

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 2, 1916

NO. 17

Better Cake and Biscuits

In all recipes calling for Baking Powder use Royal Baking Powder. You will get better and finer food and insure its healthfulness.

Housewives are sometimes led to use inferior baking powders because of apparent lower cost, but there is very little difference in practical use—about one cent for a whole cake or pan of biscuits—a mere trifle when you consider the vast difference in healthfulness in favor of food made with Royal Baking Powder.

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes—a natural food product, as contrasted with alum, derived from mineral sources, and used in the manufacture of some baking powders because it is cheaper.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN

(By Charles T. White)

A recent writer in "World's Work" who has followed the trail of Kim, Rudyard Kipling's boy hero, across India, tells of standing under the one flag in the British Empire which is never hauled down. It floats over the residency at Lucknow, and recalls some of the bravest deeds in history. War is terrible at its best, and we shrink in horror from many of the sickening scenes of the Sepoy Rebellion, but some of the men who bore a part in the struggle will not soon be forgotten. The flag over the British residency stands not alone for bravery in battle, but for generous manhood and self-forgetful heroism.

For many years the English had been masters of India, and for months before the rebellion broke out there had been murmurs of discontent among the native population. One of the loudest complaints was about an apparently trifling matter. It was reported that the cartridges for the new Enfield rifles were lubricated with animal fats. A good many Sepoys served in the British army, and animal fats were regarded by the Hindus as a religious defilement. A few of the native soldiers refused to receive the cartridges, and were thrown into the guardhouse for insubordination. Wilder rumors were afloat. It was alleged that the English were taking means to destroy caste in India, and establish Christianity whether the people wanted it or not. In March 1857, buildings were fired at Barrackpore, and within a week there was open mutiny in other places. Compared with the millions of India, the English soldiers and civilians were a mere handful. That was the most terrifying feature of the situation. When the natives took up arms at Lucknow, Sir Henry Lawrence, with the small force at his command was utterly unable to drive the insurgents out of the city. Nothing remained to do but to remove all the threatened Europeans to the British residency, between the city and the river, and garrison the place against a siege.

For four months this intrepid little band held out, while the fanatical thousands outside clamored for their blood. There have been longer sieges than that of Lucknow, but rarely one to which attaches so much of the romance of heroism. On the second of July Lawrence was killed by a bullet in the arm which he had thrown up to the safety and comfort of his beleaguered countrymen, he had flung himself down on a sofa for a moment, still discussing plans for the defence, when there came a deafening explosion, and as the smoke cleared, Sir Henry was found by his companions, wounded beyond the hope of surgical aid. He died the next day after the accident, leaving the request that this

simple epithet should be inscribed upon his tomb: "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty."

Others tried to do their duty, too in the terrible weeks which followed. The gallant defence of Lucknow after the death of Lawrence, is a thrilling chapter in itself. In August General Havelock attempted to relieve the garrison here, in September Sir James Outram, sometimes called "the Bayard of India," joined Havelock with one thousand four hundred men. His rank entitled him to lead the attack, but with a magnanimity worthy of the "knight without fear and without reproach," he waived the claim in favor of the brave soldier in command. "To you," he wrote to Havelock, "shall be left the glory of relieving Lucknow. I shall accompany you, placing my military service at your disposal as a volunteer."

And Lucknow was relieved. Sir James Outram did not fight the less bravely because he had yielded place to an untitled hero, but the odds of battle were terrible. Havelock's timely arrival probably saved the women and children from massacre, but he could do little more. One of Tennyson's minor poems, often omitted from his published works, tells how

Bold Havelock marched,
Many a mile went he,
Every mile a battle,
Every battle a victory.

One afternoon, in London, Sir Colin Campbell received an appointment as commander-in-chief of the British army in India. That same evening he was on shipboard. But two months more elapsed before Campbell could march five thousand men to reinforce Havelock. The combined troops succeeded in getting the women and children, the sick and wounded and, finally, the exhausted garrison, out of the residency. What noble sacrifice that six months witnessed within the walls will never be fully told.

But a pathetic incident closes the narrative. On the 27th of November Queen Victoria created Havelock a baronet, but the honor came too late. Three days before the intrepid soldier, enfeebled by the hardships and anxiety of those awful weeks, was carried off by disease. But richer honors were in store, doubtless, for Havelock was the manliest type of a Christian soldier. He frankly gave his first allegiance to Jesus Christ, and, though a hard fighter, indeed, was never ashamed of holding a commission from the Prince of Peace. So great was his influence upon the men under his command that his regiment was sometimes spoken of, but seldom lightly, as "Havelock's saluts."

The flag that never comes down stands for a hundred unrecorded deeds of kindness—wan-faced women watching by sick beds, brave hearts hoping against hope, comforts cheerfully given up to the demand of greater needs, prayers offered in secret for companions in distress.—Onward.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS AT TRURO.

The regular session of the Rural Science Training School in Truro is now in full swing. The attendance is still rapidly increasing. In 1914 the enrollment was 130. In 1915 it was 155, and in 1916 it has grown to 190. These numbers assure us that the school is popular, they also indicate that our accommodations are taxed to the utmost. A few years ago, we hoped the attendance would not pass the one-hundred mark. Our equipment is ample for that many. But, since the people come, we keep them.

One pleasing feature is the increasing interest in subjects relating to scientific agriculture. In former days many students came because the required course in Physical Drill compelled them to come. Now, however, very few come for that. Out of our 190 at present in attendance, all but seven are following two or more scientific subjects.

As usual, enthusiasm is the chief virtue acquired at these Summer Schools. As one student remarked, "Everyone has a craze." Some are scouring the fields for insects. Others are in quest of farm weeds. Still others try to master everything, and, incidentally, learn that they can't. But even if our teachers leave Truro without knowing all that can be known, they carry with them an enthusiasm that must have a tremendous influence on the schools of the province throughout the coming year. Public opinion sometimes holds them back. But in spite of all difficulties, school gardening and elementary agriculture are making progress.

THE MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS.

Our readers will notice in this issue, the advertisement of the Mount Allison Institutions at Sackville, N. B. The University, Ladies' College and Academy grouped together on the summit of a hill overlooking the beautiful Bay of Fundy. The Mount Allison Institutions offer superior educational advantages both along practical and theoretical lines. A splendid residence provides accommodation for the male students of the University, and its close proximity to one of the largest Ladies' Colleges in Canada guarantees social intercourse in our country. The situation is healthy, the courses are complete and thorough, and the social and moral surroundings in the Institutions are of the best. The Academy offers splendid courses leading to the University. Those who are considering a college for the young man or young woman in Canada would do well to enquire concerning Mount Allison.

It is estimated that 40,000 harvesters will be required to handle the harvest in Western Canada next month.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

French Capture Enemy Trenches.

PARIS, July 30, via London, July 31.—The French in the Somme region near Hardecourt, have captured German trenches between Hardecourt and Hill 139 on depth varying from 300 to 800 metres, according to the official communication issued this evening. Gains also were made by the French near the village of Maurepas and Hem, which were held against powerful German counter-attacks.

British Making Further Advances

LONDON, July 31.—Further advances by the British are reported in the latest despatches from General Haig, in command of the French front. A heavy engagement was fought on the sector between Delville Wood and the Somme, with the result that the British moved their line forward east of Watlot Farm and Troues Wood.

The official statement says: Yesterday morning, in co-operation with the French on our right flank, an advance was made on a front extending from east of Delville Wood to the Somme. As a result of heavy fighting we made progress to the east of Watlot Farm, Troues Wood and Maltorn Farm. The enemy was encountered in considerable strength, and must have suffered heavily. We captured 250 prisoners. On our right flank the French also advanced their line. In the neighborhood of Pozieres the day was spent in strengthening the ground gained last week. There was no infantry fighting in this area today. Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday. Several others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Between the Ancre and the sea there was nothing important.

Tide Has Turned Says Gen. Haig

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 31, in London.—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerical resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the Allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this, as in other wars. Until this victory is won it will become a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Small Chance of Germany Checking the Allied Advance

PARIS, July 31.—Two days of fine weather have permitted the Anglo-French forces to take up once more the offensive on the Somme front. With one great bound they have pushed forward to the outskirts of Combes. They are up to the last German line of defenses here, and at one point on the tip of the Mouscron Farm are in possession of a piece of the last line.

This is the most important step the Allied troops have yet achieved on their double drive on Bapaume and Peronne. Combes is the last great German defensive position between the present Allied lines and the Peronne-Bapaume railroad. Its fall would permit the British and French troops to sweep forward to the road between Rancourt and Sully, or to thrust north at Norval. Such a move would flank the German positions at Peronne and Monte St. vuentin, and force their immediate evacuation. The drive on Bapaume would then become an extremely simple operation when compared with the almost insuperable difficulties already overcome by the soldiers of Generals Haig and Foch. It is highly significant, also, that the Allies have been able to penetrate and hold even a small strip of the enemy's last line of defence. It is the crowning proof of the inability of the Germans to set up against the powerful pressure in the sudden, sledge-hammer thrusts which have characterized the strategy of the Allied High Command from the very beginning of the offensive. If the Germans are back on their last lines, and cannot cling to these, there is small chance of their being able to check the Allied troops when the latter have the open country before them and cavalry action becomes possible.

WAR BRIEFS

60,000 horses have been purchased in Canada by the Allies since the war began.

Sir James Roberts, of Sultaire has presented to Leeds University 50,000 dollars for a Professorship of Russian.

German newspapers are asking the people to save cherry pits, because of the salad oil which can be compressed from them.

Dr. I. H. Iovett says he was told by an American Ambassador of prominent standing, that the British Secret Service is the best in the world.

The Russian Duma has passed a bill for the permanent prohibition of vodka. When passed by the Upper House and the Czar it will become law.

Sir Rider Haggard is now speaking in different parts of Canada, regarding the settlement of disbanded soldiers. He began his addresses in Vancouver.

The military medal recently offered to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery and devotion under fire, may now be awarded to women for the same cause.

One of the sailors supposed to have been lost in the Queen Mary, writes to his parents that he is a prisoner in Germany. When the magazine exploded he was blown into the sea, but was not injured.

In the great Market Hall in the East side of Berlin, chiefly peopled with working people, a municipal kitchen feeds 30,000 daily, on meat, vegetable stew and groats cooked in gigantic ovens.

Earl Kitchener's autograph letter calling for 300,000 recruits for the new army was sold in London for the benefit of the Red Cross to Mr. Thos. Fenwick Harrison for 30,000 dollars. Mr. Harrison will present it to the nation.

By an order in Council, all soldiers wounded since Aug. 4th, 1914, are to wear a gold strip.

The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the Kaiser is now hopelessly insane. The first war scenes made him melancholic, and he gradually grew worse.

One reason why the Germans are so anxious to get Verdun is that it would give them control of the right iron mines of Belgium.

One of the current cartoons relating to a hyphenated American waiting for admission "at the closed door of American politics, and sorrowfully saying "Nobody loves me."

A Swiss military critic says, "The essential moral blunder on Germany's part is to have driven the conscience of the whole world to be the greatest ally of her enemies."

More than 20 of the khaki boys of Mount Allison, of different undergraduate classes, united in a Banquet at the King's Head Hotel in Horsham, England, and greatly enjoyed the reunion.

Great as has been the suffering of the Belgian refugees, it is as nothing to that of the five and a half millions of people on the Eastern frontiers who fled into Russia before the great German advance of the summer and autumn of 1915.

During a battle at Verdun, two couriers were sent with an important despatch, so that if one should be killed the other might carry it to its destination. One was killed, the other hunted for the despatch in the pockets of his companion, and found it had been completely destroyed by the explosion. He hurried back through the zone of death to the colonel, got a reward which is a quarter of a pint of water, and went off again. The officer receiving it said, "How did you get here?" His reply was, "Mon Colonel, the despatch was marked 'urgent.'"

RECRUITING

R. C. G. A.

It is desired to call attention to the urgent need of recruits both for Overseas and Home Service in the First Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery.

This regiment has lately transferred to Overseas Units some 200 N. C. O's and men, thus depleting their ranks for Home Service.

Recruits desiring to go Overseas will be attested for Overseas Service and will be enrolled in an Ammunition Column which will shortly leave for England.

Field Artillery Howitzer Ammunition Column
This is an Overseas Unit and the qualifications are the usual Overseas artillery qualifications the minimum height being 5 ft. 4 in.

The classes of men required are:—
50 Drivers,
31 Gunners,
20 Telephonists and Signallers,
4 Blacksmiths,
2 Wheelwrights.

239th Overseas Railway Construction Corps.
The class required for this are men accustomed to grading, rock work, pile driving, bridge work, track laying, etc. This Battalion will mobilize at Valcartier, and it is expected to proceed overseas in September.

4th and 5th Pioneer Battalions
The work of these Battalions as the name suggests is rough engineering work at the front.

Royal Canadian Regiment Reinforcements.
Men who wish to go overseas at an early date have an excellent opportunity to do so by joining this unit. Recruits are given a course of training at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, and sent overseas with the least possible delay.

237th Battalion (American Legion).
Full particulars regarding this Battalion on application.

242nd Forestry Battalion
Recruiting for this has been authorized. Details will be published shortly.

Canadian Engineers for Overseas Service and Overseas Signalling Corps.
Men are required for both these units but must have certain qualifications. Particulars will be furnished on application.

No. 2 Construction Battalion
This unit will be composed of colored men recruited all over Canada, officered by white men, the commanding Officer being Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Sutherland, lately of McGill University and now Railway Contractor.

Naval Service.
Recruits are wanted for naval service, both Canadian and Imperial. The Canadian Naval Service seeking recruits is the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

The Imperial Service desiring recruits are the following:—
Royal Naval Motor Boat Patrol Service.
Imperial Navy.
Naval Air Service.

Further particulars as to these Services will be furnished on application.

Home Service.
There are openings in almost all Units for Home Service:—Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Signalling, etc.

For further particulars and enlistment to do as above or any other units apply to the nearest recruiting office or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,
Bridgetown, N. S.

ODDFELLOWS MARITIME PROVINCES CONVENTION
The Celestial City of Fredericton, N. B. invites the Grand Encampment, Rebekah Assembly, Past Grand Officers Association, to meet in their beautiful city on August 8th, 9th and 10th. Their invitation says, our hearts and our homes are open to you, our hands extended and naught that lies within the power of this great order or any citizen of Fredericton, will be lacking to evidence to you that we appreciate your visit. We honor your labors in the cause we love and we know when you return home you will bear in your hearts a pleasant recollection of your Fraternal Brothers and Sisters and agree with us in our expression that Fredericton is indeed the Celestial City. It is expected that about one thousand Oddfellows and Sisters of Rebekah, will accept the invitation. The Mecca of I. O. O. F. this summer is Fredericton.

GOVERNMENT FIELD CROPS REPORT

Ottawa, July 15, 1916.—A press bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office to-day estimates finally the areas sown to the principal field crops in Canada for the season of 1916, reports on the condition of grain and hay crops at the end of June and gives estimates of the numbers of farm livestock at the same date.

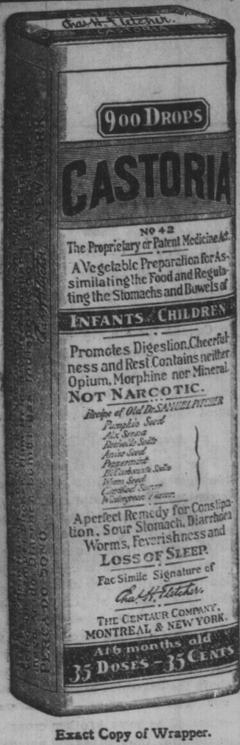
Areas Sown to Field Crops
The reports received from correspondents at the end of June are confirmatory of the estimates issued a month ago, when seeding had not been completed. What differences exist are in almost all cases caused by slightly higher returns this month. The areas sown to wheat in Canada is now definitely estimated at 11,517,500 acres, which is 1,353,800 acres, or 11.3 per cent below the high record of last year when 12,936,400 acres were harvested; but 1,223,700 acres, or 11.9 per cent, above the harvested area of 1914 which was 10,292,800 acres. The averages estimated as sown to other crops are as follows: Oats 10,644,000 as against 11,365,000 last year; barley 1,297,500 against 1,509,350; rye 159,685 against 112,200; peas 101,420 against 196,210; mixed grains 410,770 against 466,800; hay and clover 7,974,000 against 7,575,000; alfalfa 89,900 against 92,530. Of late sown crops the averages are as follows: Buckwheat 355,500 against 343,800 in 1915; flax 723,900 against 806,600; corn for husking 183,700 against 253,200; beans 34,490 against 43,310; potatoes 448,800 against 478,600; turnips etc. 156,200 against 172,700; sugar beets 15,000 against 18,000 and corn for fodder 297,070 against 343,400.

Condition of Grain and Hay Crops.
The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the West but owing to the lateness of the season there will be a greater risk of damage from early frosts than last year. For all Canada the condition of the principal grain crops, expressed in percentage of the standard, ranges from 82 for peas to 91 for rye; but in the Northwest provinces the condition is well over 90, and for Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is even higher than at the same date last year, when the high promise at the end of June was so abundantly fulfilled. Converting the figures in per cent of a standard of 100 to the scale in which 100 represents the average condition on June 30 of the past eight years 1908-1915, the condition becomes for wheat, rye, barley and oats as follows: Fall wheat 99.2, spring wheat 100.2, all wheat 100.2, rye 103.6, barley 98.5, oats 96. That is to say, if conditions between June 30 and the date of harvest are not abnormal, the anticipated yield per acre is about equal to the average for wheat 3.6 per cent above average for rye about 2 per cent below average for barley and 4 per cent below average for oats.

Estimated numbers of Farm-Live Stock
It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 29 were as follows: Horses 2,990,635; milch cows 2,603,345; other cattle 3,826,519; sheep 1,965,101; swine 2,814,672. As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cows by 63,601; of sheep by 73,561 and of swine by 297,228 but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the West all descriptions show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces, and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

SCHOOL OF METHODS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS
The Interdenominational School of Methods for Factors, Sunday School teachers and Christian workers which is to be held at Berwick Campgrounds, August 10 to 17, presents the most attractive program ever prepared in Nova Scotia. The very best talent will teach every day in the various departments. It will beside be an ideal outing in the woods for a whole week under the finest auspices and with the choicest companionship. The whole necessary expense will be less than \$9.00. Comfortable accommodation for everybody.

Persons who are not holders of season tickets will be admitted to the services on Sunday, August 13th, by presenting a single 10 cent ticket. These can be secured in any quantities at the ticket office any time before Sunday. Meals will be provided for visitors on Sunday.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Middleton

July 31 Mr. and Mrs. Ingram Marshall are both ill of fever. Mrs. G. C. Miller arrived home from New York last week. W. D. Morton of the Commerce Bank returned Thursday from his vacation. Mrs. Wm. Eaton went to Kentville last week to see her sister, Miss Flora Roop. Mrs. Cochrane and two children are the guests of her aunt, Mrs. Charlie Phinney. Mr. C. M. Hoyt went to Hantsport last Thursday on business. He made the trip by auto. Bandmaster Loye of the 112th Battalion has been transferred to the 237th Battalion at Digby. Corp. R. M. King of Lunenburg, son of Capt. Harry King, died in a hospital at Bramshot, England. Miss Annie Blackadar, returned Missionary from Trinidad, has been the guest of Mrs. H. A. Tate. Mrs. J. A. Sponagie and daughter, Miss Edith leave this week for England where they will join the doctor. W. L. Hatfield left last week for Plumas, Manitoba. Mrs. Hatfield is remaining for a time in Middleton.

MELVERN SQUARE

July 31 Miss Bessie Palmer, Melvern West, spent a few days last week visiting friends at Deep Brook. Miss Georgie Balcom, of Margaretville, was the guest of her friend, Miss Myrtle Morse a few days last week. Rev. Mr. Roop, with Mrs. Roop and family spent a few days last week at Clementsport, where they were the guests of Mr. Roop's parents. The strawberry season is over, and "blue-berrying" seems to be the order of the day, just now, while the ever busy farmers are cutting and storing his hay crop. On Sabbath, August 6th, a patriotic service will be held in the Methodist church here, in commemoration of the second anniversary of our world-wide war. We were pleased to see Mrs. Sarah Marshall, of Windsor, in Melvern one day last week. Mrs. Marshall is visiting friends in Kingston, her old home, for a few weeks. Miss Winnifred Jacques returned last Thursday from a very pleasant visit at Mount Rose, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Josephine Gates, who has been spending the past year in the States. The ice cream social which was held on the Methodist church lawn last Thursday evening by the "Ever Ready" Sabbath School class of young ladies, proved quite a success, over \$8.00 being realized for church purposes.

INGLISVILLE

July 31 Mr. and Mrs. Wile of Liverpool, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rowter. Mrs. Leon Veinot of Albany, has been spending a week with her mother Mrs. Joseph Gates. Miss Hilda Rogers and brother Jaek of Lexington, are stopping a few weeks with their uncle, Asa Beals, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hatt. Mrs. Cunningham of Bridgetown, and Mrs. Carling of Annapolis, have recently visited their brother, Mr. Geo. Whitman and son Gufford. Mr. Starr Young of Worcester, Mass., has been spending his vacation at his old home in Springfield, and with his sister Mrs. Vernon Beals of Inglisville. The little son of Wallace Naugler met with a painful accident two weeks ago. He got hold of a dynamite cap in the absence of the family and it discharged, shattering some of his fingers quite badly, besides hurting his face. July 17th Ira Durling died at the home of Mr. Whitfield Daniels. The deceased was blind, and his health had been failing for several years. So in his case death was a release from his ailments which he bore with christian patience. Before he was stricken down he was always found in his place at church and never refused to do his part in connection with the church. He leaves an aged grandmother, Mrs. Albert Dunn, and three brothers, Albert, Owen and Edward all living in the United States. The funeral took place the following day conducted by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Mellick, and Rev. Mr. Boyce. Interment at Whitman's Cemetery.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RED CROSS SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK

The annual official report of the Nova Scotia Red Cross provides ample proof of the generosity with which the Maritime Province has contributed to the cause of the wounded. The total cash contributions during the year amounted to \$34,170, of which \$7,226 was contributed by Halifax. The sum of \$11,804 was turned over to the Head Office as a contribution to the general funds of the Canadian Society. Throughout the Province there are 56 branches and subsidiary branches with over 3000 members paying annual fees. The Halifax Society has 971 members, there are 177 in Windsor, 79 in Wolfville, 85 in Truro, and 100 in Sydney. A large quantity of supplies has been sent to the front. The grand total amounts to 416,902 knitted sewed and manufactured articles, such as mouth wipes, soaps, chocolate, tobacco, etc. The total number of surgical articles was 304,000. This is an exceedingly creditable record for Nova Scotia. The province has admirably discharged its Red Cross duty.

James Whitcombe Riley, the Hoosier poet, died at Indianapolis of paralysis on Sunday night July 23rd. Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Lawrencetown

July 31 Mrs. Walter Palfrey and daughter Miss Jean are visiting relatives in Truro. Mrs. (Judge) Longley and sons were guests of Mrs. D. Morse Balcom last Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shaffner and family made an auto trip to Kentville last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Chesley of St. John, visited Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Whitman quite recently. The Tennis Club had a tea in the Demonstration Building on Saturday evening of last week. Mrs. W. W. Bent has returned from Halifax where she was the guest of her son, Mr. Percy Bent. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bancroft are visiting at Round Hill guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bancroft. Dorothy and Ruby Zwicker of Albany, are spending a week with their grandmother Mrs. Ida Oswald. Corp. Roy Whitman and family of Bridgetown, are visiting Mr. Whitman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Whitman. Miss Elsie Whitman made an auto trip to Wolfville recently, and was the guest of her brothers Messrs Oscar and Charles Whitman. Mrs. Judson Balcom and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Durling, are spending a week at Margaretville, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom. Mrs. Edgar Shaffner of South Wiltshire and Mrs. A. P. Dodge of Middleton, were guests of their sister Mrs. Laura West last Tuesday. Miss Pearl Bishop entertained a few of her young friends on Wednesday evening, at the home of her parents, Deacon and Mrs. T. G. Bishop. Mrs. T. A. Elliott of Halifax, who has been ill for several weeks, is now convalescing at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Young. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Balcom and little daughter and Ronald Bishop came in their auto from Halifax on Saturday, and are guests of Mrs. F. B. Bishop. Service for Sunday Aug. 6th: Baptist, 11 a. m., Sermon by Rev. I. W. Williamson of Wolfville. Methodist, 11 a. m.; Episcopal, 3 p. m.; Baptist 7.30. Mrs. (Dr.) Goodspeed of Paradise and daughter Mrs. Boudrant of Louisiana were guests of Mrs. Starratt and Mrs. Logan last week. Mrs. James of Paradise is visiting at the same home. Mrs. H. G. Mellick entertained her Sunday school class of young ladies very enjoyably on Monday afternoon last, in honor of Miss Muriel Phinney, prior to her departure for Halifax, where she will remain for an indefinite period.

NICTAUX FALLS

July 31 Mrs. Bessie Whitman is visiting friends at Waterville. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harris spent the week end at Billtown, Kings County. The stork visited Mrs. Walter Pentz on Wednesday last and left a 10 lb girl. Miss Ida Manson of Boston, is a summer guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Varner. Mr. Lyon of Leominster, Mass., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Forster, last week. Miss Bertha Forster of Medford, Mass., is making her annual vacation visit with her parents. Miss Bertha Pickels of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, visited her father and sister last week. Mrs. D. G. Ritcey has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Millard of Liverpool, for the past two weeks. The iron work of the plant which was burned some few weeks ago has nearly all been sold and removed.

PASTOR RUSSELL, THE BROOKLYN DIVINE

Pastor Russell, the Brooklyn divine, who was scheduled to speak in a Winnipeg theatre, was taken off the train at Gretna, Man., at the request of the immigration authorities, at Ottawa, and sent back across the border. Russell is en route to Winnipeg from St. Paul, Minn., and was returned to that city. In Eastern Canada Russell had been making speeches harmful to recruiting. It is sometimes argued that the town has forfeited its right to the farmer's patronage by selling too high. But a careful investigation will not bear out that contention. Your town is unusually prosperous if you can count more than four merchants who have cleared ten thousand dollars in the past ten years. That is a thousand dollars a year for time and interest on capital. You can count five or six others who have failed during that time, lost every thing. The January invoice will not show a net gain of five hundred dollars per business man. That means the ordinary merchant and his capital are not clearing fifty dollars a month. This does not indicate an unreasonable profit on goods sold. Social Obligations It is right for the country to spend its money with the home town because of the social obligations between them. The town is the centre of your community. From it radiates your rural

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden. To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way! If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

THE MAIL ORDER PROBLEM Question and Moral Obligations

(The Maritime Retailer) A preacher who was a crank on doctrine wearied his congregation by constant harping on baptism. A brother that longed for a rest handed him a text he thought safe; "The way of the transgressor is hard." "Friend," said the preacher, "there are three things suggested by this scripture: First, the transgressor. Second, his conversion. Third, his baptism. We will pass over the first two and come at once to the third."

Many reasons why people should trade at home rather than send their money away have been given, but suppose we pass them all by and come at once to the one vital reason: It is the right thing to do. For after all, the fundamental question in every transaction is whether it is right or wrong. Not, will I save money, but is it just? Not is it more convenient, but is it fair? Not, whether it is good business, but whether it is good morals?

For you and I know, and all the world is coming to know, that not one dollar is ever saved or made by unfair means that does not curse the professor. A man may be as dishonest in saving money as in getting it. It is right to spend our money with the home town and wrong to send it away because we are under obligations to the home town, but not to the mail order house. Financial Obligations In the first place the country is under financial obligation to the town. Of course, the town is also indebted to the country, but the town cannot help but pay its debts, its very existence does that. Hence we are merely discussing the country side of the obligation. Find two hundred acres of good land almost anywhere that is twenty miles from town and you can buy it for twenty-five dollars an acre. The same land within ten miles will bring thirty-five dollars, within five miles its value is sixty dollars, within two miles eighty-five dollars an acre. Thus that town has increased the value of the land within a radius of ten miles an average of thirty-five dollars an acre. As that is about the age of country towns generally you may figure that a town, as long as it is fairly prosperous, increases the land around it an average of one dollar an acre every year. Not considering staple articles like cattle, hogs and grain which can be shipped and sold anyway, the town as a local market is worth at least seventy-five dollars a year to the ordinary farmer. For example: This year the peach markets were so glutted no ordinary fruit would pay the express. Around the little town in which the writer lives most farmers have a few peach trees. The four thousand inhabitants bought nearly every bushel in the vicinity at from forty cents to a dollar a bushel. More than four thousand dollars was paid for peaches within three weeks. That was clear gain which must be set over to the credit of the town. Plums, cherries, early vegetables, scores of little odds and ends, perishable stuff that the farmer could not or would not ship he turns into cash at the home town. So if a man owns two hundred acres within reach of town, he will receive two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year direct cash value from that town none of which he would receive from the mail order house. To be sure, the town does not donate him that amount, the town was not built for the purpose of philanthropy, yet he receives an actual cash benefit because the town is there; and he is under actual financial obligations to return the benefit by spending his money at home. It is not an obligation that the law would recognize but it is one that appeals to those independent, clean-hearted men of high honor who feel when benefits are received from stranger or brother, friend or foe, benefits should be returned. It is sometimes argued that the town has forfeited its right to the farmer's patronage by selling too high. But a careful investigation will not bear out that contention. Your town is unusually prosperous if you can count more than four merchants who have cleared ten thousand dollars in the past ten years. That is a thousand dollars a year for time and interest on capital. You can count five or six others who have failed during that time, lost every thing. The January invoice will not show a net gain of five hundred dollars per business man. That means the ordinary merchant and his capital are not clearing fifty dollars a month. This does not indicate an unreasonable profit on goods sold. Social Obligations It is right for the country to spend its money with the home town because of the social obligations between them. The town is the centre of your community. From it radiates your rural

NO ALUM



The light must go out of some woman's eye, and hardship be laid up for the child. Even if you could save a little by sending your patronage to the city, do you not think it the fair thing, the just thing, the right thing, to trade at the little home town with those you know, those whose prosperity and happiness are in your hands? For it is written, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Release by the Admiralty of three big liners of the White Star Dominion fleet, the Northland, Southland and Canada, will enable that company to re-establish a passenger service between Canada and the old country. Large freight, as well as passenger carriers, the return to regular service of these steamers will materially assist in lessening the transportation difficulties of Canadian importers and exporters. mail service; in it centre your telephone systems. On the streets of the town you meet your neighbors Saturday afternoons and exchange news and experience. You go to it for a day of recreation when the snow comes, the fair, or on the holidays. There during the winter lecture course you hear great orators and excellent musicians. The political rallies, the church conferences or association meetings are held there. By-and-by in the pretty little village church, whose spire you can see from your farm, your son will preach the gospel. In the brick building two doors from the corner, a farmer boy will open a law office, and in the little frame two blocks away, another son of the soil just back from college, will begin the practice of medicine. There is the high school to which you send your children, and there after a while your daughter will teach. And some day when you find the farm work too heavy for your old age, and want to get near the children, you will build on that grassy corner lot two doors from the Methodist church and move to town. Yes, the town is a mighty good thing to have a pleasant time; and the more you put into it the more you get out of it. For it grows according to the trade it gets and the more it grows the more it can buy and the higher will go your land. A good town, you know, where there is plenty of work for carpenters and bricklayers and masons and smiths, work for everybody at good wages, is worth ten times as much to the surrounding country as the little sunburned village where the carpenter and the "storekeeper" play marbles in the streets. The Moral Obligation But the last and strongest reason why it is right that the country people spend their money at home is the moral obligation. The town is yours, yours to ruin or prosper. The same spirit of loyalty should inspire you as fired the Highland Scot to spend his blood for the welfare of his clan. That country town with all its faults is the best governed, most enlightened, most moral and happiest spot in American civilization. It is a good, safe place. Not too swift, nor yet too slow. In touch with the current of progress, but not racing with greed. The place from which come nearly all the great business men, lawyers, scholars, preachers, physicians. The place where men are neighborly and helpful. This town my farmer friend, is yours. But the city belongs to the mail order houses and the devil. With its corrupt Government, its overflow of population, and its vice, the great city is the menace of our morals and our liberties. The city, like the dragon, swallows the vast throngs of country boys and girls that flock into it, and by-and-by when health and virtue and hope are gone, spews them out to die in want, or wander as derelicts over the face of the earth. And don't you see, my friend, that when you take the money from the country town, you destroy the chance of success there, and the boys and girls will follow you where you have sent the money? This town of yours was founded on faith, on the faith of the customs of men for hundreds of years to trade at the nearest town. These merchants, carpenters and editors are your neighbors. They have grown up amongst others like you. They have put their all in a little business—money, time and hope. Around the corner there is a little cottage and the wife and baby—it may be your grand-baby—wait; and there is a smile of happiness when "business is good," but the troubled look comes when business is poor. They are struggling to live and pay for the little home, and by-and-by educate the children. They are neighbors and friends, not your enemies. They work hard—you scarcely realize how hard—and are not living high. They have pinned their faith in the town—your town. Their success or failure is in your hands. For your trade they will give you good returns, and all will prosper together. If you withdraw your trade failure must follow. Some poor struggler must go down facing bankruptcy.

Real Estate for Sale

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS A lot of land situated on the south side of the river at Bridgetown, about three minutes walk from town. Beautifully situated and would make ideal building lots. Sufficient for three lots. Splendid drainage. Will sell whole or in lots. Price very reasonable. Apply to 3 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

Small farm situated about two and one half miles from Bridgetown. Ten acres of choice tillage land and five acres of excellent marsh. Capable of putting up three or four hundred barrels of first class fruit. Buildings in excellent condition. Never failing supply of splendid water. Apply to 4 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

Property situated about five minutes walk from Bridgetown. Fifteen acres of land with two hundred apple trees, half of which are coming into bearing. Also pear and plum trees. House contains nine rooms, large pantry and two large halls, newly painted throughout. Large dry cellar. Barn 24 x 28 sheathed inside. Water in house. Hay and pasture sufficient for two cows. An excellent opportunity for a man who wants a small place. Will be sold right. Apply to 5 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

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A lot of land in Bridgetown about 150 feet square with building one and one half stories, 40 x 50 front with lean-to on north and east sides. Building contains ice room, drying or curing room, churn, milk and cream vats, power separator, engine and boiler in good condition. Suitable for manufacturing cheese and butter or would make a fine canning factory for which industry there is a good opening. Apply to 6 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property just outside Annapolis Royal consisting of seven and one half acres of land. Large house with good rooms; size of house 36 x 48 with ell 14 x 21 and porch, ice house, wood house and wagon house attached. Good size barn with stable, hen house and shed for storing machinery. Approximately 160 apple trees on the place a few of which pick early varieties and the remainder hard or winter fruit. Cuts 9 tons of hay at present and can be made to double this quantity. Price on application. Apply to 7 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

A small place in Bridgetown, containing about one acre of land with cottage house of eight rooms and pantry. Large verandah across front, and town water in house. A number of apple, pear, plum, and other small fruit trees. New barn 28 x 38, and carriage house. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Apply to 8 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

Valuable Fruit and Dairy Farm for sale. Contains 40 acres of cultivated land, 90 acres of woods, and 90 acres of pasture. Cuts about 125 tons of hay and yields from three to six hundred barrels of apples. House of 14 rooms, suitable for two families. Two barns, wood house, and other out-buildings. All in good repair. Farm is situated in good locality about five miles from Bridgetown. Near church and school house. Property will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to 9 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

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Sheriff's Sale 1916 A. No. 2498. IN THE SUPREME COURT Between JESSIE BALCOM, Plaintiff, —and— FRED W. MAUGHAN, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction in pursuance of Order for Foreclosure and Sale dated herein the 11th day of July, 1916, by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Unless before the time of said sale the above named Defendant pays to the Plaintiff, or her solicitor, the amount due on said mortgage, together with the taxed costs, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, of, in, to and out of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of Clements, County and Province aforesaid, being part of the Estate of the late Henry F. Maughan, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the South side of the Pickup Road (so-called), and at the North-east corner of land owned by or in possession of Frederick Balcom; thence running south one degree west along said Balcom's land and land of Herbert Berry to lands owned by William Roop and others; thence north-easterly along said Roop's line fifteen rods; thence north one degree east or parallel to the first named line to the said Pickup Road; thence Westerly by said Road to place of beginning, together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging. Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent at time of sale and remainder on delivery of Deed or tender thereof. J. H. EDWARDS, High Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis. DANIEL OWEN of Owen & Owen, of St. George street, Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, Solicitor for the Plaintiff

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K O O D A K S . A F E T Y A L M +

Our Poultry Corner

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

HENS LIKE VARIETY

In commercial egg production, feeding is a prime factor—not the mere fact of feeding, but the kind, quality, amount, method, and regularity. It is not so much the kind of feed used as the elements included. Eggs are composed of water, protein, fat, and certain minerals in small portions. Water is the principal ingredient, protein next and fat third.

In the feed, protein and fat must be provided in the right proportions. To supply these, and at the same time make the ration economical and give change enough to keep the hen's appetite robust, is the problem of the poultryman.

Oats the Most Valuable Grain.

When estimating the cost of feed, it must be considered that oats have only 20 pounds of actual grain to the bushel. Forty cents per bushel would be practically 2 cents per pound, and I would rather buy oats at 2 cents than any other grain. To my mind there is no better feed for chickens than oats, and if they are fed plentifully there will be less complaint of lack of fertility in the eggs.

No other grain will take the place of corn in my estimation, but if compelled to use but one grain I would use kafir, for it will come the nearest taking the place of the corn, and will supply the elements we get from the other grains in good proportions also.

I would not feed corn alone, either, for it is fat producing, and lacks in protein, leaving too much of the latter to be supplied from other sources. No grain ration will supply enough protein without an over supply of other elements.

Meat meal is the principal source of protein supply in the modern balanced ration. Alfalfa meal is also rich in protein. An economical ration provides 7 to 10 per cent of meat meal in the whole amount of feed consumed, including grain and mash.

Alfalfa meal in the mash will permit of some reduction in the meat meal. This mash should have a large percentage of bran, for bran is a good regulator for the hen's digestive system.

Nothing Better Than Skim Milk

Milk can almost or entirely take the place of meat meal if the hens can have all of it they will drink. There is nothing like milk to start active egg production and keep it up.

Provide a good supply of the beets and other roots for the hens during the winter when they can get no green forage. A few nails driven into the wall and a split mangel pressed back on each one with the face out will be all that is needed, and the hens will help themselves.

Beets are easy to keep and can be had from fall until spring. They should be buried or put in a cool cellar and covered to exclude the light and air, or they will wither considerably.

Carrots and small potatoes are both good. Buy a load of mangels this fall for your hens if you have not raised them, and see if they do not repay you for them.

Green Food is Very Important

I would never go into the winter without a field of wheat or rye down where I could turn the flock on it conveniently in the fair weather during the winter, especially if I did not have a good blue grass pasture for them. Blue grass remains green so much of the winter it answers very well where one has it, but it is not so good as rye or wheat.

Where no other green is available during severe winter weather sprouted oats can be provided without much trouble. They are an especially healthful food when prepared in this way, and well worth the trouble, even if you have other greens too.

Red pepper and mustard are both relishes that help to keep up the appetite, but they must not be fed too heavily. Just a small amount in the mash or in a boiled feed once in a while. Celery tops, cabbage leaves, and anything of this kind will be welcomed by them—L. H. Cobb.

HENS EATING EGGS

We have had numerous enquiries from our subscribers as to why their hens should eat their eggs. Usually this abnormality is to be attributed to the

hens not getting suitable food. If the birds do not get sufficient lime material, and if enough protein and green feed is not given they will often eat their eggs. Birds that are properly fed and get exercise will rarely develop this habit.

Having the nests too much exposed to the light or having them near the ground will sometimes also be a frequent cause of the habit. One subscriber wrote to us and said that she had found a sure cure. It was to feed the hens a mash of bran and potatoes moistened with vinegar. She claimed that the hen's systems did not crave for lime as some people supposed, but for an acid. Another correspondent, Mr. W. J. Kellestine, of Owen Sound, Ont., writes to us as follows: "I saw a query in last week's number about hens eating their eggs. I had a flock of pullets eating their eggs and I was told to feed them corn meal just moistened with vinegar. I did so and the habit stopped at once."

Feeding vinegar to hens to stop them eating their eggs was new to us, so we wrote to Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph Ont., who is recognized as one of the best poultry experts on the continent. He writes us as follows:

"I have never tried the feeding of vinegar to hens to stop them from eating eggs. I have heard several farmers discuss it and I am inclined to believe that there is something in it. The real point at issue is that we have so little trouble with hens eating eggs that we do not know much about it of recent years where we supply plenty of lime material and plenty of protein. What you outline in your letter, that is, open nests and a shortage of lime and meat foods, are the common causes. Perhaps there may be instances where a hen's digestive tract which is normally acid, may become alkaline and in this case the vinegar may be very beneficial. There is never anything succeeds like success. I will be glad to give it a trial the first opportunity I get."

We will be glad to hear from any other of our subscribers who have tried feeding vinegar as a cure for egg-eating.

PERFORMING AUTOPSY ON FOWLS

The poultryman should make it a general practice to examine all poultry that die from an apparently unknown cause. By so doing one is often able to determine the nature of the existing trouble. To make a post mortem examination on a bird, proceed as follows:

First remove the feathers from a large portion of the carcass; then with a knife separate the legs from their attachment to the body. In the next step the peritoneal cavity is opened. This is best accomplished with a pair of scissors, but a sharp knife will serve the purpose.

Start from a point in the posterior abdominal region and cut forward through the ribs on each side. This will free the posterior portion of the sternum or breast bone, and it can now be broken and laid back from the operator, allowing easy access to the thoracic and abdominal organs. The general appearance of the organs in their natural position should first be observed.

Of all the organs of domestic poultry the liver and intestines are most frequently involved in infectious diseases. The liver should always be removed and examined carefully; next examine the spleen (commonly known as the melt), which is a small, nearly spherical organ, varying from one-half to one inch in diameter. This organ is often times involved in tuberculosis, but one is rarely able to discern abnormalities with the unaided eye in other diseases.

The intestines should be opened from the stomach to the anus, the intestinal contents washed out, and the mucous membrane examined for hemorrhages, diphtheritic membranes, inflammations and other changes.

Of the thoracic organs the heart usually shows the most striking lesions. Very rarely are the lungs involved in the specific infectious diseases. Even in tuberculosis the lungs are involved in comparatively few cases.

If the poultryman makes the post mortem examination of all birds that die a regular part of the routine of his business, he will soon be able to recognize any deviations from the normal, and act accordingly. Dr. Robert Graham, Kentucky Station.

Be sure that there are no male birds running with the flock after you are through breeding. Send them to market or if there are any that you want to hold over for another season pen them away from the hens.

Winard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

DO YOUR FEET BURN?

Then use Zam-Buk. There is nothing so soothing for tender, aching or blistered feet. It will end the burning, draw out the soreness, prevent blistering and give you perfect foot comfort. Also there is nothing so good as Zam-Buk for sunburn, heat rashes, blistered hands, aching muscles, mosquito and insect bites, cuts, bruises, burns and all skin injuries and ailments. 50c. all druggists and stores.



THE CURIOUS WILL OF AN INSANE MAN

The curious will of an insane man made when he was poor and near death has come to our notice, says "Commerce and Finance," New York. The old man had no property but he realized the true values of life and he sought to pass on to posterity in his will. The document was composed by Williston Fish now a lawyer in Chicago, and is beautiful for its thought. For childhood for lovers and for old age he left every joy. The optimism and wholesome spirit of the document warrant its being reprinted here, although its economic significance is rather remote. It reads:

I, Charles Lunsbury being of sound mind and disposing memory do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order to justify as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as my property being inconsiderable and of no account I make no disposal of in this my will.

My right to live being but a life estate is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now devise and bequeath—

Items: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously in the needs of their children, may require.

Items: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where when grim winter comes, one may skate; to give and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butter-flies thereof the woods and their appurtenances, and squirrels and birds, the echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need; as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the blossom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastness and beauty of their love.

Item: To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude; I give them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

Items: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again freely and fully, without tithes or diminution.

Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.—Journal of Commerce.

The Farm

CARE OF THE CORN CROP

Keep the Cultivator Going—Sowing Clover at the Last Cultivation—Applying Fertilizers to Hills.

(The Canadian Countryman)

It is safe to say that despite the shortage of farm help there has been more corn sown this year in Canada than ever before. Many men who formerly looked with disfavor on silage when they saw the excellent results obtained by the neighbors when they fed it to their dairy cattle, beef animals and even to the sheep and horses became converted and today are its strongest advocates.

Although perhaps the most critical time with corn is when the tassels are forming, so far as yielding is concerned, if the crop does not receive proper cultivation up to this time its yield may be reduced a third or even by as much as one-half. For proper growth corn must have good warm weather. The scorching days and sultry nights that we are having just at present (July 13) is just the kind of weather the corn likes best and grows the fastest in.

During a hot summer, cultivation is necessary to maintain a blanket of loose dirt so as to check undue evaporation of moisture. When the top soil is dry, weeds will find it hard to get a start.

It is during a wet year that weeds are the greatest bother. As numerous experiments have shown that the destruction of weeds is of more importance than the maintaining of the dust mulch it follows that it is during a wet season when the weeds are most plentiful that cultivation should be given most often and most thoroughly.

Just how many times corn should be cultivated will depend on the season and the freedom or otherwise of the land from weeds. When a man is careless as to whether or not the manure he applies to his corn land is full of weed seeds, he may have to give six cultivations where a more careful farmer would only have to give three or four.

An extra cultivation may result in increasing the yield of silage by as much as two tons to the acre.

Some farmers make a practice of sowing clover or alfalfa in the corn at the last cultivation. Although in some cases good catches are obtained this way, more often than not the results are disappointing. The following advice on this point from the Experimental Station, at Amherst, Massachusetts is interesting:

"The best success in seeding to clover can usually be counted upon when the work is done in late summer or very early autumn. Dog days furnish ideal conditions for germination and rapid growth. Clovers may be sown at this time either alone or with grasses. If the field can be cleared, plowed and thoroughly harrowed, it can be brought into the very best possible condition; but where clover is to follow corn, it is impossible to remove the corn in season to sow the clover. Under these circumstances, seeding in corn appears to be the best plan. The ensilage crop, since it is carried from the field as soon as cut, furnishes conditions on the whole more satisfactory than field corn, with which the young grass and clover will be killed where the stocks of corn stand while curing. During the years that the writer had charge of the college farm in Amherst a good many acres were annually seeded in corn, and during the entire period there never was a failure. The culture of the corn should be level. A spike-toothed cultivator should be used at the last cultivation, and the seed should be immediately sown. It will not need covering. The best time for sowing in this way is usually between July 20th and August 5th. It is desirable to sow the seed before the corn is so tall as to make it difficult to swing the hand over it in sowing. Those who have not tried this method of seeding appear usually to fear that the stubble of the corn will be in the way in harvesting the hay crop; but if the field be rolled the spring following the seeding, no such difficulty will be experienced. Clover sown in this way in the corn becomes thoroughly established before winter; it is very unlikely to winter-kill, and it will give a full crop the following season."

Some corn growers in Kent and Essex are adopting the method of their fellow corn growers in the States of applying artificial fertilizer to the corn in the hill. The wisdom of this practice is very doubtful. In the first place if the spring is at all dry the growth of the corn plant is very liable to be retarded owing to the fact that the fertilizer is too concentrated for the tiny roots of the corn plant are not confined to a small space just around the stem. They ramify all through the soil, when fertilizer is used it should be sown broadcast. Director E. E. Thorne of the Ohio Experimental Station, writing on the subject, says: "There is extremely little lateral movement of plant food in the soil, as

any farmer will realize who observes the small spots in a field of oats, growing after corn that has been fertilized in the hill.

Another reason for scattering the fertilizer over the entire surface of the ground is that the crop immediately fertilized never consumes all the plant food given, but a considerable part is carried over for the feeding of subsequent crops. In the five-year rotations of wheat, clover, timothy corn and oats which the Ohio Experiment Station began at Wooster in 1894 and, at Strongsville a year later, one plot has been fertilized only on the wheat crop. The average increase of wheat has been 13.7 bushels' at Wooster for 15 years. This has been followed by 15 years and 8 bushels at Strongsville for 15 years. This has been followed by 7.4 bushels of corn and 2.6 bushels of oats, and at Strongsville by 868 pounds of clover hay, 469 pounds of timothy and 2.6 bushels of corn, with an apparent loss of 3 bushels of oats valuing wheat at 90 cents per bushel, corn at half a dollar, oats at one-third of a dollar and hay at \$10 per ton, the increase of wheat has been worth \$12.33 at Wooster and \$7.20 at Strongsville, and the residual gain for the other four crops has been worth \$10.65 at Wooster and \$6.98 at Strongsville. The value carried over has therefore been 86 per cent of that realized in the fertilized crops at Wooster and 97 per cent, at Strongsville.

No argument should be needed to convince the observing farmer that it would require a much longer time than 4 years to realize this residual value of the fertilizer, if dropped a spoonful every 3 1/2 feet, where it would be practically out of reach of 99 plants out of every 100 of the small grains and grasses which follow the corn in systematic rotation on every wisely managed farm.

IS THE JERSEY DELICATE?

The Evidence Goes to Show that It is Just as Hardy as Other Cattle

The idea seems to be generally prevalent that the Jersey although an excellent butter cow, is somewhat delicate in constitution, and moreover, is somewhat susceptible to tuberculosis. While this may be true of some individual, or certain strains of the breed, it is by no means true of the breed as a whole.

Indeed, it is safe to say that the Jersey as a breed is just as hardy and free from disease as are Holsteins, Ayrshires, or any other of the dairy breeds.

Breeders in the Island of Jersey, where the Jersey originated, have been particularly careful to keep tuberculosis out of their herds. That Jerseys in Canada are remarkably free from this disease is evidence of the fact that when the herd of David Duncan and Son, one of the oldest Jersey herds in Canada, were tested for tuberculosis some years ago, when the regulations came into force whereby all farmers shipping milk or cream into Toronto had to have their cows tested, not a single cow reacted.

In the month of January last, when the Canadian Live Stock Association were meeting in Toronto, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta Province, spoke as follows:

"The Government has, in the Province of Alberta, seven Demonstration Farms, and keeps a separate breed of cattle on each farm. Notwithstanding the fact that it is fairly cold in our country, we have had excellent success with our herd of Jersey cattle. We test for tuberculosis regularly every six months, in all our herds, and notwithstanding the remarks you sometimes hear about Jerseys being delicate and not able to stand the weather, we have never had a single Jersey react, and it is the only breed that has never reacted. That was something of a surprise to me, as my knowledge of Jersey cattle was limited. In addition to our herd of Jerseys, we have a herd of Holsteins, one of Ayrshires and one of dairy Sporthorns."

At the same series of meetings, Prof. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B.S.A., Director of Animal Husbandry at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and of over thirty other experimental farms, operated by the Dominion Government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, stated: "While the climate in Ottawa was quite severe in the winter, the Jersey stands it fully as well as any other breed (all the leading dairy breeds being represented) and that when their farm buildings were all destroyed by fire, in a very cold winter, three years ago, when the cattle were given their feed on the snow banks for days in almost zero weather, and notwithstanding the fact that two of the Jerseys were fresh, in milk, the Jersey kept up their flow of milk and stood the hardships as well as any of the other breeds."—Canadian Countryman.

For regular feeding of horses on hard work a grain mixture of oats, 85 per cent, bran 15 per cent, fed at the rate per day of 1 1/4 pounds per 100 pounds live weight, given in three feeds, will give excellent results.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY

On and after July 1st, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily, Except Sunday Express for Yarmouth... 11.42 a.m. Express for Halifax and Truro... 2.07 p.m. Bluenose for Yarmouth... 12.47 p.m. Bluenose for Halifax and Truro... 12.47 p.m. Accom. for Yarmouth... 7.10 a.m. Accom. for Middleton... 6.55 p.m.

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

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| Read down. | Stations | Read up. |
| 11.10 | Lv. Middleton Ab. | 15.45 |
| 11.38 | * Clarence | 15.17 |
| 11.55 | Bridgetown | 15.01 |
| 12.23 | Granville Centre | 14.38 |
| 12.39 | Granville Ferry | 14.21 |
| 12.55 | * Kaydale | 14.05 |
| 13.15 | Ar. Port Wade Lv. | 13.45 |

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916

TWO YEARS OF WAR.

Friday of this week, the 4th of August, will mark the second anniversary of the greatest war in human history. After twenty-five years or more, during which the whole manhood of Germany was turned into a great fighting machine, the treaty which that nation with other European Powers had signed, guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, was declared by Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg to be a "scrap of paper," and immediately the Kaiser let loose his army upon the little Kingdom in a series of barbarities, outranking those of the blackest days of heathendom. France and Great Britain were unprepared for this emergency, and the wonder is that the plans of the Kaiser and his generals to lay the whole of Europe at the feet of Germany were not successful. But, that would have been the putting back of the world's progress for more than a thousand years. It would have been a base and cowardly return to old world militarism and despotism. It would have made the shedding of the blood of all the martyrs of liberty down the ages, vain and futile.

But, the tide of battle is now turned. The conscience of the nations, not only of the Allies, but of all the neutral nations, has been aroused to a true conception of the issues involved. The neutral nations see that if the immediate designs of Germany had proved successful, their turn would come in due time. It is not too much to say that a writer in the Edinburgh Review expresses the determination of all the nations, outside of Germany, and of many of the people of Germany, as well, when he says:

"Never again! Never again, shall the fiends in human shape that let loose this orgy of wickedness upon the world, be permitted to hold mankind to ransom and to measure the liberty of their superiors in civilization by the might of their own scientific savagery and organized lust of wealth and power."

Premier Borden suggested to the Montreal Board of Control, the desirability of taking steps for a fitting observance of the day. At a meeting to be held on the Campus of McGill University Sir Robert will move and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will second a resolution, formulated by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Observances.

The suggestion has been very generally accepted throughout the Dominion. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has issued a circular letter to all the Mayors of our cities and towns, asked and discussed by several selected localities.

In the Monitor of last week, Mayor Longmire of Bridgetown, called attention to this Circular and announced a meeting to be held upon the school grounds at half-past seven o'clock, on Friday evening of this week, when a suitable resolution will be presented and discussed by several enlisted speakers.

It is expected that the Bridgetown Band will be favor the occasion with suitable selections, and everybody is invited to evince a patriotic interest in the object of the meeting by being present.

FOLLOW THE KING

The call for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Great Britain becomes louder and more general. At the annual meeting in Belfast of the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. John Thompson, the honorary physician, said, it was an appalling fact that in a Christian community like Belfast, thousands of pounds are said to be spent daily on alcohol, a deadly poison, which is largely the reason for the need of such a hospital. He further dwelt upon the fearful deterioration in the mentality and physique of the nation from alcoholism, at a time when there was so much need for a high standard in mind and body. Russia, France and Canada had set a noble example, but, the British who prided themselves upon their bravery were too cowardly to follow the example.

His Honor Judge Rentoul, Judge of the Superior Court in Ireland, preaching in a Presbyterian Church on a recent Sabbath evening said that 90 per cent of the crimes dealt with in the greatest criminal court of the Empire were occasioned by drink and drink alone. He referred approvingly to the fact that the General Assembly had, a week previously, passed a resolution,

all who voted for it, and they were a majority, pledging themselves not to vote during the war, and six months after it, for any candidate for office, in church or state, who would not support and vote for the prohibition of the drink traffic.

In Edinburgh a Woman's Campaign for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol during the war, culminated in the signing of a petition by 40,000 women in the Edinburgh District, appealing to the Government for prohibition, and several thousands of women joined in a procession carrying banners inscribed, "Follow the King," referring, as all would understand, to the King's exemplary exclusion of alcoholic drinks of any kind from his official residences during the war.

In one centre of Munition Works, the Board of Control of the traffic, finding that their restrictive measures were not sufficient, but rather that drunkenness increased during the sale hours in the exercise of their power taken full charge of the business and employ only such agents as will adhere strictly to orders.

All these facts, and others, are intimations of a growing sentiment against alcoholic drinks which, we hope and believe, will before long acquire a volume and a momentum such as will overcome all opposition and bring the old homeland to the forefront in the great reform.

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Great Britain many persons with moderate incomes, who are not able to invest large sums in Government bonds, but are quite willing to add according to their ability in swelling the amounts necessary for the prosecution of the war.

It is to meet such cases that War Savings Associations are being formed. Any Society or any Church may form such an organization. The only thing necessary is to appoint a secretary, a treasurer and a small committee to decide upon which of several model schemes they will adopt, then, to give a name to their association, and to ask headquarters for deposit books, account books, and information books, which are supplied by the Government free of charge.

One may subscribe a penny per week, or a sixpence, or any other small sum. When a number of such subscriptions amount to a certain sum, they are forwarded, and a certificate is sent to the association. These amounts are accepted by the National War Savings Committee at compound interest, and are absolutely safe, being invested in the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The local association keeps account of each person's contribution, and if circumstances arise which make it necessary for any one to call in his amount, it will be promptly forthcoming.

This method is likely to be very popular, and widely accepted, and though the individual contributions are small, in the aggregate they will probably reach to many millions, and be a great help to the nation as well as a good nest-egg to each subscriber.

Such a scheme would be popular in Canada, if recommended and adopted by the Government. It would be a lesson in economy to the boys and girls who are very inclined to act upon a false interpretation of the precept, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

One exchange says the children in England are taking a great interest in this plan of war investments, and are asking how old they will be when they have a certificate for a pound in their own names.

OBITUARY

MRS SMITHSON JAMES

On Friday, July 28th there passed to her reward, Margaret, beloved wife of Mr. Smithson James, Bentville, at the age of 70 years. Mrs. James had been in ill health for some years past and recently failed very rapidly. Her illness especially during the last weeks of it, was of a nature that caused her intense suffering, but she bore it with true Christian fortitude, and displayed all that those in good health might envy. Her strong Christian faith never wavered for a moment through all her pain, and she looked forward to the end as a welcome and happy release.

Mrs. James will be much missed in the community in which so many years of her life were lived, and where she was much beloved and esteemed as a friend and neighbor. She was a daughter of the late Andrew McKeown of Albany, and is survived by a number of brothers and sisters, two of whom, Mrs. John McLean and Mrs. C. R. Borden live in Bridgetown, and to whom with Mr. James the sympathies of a large circle of friends will be extended in their bereavement.

The funeral took place on Sunday, conducted by the Pastor of the Bridgetown Circuit, Rev. A. R. Reynolds and was largely attended. A brief service was held at the house followed by another at the Bentville Methodist church. Interment was at Round Hill Cemetery.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

To get best results I must ship my cream to The Acadia Dairy Company, Limited, Wolfville, N. S.

Attention is called to the adv. of sale of grass on Walker Marsh, Granville, which appears in this issue.

Beginning Monday evening, Aug. 7th and continuing each Monday evening, five reels of pictures will be shown at Phinney's Hall, Lawrence town.

The Polly Anna Club and their friends enjoyed an automobile trip to Aldershot on July the 27th. They returned in the evening after spending a very interesting day there.

One of the most thrifty gardens we have seen this season is that of Mr. Forrest Connell. His plots of potatoes, beans and corn, all look clean and thrifty and give evidence of a good crop.

A farewell reception was tendered Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Poole in the Baptist Church, Middleton, last Friday evening. Both Mr. and Mrs. Poole were presented with purses of gold, as a recognition of their faithful work in Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Zwicker, Bear River, announce the engagement of their daughter Lulu de Blois to Willard Apperly Porter, B. Sc., Kentville, of the 219th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. Marriage to take place this month.

An explosion of a large quantity of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored in the large warehouses of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island, New York, occurred on Saturday last, and caused a property loss estimated at \$25,000,000.

The Principal of the School for the Deaf, Halifax, N. S. would be obliged if medical men, clergymen or teachers would let him know of any deaf or partially deaf children in their neighborhood. There are many children throughout the Maritime provinces whose hearing is so defective that they cannot be successfully taught in the ordinary hearing schools. Such children are eligible for admission to the School for the Deaf at Halifax, where their speech will be perfected and lip-reading taught to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggles and son Jack motored to Wolfville a few days ago, to attend a re-union of the class of 1879 at Acadia, which was recently held there. Out of a class of 23 that graduated that year only six are living. They are Dr. C. K. Harrington, of Tokio, Japan; G. B. Hedley, Sioux City, Mo.; R. G. Halsey, St. John, N. B.; W. P. Shaffner, Kentville; Harry Ruggles, Bridgetown; G. O. Forsythe, Port Hawkesbury, C. B. On Wednesday afternoon the class met in the reception room of the Seminary and re-organized. In the evening a dinner was held at Acadia Villa Hotel. On Thursday they autoed to the "Look Off" and Aldershot and had supper at Mrs. Harrington's, Kentville.

I bought a horse with a supposed incurable rightbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on liniment, \$54. MOISE DEROSCE. Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

CRESCENT LODGE, L.O.O.F. INSTALS ITS OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of Crescent Lodge, No. 63, on July 27, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term, by Mayor Longmire, D.D.G.M.

- N.G.—Gilbert V. Gibson.
- V.G.—Hermann C. Morse.
- R.S.—J. W. Peters.
- F.S.—W. R. Longmire.
- Treas.—Fred V. Young.
- Warden—Allan Ferguson.
- Conductor—A. G. Walker.
- Chaplain—Edward A. Hicks.
- I.G.—J. Parker Whitman.
- O.G.—Percy Bath.
- R.S.N.G.—Stanley L. Marshall.
- L.S.N.G.—J. Harry Hicks.
- R.S.V.G.—George Chute.
- L.S.V.G.—John F. Titus.
- R.S.S.—Lansdale Hall.
- L.S.S.—C. L. Piggott.

After the closing of the Lodge, the retiring Noble Grand, Mr. Morley Pike invited the brothers to his home on Granville street, where ice cream and cake were served and a very pleasant hour spent, closing with singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the National Anthem.

Parish St. James Church Notes

The Services next Sunday (7th Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown—8 a. m. Holy Communion. 3 p. m. Administration of the Sacrament of Baptism. 7.30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon. St. Mary's Belleisle—10.30 a. m. Morning Prayer with Holy Communion, Sunday School 9.30. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove 11 p. m. Sunday School. 2.30 p. m. Service with sermon.

WEEK DAYS

Thursday—Belleisle 7.45 p. m. followed by the annual meeting of St. Mary's Guild. Friday—(Anniversary of the declaration of war) 8 a. m. Holy Communion. 4.30 p. m. Special service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.15 Service of Intercession on behalf of the Parochial Mission to be held in October next.

Presbyterian Church

Gordon Memorial Church, Queen Street. Pastor: Rev. F. C. Simpson. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Visitors cordially welcomed at all services.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Epworth League Friday evening at 8. Services next Sunday Aug. 6. Bridgetown, Sunday School at 10 a. m. Public worship in the Baptist church 11 a. m. Methodist Church, 7.30 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the evening service. Granville 3 p. m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

United weekly prayer service of the church and B. Y. P. U. on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, followed by choir practice. Sunday services:—Sunday school at 10 a. m. preaching service at 11 a. m. and in the evening at the Methodist Church at 7.30.

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LOCAL AND SPECIAL

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HOUSE TO LET—With bathroom and electric lights. Apply to Mrs. S. A. Grimm, Bridgetown.

A reserve battalion is to be formed from the Highland Brigade now in Aldershot and will be known as the 246th Battalion, C. E. F.

Pupils of the Bridgetown school and others desiring mountings for their nature specimens can procure the same from Dr. Armstrong.

WANTED—Room and board by an elderly lady, in or near Bridgetown, in a home where there are modern improvements. Apply to A. B. C. care of Monitor, Bridgetown.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Fruit Company held at Berwick on July 26th, Mr. A. E. Adams submitted his resignation as Secretary of the Company.

The Bridgetown school building is receiving its annual cleaning and renovating throughout all the rooms, and will be put in perfect hygienic condition before the opening of school.

Mrs. Jane Marshall of West Dalhousie, Annapolis County, announces the engagement of her daughter Ida Maynard, to Nathaniel Smith Hunter of St. Croix, Hants County, the marriage to take place August 15th.

Dr. Wilfrid E. Harris, the Osteopath who was shot in his office in Boston on July 18th by Dr. Eldridge Atwood, died on July 24th, six days after the shooting. His remains were brought to Aylesford, his birthplace, where interment took place.

A very sad accident occurred at Kentville on Wednesday, July 26th, when Mrs. Frank McCaul, aged twenty-six, was killed by a shunting train. Her husband is serving his country at the front and several small children are left motherless.

An American tourist, a Mr. Edwards, who has been a guest at the Milford House, Milford, died suddenly on Thursday last. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel. The body was taken to his home in the United States, accompanied by his wife.

As Friday next is the Anniversary of the declaration of War a very cordial invitation is extended to all who may be able to attend the Service of Interest to be held in St. James Church commencing at 4.30 p. m. On account of the Patriotic meeting on Friday evening the service in St. James Church will commence at 7.45.

Citizens of Bridgetown and vicinity are reminded of the public Patriotic Meeting to be held on the school grounds on Friday evening of this week at 8 o'clock, reference to which is made in our editorial columns today. Should the weather be rainy the meeting will convene in the Primrose Theatre.

An outdoor entertainment under the auspices of the Centrelea Red Cross Society will be given in the grounds of Mr. John Chadwick's farm on Wednesday, August 9, from 7 to 10 p. m. A musical programme will be arranged by Mrs. L. Chadwick assisted by Mrs. H. Ruggles, Miss Manners, Mr. F. R. Beckwith and other well-known local talent. Admission 10 cts. Ice cream and cake 10 cents extra.

At the Primrose Theatre tomorrow (Thursday) evening, Jesse Alasky presents Mae Murray in a picturization of May Johnson's "To Have and to Hold." Beginning Monday evening Aug. 14, at Phinney's Hall, Lawrence-town, and Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, at the Primrose Theatre, the first instalment of the Patho serial "The Iron Claw" will be presented, finally revealing the Laughing Mask.

We are asked to call the attention of coloured men to the splendid opportunity offered for enlistment in the No. 2 Construction Battalion. This unit is composed of coloured men. The work is general construction work, chiefly railway building, under the Army Engineering department. The unit is being mobilized at Picotou to which point recruits are forwarded. There will be some preliminary Infantry training but the Battalion will proceed Overseas for their own specific work as soon as recruited to strength. Application should be made to the nearest recruiting officer. Three men from this locality, viz. Ezekiel Marsman, Chas. Owens, Jr., and Naaman Owens, left on Saturday to join the above Battalion.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Doris Nelly is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Dechman.

Mrs. Johnson of New York, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Salter, Park Street.

Mrs. M. L. McLeod and Miss Ella are visiting relatives in Harborville and Waterville.

Mrs. Blair of Shubenacadie, is a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Morley Pike.

Mrs. Bernard Stocomb of Medford, Mass., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Major Stocomb.

Miss Wass of Melvern Square, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Ruggles on Granville street.

Mrs. M. E. Armstrong and children, are visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Davis, Yarmouth.

Mrs. S. C. Turner, Mrs. F. Connell and Miss Ruth enjoyed a very pleasant visit at Clementsport quite recently.

Miss Addie Chesley returned to Boston last Saturday, after having spent several weeks at her home here.

Mrs. A. O. Morse of West Somerville, Mass., and children, are visiting Mrs. Morse's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lloyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crowe of Marlboro, Mass., were guests of Mr. Crowe's sister, Mrs. C. B. Longmire, last week.

Mrs. Cameron VanBuskirk and son Mervin, of Moose Jaw, Sask., are guests of Mrs. Hector MacLean, Queen street.

Miss Agnes Purdy, of Wentworth, and Miss Lillian Hicks Clementsport, have been recent guests of Miss Marguerite Hick.

Rev. B. J. Porter and family were in town on Monday and Tuesday, en route to Yarmouth, where they will spend their summer vacation.

Mr. Harry Fowler of Fort Fairfield, Maine, is making a visit to his mother, Mrs. W. A. Fowler, and renewing acquaintances of his boyhood days.

Mrs. Annie Peters of Westport, Digby County, and little Miss Thelma Rawding of Clementsport, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hicks arrived on Wednesday last from Newtonville, Mass. and are visiting their daughter Mrs. Nelson Barnes, Rectory Street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Larrabee and son Carlton of Leominster, Mass., have been the guests of Mr. Larrabee's sister, Mrs. C. B. Tupper for the past week.

Miss Nellie Fader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fader, formerly of Bridgetown, but now of Hantsport, is the guest of her friend Miss Gladys Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Meeken of Norfolk Mass., were visiting in Halifax, Wolfville and friends in Bridgetown last week, returning to their home on Saturday.

Mrs. M. C. Denton and son Seymour, of Digby, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Chute, Capt. Denton of the 219th Battalion, was in town yesterday between trains.

Rev. A. S. Lewis of Windsor, was in Bridgetown on Friday and Saturday of last week, en route to Yarmouth, where with his family, he will spend his annual vacation.

Master Walter Edwards of Halifax who is spending the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Marshall Clarence, is enjoying the sea breezes at Hampton this week.

Mrs. Whitney of Oneonta, N. Y. and son Waldon, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Marshall, Clarence. Mr. Phineas Charlton of South Williamston is also a guest at the same home.

Mrs. Artimus Johnson of New York, who has been making an extended tour in the United States and Canada, has been a recent guest of her brother, Mr. Judson Munroe, South street.

Mr. Gordon MacGillivray of Halifax, motored through the Annapolis Valley, last week and called on Mr. Andrew Walker and other friends in Granville. They were accompanied by their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, also of Halifax.

Mrs. C. W. Ryder of Newtonville, Mass., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. B. Pickles, and chauffeur Mr. J. W. Ross, is making a trip through the valley in her touring car, and is renewing former acquaintances in Bridgetown. The party is registered at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. E. W. Rice who since December last has been so seriously ill, so far recovered that he was able to enjoy occasional drives throughout the country. We regret, however, that he has recently suffered a relapse, and for the last three weeks has been confined to his bed.

Truro Daily News:—Miss Josephine Strothard, daughter of Rev. James Strothard, of Pleasant Street church is Supt. of the Maritime Home for Girls, having assumed those duties on July 1st. Her sister, Miss Alice Strothard, Missionary in Japan, was at Karazawa at the time of the murder, by robbers,

of Rev. Mr. Campbell and wife at that place.

Mr. George L. Goodwin, who recently resigned the position of secretary of the Brantford Y.M.C.A. to accept a more responsible position in Y.M.C.A. work in the United States, with headquarters at Washington, arrived at his former home in Granville this week, making the journey from Brantford, with his family, by auto. He will spend a few days in the valley before going to Washington to take up his new work there.

The Saskatoon Daily Star under date of Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, states as follows: "Organization work for raising a new Infantry Battalion with headquarters in Saskatoon commenced yesterday with the arrival of Major Elliott of the 214th Battalion of Camp Hughes. General Hughes has given his assent for the immediate formation of the unit. The task of organizing the new unit has been placed in the hands of Major Elliott of the 214th Battalion, who was until a couple of weeks ago the Mayor of Watrous. A vigorous campaign over a large area is so conducted with the expectation of filling the ranks by the end of August." (Ed. note: Major Elliott above referred to is a native of this county and well known here as Percival Sinclair Elliott, Barrister-at-Law, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Elliott of Paradise.

The Boston Comedy Company, H. Erice Webber, manager is playing on Prince Edward Island. The venerable actor and his good wife, Edwina Grey, will doubtless be greeted with full houses when they tour Nova Scotia, which we trust will be ere long.

A four-year-old Kingborough Mare, Weight over 1200. Price \$225.00. CHARLES B. BALCOM, Paradise, N. S.

TEACHER WANTED
A Grade "D" experienced Teacher for Arlington School Section, No. 13. Apply stating salary to ALFRED MARSHALL, Secretary to Trustees, Mt. Rose, Annapolis County, N. S.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
As my wife, Jessie Ella Alexander, has left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her. CHARLES ALEXANDER, Phinney Cove.

GRASS FOR SALE
To be sold at Public Auction, about 15 acres of grass on Walker Marsh, Upper Granville, on Thursday, August 10th, at 2 o'clock p.m. Sale in lots to suit purchasers. TERMS—Three months' credit with approved security. ANDREW WALKER.

STUDENT NURSES
Applications to enter the Proctor Hospital Training School for Nurses will be received for the class to begin September 1, 1916. Course covers a period of two years and six months. For full particulars address Miss C. H. Allison, Supt. of Proctor Hospital, Proctor Vermont.

Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum

Now in stock. Also a large line of Talcums in assorted odors from the following makers:

Jergen's, Minty's, Lambert's, United Drug Co.'s, Rigaud's

We have your favorite and the prices are all down fine. Call and inspect them.

ROYAL PHARMACY
W. A. Warren, Phm, B.

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

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

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

SALESLADIES WANTED
to fill positions open on our sales staff made vacant by men enlisted. Either temporary or permanent. Income three dollars per day and upwards. Address The Scarborough Co. of Canada, Ltd., Map Publishers, Hamilton, Canada.—17 tf.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
One Gerlach Stave Machine, including Double Jointer. Also a machine for Grinding Planer Knives. A lot of new Band Saws from half inch to inch wide. Apply to H. K. FRANCIS, Machine Dealer, Hantsport, N. S.

The Registered Hackney Stallion Rispith Garton Duke Imp 616--(11547)

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1916 for service. ALFRED PHELAN, Bridgetown, N. S.

Girls Wanted

To Learn the Different Branches of Brush Making

Steady employment and good wages in modern factory and under exceptionally pleasant working conditions. Out of Town Girls offered special opportunities of advancement. Write us for particulars as to board, etc. T. S. SIMMS & COMPANY LIMITED, Fairville, N. B.

Threshing Machine for Sale

One Second Hand Great West Thresher

Any person having plenty of power to drive a heavy machine can obtain this machine at a great bargain. Also

One Cheap Brantford Mower (One Horse)

Apply to **KARL FREEMAN** HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

Women's Shoes at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, up to \$5.00

At every price we name we offer the best SHOE value that the same price can secure anywhere.

We wish particularly to show you a Patent Cloth Top Button Boot, now on display in our window, which we are offering at the very low price of \$3.25. This boot is very stylish and has the appearance of a much higher priced boot. Exceptionally good quality for the price.

Owing to the rapid advance in the price of all kinds of leather footwear, we can only sell this boot for the above price while our present supply lasts.

Buy Now **J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS** QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

NEW GOODS

Curtains

Lace Curtains in white and Ecru from 65c to \$3.00 per pair; also a large variety of Curtain Laces, Nets, Muslins and Scrim by the yard.

Dress Goods

Our stock of Serges, Poplins Panamas, Venetians, and Broadcloths all guaranteed fast colors. Cannot be excelled.

Wash Goods

Crepes, Voiles, Prints, Bedford Cords, Gingham and other material for the summer wash dresses.

Suits and Coats

Do not fail to see our Ladies' and Misses' Northway Suits and Coats.

Highest market prices paid for Butter and Eggs, also good White Washed Wool

J. W. BECKWITH

SHINGLES

We are offering three carloads of Shingles at special prices

Cedar • Spruce • Pine

Call or write for information

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Acadia Institutions

ACADIA COLLEGIATE and BUSINESS ACADEMY

WOLFVILLE - NOVA SCOTIA

A Residential School for Boys and Young Men

New Stone Students' Residence in charge of Joseph E. Howe, M.A., Housemaster.

Pupils prepared for University Matriculation in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, and complete instruction in Commercial Course, Stenography and Typewriting. Students prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

Expenses Moderate.

School reopens September 6, 1916

For Calendar apply to PRINCIPAL W. L. ARCHIBALD, Wolfville, N.S.

Watch for Announcement of ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY next week.

GIRLS WANTED

FOR Finishing Knitting Winding DEPARTMENTS

Must be over 18 years of age

Wages to beginners \$5.10 per week.

Expert operators make from \$50 to \$100 per month.

Apply at once to

The Nova Scotia Underwear Co.

Limited Windsor, N. S.

CASH MARKET

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

Thomas Mack

NEW SILVERWARE

A fine assortment of new silverware may now be seen at R. A. Bishop's jewelry store. Includes flat and hollow ware, Cake plates and baskets, butter dishes, knives and forks, spoons, and fancy pieces. While we regret a slight advance in prices, the improved finish and design more than make it up.

ROSS A. BISHOP LOCKETT BLOCK

Patronize Advertisers in the Monitor

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

Importing Retailers

Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

TOWELS
Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock. 5c. to \$1.00 each.

CRASH LINENS
Silver Bleached: 10c. to 18c. per yard.

TABLE LINENS
Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide. 50c. to \$1.50 per yard.
Napkins \$1.00 to \$4.50 doz.

ART SATEENS
A full range of designs and colorings. 28 to 30 in. wide. 15c. to 25c. per yard.

ART DRAPERIES
Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colours and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms. 12c. to 60c. per yard.

COUCH COVERS
Plain and Tapestry. Prices: \$1.25 to \$5.50 each.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS
2 1/2 to 3 yards long.

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------|
| No. 6602 | 2 1/2 yards long | \$.50 |
| No. 6603 | " " | .60 |
| No. 6607 | " " | .75 |
| No. 6616 | 3 " | 1.00 |
| No. 01266 | " " | 1.25 |
| No. 6232 | " " | 1.35 |
| No. 2982 | " " | 1.50 |
| No. 6039 | " " | 1.75 |
| No. 6241 | " " | 2.00 |
| No. 6244 | 3 1/2 " | 2.25 |
| No. 2631 | " " | 2.50 |
| No. 5673 | " " | 3.00 |
| No. 5466 | " " | 3.25 |
| No. 5885 | " " | 3.50 |
| No. 6278 | " " | 3.75 |
| No. 5891 | " " | 4.00 |
| No. 5678 | " " | 4.50 |

CURTAIN POLES
White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets. 10c. each.

Brass Extension Rods
10c. to 50c. each.

FLOOR OILS
1 yard and 2 yards wide. 40c. to 50c. per square yard.
Linoleums 60c. per square yard.

WALL PAPERS
Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect. Prices 4c. to \$1.50 per roll.

Borders: 1c. to 30c. per yard.

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

Prices: .75c. to \$2.75 per suit.

We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years. Prices: \$.25 per suit.

BRITISH STEAMER RUGS
A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916. Prices: \$.30 to \$8.00 each. Ask to see them when visiting our store.

GLOVES
Women's Fabric Gloves in White and Colours. 25c. to \$1.00 per pair.
Kid Gloves, in Tans, Blacks, and Greys, dressed and undressed. \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.

MEN'S CAPE GLOVES
Dents and Fownes. Colors: Tans and Greys. Sizes 7 1/2 to 10. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair.

HOISERY
We sell the "Wear Well" Hosiery. They are knit to fit and knit to wear. Children's sizes: 4 1/2 to 10 in. 15c. to 25c. per pair.
Women's sizes: 8 to 10 1/2 in. Colours Black. 15c. to 50c. per pair.
Women's Silk Hose, in Black and Tan. 50c. to 75c. per pair.
Men's Hose. Colors Black and Tan: Sizes 10 1/2 to 11 in. 15c. to 50c. per pair.

CORSETS
We sell the "D. & A." Corsets. They fit perfectly, support the body gracefully and are always comfortable.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 450 | with suspenders | \$.50 |
| No. 182 | with suspenders | .75 |
| No. 227 | with suspenders | 1.00 |
| No. 294 | with suspenders | 1.25 |
| No. 636 | with suspenders | 1.50 |
| No. 498 | with suspenders | 1.75 |
| No. 550 | with suspenders | 2.00 |
| Numode | with suspenders | 3.75 |
| Nos. 640 & 652 | with suspenders | 2.25 |
| No. 3 | Children's Corset Waists | .50 |
| Gloria | Waists for Misses | .75 |
| Brassieres | | .50c, 75c, and \$1.00 |

WOMEN'S WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
A full assortment always kept in stock.
Night Robes: 60c., 69c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00 each.
Corset Covers: 20c. to 75c. each.
Women's Drawers: 25c. to \$1.00 per pair.
Children's Drawers: 25c. to 35c. per pair.
Undershirts: 50c. to \$2.50 each.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
We sell the Eclipse Brand. The styles are positively correct. Every garment is well made from good, reliable materials. The blending of good taste in trimmings with perfect fit and satisfactory wear has imparted that "something different" which has made them popular.
Prices: 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
A large assortment kept in stock, some plain hemstitched and some fancy.
Prices: .3c. to 25c. each.

COTTON DEPARTMENT
Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard.
Long Cloths: 10c. to 18c. per yard.
Shirting, Bleached and Unbleached, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide. 25c., 30c., 35c., and 42c. per yard.

CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON
40 in., 42 in. and 44 in. wide. 25c. to 30c. per yard.

MERCHANT TAILORING
You have to wear clothes and when you buy you look for the best value for the money. Good clothes, well made and at reasonable prices are the cheapest to buy and those you get when dealing with us. We carry a splendid range of English and Scotch Tweeds. A suit to order: \$18.00 to \$25.00.
Ask to see our samples when visiting our store.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT
Men's three buttoned sack suits, made from 1916 pattern tweeds \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per suit.
Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits. \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per suit.
Men's Dark Serge Suits: \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit.
Men's Grey Serge Suits: \$20.00 per suit.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS SUITS
Sizes 24 to 35 bust. \$7.75 to \$10.00 per suit.
Men's Pants. \$1.25 to \$4.50 per pair.
Men's Grey Plaid Suits: \$19.00 per suit.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Fancy and White Shirts, soft and stiff fronts.
Men's Shirts: 50c. to \$1.50 each.
Boy's Shirts: 50c. to 75c. each.
Men's Collars: 2 for 25c.
Men's Neckwear: 25c. to 50c. each.

HATS AND CAPS
Men's Soft and Stiff Hats. 75c. to \$2.50 each.
Men's and Boys' Caps. 50c. to \$1.25 each.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS
We sell nothing but English made garments, the best in the world, every seam sewed and cemented.
Men's: \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00.
Women's: \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Men's Patent and Calf Boots: \$4.00 to \$5.50 per pair.
Youths' and Boys': \$1.75 to \$3.75 per pair.
Women's Boots, Buttoned and Laced Patent Calf, Gunmetal and Dongola Kid. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair.
Women's Oxfords: \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair.
Misses and Children's Boots: \$1.00 to \$2.25 per pair.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING
We carry in stock: Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Folding Cots, Feather Pillows, Chairs, Bureaus, Commodore, etc.
Mattresses \$2.25 to \$6.25 each.
Springs \$2.45 to \$3.25 each.
Iron Beds \$4.00 to \$6.50 each.
Divans \$3.25 each.
Spring Cots \$2.50 each.
Pillows \$1.75 to \$3.50 per pair.

Bear River

July 31
Mrs. J. O'Brien and children left for Regina on Wednesday.
Rev. L. H. Crandall returned from River Hebert, on Wednesday.
Miss Vera Balcom of Boston, is visiting friends and relatives in town.
Mrs. Ina Sollows of New Hampshire is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Rice.
Miss Viola Rice, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Rice, left for Boston on Saturday.
Miss Hazel Harris arrived from Boston on Saturday and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Harris.
Mrs. W. M. Romans visited friends in Halifax last week. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Romans.
The Misses Hilda and Adeline Barr of Rhode Island, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. August Wentzell, returned to their home on Saturday.
Among the arrivals at the Commercial House during the past week were: R. M. Wyman, F. E. Crosby, John C. Ross, D. R. Stoneman, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stoneman, Miss Mary Lovette, Dr. Melanson, Percy Corning, C. J. O'Hanley and wife, E. H. Sinclair, Yarmouth; G. E. H. Collins, Digby; F. A. Melanson, L. H. Melanson, Corberrie, N. S.; J. E. Deveau, Digby; D. Owen, Annapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon M. Gilvary, Halifax; Geo. H. Smith, Toronto; Mrs. W. Lent, Deep Brook; J. Rippey, Mrs. McMullen, Annapolis; G. H. Peters, Digby; Charlie Milbury, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Damon, Providence, R. I.; Miss Violet Hood, New York; Mr. W. Franklin Spooner, Auburndale, Mass; Frank Harris, G. M. Harris and wife, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ryerson, Arlington; Mrs. C. Archibald, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. Amos. Outhouse, Miss Kathline Griffith, Miss Katie Moorehouse, Mr. Reginald Syphire, Mrs. Ernest Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Dakin and Master Thornton Dakin, Sandy Cove.

DEEP BROOK

July 31
Mr. G. L. Benson returned to Kentville on Thursday.
Miss Annie Spurr of Bridgetown is visiting Mrs. A. G. Sullis.
Miss Edith Longley returned to her home at Paradise on Saturday.
Mrs. L. E. Sherman spent Sunday in Bear River with her mother, Mrs. Silas Berry.
Mr. Fred O. Sullis arrived from Boston on July 25th for a few weeks vacation.
Miss Muriel Cutten of Wolfville is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wm. Archibald.
Miss Alberta Robinson of Parker's Cove is visiting Miss Mildred Adams for a few days.
Miss Miller and Miss Hiltz of Kentville are the guests of Miss Laura Ditmar for a few days.
Miss Hilda Longley and Master Warren Longley are visiting their cousin, Miss Marion Spurr.
Mr. Pearl Clements arrived from the United States on Tuesday for a month's visit with his parents.
Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Archibald and daughter Kathleen arrived from New Glasgow on Monday for the summer.
Sea Breeze House now has over thirty guests with still more applications received for the month of August.
Rev. A. J. Archibald preached in the Baptist church on Sunday evening. His very forceful sermon, "Is it well with thee?" was much enjoyed.
Miss Ruth E. McClelland arrived from Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Saturday to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McClelland.
Mrs. J. D. Spurr who has been visiting at Paradise for a few days, returned to Deep Brook on Wednesday. Her nephew, Master Graham Longley accompanied her.
The Rector and Parishioners of St. Clements Parish intend to hold a garden party on the Rectory grounds at Clementsport on August 11th. The proceeds will be used for rectory repairs.
The Red Cross Society was entertained by Mrs. Curtis Henshaw on Tuesday evening, 25th. A large gathering in the field house and piazza. The younger members supplied music, while the workers sewed and knit busily. A pleasant evening was spent by all; and a great deal of work was done.
F. W. Baillie, manager of the Canadian Cartridge Co., has returned to the government \$750,000, the firm's profits on war orders to date. It was announced this afternoon that the firm made a million cases at cost. The money returned is to be used for patriotic purposes.

RECRUITING IN NOVA SCOTIA

The Need for More Men
It seems advisable to consider at the present time, just two years from the commencement of the War, what Canada in general and the Province of Nova Scotia in particular has done and what we may expect to accomplish in the future. We are living in the most momentous period of the world's history and it is a test of character with us all whether we can measure up to the greatness of the time in which we live, and all who feel their responsibilities will be intensely interested in this retrospect of the past and forecast of the future.
A table has been prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce showing the number of men of Military age in each Province of Canada at the opening of the War. The total number in Canada was 1,720,000 and in Nova Scotia approximately 98,500. It was originally intended that the number of the Canadian Forces for Overseas and Home Service should be 250,000, but when the need came to be felt for men and yet more men, the number was increased to 500,000 or approximately 28 out of each 100 of Military age. Various estimates have been made as to the proportion of the 500,000 which should be raised from the various Provinces. If the figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce as to the number of men of Military age are accepted and it is assumed that each Province is to contribute proportionately, the pro rata share of the 500,000 from Nova Scotia is approximately 29,000. The actual number enlisted in Nova Scotia including Home Service is approximately 22,000 or 22 out of each 100 of men of Military age, leaving us still to raise 7 out of each 100, equal to 7000 men. It must be remembered that a very considerable number of men enlisted and passing preliminary medical examination are finally rejected as not physically fit, so that on the basis of the men who have actually gone Overseas or are now in training, a considerable increase would have to be made in the above estimate.
The percentage of men of Military age who are in Military service is much larger in the West than in Nova Scotia. The people of the Western Provinces being less firmly rooted, and more prepared for any new adventures would naturally be likely at first to respond more quickly to the call for men, but it cannot be doubted that until Nova Scotia's quota is fully made up, her sons of military age and qualifications will continue to respond to the call.
In considering the duty of the hour we must remember that Germany when she entered into the war for world dominion did not want for colonization and Empire building little England, but her dominions upon which the sun never sets, the greatest of which is Canada.
It is often difficult to realize that while Nova Scotia is, notwithstanding the war and to some extent by reason of the war, enjoying remarkable prosperity, we are as a part of the finest Dominion of the British Empire so covetously desired by Germany, as deeply interested as our Allies in France or our brothers in the Motherland; our geographical position is such that the invader has not set foot on our land or aeroplanes dropped bombs upon us, and the war does not impress itself upon our sense in the same way as those who are nearer to it, but nevertheless it is our war and we should as much as those nearer to it feel that helping to bring it to a successful issue is today our one great business. In France practically every man capable of such service is engaged in manufacturing munitions, or in Military service. In Great Britain a huge army of Munition workers including many thousands of women, are engaged in manufacturing munitions, and starting out when the war began with an army of only 334,000 men, and these largely on paper Great Britain largely by means of the genius for organization of the late Lord Kitchener, has recruited and raised a new army of nearly 3,000,000 men, who were raised by voluntary enlistment and a large proportion of this new army is now fighting "somewhere in France." Finally, on January 20, 1916, a bill passed the House of Commons in England providing for compulsory service of all men between the ages of 18 and 41 who are bachelors or widowers without children depending upon them. Great Britain has not only in two years made a great army able with the aid of the Forces of her Overseas Dominions to meet and defeat the legions which the Kaiser has been training for thirty years, but starting out with the greatest Navy in the world she has by constant and effective building upon a large scale and at high pressure, nearly doubled its effective force. The wealth of England has been expended without stint not only upon her Army and Navy but in financing her Allies, a large measure of assistance to whom was in some cases very necessary. But with all the Mother country has done, it might well be she could not have fought the enormous odds she had to contend with without the prompt and efficient assistance of her Great Dominions throughout the Empire. Looking to what we have done in Nova Scotia, we find that we have sent overseas six Infantry Battalions, as well as three Batteries of Artillery Ammunition Columns and Headquarters Company Artillery Brigades, Divisional Train Headquarters Company of Army Service Corps and two Overseas Stationary Hospital Units, as well as sending over reinforcement drafts from the Forces of the Halifax Garrison and detachments for Pioneers Tunnelling Companies and other Units. We have four other Battalions training in Nova Scotia who will shortly be going Overseas, the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade, comprising nearly 5000 men and officers. It is intended that this Brigade should bear the name of Nova Scotia to the Front, for Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, at recent inspection of the Battalion at Aldershot camp, announced that it was intended that it should go to the Front as a Brigade. As the time draws near when this Brigade will be going overseas, the question arises of providing reinforcements to fill up the wastage that must be necessarily provided for, and the Militia Department has recently determined to raise a Reserve Battalion for enforcement of the Nova Scotia Brigade. A nucleus for this will be furnished by the number of men which the various Battalions have recruited over their authorized strength for Overseas, but there will be a considerable number, probably 600 or 700 men to be recruited to fill the Reserve Battalion which is to be called the 24th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., and recruiting for this Battalion will no doubt soon be authorized. Nova Scotia to do her share must contribute out of her sons who are not yet in Khaki at least seven out of every 100 of Military age, and there can be no stronger appeal to them than the call for Reserves to be trained and ready to reinforce the N. S. Brigade when required.
The need for additional men in the ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is emphasized by a gallant son of Nova Scotia who gave his life for the cause, Lieut. George H. Campbell, son of George S. Campbell, Esq., President of the Nova Scotia Recruiting Association, in his last letter to his father which was received after his death said—
"I am glad that Nova Scotia is doing her bit in recruiting. What one realizes on getting here is that every available man must come over or it will never end. We must have more men behind us to take our places if we fall out. It will take every Britisher to beat them and we must do it."
We are all Britishers like Lieutenant Campbell, citizens of the British Empire which can only be preserved by the crushing defeat of Germany.
The Dominion of Canada like Australia and New Zealand and other parts of the Empire, has realized that all must contribute to the utmost of its strength and must support and provide for the soldiers to the fullest extent of their needs. The willingness to do this is shown by the large increase recently made in pensions to soldiers injured or incapacitated in Active Service, and allowances to dependents of those who fall in Active Service. The new scale applies to all who have enlisted since the war began and the pension, etc., for privates in the ranks is as follows:
Pension
In case of total disability accompanied by incapacity to attend to physical wants, \$730.00 per annum and \$6.00 per month to each child.
Total disability not accompanied by such incapacity \$40.00 per month and \$6.00 per month to each child. In case of partial disability, pension in proportion to extent of disability, and in all cases of disability up to three-fifths of former capacity \$6.00 per month to each child.
Pensions, etc. to Dependents.
Widow of soldier of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who is killed or who dies as the result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on Active Service \$32.00 per month and \$6.00 per month to each child.
With sufficient reserves to keep the Units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force up to full strength and with all other parts of the Empire doing their share, we may well anticipate that before another Anniversary of the Declaration of war comes round, it will have been brought to an end and a glorious victory won, but till we have done our full share we must not cease our efforts, those who are able, going to fight, and all others contributing their assistance by every means available.
In the British House of Commons Chancellor of Exchequer Reginald McKinnon recently announced that the Government had decided to take in taxation 77 per cent of the excess profits of shipping firms.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. MARRIOTT
73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont.,
August 9th, 1915.
"I think it my duty to tell you what "Fruit-a-tives" has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of "Fruit-a-tives", I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3 1/2 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using "Fruit-a-tives", and I know now that I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE

(The Journal of Commerce)
The resolutions of the Allies' Economic Conference held a few days ago at Paris, at which Canada and Australia were represented, express in a very general way the determination of the Allies to co-operate after the war in promoting trade between the Allied nations, and to guard against enemy countries obtaining any trade control that would prejudice the interests of the Allies. It seems to have been hastily assumed by some writers in the English press and by some correspondents of Canadian journals, that the whole matter has been happily settled, and an after-the-war trade programme agreed upon to the satisfaction of all concerned. Reports alleged to have emanated from Sir George E. Foster, who attended the Conference, are thus summed up in the London (Ontario) Free Press; "Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who attended the economic conference of the Allies held in Paris, has returned to London with some significant statements. The most important of these is the unanimity which prevailed, and the fact that it was found possible to lay down definite principles governing the varied interests of the countries concerned, including those of the friendly neutrals. It is apparent from what Sir George states that no narrow and 'middle-of-the-war' sentiment prevailed. There was no anger manifested toward the enemy countries. No spirit of revenge is actuating the Allies in their economic purposes. But there is a definite determination among them to prevent the aggressive German economic campaign which made itself felt before the war from regaining the place that it held. The Allies will stand together in their trading, with the expressed object of rendering it impossible for Germany to again build up a commercial power that in turn will permit of the peace of the world being threatened by the Teutons. The Allies are acting with a view to their own protection, and not with vindictiveness."
It would be well to await some more authoritative statement of Sir George Foster's views before assuming the correctness of this report. There is, of course, among all the countries represented at the Conference the most earnest desire to co-operate for the purposes of the war. Naturally there will be a desire to promote the best relations between them after the war and particularly to guard against the German aim of commercial domination. On the policy to be pursued while the war lasts, there will be little room for difference, for all theories and systems must yield to the demands which the war has created.
When the Allied nations are called on at this time to declare a policy to take effect after the war they can hardly do more than express a pious resolve to stand together as far as possible. This, it appears, is what they have done at Paris in the resolutions which we publish to-day.
A Berlin telegram represents the German authorities as saying that the resolutions of the Paris Conference (Continued on page 6)

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Free Delivery

We prepay all delivery charges to your nearest Railway Station or Post Office on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or upwards.

STORE POLICY: We value your good will as our Best Policy.

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BEAR RIVER

HOLLAND DEFIES GERMANY
Refuses to Permit Boats to go from Germany through Dutch Canal
The Hague, July 27.—Holland has defied Germany and the threatened reprisals by the Kaiser's government in refusing the recent demand that she permit canal boats to go from German to Belgian territory through the Dutch canals whatever their cargo. Under international law munitions of war cannot be permitted to pass through neutral territory, but Germany's anxiety to improve her transportation facilities to the Belgian front led her to demand that Holland violate this law.
The Dutch refusal has brought the demand to a crisis, and all here are anxiously awaiting to see whether Germany dare attempt to make good her threats.
Germany's action in this case is on a plane with her demands on Switzerland, which have not yet been settled. The Swiss frontier has been closed

since early in the war, so far as the export of food-stuffs is concerned, and Germany demands that the embargo be removed. Switzerland, who has not yet replied does not have international law to fall back on. Her action was taken in self-defence, since all her imports are at the mercy of the Allies, and if she permitted Germany to draw on her food supply she would soon be sharing the German shortage.
British shipyards have under construction nearly a million and a half tons of shipping, which is more than German submarines have sunk in the whole war. Germany admits shortening her line of defence on the eastern battle front. It is the beginning of the open season for German admission.
Half a million shells a day are being rained on the enemy along the main British front of attack, according to an artillery officer. This shower of death and destruction has astonished, as well as demoralized, the Germans in its path.

LARGE RED CROSS SHIPMENTS SUPPLIES FROM CANADA INCREASE.
(From Headquarters, Toronto)
The last records of shipments of Red Cross supplies from Dominion Headquarters in Toronto show large increases. Up to May 1st the total number of cases shipped from Canada was 63,742. The May total the largest for any month to date, was 8,332 making a grand total of 72,174. The chief items in the month's shipment were 17,716 pairs of socks, and 63 cases of tobacco.
The shipments came from all over Canada. Vancouver contributed 56 cases and Victoria 115. The number passing through the Montreal warehouse was 1,029. A total of 612 came through Winnipeg. Hamilton contributed 209 cases, Regina 154, London 314, Cobalt 101, Calgary 172 and Halifax 200. It is thus evident that the Canadian Red Cross is receiving nationwide support.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.
(Continued from page 6)

are of no importance, because the trade relations that are to prevail between Germany and her present enemies will be determined in the treaty of peace. That observation would have more justification if Germany were likely to be in a position to dictate the terms of peace. But even when they are cheered by an occasional bit of military success, the German official class must by this time realize that, though the day of peace may not be near, when it comes the Allies and not Germany will dictate the terms on which the war shall end. The loss of the trade positions she had gained, and the hostility of the Allies to German trade projects for many years to come, are among the penalties that Germany must pay for the crimes she has committed. The interests of Germany, the wishes of Germany, in these things, will be of the least importance when the peace treaty is made. There may, however, be grave difficulties in the Allies coming to an agreement among themselves as to what is the best line of policy to accomplish the purpose which they all have in mind. There is no class of question upon which there is keener controversy than that which relates to fiscal policy. That differences of that character should be laid aside during the war can easily be understood. But it would be too much to expect that an immediate agreement could be reached on such questions, to apply for the years after the war. There will undoubtedly be wide difference of opinion in England as to the policy to be adopted. Difficultly there may be also from the point of view of some of the Allied nations. An eminent French writer lately quoted, advanced the view that France would hereafter expect to receive in the British Overseas Dominions the same tariff treatment as Great Britain. Any attempt to settle these questions now would be doomed to failure, and would be a cause of division among people who should now be united for the great purposes of the war.

If there are people in Canada who, relying on the cabinet report above quoted, think these vexed questions have been settled, they will do well to remember that from the beginning it was clearly understood that the Paris Conference would have no power to settle them. Because of the tone of some of the articles in the press and some of the not too discreet speeches of Premier Hughes, of Australia, there was a little anxiety in England concerning the purposes of the Conference. In the House of Lords questions were asked, and the House received from Lord Crewe, one of the British Ministers who has since attended the Conference, a reassuring statement that cannot be misunderstood. "Our representatives," said Lord Crewe, "would go without any instructions, except the general instructions to keep their eyes and minds open, and to assist as far as possible in exploring the subjects brought before the Conference. They would return without committing the Government to any definite course of action." The reports alleged to have emanated from Sir George E. Foster will have to be read in the light of Lord Crewe's pledge to the House of Lords.

SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS

Good two-year-old fowls are the best for mating. I always raise my hens so they will be acquainted with me and their surroundings, and then procure the male from some flock not related to mine. I have always set poultry hens on the first eggs and the turkeys on the second layings.

The young turkeys when about 24 hours old are placed in good pens with the mother hens, then given pure water, fine gravel, soaked bread dusted with black pepper, and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine.

For the yard I take three long boards about a foot wide and put the coop in one corner. This coop must be perfectly dry. As soon as the young ones are able to fly over the boards I let them roam around the yard and onion patch. Onions are their delight, and nothing is healthier for fowls of all kinds.

They should be fed a little whenever they come up, and good cold water kept out at all times. Charcoal is always before them with dust baths of wood ashes. Air-slacked lime is scattered in their coops. It absorbs dampness and keeps away lice.

After they are about two weeks old I feed corn and oats ground together, about equal parts of each. Too much corn meal is apt to make them gouty. For fattening in the fall I feed corn, oats, and rye.—Miss L. H.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

For MONITOR Readers To Secure Shares In The Security Company AT 95 CENTS EACH

IT IS A CASE OF NOW OR NEVER

Your last chance to secure shares in the Security Company at 95c each. Every dollar you invest now should increase in value from the very day you invest and there is no doubt but as soon as the war is over these shares will double and triple in value. In fact, every single share is worth much more right now. Shares were never offered so low before, and this is in spite of the fact that the price of high grade foxes is higher now than they were the same time last year. This is the small investor's chance to place a few dollars or a few hundred dollars to excellent advantage. It is your chance to make your idle money bring big returns. Don't miss this chance. Remember the mere delaying of filling in the Application Form may be the means of missing the opportunity. **Do It Now.**

Have you ever seen a proposition nearly so attractive as the SECURITY COMPANY with its 20 per cent Guaranteed Dividend, with the Money in the bank to pay it. The extremely low capitalization on the highest quality stock---excellent ranching arrangement---the Directors have pledged themselves not to accept any salary whatever for their services.

The SECURITY COMPANY possesses features that will appeal to any person who wishes to judiciously invest some money.

The person who invests right now in the SECURITY COMPANY will be getting in on the "Ground Floor" and be in a position to benefit by the increases in valuation that should take place from time to time.

You can benefit most by this offering by promptly filling in either of the forms at the bottom of this ad.

MAGNIFICENT PROSPECTS TO MAKE MONEY

Fortunes will be made in the Silver Black Fox Farming Industry in the next few years. The industry is a veritable gold mine at the present capitalization of the Security Company.

This is a case of getting into a Company on the "Ground Floor" if the term could be applied to any proposition in existence.

By making application for shares in the Security Company right now, you have everything in your favor to double and treble the earning power of every dollar you invest.

This is your opportunity to make money—to invest your spare capital in a sound proposition with magnificent prospects for future earnings.

Security Company Shares are on the Market for a Few Days Only

Shares in the Security Company with the guaranteed cash dividend will be offered for a few days only. Offer will positively be withdrawn in a few days time. Act now if you want to become a shareholder in this progressive, lowly capitalized Company with the highest quality of stock procurable. Never was there offered through the columns of this paper the equal of this stock at the capitalization of the Security Company—never were the assurances of permanent future earnings better—brighter—surer.

If you want to double and triple the earning power of your money send in your application at once for shares in the Security Company or send for prospectus by return mail.

The present of all years since the inception of the Fox Industry is the time to invest in the business, when the prices are the lowest of the low on the highest quality pedigreed stock—when an absolute guaranteed dividend of 20 per cent cash is offered. Could anything be surer—could anything be safer?

When the price is the highest is not the time to buy. The reason the pioneers have accumulated such fabulous wealth is because they became interested in the industry when the prices were low. This is the small investor's chance. The opportunity to buy right is here. Never would your money go further in a good legitimate investment proposition than it will go right now in the Security Company with its Guaranteed Cash Dividend.

Only a Small Amount of Stock Offered

The Security Company was organized primarily with the object of being a close corporation for the Directors and a few of their personal friends. That is why the Capitalization is so low. That is why there are so many attractive features connected with the proposition.

It was realized later that by adding a few extra foxes to the Company the law of average could be more accurately estimated and the proposition would be more attractive to all concerned.

This is the only reason that you can now procure stock at the present price. It is for you to act without delay if you wish to become a shareholder in the most promising money-earning proposition that has yet been placed on the market.

Make Application RIGHT NOW for at least 10 Shares at \$9.50

Application for Shares

CASH PAYMENT APPLICATION

D. J. BONNELL,

Summerside, P. E. I.

Date..... shares

I hereby make application for..... shares of Capital Stock in Security Silver Black Foxes Limited at par value \$1.00 per share, less 5 per cent, which leaves the net cost of shares 95c each. I understand that your 20 per cent Guaranteed Cash Dividend covers these shares and that such stock is fully paid and non-assessable.

Name.....

Address.....

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State or Province.....

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

BUY WHILE PRICES ARE LOW AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ADVANCES—THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The shrewd financier buys when prices are at rock bottom, and sells (if he sells at all) when prices reach the highest point. This is the principle that has made millions for men, and a principle that applies effectively right now. After shares in the SECURITY COMPANY have advanced from 95c to \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 or \$5.00 is not the right time to buy, but the right time is RIGHT NOW while shares may be procured at 95c—while the price is at "rock bottom," and be in a position to benefit by any advances in price. The directors are so confident that the Security Company will be a big dividend earning proposition that they intend to retain a large block of stock and to sell only sufficient to conveniently finance the company.

Directors of Security Company

The Directors are business men who have "made good" in everything they have undertaken. They have been successful in business—they have been successful in outside enterprises; and they have invested heavily in the Security Company, because they are convinced that it will be no exception to the rule.

J. LEROY HOLMAN,

President and Treasurer

Vice-President and Secretary R. T. Holman, Ltd. Director Park Island Black Silver Foxes, Limited Director Summerside Rink and Athletic Co., Ltd. Director Carleton Realities, Limited.

H. T. HOLMAN, Vice-President

President R. T. Holman, Limited. President Hall Manufacturing Company, Limited. President Park Island Black Silver Foxes Ltd. Director Sun Electric Company, Limited. Director Pioneer Publishing Company.

D. J. BONNELL, Secretary

Advertising Manager R. T. Holman, Limited. Founder Bonnell Advertising Agency.

HEAD OFFICE Summerside, P. E. Island
REFERENCES—Any Bank in Summerside.

SECURITY SILVER BLACK FOXES SUMMERSIDE P. E. ISLAND

This is the last time this offer will be made to MONITOR READERS. It is for you to fill in either one of the above blank forms and mail it to the Secretary of the Company, or for ever let the opportunity pass from you. Think twice. Don't delay---don't put it off---fill in the form and mail it without delay.

FILL IN THIS FORM FOR PROSPECTUS

D. J. BONNELL,

Summerside, P. E. Island.

I am interested in the Security Company, and would be obliged if you would send me Prospectus and further information.

Name.....

Address.....

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

WEST PARADISE

July 31

Miss Lizzie Quinlan has returned from her visit of friends and relatives at Stoney Beach.

Miss Lella B. Poole is spending her vacation with friends and relatives at Windsor, Hants County.

Mrs. G. I. Balcom and son Vaughn of Lynn, are guests at the home of Mrs. Balcom's brother, Dea N. Longley.

The Misses Ina Durling and Carrie Longley, who have been visiting friends at Clementsport, have returned home.

At time of writing, Mrs. Albert Whitman is quite ill. We hope it is nothing serious as Mrs. Whitman is one of our aged and respected citizens.

The trustees of this school section have secured the services of Miss Lillian Crawford, of Nictaux West, as school teacher for the ensuing school term.

Mr. Daniel Whitman, who had the misfortune a few weeks ago to fall through a scaffold and break the bone of his instep, has so far recovered as to be able to move about without the use of his crutches.

We read of several instances of red deer being seen in different parts of the country. These little beauties are getting quite plentiful. A few days ago one came down in Mr. Milledge Sheridan's field, quite near the house and orchard.

The darkness, and peculiar color of the sky yesterday, (Sunday) was something remarkable and seldom seen, every one wondering why it was. As there was an eclipse of the sun on that day, we suppose that is what caused it, although invisible in this Province.

We noticed in a former issue of the Monitor (the meeting together somewhere, of all the correspondents) that some one suggested. We think this would be a capital idea, so that we could become acquainted with each other. Let us hear the opinion of some one else and start the ball rolling.

Having in this vicinity is well under way, the crop being unusually large. Owing to the very "catchy" weather it is slow work, and quite a lot of good hay was ruined during the heavy rains and dull weather of last week. The old saying "Make hay while the sun shines" is all right, but what are we to do when it does not shine.

HAMPTON

July 31

Mrs. Aseneth Brinton is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Rebecca Banks of Outram is visiting her son Mr. Lenley Banks.

Miss Nellie Chute from St. John, is spending her vacation at her home.

Mr. Walter Edwards of Halifax spent the week-end at the home of Mr. J. F. Titus.

Mr. Frank Bezanson of Middleton, is visiting his brother Mr. Allan Bezanson.

Mrs. Ina Peck from Somerville, Mass., is visiting her mother Mrs. George Snow.

Mr. Wilbur Neily of Brooklyn, was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brooks.

The Misses Elliott from Clarence, and Miss Webster, called on Mrs. Allan Bezanson one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and daughter, and Milford Clark from Bridgetown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lenley Banks on Sunday.

PARADISE

July 31

Miss Marion Bishop recently visited friends at Karsdale.

Mrs. R. S. Leonard and son Malcolm were in Middleton on Saturday.

The Misses Edna and Eliza Marshall are attending camp meeting at Borwick.

Rev. J. D. and Mrs. MacLeod attended the Missionary Conference at Wolfville last week.

The W. M. A. S. will meet on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8th, at the home of Mrs. Wallace Saunders.

Miss Patterson of Hortonville is a guest at "Seven Oaks", the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson.

Mr. Robie MacNinch has enlisted for overseas service and is taking a machine gun course at Sussex.

LOWER GRANVILLE

July 31

Mrs. John Woodworth and daughter of Bear River, are visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Foster.

Rev. Mr. Markham (Baptist) wife and family, arrived last week, and are now occupying the Baptist parsonage.

Mrs. Wm. Wordworth and sons of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robblee.

Mrs. James McNeil and little daughter who have spent two weeks in St. John, N. B., quite recently, have returned home.

CENTRE CLARENCE

July 31

Mrs. Michael Kelly is visiting friends in Halifax.

Miss Evelyn Smith was successful in obtaining her grade B certificate.

Mrs. John O'Bernie is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Banks.

Quite a number from here enjoyed a trip to Kentville by auto quite recently.

Mrs. John Young, Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaspard White.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley, Paradise, have been calling on friends in this vicinity.

Miss Edna Kelly has returned home from a pleasant visit with friends in Granville.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson and Miss Helen Young spent a pleasant day at Port Lorne, recently.

The Red Cross Society meets at the home of Mrs. Agnes Foster, Wednesday afternoon of this week.

Master Clarence Poole is visiting at the home of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Sprowl, Lawrencetown.

Mr. Charlton from Massachusetts, is a guest at the home of his uncle, Mr. Lemuel Messenger.

The farmers are busily engaged at haying between showers. It is "make hay while the sun shines."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sprowl spent a day recently with Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Banks, Port Lorne.

The Misses Pearl Sprowl and Muriel Whitman have returned home from a visit with friends in Outram.

Miss Lena Pierson and cousin Miss Cashman from Boston are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly.

Measles have visited our community and we are sorry to learn that Mr. Elden Marshall's family is among its victims.

Miss Viola Marshall, Malden, Mass., is visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. Hattie Marshall and other relatives in this place.

Last Friday afternoon Miss Ruth Ward entertained her young friends very pleasantly in honour of her friend Miss Viola Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Fash and sister Charlotte from "Sunnyside Farm" spent Sunday recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

CLARENCE

July 31

The Misses Elliott are spending two weeks at Port Lorne.

Mr. Gillatt of Granville Centre spent Sunday at A. C. Chute's.

Dr. Malcom Elliott of Wolfville called on his parents in the place recently.

Miss Viola Marshall of Massachusetts, is visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. Hattie Marshall.

Mrs. R. B. Fiske, Miss Chester Bartheaux and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams motored to Kentville recently.

Mr. Furness of Furness-Withy Steamship Co., Halifax, passed through here in the interest of his company, recently.

The pupils who attended the Lawrencetown School from this place and were successful in securing their Grade B certificates were Evelyn Smith, Edith Jackson and Priscilla Elliott.

PORT LORNE

Aug 1

Mrs. Korah Wilkins is visiting in Halifax.

Miss Fannie Hall and friend Miss Poole, of Brockton, are visiting Mrs. Stephen Neaves.

Mrs. Fred Milner and family, Parkers Cove, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Foster.

Mrs. S. M. Beardsley, and family, of Wolfville, are at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. James Anthony, for a few weeks. Capt. Beardsley spent Sunday with them.

Recent guests at the Bay View House: Dr. and Mrs. V. C. Morse, Miss Marion Morse, Simsbury, Conn.; Mrs. W. D. Poole, Los Gatos, Cal.; Mrs. Chas. Roach, Miss Annie Phinney, W. E. Jefferson, A. L. Crosby, W. S. Prince, Dr. J. B. Hall, John Hall, Lawrencetown; Miss E. Bill, Mrs. A. Wheaton, Wolfville; Judge and Mrs. Longley, Halifax; E. Chute, Clarence.

ST CROIX COVE

July 31

Mrs. Watson Poole, Los Gatos, California, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Johnson Beardsley visited friends at Granville Ferry last week.

Pte. Frank Poole of the 219th Highlanders, Kentville, is spending a few days with relatives here.

Messrs Minard and Willie Brinton had their new barns in readiness to begin haying last week.

PARKER'S COVE

July 29

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weir have moved to their future home at Victoria Beach.

Service in the Baptist Church Sunday evening at 7.30 by the Rev. I. Brindley.

Miss Welthe Clayton returned home the 28th. She had been visiting friends in Granville.

Mr. Charles Withers was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner.

Mr. Joseph Rice of the Schooner Myrtle L. is home for a few days with his family.

The boatmen are not doing very much at fishing at present. They report fish very scarce.

Schooner Lloyd, Capt. W. H. Anderson, arrived from St. John the 28th with a general cargo of merchandise.

The Misses Bernice and Rita Longmire of Lynn, Mass., called on their cousin Mrs. Austen Weir, July the 27th.

Mrs. Louis Wilson and two children of Williamatic, Mass., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson.

Mrs. Stephen Tufts and son Earle of Lynn, Mass., were guests of Mrs. Tuft's sister, Mrs. Archie McGarvie over the week end.

Mrs. Edward Hudson of Hillsburn, and children, were house guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. David Milner last week. Mrs. Hudson also visited her sister Mrs. Austin Weir.

PORT WADE

July 31

We regret to report Miss Goldie Johnson is seriously ill.

Miss Lena Covert and niece Lottie, arrived from Boston last Wednesday.

Miss Gertie Apt of Victoria Beach, is spending a few days with her sister, Miss Lottie Apt.

Pte. Ralph Apt and wife returned home on Tuesday from Aldershot for a week's stay.

Mrs. Fred Adams of Bay View, spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Snow.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reid and little daughter Ruby, returned home from Moncton on Wednesday.

Pte. Frank Snow of the 85th Battalion, spent a part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Snow.

Pte. Robert McGrath of the 85th Battalion, and Pte. Robert Burke of the 219th Battalion, returned to Aldershot on Friday last.

Miss Vera McGrath arrived home on Saturday from Boston, and will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGrath.

Mr. Geo. Johns and his brother William arrived on Saturday from Boston, and will spend a week or more with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johns.

Mr. Wm. Westaver returned from the hospital at Halifax last week. He had the misfortune to cut his arm in a mill some four weeks ago, and we are pleased to report his condition has greatly improved.

HILLSBURN

July 31

Mrs. Primrose Halliday and children are spending a few days at Litchfield.

Miss Welthe Hutchinson of Roxville, Digby County is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Burton Halliday, Jr., and baby are visiting her mother at Victoria Beach.

Misses Leona and Annie Halliday of Parker's Cove spent the week end at their home here.

Mrs. Chester Norris and baby of Lawrence, Mass., are visiting her mother Mrs. James Halliday.

We are very glad to report Mrs. Burton Halliday, Sr., slowly improving after her serious illness.

Mrs. Dannie Robinson and children of Litchfield, spent Friday with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Longmire.

Several members of the crew of the fishing schooner Myrtle L. spent the week end at their homes at Yarmouth, N. S.

The Misses Minnie and Emma Sproule of Digby, are visiting at the home of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Longmire.

Pte. and Mrs. Reginald Young returned from Kentville on Tuesday. Pte. Young is enjoying a short furlough.

Mr. Robt. Longmire took a party of young people to Bear River on a cherry picnic in his motor boat on Tuesday, July 25.

Pte. Nelson Amoth of the 219th Battalion, now drilling at Aldershot, spent last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Longmire.

Fifteen cases of infantile paralysis in Ontario have been reported to the Provincial Board of Health.

BELLEISLE

July 31

Miss Flossie Karns is visiting her cousins at Young's Cove.

Mr. Douglas Karns of Digby spent the week-end with his family here.

Mr. Howard Romans of Halifax, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hughie Troop.

Mrs. Wm. Greaves and three children of Medford, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Gertrude Wade.

Mrs. Edith Thompson and Miss Grant of Dartmouth, were guests last week of Miss Eliza Wade.

Dr. Vernon Parker of McGill University, Montreal, is spending his vacation at his home here.

You can't get by Belleisle without getting "stung" The like of the musquitos was never known.

The continuous rain and dull weather is fast making the haying situation a serious one. Scarcely anything has been done at all in this community, the crop is an unusually heavy one.

SPA SPRINGS

Aug 1

Harold Ward was successful in obtaining his B certificate.

Mrs. Murray Lewis is visiting friends in Freeport, Digby County.

Mr. Simon Brown of Aylesford was the guest of Mrs. Mary Harris a few days last week.

Miss Hazel Dodge is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Burpee Fitz-Randolph, of Williamston.

Miss Hazel Woodbury is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Edgar Foster, of North Kingston.

Mrs. Busby Gates, Miss Jamie Gates, Miss Alma Gates and Mrs. Elliott were calling on old friends last Friday afternoon.

NORTH RANGE

July 31

Miss Ivy Tosh from Belleisle is visiting friends in this place.

We are pleased to report Mr. L. D. McNeil able to get around again.

Mr. Murray Harris from Bear River motored through this place Sunday calling on his cousin Mrs. V. Andrews.

A very serious accident occurred Wednesday at Weymouth Bridge, when a heavily loaded car of lumber on the East bound freight jumped the track and rolled down the steep embankment. One of the brakemen jumped from the top of the car landing 40 feet below, among the rocks. He was sent to Halifax, but small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

OUTRAM

Aug 1

Pte. Stewart Marshall of the 219th Battalion, Kentville, is home on a short furlough.

Mrs. David Marshall spent Monday last week, with her sister, Mrs. Asahel Whitman, Mt. Rose.

Mrs. Joseph Bent, who has been on the sick list, is somewhat improved in health at time of writing.

Misses Glays and Elva Slocomb of Mount Hanley were the guests of Miss Alberta Slocomb one day last week.

Mrs. Bamford Ring and son from Beaconsfield, and Mrs. Edward Marshall of Mount Rose, were calling on Mrs. J. Bent recently.

VICTORIA VALE

July 31

Mr. Guy Phinney of St. John, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Phinney.

Miss Cora Bowby of Spa Springs, is engaged to teach our school the coming term.

Mrs. Mildred Reagh is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Goucher of Annapolis Royal.

There will be an ice cream social, on the grounds of the Methodist church on Friday evening, August 4.

Misses Annie and Martha Smith of Falmouth, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Phinney.

DO SHEEP PAY?

The Antigonish Casket records a butcher shop transaction in lambs in its town last week which suggests easy money for the sheep breeder. A Brierly Brook farmer drove into Antigonish and marketed with a local butcher there, three lambs, weighing respectively 116, 108 and 106 pounds, and received therefor \$29. The natural conclusion is that with the high price of mutton and wool, the sheep industry calls for particular attention just now.

There is, too, this about sheep raising; it can be done profitably on a farm where fat cattle fitting would be almost an impossibility.

THE SOLDIERS FROM INDIA

The loyalty of India to the British Empire during the present crisis, is one of the most striking features of the war. Large numbers of trained soldiers from various parts of this vast country are now fighting on the fields of France. As they are of different castes and religions, the task of the British officers in managing them is not an easy one; but it is simply wonderful how well it is done. A recent number of the Sunday School Chronicle tells of some of the hospital arrangements:

"There is one peculiarity that attracts the attention of every visitor to the hospitals. In each ward are a couple of water-taps bearing inscriptions in three Oriental letterings, these being translated into English as "Mohammedan water-tap" and "Hindoo water-tap." These taps are used for drinking water, and are kept absolutely separate it being literal truth that the Mohammedans, in many details "has no dealings" with the Hindoo. The same practice of keeping apart, has been observed in the kitchens especially, of which there are three, forming one of the points of attraction that make visitors disinclined to "move on." One of these kitchens is for the use of Mohammedans, another for meat-eating Hindoos, and a third Brahmins and vegetarians. As the two religions differ in the matter of animal-killing, each has its own butcher and slaughter-house the latter specially provided at the town abattoir. No objection would probably be made to English visitors in a Mohammedan kitchen but only Hindoos themselves are allowed in their department. Apart from meat their principal food consists of a sort of thin biscuit made of rough flour and water, something after the style of the Jewish Passover cake, baked on an iron slab over gas-gas by the way, being quite a novelty to the Hindoo cook, who at home invariably uses a wood fire. The head cook at the time of our visit, is busy handing these cakes out of the window to his passing guests. Let us hope he did not understand the scant appreciation with which a "taste" was almost invariably met!

Food cooked in these kitchens—built out in the grounds—is taken away by Indians of the same caste, and is distributed by them to members of their own caste in the various wards, while milk is wheeled in from the dairy in special carts for each of the three main divisions, and is there never handled excepting by men of the same caste as those patients for whom it is intended. The grouping of patients, too in the ward was carried out, as far as possible according to tribe or caste, and it can easily be understood that this question of caste added in no small degree to the difficulty in working a hospital so truly un-English.

The Eastern mind as a matter of fact, is even more conservative than the Western, and it is with no little surprise that we notice a Sikh with shaven chin.

"Very unusual," responds the English orderly we question. "That man's rather a queer fellow, and had a fancy for seeing himself 'like English.' But you may be quite sure he will take good care to let beard grow before he dares to report himself in his village."

"And in the case of a Hindoo?"

"The body is taken to a burning ghāt on the Downs, to be cremated according to their invariable custom, and not even the ashes are buried, but just scattered in the sea."

As regards worship, there is a tent in the grounds used by the Sikhs, where they read their "Bible" or Holy Book, and then there is a fenced-in grass plot in front of the dome for the devout Mohammedan desiring to say his prayers, facing Mecca.

There is special accommodation provided, of course, for native officers, who serve with English in every regiment. The medical staff, Eastern and Western, is also ample and well-lodged, whilst all modern appliances, such as disinfectant and destructor (of anything hygienically unfit) are in full evidence.

We English are certainly not slow to point out our own defects to ourselves, and we have so constantly thought of our nation as hopelessly opposed to change of idea and method, that it is quite refreshing to find the tradition upheld by this most novel of hospitals. It is pleasant, too to find that these efforts have been appreciated to the full by our wounded guests the patients settling down quickly in happiest fashion and expressing very hearty thanks for all the kindness and care, bestowed on one and all alike.

Many of them will certainly have fine tales to tell when they return to the land of sun and heat, and through these experiences of common suffering and healing the Empire, East and West, cannot but be welded together in bonds far stronger than ever before.

A squadron of Canadian aviators are now in action at the front and doing good work in a successful series of raids upon the enemy's line and reconnoitering over German territory; 200 Canadian aviators have so far gone overseas.

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