appear even smaller than when he was a boy, and the streams are shallower and narrower; and the cooking of the modern housewife is a parody on the good old fashioned art as practiced by Matilda Ann and Martha Jane."

CHRISTMAS A COMMERCIAL AFFAIR.

Then the cynic says: "Christmas is getting to be an expensive humbug. It has lost its savor and is now merely a season of polite black mail by friends and relations; one might as well be sand-bagged on the street as looted in his home. Why can't we get back to the merry old days, the sturdy days of our fathers, when Christmas was a joyous simple festival of merry making and brotherly feeling; when gentlemen were gentlemen, and joust and feast made life one long sweet song!"

"The same old trees, the same old toys,

"The same amount of Christmas noise,"

"While poor folk spend their hard earned cash,"

"For candy, nuts and other trash."

LET SANTA CLAUS RULE THE EARTH.

The great charm which spreads about our modern Christmas times is the pleasure which the children get at its approach and the pleasure that parents experience in gratifying the whims and wishes of the kids.

"For Christmas joys"

"Each year there are new girls and boys,"

and every year to come will there be the army of new boys and new girls who are experiencing the joys of their first understandable Christmas.

"So, for the sake of children's mirth"

"Let Santa Claus still rule the earth."

A LAST REFLECTION.

Christmas keeping people are Christian people. What have we done to promote the Christmas feeling? Have your solicitations for the good of others been marred by your eagerness to find an ample profit also in the transaction? Every good deed will have its reward and the reward will be according to the SPIRIT in which that deed was done. There are stronger forces in the universe than man's will. Destiny will have her last word. Laggards cannot hope not to be run over. The fittest, whether we will or not, must not only survive, but surpass, and if necessary, overwhelm. The man with the ten talents and the energy is bound to acquire the unused talent of the one-talent man. It is written that he shall and no amount of moralizing can change it. Christianity and civilization are bound to go hand in hand. Whatever, in these days promotes one promotes the other too. The trader will follow the missionary and the warship will follow the trader and no country can protect one and not the other. So we speak in self-exculpation, and speaking, hope we say the thing that is true.

NEXT CHRISTMAS PERHAPS—

"The Citizen" will be a daily paper.

The Nova Scotia Telephone Co. will have raised the salaries of the operators.

We'll be wondering if Mayor Murray wants a 6th term;

And if the tax rate is really 2 per cent. or not.

We'll know if the pavement on Inglis Street is a success.

We'll know what it cost.

We'll have experienced some joys and sorrows that we dream not of now.

There will be a tory government at Halifax.

Work will be commenced on the new station house in Truro.

The Board of Trade might wake up and get useful.

The C. P. R. might be building their line through to Halifax.

The electric light question will be arranged satisfactorily.

Banks will give more interest on savings accounts and charge less for discounts.

We'll all be working harmoniously for a bigger and busier Truro.

For The Motherland.

The Empire lines are flung afar From Southern Cross to Polar Star, But unit strong if forced to war For the dear old Motherland.

The prestige won in days of yore, On sea and land, in peace or war, Will gain with age, if souls outpour, For the dear old Motherland.

Then let your grasp be one of steel For friendship's sake, or Empire's weal, Your heart the bond, your hand the seal, For the dear old Motherland.

"Aye, ready," let your watchword speed

O'er hills and dales, town, hamlet, mead,

May strength be great, if great your need,

For the dear old Motherland.

Quench not the spirit—let it rise

And conquer those whose jealous eyes

Becloud their minds to harmonize

For the dear old Motherland.

Up, Canada! and take your place,

The foremost in the Empire's race;

Give of your best, and that with grace,

For the dear old Motherland.

Why wait? Why ponder? Now's your chance

To lead the van, and sound "Advance!"

To lay the spear, and couch the lance,

For the dear old Motherland.

New Zealand with her Dreadnought sound,

Sent stirring thrills the world around,

And with that gift made praise resound

For the dear old Motherland.

Australia's wisdom doth outpour;

"To void the dangers evermore,

Build cruisers fast, for peace or war,

To aid the Motherland!"

Ambitious ones will always feel,

If thus you prove, for Empire's weal,

By peaceful force, your forceful zeal,

For the dear old Motherland.

Wake, India! from your discontent,

Seeds sown by words in Parliament,

Spurn traitors! those with fell intent

Against the Motherland.

The Island Nations of the Sea

Each has its strength and liberty,

Born of the flag of unity,

The Flag of the Motherland.

South Africa's skies have changed their hue,

Once warring red, now peaceful blue;

From ashes bed wakes nation true!

True to the Motherland!

The dream fulfilled of one whose soul

Was full of love for Empire whole,

But, seized by death, he paid the toll

For the dear old Motherland.

Let no racial discord drown

The Nations' spirit deeply sown,

(Like Empire gems in Empire's Crown)

For the dear old Motherland.

"Who glories in the Lion's might!"

Save the lion whelps who have that right!

Let those beware who want to fight

The dear old Motherland.

Hail! Empire of the sunlit strands,

Hail! Nations each with loyal bands,

Hail! Realm where forceful Justice stands,

God bless the dear old Motherland.

—Fane Sewell, in Mail and Empire.

Leaving Sackville.

It is understood that I. R. C. station agent Simpson has been appointed agent at Hampton, Kings County, and that he will probably accept. Mr. Simpson has made many friends with the patrons of the road here, and all will regret his departure.—Post.



Autumn is here and the crisp mornings and evenings make a

Fall Suit and Overcoat a Necessity

If you want them

Cut Properly and Made Nicely

J. S. HAY & CO.

Merchant Tailors

Inglis Street, TRURO

come to us and we can guarantee a Perfect Fit in accordance with the latest designs.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$5,400,000

A General Banking Business Transacted SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Country Business

Every Facility Afforded to Farmers and Others for the Transaction of their Banking Business

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be Opened by Mail and Money Deposited or Withdrawn with Equal Facility

R. A. MENGIE, Manager, Truro, N. S., Branch



We beg to call your attention to the fact that we have the finest stock of all the latest designs in

Monuments & Headstones

that you can find in the Maritime Provinces. Write for designs and prices, or drop us a card and we will have our agent call on you. We do first class work only.

Truro Marble & Granite Works

L. J. WALKER, TRURO, N. S. Successor to A. J. Walker & Son.

Fall Footwear

Look after your health and that of your family by keeping the feet warm and dry. Permit us to say, that we have the Footwear that will fill the bill. See them and be convinced our statement is correct.

D. R. Fraser

Inglis Street :: TRURO, N. S.

UP TO DATE

Visiting Cards PRINTED

50 for 50c

100 for 75c

FIRE INSURANCE

Liverpool & London & Globe
Yorkshire Insurance Company
New York Underwriters' Agency
Caledonian Insurance Company
The London Assurance Corporation

LIFE INSURANCE

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

C. A. Armstrong's AGENCY
Office: Telephone Building

Accident & Sickness Insurance

Employers Liability Corporation of London England
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Company

Investment Securities

Bought and Sold.

MONEY

Loaned on Approved Real Estate

C. A. Armstrong's AGENCY
Office: Telephone Building

Truro's Charming Breathing Spot

(By James D. Ross)

Every year the management aims at adding at least one new feature to the Park, and so far, notwithstanding the very limited means available, not one year of the twenty-three that have elapsed since its establishment has failed to add its quota to the attractions. This year the section immediately back of the Waddell Falls and the "Joe Howe Falls" has been developed. A fine path and a handsome rustic railing being constructed along the edge of the precipice, with rustic stairways on the steepest grades. Here too, has this year been initiated a new "irresistible engagement seat" to take the place of the outer end of a huge old windfall which some Boreas gust had in days of yore stretched across a projecting ledge of rock has at last, after lying there probably for over a century, been gradually worn away by the tooth of time and gone down into the gulch below. This new seat is most appropriately located in a miniature grove on the

year is a new walking path from the old Leper dam up the valley for a distance of about half a mile to the reservoir. This crosses the brook a short distance below the reservoir and the necessary means of passing over has been provided in the form of a bridge made of a single flatted log raised on trestles high above the water, with similar logs for approaches at either end, and a railing along one side. This has been christened "The Toll Bridge", the name being suggested by a visitor from abroad who sent two pictures of a similar bridge in explanation. One is entitled "Demanding Toll" and represents a gay young lothario standing on the bridge blocking the passage of a lovely maiden, and the toll being refused. The second picture, entitled "Passing Free", represents the young man as beating a retreat, while the maiden manifestly returning, and exercising that woman's privilege of changing her mind, looks wistfully and apparently hopelessly after him.

so as to connect with Park roads already graded to meet it, which will give connection across to the Leper road by the carriage bridge above the Falls. The view from this driveway where it traverses these heights behind the town is simply magnificent, on the opinion of competent judges, including the late Sir Adams Archibald, not being surpassed by any similar outlook on this continent, and when the road is finished and connected with numerous projected wooded drives in the Park, several miles of which have already been cut out, will, without question, be one of the most notable drives to be found anywhere. Indeed when the town awakens to the possibilities of its unrivalled Park and insists on raising the blockade which the railway authorities have interposed between the citizens and their pleasure grounds, this beautiful driveway and the magnificent sites for golf links adjoining will materially assist in attracting and holding an ever increasing procession of sum-



JOE HOWE FALLS, VICTORIA PARK.

very edge of the precipice overlooking the Joe Howe Falls, overshadowed behind by a rocky cliff.

It is confidently expected that the old legend that was so amply justified by the history of the old "irresponsible" will be even more so by the record of the new one, and that it will be truer than ever in the future, as it has been in the past, that on this seat "no woman can say 'no' to a sufficiently persistent man"—inasmuch as the greater height of the precipice below should give greater weight to the threat of the disappointed suitor to throw himself over.

It is perhaps a somewhat curious coincidence which the superstitious may possibly be inclined to attribute to some uncanny agency, that shortly after the old "Irresponsible" had thus gone down to destruction a quite extensive landslide suddenly flung down the path leading up to the "Leap Year engagement seat" for a distance of nearly a hundred feet into the gulch below and that beyond remedy at a moderate cost, so that a new means of access to this important seat must be devised in the form of a stairway forty feet high.

The significance of the occurrence will perhaps be more apparent when it is stated that the "Irresponsible" was established as an offset to the leap year where, according to the legend attached to it, no man can say "No" to a modest, self-respecting woman.

Another new feature added this

Another new feature, that this year is being advanced another stage, is the long projected driveway around the west of the gorge, the town having fenced it out from the mowing fields through which it passes in accordance with an agreement made some years ago. For this beautiful driveway so essential for the protection of the park from possible nuisances arising on its borders, the citizens are very largely indebted to the public spirit and generosity of the late Gardner Clish, Esq., he having given the right of way for a long distance through his farm, and also given to the park some six acres of his lands cut off by the proposed driveway. It is hoped that next year this driveway will be constructed

mer tourists from all parts of the continent.

Indeed if it were known that a few of our thousand acres of unrivalled pleasure grounds would be given free of charge for the purpose, enterprising Americans might be induced to furnish the necessary accommodations as they do all through their own country and ultimately bring to our town a golden harvest that would surprise us.

Indeed who can tell but that the C. P. R., if it comes this way, and sees the possibilities of the place, might be induced to take a hand in and turn to account the unlimited capacity of such a pleasure ground for developing traffic, so long neglected by the I. R. C.



THE PAVILLION VICTORIA PARK

National Anthem For Canada

(By James D. Ross.)

Fair Canada, blest land of untold wealth,
Whose sunny skies shed peace, and love and health,
Where rival races, victors both,
Alternately in fight,
Now jointly strive, and plight their troth,
To be cosmopolite,
Our mottoes still,
"Peace and Goodwill,"
"Freedom for every land both great and small",
"An equal chance, in all the world, for all"

Blest Canada! our flag of peace unfurled
Bids all our kindred join to save the world,
While half with us, the New World guards,
Secure for Freedom's cause,
And half still rules the seas, and wards
The Old from selfish wars,
From coast to coast
Be this our boast,

Linked with these kinsmen round the world we'll stand
To end all selfish strife on sea and land,

Free Canada! allied (thus strongly stayed),
With all who stand for "Freedom" and "Fair Trade"
Dreadnoughts enough to conquer all,
The world for peace, we'll plan,
Our aim, to outlaw war, and call
The Parliament of Man,
And while we sing
"God Save the King"

With world-combine, the nations all we'll school
In peace and love, to keep "The Golden Rule"

America! Watch Europe's mad war lords,
And call to mind great Gladstone's warning words,
For "Europe's Concert" now, he said,
"Is only another name"
"For the former old detested"
"Holy Alliance" game—
Then must a host
Raise Channing's host
And from the New World spring, grim warriors bold
To redress the balance of power in the Old.

The Nova Scotia Building Society.

Oldest, Safest, Best

Do You Require Money

To build yourself a house?
To pay off a mortgage?
To buy Real Estate?

This Company will assist you. Apply to the Truro representative,

HUGH MCKENZIE, Barrister,
Court House

The Right Place

— FOR —

SAW MILL MACHINERY

— and —

Castings of Every Description

— IS —

Truro Foundry & Machine Co.

TRURO

Nova Scotia,

600 Pounds Choice Malaga

Grapes 2 lbs for 35c.

5 Barrels of Cape Cod Cran-

berries 3 qts for 25c.

5 Cases Choice Dates

3 lbs for 25c

JOHN S. SNOOK,

Phone 97

Inglis Street



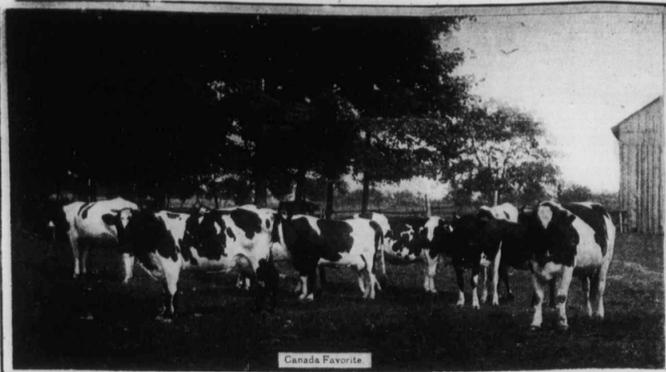
BIG and SMALL

we can fit them all with

STANFIELD'S

UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

Stanfield's are making more underwear every year because the buying public demands more of it. Popularity is a good test of quality. In 3 standard weights—Light (Red Label), Medium (Blue Label), and Heavy (Black Label) and 17 other weights and qualities to suit the needs and requirements of every man and woman. The best dealers everywhere handle STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR. Catalogue showing styles and sample of fabric, sent free for your address.



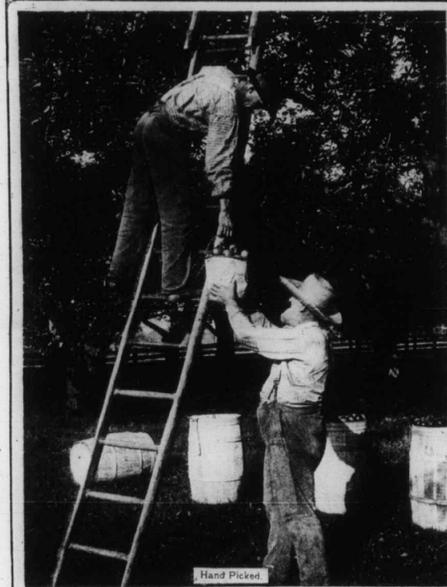
Canada Favorite.



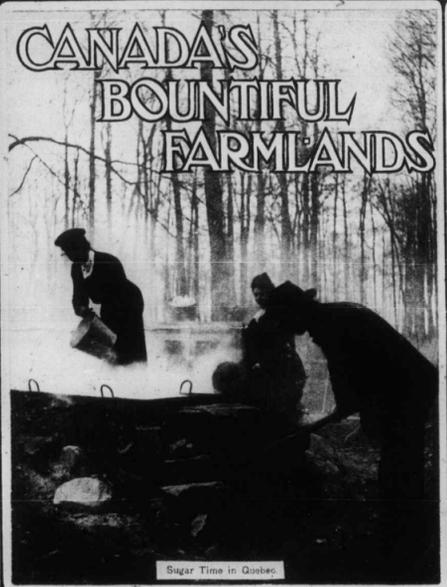
A Big Root Crop.



The Grain Harvest.



Hand Picked.



Sugar Time in Quebec.



Careful Packing.



At Work in the Fields.



The Threshers.



Pumpkins.



Boiling Sap.



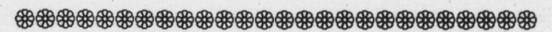
XMAS BELLS ARE RINGING

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

Therefore we must have the spice, as we have the variety
Thirty years experience in selecting and buying Xmas Goods is something to be considered. We give the public the benefit of such experience and present

Largest and Best Assortment of Xmas Novelties

We have ever exhibited. It is impossible to describe in this small space, the different lines we handle.



Our Basement

Contains Glassware, Inks, etc.

On Our First Floor

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Contains Picture Mouldings, Sleds, Go-Carts Wagons, Glass, etc. With this immense stock we start the greatest Xmas Sale we have ever held, and can offer big Inducements.



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gifts for all.

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kinds.

No Trouble to Show Goods

A. H. Smith



GOOD SHEPHERD By B. P. Okhurst

Testimony of Great Men to Jesus of Nazareth

CHRIST'S character grows more pure, sacred and lovely, the better we know Him. The whole range of history and fiction furnishes no parallel to it. Christ is the glory of the past, the life of the present, the hope of the future. We cannot even understand ourselves without Him.—*Philip Schaff.*

Jesus the Lord became a sacrifice for sin; a pattern for all righteousness; a preacher of the Word which Himself was; a corner-stone to remove the separation between Jew and Gentile; an intercessor of the Church; a Lord of nature in His miracles; a conqueror of death and the power of darkness in His resurrection. He fulfilled the whole counsel of God, performed His whole sacred offices and anointing on earth, accomplished the whole work of the redemption and restitution of men to a state superior to the angels, and reconciled or established all things according to the eternal will of the Father.—*Francis Bacon.*

Do you think He came, the true and perfect King, only to go away again, and leave this world as it was before, without a law, a ruler, a heavenly kingdom? God forbid! Jesus is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. What He was then, when He rode in triumph into Jerusalem, that is He now to us this day—a King, meek and lowly, and having salvation, the head and founder of a kingdom which can never be moved.—*Charles Kingsley.*

To bring life and immortality to light, to give such proofs of our future existence, as may influence the most narrow mind, and fill the most capacious intellect; to open prospects beyond the grave, in which the thought may expatiate without obstructions; and to supply a refuge and a support to the mind amidst all the miseries of decaying nature—is the peculiar excellence of the gospel of Christ.—*Samuel Johnson.*

I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament.—*Charles Dickens.*

Now, if we describe the work of Christ by a short expression which may give the clearest view of it, we shall describe it thus: that He came to restore the intuition. He came, it is true, to save, and to give eternal life; but the way in which He did this was by restoring the intuition.—*Matthew Arnold.*

Men own that the human character of Christ is the completest human character the world has ever seen, and yet they give their admiration to incomplete characters; and, not yet risen to the full revelation of the Lord, they call that manly which they know all the while is something less than the full-orbed attainment of the perfect man.—*Phillips Brooks.*

In the early ages of Christianity, there was little care taken to analyze character. One momentous question was heard over the whole world: "Dost thou believe in the Lord with all thine heart?" There was but one division among men—the great unattonable division between the disciple and the adversary. The love of Christ was all, and in all; and in proportion to the nearness of their memory of His person and teaching, men understood the infinity of the requirements of the moral law, and the manner in which it alone could be fulfilled.—*John Ruskin.*

What touches us touches Christ; what annoys us annoys Christ; what robs us robs Christ. He is the great nerve-centre to which thrill all sensations which touch us who are His members.—*T. De Witt Talmage.*

Jesus did not ask us to pass from better to worse, but, on the contrary, from worse to better. He had pity upon men, who to Him were like sheep without a shepherd. He said that His disciples would be persecuted for His doctrine, and that they must bear the persecutions of the world with resolution. But He did not say that those who followed His doctrine would suffer more than those who followed the world's doctrine; on the contrary, He said that those who followed the world's doctrine would be wretched, and that those who followed His doctrine would have joy and peace. Jesus did not teach salvation by faith in asceticism or voluntary torture; but He taught us a way of life, which, while saving us from the emptiness of the personal life, would give us less of suffering and more of joy. Jesus told men that in practising His doctrine among unbelievers, they would be, not more unhappy, but, on the contrary, much more happy, than those who did not practise it.—*Leo N. Tolstoi.*

Jesus has been the one man of whom it has been possible to say to all people, of all nations, all ages and languages, "Whom having not seen ye love; in Whom, though now ye see Him not; yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."—*Harriet Beecher Stowe.*

Beyond doubt, Christ is the founder of the first true Church; that is, that Church, which, purified from the folly of superstition and the meanness of fanaticism, exhibits the moral kingdom of God upon earth as far as it can be done by man.—*Immanuel Kant.*

Nothing that is here said can apply, even with the most distant disrespect, to the real character of Jesus Christ. He was a virtuous and an amiable man. The morality that he preached and practised was of the most benevolent kind; and though similar systems of morality had been preached by Confucius and by some of the Greek philosophers many years before, by the Quakers since, and by many good men in all ages, it has not been exceeded by any.—*Thomas Paine.*

Highest of all religious symbols are those wherein the artist or poet has risen into a prophet; and all men can recognize a present God, and worship the same. If thou ask to what length man has carried it in this manner, look on our divinist symbol, Jesus of Nazareth, and His life and His biography, and what followed therefrom. Higher has the human thought not yet reached; this Christianity and Christendom—a symbol of quite perennial, infinite character, whose significance will ever demand to be anew inquired into, and anew made manifest.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

The question of the justice of Jesus' condemnation depends upon the judgment which is formed of His character. If He had been only a Galilean Rabbi, the tribunal of history could not rightfully reverse that of Caiaphas. In the mausoleum of the noble dead, there is no place to erect, by the side of Confucius of China, Buddha of India, and Socrates of Greece, a statue to the memory of Jesus of Nazareth. He is either the Son of God, or He was a false prophet; He was either more than a philosopher, or less than a true man.—*Lyman Abbott.*

Jesus Christ belonged to the true race of prophets. He saw with open eye the mystery of the soul. Drawn by its severe harmony, ravished with its beauty, he lived in it, and had His being there. Alone in all history, He estimated the greatness of man. One man was true to what is in you and me. He saw that God incarnates Himself in man, and evermore goes forth anew to take possession of His World.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Everything in Christ astonishes me. His spirit overawes me, and his will confounds me. Between Him and whoever else in the world, there is no possible term of comparison. His ideas and His sentiments, the truths which He announces, his manner of convincing, are not explained either by human organization or by the nature of things.—*Napoleon Bonaparte.*

If we attempt to discover what it is in the personal character of Jesus Christ, as shown in His life, that thus attracts such permanent admiration, it is not difficult to do so. In an age when the ideal of religious life was realized in the Baptist's withdrawing from men, and burying himself in the ascetic solitudes of the desert, Christ came, bringing religion into the hearts and homes of every-day life of men. For the mortifications of the hermit, he substituted the labors of active benevolence; for the fears and gloom which shrank from men, he brought the light of a cheerful piety, which made every act of daily life religious. He found the domain of religion fenced off as something distinct from common duties; and He threw down the wall of separation, and consecrated the whole sweep of existence.—*Cunningham Geikie.*

It appears, as respects the person of our Lord, that its ordinary exhibition to ordinary hearers and spectators was that of a man engaged in the best and holiest and tenderest ministries, among all the saddest of human miseries and trials; of one teaching in word, too, the best and holiest and tenderest lessons, and claiming, unequivocally and without appeal, a paramount authority for what He said and did, but beyond this asserting respecting Himself nothing, and leaving Himself to be freely judged by the character of His Words and deeds.

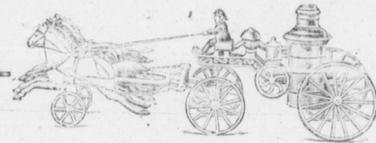
Through the fair gloss of His manhood, we perceive the rich bloom of His divinity. If He is not now without an assailant, at least He is without a rival. If He be not the Sun of Righteousness, the Friend that gives His life for His friends and that sticketh closer than a brother, the unfailing Consoler, the constant Guide, the everlasting Priest and King, at least, as all must confess, there is no other to come into His room.—*William E. Gladstone.*



HE LEADETH ME IN GREEN PASTURES

Xmas Gifts

You will find in our store just the things that you have been looking for Christmas. All our departments are aglow with the spirit of Xmas.



Toys--All Kinds

Never before have we displayed such a splendid lot of Toys. We have the Famous Hill Climbing Toys—the kind that won't break, including

**Automobiles, Engines,
Fire Engines,
Hook-on-Ladders, Etc.**

They are of the finest quality, and best wearing. There are no play things made for Boys' today which are so popular and absolutely safe to handle as these Toys, they offer more than ordinary amusement to the bright boy, they offer an education also, and arouse in him the love for things mechanical, and they develop his inventive brain, from 50c to \$1.25.

Dolls That Please

We especially direct your attention to our Doll Department. You can't go wrong by buying your Dolls here, we have the largest and best assortment in town, including Kid Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Etc, prices from 1c to \$2.50 each.

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We are showing the best line of Calendars ever displayed in Truro, from 15c to 50c each.

Wood To Burn

In Placks, Flower Stands, Frames, Lamp Shades and many other useful articles.

Burnt Wood

In Necktie Holders, Hat Pin Holders, Calendars, Pipe Holders, Scratch Pads, Whist Holders, Etc. You will find this line very interesting and popular.

Vases--Special

We are offering a limited number of Vases for holding flowers, made of pressed glass, good value, regular price 25c, now 15c.

Standard Books for 55c

We have taken special care in the selection of books that we are offering for the Christmas trade. Each book is beautifully bound in cloth covers. The paper used is a fine quality; the type is the very best obtainable, giving a clear and easily read text. Books of this kind make ideal presents as they are an excellent addition to any library. You can certainly find what you want here. These books usually sell for \$1.25, but we have placed them at 55 cents. Below we only give a few of the many we have:

Bevel of Graustark	Geo. Barr McClutcheon
Jane Cable	do
Neira	do
Mystery of the Hansom Cab	Fergus Hume
The Man on the Box	McGrath
The Great Mogul	Lewis Tracy
Sorrows of Satan	Marie Corelli
The Masquerader	Catherine Thurston
Prisoners of Hope	Mary Johnson
The Doctor	Ralph Connor
Satan and Anderson	Rides
Rattles	E. W. Hornung

A large number of books for Boys' by Henty, Aeger, Etc, only 25 cents each. Also a splendid line of Books for Girls, including Mary J. Holmes, E. D. E. N. Southworth and L. T. Meade.

Stanfield-Smith

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PRINCE STREET, TRURO, N. S.



THE BEGINNING

The Story of the West

By ISABEL C. ARMSTRONG.
(Written Specially for this Edition.)

OF no where is it more true than of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that the old order is passing away and all things are yielding to the new. Manitoba is a staid, settled, for the most part thickly populated farming country. Groves or "bluffs" of trees, Manitoba maple, cotton-wood and oak, that in many cases have grown from seed protect the comfortable rural homes from fierce winter winds or the too penetrating rays of the summer sun. The rural telephone has robbed the life of the farmer's wife of the peril of monotony and loneliness. The farmer feels a glow of pride

convenient method or to entertain the frequent guests who chug-chug up to her door, leaving an odor of gasoline in their wake. Others arrive in smart pony traps and carriages while not a few come mounted.

True, the first year the homesteader still builds his dwelling of sod, and this frequently is made to suffice not only for himself but also for whatever live stock he is fortunate enough to possess. His shack is his ark where he and the members of his family occupy the room at one end and the members of his domestic menagerie the room at the other. If he hasn't a family, he isn't always so fastidious.

But the homesteader is not long content with his sod house if he be a worker,—and the West is no place for the shirker. The soil will yield not only a living but a com-



THE INVASION OF PEACE

"I'm going to see some REAL West at last," she gloated.

"Better wear your best bib and tucker," warned the host, who laughed at her enthusiasm.

At seven-thirty the spirited team of bays and a smart double seated wagonette were waiting at the door. The wife of the host came down the stairs, a becoming cloak of latest cut only half concealing a dainty frock that had just arrived from Toronto. But clothes were soon forgotten as the road was taken along the river, overhung by willows, straight towards the foot-hills, behind which loomed the mountains bathed in the glory of the setting sun. As the golden light deepened into crimson then faded to gray, the horses were turned and the trail followed across the open, free prairies. Night was descending as a pause was made



CATTLE DAYS

in seeing his broad wheat fields where a dozen or more of his own sleek, well-fed horses are attached to his reapers, in seeing his own outfit threshing the golden grain. A steam plow turns over the furrows of rich dark earth and when a break-down occurs he doesn't wait to hitch up a horse. He cranks up his auto, jumps in and has made the return trip to town for necessary supplies or repairs in less time that it would have taken to prepare for such a journey in the good old days.

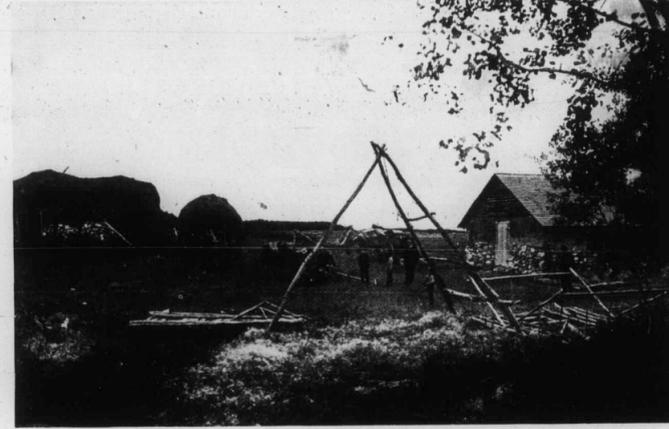
Progress in its march has covered Saskatchewan and even in far west Alberta, the seeker for novelty is prone to sigh, "I have come too late." And the "too late" has come about all within the past few years.

The day of the big ranch is rapidly passing away and so well known a Canadian writer as Agnes Deans Cameron

petency to all who put intelligence and energy into the tilling. In a few years at most, the cabin gives place to a prosperous frame dwelling, with substantial stables to house the increasing stock. The trees which have been planted to beautify and give shade, like everything else, are yielding their best for this gracious soil.

As more and more of the land comes under cultivation, the danger of early frost killing the crops decreases. It is a well-known fact that cultivated land holds the warmth from the sun's rays much longer than uncultivated. Men of optimism, but at the same time experience and good sound judgment, state that the day is not far distant when the menace of frost will cease to alarm the farmer of the Middle West.

In recent years, the ample rain-fall has insured against



HOME

at a gate at the end of a long avenue of trees. Lights glowed in welcome from every window of the house at the other end.

Through a garden which could only be guessed at by the fragrant odors, and across a lawn the guests were led by one son of the household while another led the horses to the barn.

Within was no sound of revelry, no rustic badinage, no "loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind," but rather a highly cultured mirth. The hostess, a very grand lady, indeed, in spite of twenty years on a ranch, far from cities, and not too easy years at that, in the beginning at least, wore an evening gown of irreproachable texture and style.

A telephone in the hall, mission furniture in the living



AU LARGE

is responsible for the statement that scarcely half a hundred of these are left in sunny Alberta. Passing with the big ranch is the picturesque cow-boy, the hero of every boy's romance.

"The Soul of Saskatchewan is a grain of wheat" sings Cy Warman, and he might have added, "The Soul of Alberta, also"—could he have made it rhyme.

Gradually even the private ranches of some thousand acres are being pushed back to the beautiful, grassy, foot-hills which kneel before the Rockies.

But even here is felt the unromantic invasion of an advanced civilization. A trustworthy Chinaman relieves the mistress of onerous domestic duties and leaves her ample time to telephone her orders to town over the provincial rural phone, to chat with neighbors by the same

drought and further insurance is being given to settlers in the irrigation ditches under construction in districts where moisture during former seasons has been insufficient.

It is characteristic of the West not to wait for improvements, but to go ahead and make them. "Make the improvements" and the population will follow is the slogan of towns large and small. The tiny elevator hamlet of yesterday is the bustling town of to-day because it believes in itself and succeeds in inspiring others with this belief. It erects substantial public buildings, lays fine pavements and sidewalks and corners a water supply not for a Yesterday or To-day, but for a big To-morrow.

Last summer a visitor in a small Alberta town was delighted to receive an invitation to an evening party at a private ranch a few miles distant.



THE ANSWER OF THE HARVEST

room, a piano, pianola, books and magazines greeted the eyes of the visitor from the east, who despaired on the spot of ever getting to the West of Dreams.

Though the West is a hustling, bustling, commercial country, the western people are genuine good sports, and wholesome amateur sports like everything else flourish there, baseball, foot-ball, tennis, cricket and particularly lacrosse and polo. And the bridge fiend, too, is found in that free West land, and the devotee of the afternoon tea. An eastern city is only becoming aware of the fact that a western suburban town composed of a water tank, two grain elevators and a straggling main street has borrowed its manners and customs when the western hamlet turns round and teaches the eastern city some new antics. This, in brief, is the story of the West.

Christmas Gifts For Men Only

My stock of Pipes

Embraces all grades, from the ordinary kinds to the most elegant and up-to-date styles, in handsome cases.

A Smoker's Delight

My stock of Cigars

Represents only reliable brands. Both imported and domestic

Put up in Boxes of 10, 25, 50

I carry the largest stock of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco

of any retail dealer in the

Maritime Provinces

Also a full line of

High Grade Confectionery

Ganong's, Perrin's, Moir's

and McCormick's in

Fancy Xmas Boxes

from 10c to \$10 each

F. T. Cantwell,
Esplanade

From Miss May Clarke, ^{Westport} ~~St. John's~~ County, N.S.
 Oct 17, 1914

A Merry Christmas To All

And thanks for your kind patronage in the past. We feel happy to think that we have proved in the last three years that

We Are The People For Value

Some said that we must fail up as our prices were lower than cost. It may have been lower than cost to them but not to us, we buy on the right markets and save at least 10 per cent. on all our purchases, and can sell on very small margins as we have a quick turn over. We have proved all we say.

We Lead Others Follow

Look! Look!

- Best Layer Raisins 7c pound
- Best Seeded Raisins 9c pound
- Package Mixed Candy 8c pound
- Citron 13c pound
- Lemon and Orange Peel 15c lb
- XXX Sugar 19 lbs for \$1.00
- Pure Cream of Tartar 22c lb
- Pure Spices 6c 1-4 lb package
- Cleaned Currants 8c lb package
- Best Mixed Nuts 15c lb
- Oranges 12c dozen
- Best Dates 8c lb
- Boots & Shoes at lowest prices

The printer say hurry up with this ad. or you will be to late, as if you stop to tell of all the bargains you will want the whole paper. He's right, so we close saying these are only a few of our bargains.

Again Wishing You All

A Merry Christmas

Yours faithfully,

P. R. GILLINGWATER, Manager

P. R. GILLINGWATER & COMPANY

Phone 346 — Prince Street



PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS

How to Keep Christmas

BUT there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is, keeping Christmas.

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellow men are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to the hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what are you going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts, and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

And if you keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone.—Van Dyke.

Not in success and noise and triumph does the soul grow; when the body rejoices, when the mind is prodigal of seed, the spirit sits within in a darkened chamber, like a folded chrysalis in a faint dream. But when triumphs have no savor, when the cheek grows pale, and the eye darkens, then the dark chrysalis opens, and the rainbow wings begin to spread and grow, uncrumpling to the sun of paradise.



COASTING



A GOOD CATCH

The Living Art

THERE is a fine art which is much neglected among us, and that is the art of living together, not so much the art of the wife living with her husband, or a husband with his wife, but the art of being a smooth-running wheel in the great machinery of the world—the art of not squeaking, or slipping a cog, or stripping the gearing, or otherwise disturbing the harmony of the huge engine of human life.

Nor is it odd that this art is neglected, when you come to think of it, for most people are ignorant of the existence of such a craft, and if informed of it declare it of no importance. But this is not so, for the man who studies into its necessities discovers that it covers the whole ground of domestic science. The man who is clever enough to understand that unless he makes a good citizen he cannot expect good government, will also be shrewd enough to see that unless he makes a good son he cannot expect harmony in his father's house.

And if these important facts are comprehended, he will not need to be told that to make a good husband will ensure the happiness of one woman, and to be a good father will round out his share of the responsibility in the balance of the universe. He has earned his right to live, move, and have his being together with his fellow-beings, for he has successfully learned the difficult art of living together.—Anonymous.

No man is made only for himself and his own private affairs, but to serve, profit and benefit others.

A Christmas Prayer

COME, O Thou Prince of Peace, and dwell within us this holy Christmastide. Enter the busy marts, the crowded ways, the quiet homes and humble abodes of men, and touch every human heart that all may know Thy great love, and in its fellowship and peace bear good-will and charity to all mankind. Show unto all the precious hope that dawned on the first Christmas Day, and help each to accept the gift of eternal life through Thee. Look in mercy upon the needy ones of earth, and free every soul from the bondage of sin and the darkness of doubt. Grant hope and cheer and joy to all on this blessed Christmas Day, and let happiness reign everywhere among men because of the Babe cradled in the manger at Bethlehem. Bless us in our giving and receiving. Give us thankful hearts in accepting the perfect gift, and let the star of peace arise in every darkened soul and all hearts give back the glad refrain of the angel song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace and good-will among men."



A WINTER'S DAY

Popular Xmas Gifts For Everybody

You will find in this store a very wide range of beautiful yet inexpensive goods suitable for Christmas presents

- Gillette Safety Razors
- Chains and Locketts
- Fountain Pens
- Ladies' Toilet Sets
- Ebony Brushes and Mirrors
- Gold Amethyst Brooches
- Ladies' Waltham Watches
- Cuff Links

And a host of other things too numerous to mention

It will certainly

Pay You To Come

in and look around. Everything marked in plain figures

Now Is The Time

to buy. You will find our

Prices Very Attractive

Geo. H. Johnson

The Inglis Street Jeweller,

Truro, Nova Scotia

Truro Drug Store

Esplanade

PURE DRUGS

and

High Class Druggists' Sundries

Rubber Goods, Brushes, Soaps

Perfumes and Toilet Articles

Suitable for Xmas Presents

CHOCOLATES

Lowney's, Perrin's, Ganong's and Moir's

In Special Xmas Gift Boxes

At Reasonable Prices