

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 21, 1915

NO 15

ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER FROM SERGT. HARRY LANTZ

Written to His Father, Mr. G. W. Lantz of Centreton

No. 1 Canadian Casualty Station, Flanders, June 17, 1915.

Dear Father:—

I have been in what is known as the firing zone and in easy reach of the guns, and should like to stay there all the time.

I went with the paymaster, to the first British C. C. S. where our boys are attached, that is one part of the company. They are the nearest hospital to the lines back of the Basse. Our men have a canvas hospital (that is marquee tents) enough to accommodate nearly five hundred patients, and the main hospital about fifteen hundred and perhaps more if it were necessary.

This was my first real glimpse of France except from a cattle car on a wet day, and certainly I was greatly impressed with what I saw. We travelled some twenty miles and all the way through rich farms with an occasional village with their brick houses and red tile roofs. I was surprised to see so much grain growing and, strange of all, in one block (the places are not fenced) would be wheat ripening and next to that, one just coming up. You see the season here is very much warmer than ours at home. We have been able to buy local strawberries for more than a week past and have green vegetables of all kinds here for some time past.

As we rode through the country in our little Ford ambulance I began to appreciate what our journalists write about the destruction and cruelties of war, and one could not help noticing that all the farmers are women and girls, with an occasional old man among them.

While I was at — I visited an aerodrome where there are about fifteen biplanes. I saw them at close quarters, and going up and descending. They are quite simple and pretty safe. They are able to render great services to the staff by intercepting the enemies' messages, and so on, and time to prepare to counteract it. They have a remarkable small number of casualties when we consider their liability.

Last Sunday I saw the King and Queen of Belgium as they passed through the town here. I did not know them at the time, but soon found out that I had seen royalty. The same afternoon I saw a big church parade here, if being, I think, the third communion or something of the sort. The town was decorated with floral shrines, bunting, flags, etc., and the

parade bore many banners bearing invocations and prayers.

I think seriously of having my picture taken tomorrow, and will send you one if they turn out good.

We have had two operations for appendicitis already today, and one to follow in a short time now, but will not be able to see it owing to kitchen work. That is the part that galls. Still it is necessary I suppose.

I mailed two small parcels yesterday containing a pair of slippers which were made by the prisoners or inmates of Fort Gossion and these are for Hazel, also a black watch buckle, or rather badge for a belt buckle. The motto is "Let no one assault me with impunity." This was given me by a corporal of the 14th, who had met some people of Acadia and so through inquiries met me. The buttons Hazel can have for hat pin tops if she chooses as I believe they are quite the thing now. The book seemed to be worth reading especially if one reads any of Carlyle. The razor is one I got from a chum in England and has been in my spare kit ever since as I did not need it and could not get blades easily, but thought Gordon might like it, the blades etc. are not expensive. One has to learn to use a safety razor of any sort.

Suppose school will be over when this reaches you and Beecher will feel relieved for a time at least. I have seen a postcard of what would have been my class picture, also a letter from Mosher and saw the Halifax Herald's full account of the closing. I notice by Monitor that Fletcher and Bagnall were among the fallen, but it was a false report until a few days ago at least, as V. K. Mason saw them both and they were well; but Gregg was wounded and is now in England. Acher is also there yet.

I would not be surprised if you address my mail the same for another year at least as the prospect for an early peace is not bright.

And now I must say good bye. Was talking to a 17th fellow from Amherst who new Tom Chipman by name at close, and he said that most of the ones I knew at least were still in England.

Love to all,

HARRY.

By a recent census the population of Massachusetts is stated to be 3,365,416, a gain in the past five years of almost 300,000. Boston's population will be between 725,000 and 730,000, an increase of 5.8 per cent.

A number of Canadian women living in Santa Monica, California, have formed a society to knit and sew for the Canadian soldiers in active service which is known as the Maple Leaf Club of California.

CHERRY CARNIVAL AT BEAR RIVER

List of events to be held on Cherry Carnival day, Tuesday, July 27th at Bear River, N. S.

10.00 a. m. Grand Parade crosses bridge.
10.45 " Indian Canoe Race, 4 prizes.
11.15 " Boys Canoe Race, 3 prizes.
11.30 " Log Race, 4 prizes.
11.50 " Boys Swimming, 3 prizes.
12.00 " Canoe Tilt, 3 prizes.
12.30 p. m. Log Bunting, 4 prizes.

9.00 p. m. 100 yards, 2 prizes.
2.15 " Sack Boys, 5ft. tall and under, 2 prizes.
3.30 " 220 yards, 2 prizes.
2.45 " 230 yards, Boys 5 ft. tall and under, 2 prizes.
3.00 " 3-legged, 2 prizes.
3.20 " 440 yards, 2 prizes.
4.00 " Trap Shooting.
4.50 " Exhibition of Fancy Shooting.
5.30 " Ball Game.

8.00 p. m. "Mock Initiation" by members of Friendship Lodge I. O. O. F. in Oakdene Hall.

CAMP MEETING AT BERWICK

The Camp Meeting at Berwick will open this year on August 3rd at 7.30, p. m., and continue for a week, closing on the evening of the 11th. The evangelist will be Rev. C. A. Williams, Pastor of St. James' Church, Montreal, a man of personal magnetism and exceptional power. Dr. Salem G. Bland, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, will deliver a series of addresses during the camp. Everything is being done to make the meetings a success and fruitful in results. The Association has issued a booklet giving full information about the meetings and accommodations and reduced travelling fares. Any person can have this booklet free by dropping a card to Rev. I. A. Smith, Secretary of the Association, Berwick, N. S.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDY.

Edmonton.

About 400 Calosoma beetles imported from Melrose Highlands, Mass., to destroy Gipsy Moths, have been liberated in Yarmouth, Metegan, Weymouth and Digby. It is said a pair of these beetles will eat 4000 Gipsy Moths during their life.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Warsaw Being Gradually Evacuated by the Russians

LONDON, July 20—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

LONDON, July 19—Can Warsaw be held, with the German Field Marshals Von Hindenburg on the North, and Von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city? It is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war, and the military writers of some of the London papers seem to think that the task is well-nigh impossible.

There was sustained confidence that Germany's previous violent attacks on the Bzura-Rawka front would never pierce the Russian line, but the present gigantic co-ordinate movement was developed with such suddenness and carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance, that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish Capital, and, while not giving up all hope of its retention, is pointing out the enormous difficulty the Russian armies have labored under from the start by the existence of such a salient.

Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia, in the north, and Galicia in the south, the Russians have perpetually faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans, and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go, and with it the entire line.

French Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy

PARIS, via London, July 18—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Artois, there was a somewhat violent artillery duel around Souchez. About ten shell of large calibre were fired into Arras.

"On the heights of the Meuse, sharp infantry actions have occurred. By a counter-attack this morning we captured a trench section which the enemy had occupied yesterday on the ridge south of the Sonvax ravine.

WAR BRIEFS

The Kaiser declares that he uses "K" bread, as do his soldiers. But 20 motor cars follow him on his travels, 3 of which are fitted up as kitchens, and 2 as dressing rooms.

About 66000 persons belonging to congregations of the Church of Scotland are in some branch of the army or navy.

Experts recommend steam sprays to prevent the effect of the gases used by the Germans. Bromine and chlorine used in the gases are soluble in water and they unite with the steam and fall with it to the ground in rain drops.

The New Zealand pension law provides pensions for the sons of soldiers till they are 18 yrs old and to the daughters till they are 21, as well as to the widows.

Boys playing "Germans" in Malton, England, tied a companion to a stake and made a fire under him. The boy was badly burned before he was rescued.

The war has prevented fishing in the North Sea. Consequently herring and other fish have multiplied greatly and will be on sale in large quantities when the war is over.

Report comes from Switzerland that Germany has ordered 15,000 motor sledges in anticipation of another winter campaign.

Sir Edward Grey has been obliged to take a vacation in order to rest his eyes, which were giving him trouble.

A Russian Submarine in the Black Sea, sank two Turkish Steamers and a sailing vessel, loaded with coal and provisions. It then drove ashore three armed schooners at the mouth of the Bosphorus.

France and Germany have agreed to exchange the doctors, chaplains, apothecaries, nurses, stretcher-bearers, and administrative officers of the sanitary service now held as prisoners.

Lieut. Cyril North, a former Mt. A Student, wounded in Hill 60, but expects soon to be back at the front. German Submarine, U. 51, reported to have been sunk in the Black Sea.

The Italians strongly fortify the mountain passes which they take from the Austrians.

British Government has given orders to the Sinn Fein, an Irish Society which has been stirring up rebellion, to leave Ireland at once.

Germany has ordered the Vorwarts, a paper leaning to Socialism, to suspend publication for a time, because it has spoken too freely in opposition to militarism.

The German protected Cruiser, Konigsburg, 3345 tons, which had been hidden in the jungle of a South African river for some months, has been destroyed by the British; aeroplanes helped the guns to locate her.

President Wilson has not yet answered Germany's reply to his note respecting the Lusitania. But, he is reported to have said he will not yield anything from his former position.

One million shells are stored up in Canada, waiting the brass caps which contain explosives. An alleged German spy has been arrested in Halifax, and others suspected of being spies are closely watched.

Vessels in Canadian waters are being warned by the Dominion Department of Marine against German submarines. The British Government has ordered \$2,500,000 worth of jam from the Canadian jam makers. Of this amount 90 per cent goes to Ontario because the demand can be met there.

Enlist! Enlist! is the word in Canada as well as in England today.

THE ARCH-BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE

Bishop's Lodge
11 Lucknow Street
Halifax, July 15th, 1915.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of Nova Scotia:

My Dear Brothers:—I feel it is my duty to draw your attention to the present war situation and the demands which that situation makes upon every loyal Briton.

Briefly the situation is this:—
The Empire is in need of men.—Read the appeal of Lord Kitchener, study the reports of Sir John French, consider the statements of officers and men who have returned from the front and you must be convinced of the necessity for sending thousands of reinforcements if we are to win.

At the same time picture to yourselves the terrible scenes that have been enacted in Belgium and elsewhere, examine the report of Lord Bryce, remember the inhuman methods adopted by the German army and the conviction must be forced upon you that the only way to save our own homes from rape and destruction is to crowd our men to the front and hold the enemy where they are until they are beaten and their resources exhausted. If we fail in this our lines will be broken through and the battles fought on English and Canadian soil.

The more we send, the fewer will be our casualties, and the greater the encouragement to the brave men who have been winning fame for themselves and for Canada.

In the face of all this it is a matter of grave anxiety and disappointment to hear that there is a lull in recruiting and that men are not coming forward to join the Colours in anything like the numbers expected of Canadians.

I am sure it is the duty of everyone to use his influence to arouse the spirit of our young men and to influence them to respond to the call of King and Country.

What are you, as the spiritual leaders of the people, to do?

FIRST and before everything else you must get your people together for prayer, and, to that end, special services and prayer meetings must be held, that all may join in earnest intercession and appeal to God who alone is the Giver of Victory. The more we can get the people on their knees in deep humility before God, the more we may hope to hold up our heads in glad satisfaction at the ultimate triumph of right.

But the faith which draws us to God in prayer must be proved by the work it prompts. The call to arms is insistent, and comes to every Canadian, and awaits an answer. What is yours? Those who cannot serve in the battle front may "do their bit" by stimulating those who can. Now is the time when success or failure depends on the active loyalty of every Briton. The fighting men, the toilers in factories and mines, the sailors, the Red Cross Workers, the religious leaders—all must rally to the cry, "Watch and Pray" and all must use to the greatest advantage whatever talents God has entrusted in their keeping.

Make no mistake, not only is Canada at war, but Canada is in danger unless we arouse ourselves from a state of contented lethargy and recognize our duty to be more than spectators and critics in the Titanic struggle for freedom, right and truth. What each can do must be a matter for each to decide. But the call is to all—young men and maidens, old men and children. AND THE CALL IS NOW.

I am,

Most truly yours,

CLARE L. NOVA SCOTIA.
Metropolitan



Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is to bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small.

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,500,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - - - \$9,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

"MT. ALLISON" EVENING AT PROVIDENCE CHURCH

A very enjoyable evening was spent in the Methodist Church on the 19th inst., by former students of Mt. Allison Universities. The exercises were twofold. First, in the auditorium, after devotional exercises, addresses were given illustrative of the character of the institutions and the facilities offered to young people seeking the opportunity of education along the various lines of present day necessity. The Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D., the honored and successful President of the University, who is also now acting Principal of the Ladies' College, which under his management in previous years developed into such efficiency, spoke particularly of these two branches of the institutions and the Academy and Commercial College. Frank E. Wheelock, Esq., Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, spoke upon matters under his particular oversight, embracing also his work as Chairman of the Committee on Athletics. Rev. H. J. Porter, B. A., who has been turned loose for the summer months upon the Provinces, in the interests of Mt. Allison, referred with his usual earnestness and vivacity to the duties devolved upon him.

The audience was then invited to the school room of the Church where the Pastor, Rev. A. R. Reynolds was master of ceremonies and a very interesting program was carried out, consisting of songs, recitations, social intercourse of friends, refreshments, interspersed with informal speeches by a number of gentlemen in which wit and wisdom were happily intermingled.

A Mount Allison Association was organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. F. R. Fay; Vice President, Mr. W. A. Warren; and Secy., Miss Mary S. Jost. The singing of "God Save the King" closed the exercises of this very pleasant occasion.

ONE PRESENT

Last Wednesday, July 14, was the hottest day in Boston this season, the thermometer registering 90 at 3 p. m. It started at 65 at 1 in the morning and at midnight stood at 72. There were a number of prostrations but no deaths.

Enormous catches of codfish are being made in various sections of the eastern coast of Newfoundland the past few days, being in some places the largest ever known.

Bed Rock Prices

Table Oil Cloths, 22 cents

Table Damasks 30c to 60c

Sheetings 22 cents upwards

Shaker Flannels 6½ cents up

Curtain Scrims 13 cents up

Curtain Ends, (traveller's samples) 10c upwards.

White Crochet Bedspreads

White Dimity Bedspreads

White Satin Quilts

Checked and Striped Muslins 9½c up

40 inch White Lawns 9 cents up

Mulls or Nainsooks, Gingham 6c up

Anderson's Scotch Gingham, regular 25c for 13c

Best English Cambrics 13½ cents

Canadian Prints 9½ cents

White Long Cloths

Unbleached Cottons

Feather Tickings

Clark's Best 300 yard Spool 5½ cents each

My Aim: "The Greatest Good to Greatest Number"

Saturdays 8.00 a. m. until 12 noon, 1 to 6 p. m., 7 p. m. until 10

Other Days, close promptly at 6 p. m.

WALTER SCOTT, The "Keen Kutter"

Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

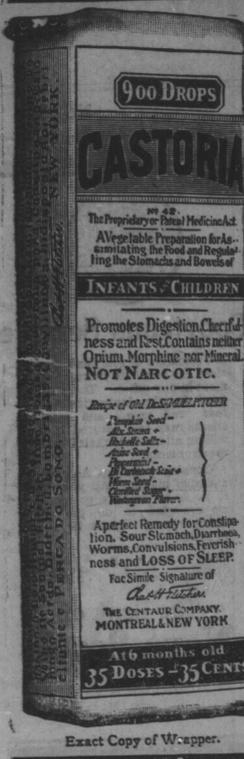
Capital Paid up - - - - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the name of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrenceston.
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.

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



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Mothers Know That
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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Valley Planing Mills
Building Material, Finish Door, Sash and Mouldings
A. W. ALLEN & SON
MIDDLETON, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Great Cities of the World
TOKIO—The Capital of Japan

The Cherry Festival is an annual affair in Tokio in April. The trees are planted in and around Tokio in great numbers, and the blossoms are usually pink, not white as in Canada. They are particularly lovely when viewed in the moonlight. Then there is the Wistaria festival in October and the red maples at a later date. The chrysanthemum, the national flower, is produced in the utmost perfection and among the charming names attributed to the different varieties, are: "The Fisher's Lantern," "The Sleepy Head," "The Robe of Feathers" and the "Starlight Night." Among the many flower viewing resorts of Japan, the temple garden of Kamedo, in the suburbs of Tokio, is famed for its wistaria blossoms. The Japanese are passionately fond of children, and in their honor are held the Festival of Dolls and the Feast of Flags. Several of the Buddhist festivals are also noteworthy, particularly the Feast of Lanterns, to give help and comfort to the departed dead, and the Festival of Kwannon, goddess of mercy. The latter takes place at night and the people go out to watch the stars. The climax is reached when seven stars come into a certain position just above Kwannon's temple, and they are taught to believe that the stars fall into the temple. Although extremely punctilious in matters of etiquette, the Japanese have some very peculiar customs. A man must always speak in humble and deprecatory terms of his own family; tea is sipped noisily to indicate appreciation, and married women shave their eyebrows and blacken their teeth (though this custom is rapidly dying out). Mount Fuji is visible from Tokio, looming up in silent, snowy grandeur, not nearly so impressive as many peaks in our own Rockies, but beautiful nevertheless, and fraught with poetic interest. According to legend, it rose in a single night, and is the Japanese embodiment of grace, purity and peace. Earthquakes are frequent, and in one that caused terrible havoc in 1703, thirty seven thousand lives were lost. Wind and dust are prevalent,

and the city has been practically burnt to the ground several times and then rebuilt. There are many houses of old Japanese nobles in Tokio, however, affording a striking contrast between past and present. They were originally the possession of the feudal lords or Daimios. These men lost their power of course, in the revolution of 1869. It is interesting to reflect that the first railroad was laid in Japan in 1872, between Yokohama and Tokio, a distance of eighteen miles. On a certain day the Emperor, accompanied by princes of the Royal blood, drove to the station at Tokio, and, entering the waiting train, formally declared the road open. The cannons of foreign ships in the harbor boomed forth their congratulations, for Japan had entered upon an era of science and discovery. The people accepted of modern education, and achievement with almost tempestuous eagerness, and perhaps it was only natural that the pendulum should swing back again and that a strongly anti-foreign feeling should pervade the country about 1890. The Buddhists were especially instrumental in stirring up old prejudices against the Christians, and missionaries were subjected to much ill-treatment. However, in July 1899, a new and splendid era dawned for Japan, for foreigners residing or visiting upon Japanese soil passed from the jurisdiction of their consuls to the jurisdiction of the Japanese. In other words, Japan had proved to the Western nations that her development along every line entitled her to more liberal treaties and that the days of her barbarism were past. In the years that have ensued she has not proved unworthy of her admittance into the circle of those nations upon terms of international equality. Yet it is an easy matter despite the twentieth century in which Japan lives, to feel within her still the throbbing of an old paganism—a paganism in whose essence there is something spiritual. About two hours ride from Tokio is a former capital, Kamakura. Here, upon a huge lotus flower, there rests a bronze image of Buddha, motionless, sphinx-like, as when first

placed there seven hundred years ago. It is not sensible of the modern Japan that has arisen in the old oriental kingdom, "The Sun's Nest," as it has been called by a Japanese poet, and the land of a thousand autumns. It is symbolic of former days, indissolubly blended with the fragrance of a strange and ancient past. And let us not forget the words of Kipling: 'A tourist show, a legend told A rusting bulk of bronze and gold. So much, and scarce so much, ye hold The meaning of Kamakura.' 'But when the morning prayer is prayed, 'I think, ere ye pass to strife and trade Is God in human image made No meaner than Kamakura?' Let us hope that Japan will ultimately adopt the best in its entirety that the accident has to offer her in religion, science and learning. But may she ever remain distinctly Japanese in those traits that are so admirable—inher love of nature, her simplicity of art, her unflattering courtesy her hatred of dishonor and her reverence for the things that are sacred.

UNDERWATER FREIGHT
An underwater freight train that makes it possible for a submarine torpedo boat to operate in hostile waters for an indefinite period has been devised by Simon Lake, an American inventor, who has designed and constructed submersible fighting craft for the navies of several of the European Powers, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge, writing in the June "Popular Mechanics Magazine." Just how many of these novel supply trains are in use, and by what nations, are military secrets. It has been pointed out by naval authorities that the German submarines which have been operating as commerce destroyers in the territorial waters of the British Isles must have some means of replenishing their supplies of fuel oil, fresh water, food and ammunition without returning to a German naval base. Few, if any, submarines now in existence are known to have a cruising radius of more than 500 miles. German submarines operating in the Irish Sea and off the north-west coast of Scotland are at least 700 miles from the nearest German port. By means of the submerged supply train, however, it is comparatively easy for a fighting submarine to obtain supplies at regular intervals with almost complete secrecy for the transfer of stores of all kind can be made under water. The only way the enemy could detect what was going on would be by observation from aeroplane. Two, three, or more submersible cars, cigar shaped, water tight, and fitted with buoyancy tanks inside and wheels on the lower side, make up a submarine freight train. These cars have no propelling machinery or quarters for crew but are towed behind a self-propelling submarine, which may also be equipped for firing torpedoes. Each of the towed cars contains compartments for fuel, oil and fresh water, each with a hose connection on the outside of the hull, and a space for food supplies and ammunition in water-tight cases. This last named compartment has a door opening outward, on the bottom of the circular hull near the keel. Transferring supplies from the towed cars to the towing craft or to an independent fighting submarine is done at the bottom of the sea, in shallow water. Arrival at the rendezvous, which may be almost under the guns of the enemy's coast fortifications and still be unsuspected, the submerged freight train comes to a halt on the bottom in 15 or 20 feet of water. Under the bow of the towing vessel is a door, opening downward, leading into the sea from a compartment that is cut off from the rest of the craft's interior by airtight bulkheads. This diving lock is another feature developed by Mr. Lake and used on nearly all his submarines. In shallow water it is not difficult to maintain, inside of this lock, either from compressed air tanks or by the direct action of a pump, an air pressure that will balance the external water pressure and keep the inside dry even with the door wide open. The diving compartment, in fact, is practically a travelling diving bell. It is large enough to hold two men, one to aid the diver, the other in diving armor, being free to walk along the sea bottom and unload the towboats. Oil and water are transferred to the waiting submarine through pipes. Air pressure from the pumps of the towing vessel keeps the water out, and the interior is lighted by electricity, conveyed from the storage battery of the main craft. Food in its cartridges for rifles and machine guns even torpedoes, may be transferred in this way from one vessel to another without so much as a ripple on the surface indicating to an observer on shore or on a hostile ship that anything unusual was going on.

MIDDLETON
Mr. Arthur Potter spent Sunday at his home here.
Miss Clara Beanson spent a few weeks home with her mother.
Miss Mabel Phillips is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates, Marshall St.
Miss Lou Ruggles spent a few days in town quite recently, visiting friends.
Miss Eliza Walker of Hudson, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Benj. Beanson.
Mr. Lloyd Langille of the Royal Bank has been transferred to Wolfville.
Mrs. Gardner of Mass., spent last Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. T. M. Buckler.
Mrs. F. S. Merritt and son Gerald, are stopping at Port George for a few weeks.
Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Beanson and family in the death of a husband and father.
Harry Spinney of Boston is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Abner Wood of Nictaux West.
Miss E. B. Hiltz and sister Ethel, have gone to Chester Basin to visit their sister, Mrs. Countaway.
Rev. O. E. Steeves, pastor of the Nictaux Baptist Church has resigned to become effective August 31st.
Mr. Harold Brown of the Commerce staff, left Saturday for his home in St. John, N. B., to spend his vacation.
Miss Annie Hiltz who went west a few years ago to teach, arrived home last week and expects to remain home for some time.
Mrs. Colin Corliss and son Clyde, of St. John, were guests of Mrs. C. A. Young the first of last week. They are visiting at Chester Basin.
Mr. C. A. Young and sister, Mrs. Parker Dodge, were called to Lunenburg last week to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Joseph Young.
Dr. A. P. Beardsley, Republican representative in the Massachusetts Legislature for Roxbury, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. T. Reagh. He is accompanied by his son Frederick.
A party of five boys and five girls from Middleton are occupying a couple of tents on the grounds of Capt. Gibson at Margareville. They are chaperoned by Miss Flora McGill, who has as a guest, Miss Marion Simpson.
Rev. J. A. Huntley and family arrived from New York last week, and are spending a few days with friends at Middleton. They start in about three weeks for Calgary where Mr. Huntley becomes the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

PORT GEORGE
July 19
Miss Almira Burns, of Boston Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Adelbert Weaver.
Mr. Oscar Fader is spending his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fader.
Miss Muriel Lantz of Melvern Square, has been a recent guest at the home of Mrs. George Foster, Jr.
Mr. Wilbur Foster and wife of Canning, spent last Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, Sr.
Joe Sarty and Maurice Hudson of Parker's Cove, spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Willett Oliver.
Mr. Clarence Brown and family, and Mr. George Freeman and family, of Middleton, are spending a week at Mr. Brown's old home here.
Mrs. Wm. Richan of Dorchester, Mass., arrived on Monday and is spending the summer at the home of her brother, Mr. Edward Mackenzie.
Mrs. Charles Taylor of Dalhousie, has been here for the past week taking care of her mother, Mrs. Smith, who has been ill for some time.
Recent guests at the Bay Side House have been: Mrs. Merritt and son Gerald of Bridgetown, Muir Reed and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Elliott of Middleton, and Mrs. Anderson of Ottawa.
Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Armitage and children and Miss Lizzie Harvey, who have been spending a few weeks here, left on Wednesday for Wolfville, where Mr. Armitage has accepted a call to the Methodist Church.
Last Monday a large number went from here to attend the Orangemen's celebration at Margareville. About twenty-five people went from Phinney Cove by motor boat, and on account of the dense fog in the evening, had to come in here and stay until next day.

LAWRENCETOWN
Mr. Arthur Duncan is beautifying his lawn by making cement walks.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lowell are spending a few weeks in Maine.
Mrs. B. Starratt of Paradise is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Bancroft.
The Misses Archibald of Halifax are guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald.
Miss Smith of Parrsboro is the guest of her friend, Miss Marguerite West.
Mrs. S. T. Jefferson has been spending a few days at Paradise visiting friends.
Vernon Shaffner is visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Phinney, Halifax.
Services for Sunday, July 25th, Baptist 11.00 a. m., Episcopal 3 p. m., Methodist 7.30.
Kathleen James left last week for New York and Boston to visit friends for a few weeks.
Mrs. Charlton and little son, of Massachusetts, are visiting her sister, Mrs. John Stoddart.
At the celebration of the Orange Lodge, Kingston on July 12th, John Hall Jr., won several races.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Hicks of Bridgetown were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Morse on Sunday.
John Hall, Jr., and his sister Minnie, spent last week at Kingston, guests of their cousin, Reginald Pigott.
Miss Jennie Piggott of Centrelea is spending a few days with her young friend, Miss Augustus Messenger.
Mrs. John Hall is visiting her daughters, Mrs. E. B. Miller and Mrs. Arthur Marshall at Clarence West.
Mr. E. A. Pearson and son Arthur, of Union Square, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney and other friends.
The Misses Marguerite, William and Kathleen Bancroft of Round Hill, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bancroft.
Mrs. D. M. Balcom and daughter, Miss Pearl, are spending a few days at Bridgetown, guests of Mrs. Balcom's sister, Mrs. Clarence Young.
Miss Mabel Archibald, missionary, visited Mrs. E. N. Archibald last week, and made a pleasant call on the ladies at the Red Cross rooms on Tuesday.
Jessie, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Phinney, celebrated her 7th birthday on Saturday by inviting a number of her young friends for the occasion.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Balcom and little daughter of Halifax, also Dr. and Mrs. E. H. McCurdy of Providence, R. I., were guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. F. Pollard, last week.
Mr. Edward Durling, formerly one of our Lawrence town boys, but for a number of years has made his home in the United States, arrived last week to visit his mother, Mrs. Chesley and his sister, Mrs. Mary Bishop.
A reception will be held in the Methodist Church Wednesday evening, in honor of Rev. Mr. Boyce and bride, who arrived on Friday and addressed a large audience on Sunday evening, from the text, Philippians, I Chapter and part of the 21st verse.

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VALUE TO THE STATE
To the Editor:—
Sir Victor Horsley says, "The teetotaler is worth much more to the State than is the moderate drinker. The teetotaler by his total abstinence is already doing much more for the State than does the moderate drinker and more than that he is doing his country's work under the irritating knowledge that much of his contributions to the national purse are wasted caring for the mischief caused by the drinkers. At the present time we have great need for men able to work for their country at their maximal efficiency whether at the front or at home. Only the teetotalers among them can fulfill this national and patriotic requirement since their vitality is not weakened by alcohol."
"That the teetotalers contribution to the State is far greater than that of the moderate drinker is shown by several facts, the most important of which is that the total abstainer at thirty years of age gives to his country six years of useful life more than his fellow citizen who supports the drink traffic; secondly that the teetotaler is twice as healthy as—the moderate drinker for he suffers from only half the sickness of the latter."
H. ARNOTT, M. B., M.C.P.S.

THE SEAL'S VENTILATOR
Not many people know how the seal of the far north gets air when the Arctic Ocean is entirely covered with many feet of ice. The "Youth's Companion" tells how he does it:
The small spotted seal, which is a hair seal, and not a fur bearer, is the hardy dweller of the northern waters. Under his tough, thick skin he has an inch or more of blubber. When the ice closes up the open water in the Arctic, the seal selects a spot, and begins to drill a hole to the surface by pressing his warm nose against the ice. No one knows how many hours it takes him to accomplish his task, but he manages it; and, although he is obliged to work most of the time because the surface of the hole is continually freezing, he keeps it open all winter, and obtains air.
Seals have been known to drill in this manner through fifty feet of solid ice. Whether or not they take turns in the slow drilling is not positively known to scientists.
It is at these "seal holes" that Polar bears seek food in the winter, and there the Eskimo waits, spear in hand, for his weekly supply of meat.

Three hundred and fifty-five men who work in the Albion mine of the Acadia Coal Company, Westville, N. S., signed a petition requesting the dismissal of the Austrian and German workmen, with the result that their wishes have been met. It was thought that the presence of the aliens was a constant danger to the lives of those in sympathy with the success of the Allies because of some act that might be committed to further the German cause.

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NOVA SCOTIA'S NEW TOWN PLANNING LAW
The Montreal Journal of Commerce thus speaks of Nova Scotia's new town planning measure.
"Nova Scotia which has been a leader in educational work and other progressive movements, deserves credit for having passed a law providing for town planning. In general, local boards are to be appointed in every city, town or village, which will be required in three years to prepare a set of town planning bylaws for adoption. Certain broad, well defined provisions of the Act cover the streets and thoroughfares, building limitations and other matters common to all municipalities. It is a progressive movement and speaks well for the province which has put it in force."

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THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

(By GABRIEL BRADFORD)

There have been very great battles in the world's history, sometimes even decisive battles, that have had little significance beyond the time and place in which they were fought. There have been others, often less fiercely contested and from a military point of view less interesting, but of immense historical import, because they settled the triumph or downfall of some striking personage, some heroic people, some cause of vital and enduring weight in the progress of humanity. Such was Marathon in the ancient world; such were Gettysburg and Waterloo in modern.

To understand the significance of Waterloo, we must grasp clearly the extraordinary career of Napoleon Bonaparte and the meaning of what he did, not only in the history of France, but in all that of mankind.

He was an obscure Corsican adventurer who fell upon a time and circumstances that gave his genius most ample and fitting opportunity. What such a man would have done in the America of today makes a delightful subject of speculation; very probably nothing.

But he was born in the chaos of the French Revolution, which filled the last decade of the eighteenth century. Men had overthrown an old world. They had heaved up society from the bottom to the top. They had torn down old habits, old traditions, old beliefs. Heads had been cut off right and left, some stupid and vicious, some gracious and enchanting, some useless, some that might have been useful. But you cannot build a social order on several heads. After this riot of destruction and cruelty, men sought to rebuild and reorganize. In all that anarchic chaos there had been some ideas of real light and splendor, a blind longing for justice, a strange love for liberty, an enduring hope of a new and perfect world to be erected on the ruins. But the leaders who had been so potent to destroy had not the intelligence or the character to create. And so the body politic went tumbling on from blunder to blunder.

Worse still, outside foes beset them. An old Europe, ruled by heads that unfortunately had not been cut off, first started at the head cutters, then detested them, then struck at them. From every side great armies, evened out by the emigrant French aristocrats who had escaped the guillotine, gathered together and crowded in upon distracted France. They were eager to restore the old rulers, such heads as were left of them, a generation that, according to the epigram of a keen observer, "had learned nothing and had forgotten nothing."

Then was the chance of the Corsican. He was born a great soldier. He had superhuman insight, superhuman conviction, superhuman energy. He took the French armies, already trained and hardened by skillful leaders and fierce fighting, inspired them with his own driving fury, and hurled back the old generals and the old armies of the old kingdoms of the earth. Then he turned his cannon on the mob of Paris, and in a moment, historically speaking, the riot, the disorder, the anarchy, were still. A man had come among them. A man was what they needed, alike to ward off foreign enmity and to build up a new, stable social order at home.

It is here, we believe, that Napoleon lost his opportunity. If he had had the soul of Washington, might he not have built up a new order founded on freedom and the great characteristics of modern democracy? Some think, perhaps Napoleon himself thought, that that was impossible, that the Frenchman of that day was incapable of anything but servile submission to a military autocrat. That view may be correct. No man can prove the contrary. All we know is that seventy years later, out of a chaos of anarchy almost as great, there did grow a French Republic that, in spite of errors and failures and weaknesses, still endures and will endure. We know also that a great man, born long before Napoleon's death, took the far more unpromising chaos of Italy and built on it a free government, which is a lasting monument to his genius. The man was Cavour; and his are the glorious words that, we believe, might far better have been Napoleon's; "I am the child of liberty, and to liberty I owe all that I am."

In Napoleon's youth—for he was little more than a boy when supreme power came to him—ideas of self-sacrifice and patriotic duty were hazy and present. In some respects he was admirably fitted to win glory as the father of his country. He had immense personal charm, far more than Washington, so that men would do anything for him and follow him anywhere. But the passion for authority, the greed of control, the impetuous, wayward assertion of his own will, grew on him with years. There was something of the dreamer in him, something of the enthusiast, and his restless fancy was enthralled by visions of more power, more sovereignty, more conquest, and more, and ever

more. To carry out these views he needed a great military instrument, and he made France a nation of soldiers. Not that he was a fighter only; he was a great administrator and a cunning diplomat. With that singular faculty of cool analysis that is one of the elements of his greatness, he admitted that "the characteristic of the soldier is to wish to do everything despotically; that of the civilian is to submit everything to discussion, truth, and reason. The superiority unquestionably belongs to the civilian." Yet his glory, his delight, and his genius lay in war, and from the very first his influence tended to make his people feel that war was the true means of national aggrandizement, prosperity, and permanence.

The French a hundred years ago, however, never admitted that they were waging aggressive war. They maintained always that they were attacked by others, that all Europe was jealous of their freedom and progress, and that it was determined to destroy their independent national life.

Nor did this conquering soldier and his fighting people admit that their views were selfish or their efforts directed to their own advantages only. France was the most civilized, the most cultivated nation on earth. That was admitted by everyone. What then did French triumph mean but the universal diffusion of French civilization and culture? To every nation of Europe they were ready to offer some great gift; to Russia the disappearance of Asiatic barbarism, to Germany the downfall of a score of petty courts and cabinets, to Italy unity, to England the curbing of a harsh and haughty aristocracy. "We bring all these blessings to every people," said the French. "Then why, why, why, do they detest us?"

Blinded by the intoxication of victory, these soldiers did not understand that gifts are not attractive when offered on the point of the sword, and that culture served with the bayonet is likely to be difficult of digestion.

So both sides believed they were right and each hated the other with an intolerable bitterness of hatred. But of all their enemies those whom the French detested most heartily were the English. To destroy the English, Napoleon endeavored to create a fleet, and sought to make France what it had never been, a naval nation. In all his continental triumphs the invasion of England was the dream that haunted his days and disturbed his brief and restless nights. So that the wits of Paris called him Don Quixote "de la Manche," la Manche signifying at once the birthplace of the Spanish hero and the English Channel. Shakespeare, who expressed everything, even the hatred of his country, put into the mouth of a foreigner words that convey the feeling of too many of Napoleon's followers:

All form is formless, odor odorless, Save what is opposite to England's love.

The causes of this dislike to England are easily discovered, and the feeling is common to others beside the French. "The English are just but not amiable," said an acute critic; and amiability goes such a long way! The typical Englishman might give his life for you, but he shrinks from treating you with courtesy. Now few people want his life, but many want his good manners. Thus the English have laid up for themselves a sufficient stock of unpopularity throughout the world.

Again, their enemies accuse the English of hypocrisy. "Why," says the Englishman, "you amaze me! Bluff honesty is my known characteristic everywhere." In a sense, it is; but the very bluff honesty goes with a keen appreciation of the practical thing to be done at the moment, and that practical thing is not always consistent with abstract theory. Hence comes a practice at times so glaringly at variance with previous preaching that more logical nations call it in plain terms, hypocrisy.

So with English liberty. The Englishman thinks that the name of his country is synonymous with freedom, and that within the limits of that blessed island it is every man's privilege to do as he likes. Some outsiders think that the bonds of old conservative custom, the servility of caste, the domination of rank and wealth, are felt nowhere more crampingly than between land's end and John o'Goat's.

Yet with all these drawbacks, these inconsistencies, these absurdities if you like, the fact remains that England has stood more steadily than any other country in the Old World for the progress of modern democracy, and above all, that she has been the firm opponent of military absolutism, with all the centralization and systematized bureaucracy that military absolutism entails. Three times such military absolutism has stretched forth an iron hand to class all Europe. Three times has England met that clasp with dogged obstinacy and shattered and paralyzed it. At the end of the six-

teenth century Philip of Spain sought to be master. England broke him. At the end of the seventeenth century Louis XIV sought to be master. England broke him. At the end of the eighteenth century Napoleon sought to be master. England broke him. For a hated nation of hypocrites that is a record of to be altogether ashamed of.

A most interesting light is thrown on these achievements by studying a side eddy of the main current as depicted in Parkham's history of the French and English in America. Parkham fully appreciated the charm and culture of the French and the unprepossessing qualities of the English. But he shows conclusively that the triumph of the English was owing to the superiority of their training as freemen over the military subordination and monarchical loyalty of the French, and by so doing he raises his subject far above the limits of a petty provincial quarrel.

In the great struggle of the early nineteenth century each side was personified in a man peculiarly fitted to represent it. Napoleon embodied the very genius of the Latin races. He was daring, dashing, full of splendid energy, susceptible also of deep discouragement, keenly sympathetic and responsive to emotional appeals, yet ready to sacrifice any emotional to the attainment of his object. The English—or Irish—Wellington was slow, self-contained, cold and hard in his ordinary manner, indifferent to his own suffering and that of others, a haughty aristocrat, yet sternly just and honest, and disciplined by long experience in the fierce democracy of battle and the supreme equality of death.

It is delightful to see these two striking characters, deadly enemies bent on mutual destruction, yet rising above petty jealousy and recognizing each other's gifts with the magnanimity of greatness. Wellington said to Greville that "Napoleon was undoubtedly the greatest military genius that ever existed," and Napoleon admitted to Bertrand that "the Duke of Wellington is fully equal to myself in the management of an army, with the advantage of possessing more prudence."

So between the two battle was engaged to the issue of death. But not at first directly; they had opposed each other for years before they met in the actual, final struggle.

By 1810 Napoleon was master of all central Europe. In Spain however he had met with an obstinate resistance from the whole nation, and it was here that Wellington, getting a bulldog grip and hanging on, slowly drove the emperor's subordinates before him and cleared the country. Then the great leader himself, with the finest ever seen in the world up to that day, followed the phantom of universal dominion into the deserts and the snows of Russia. The leader returned, and a few thousands of straggling, broken, demoralized followers. The deserts and the snows of Russia had swallowed all of the rest.

It was the beginning of ruin. Wellington still hung on, fighting steadily in the south. Napoleon with his inexhaustible energy, created a new army almost out of nothing; but all his northern enemies swarmed about him and gave him only a barren victory at Dresden, defeated him at Leipzig, their dreaded enemy but the old margrave gathered in an iron ring and drove him back through France to Paris, in spite of some of the most magnificent fighting in the history of the war. In April, 1814, the emperor abdicated for the first time, and was confined upon the Island of Elba.

He was a hard man to confine anywhere. In a year he was in France again. First a little band joined him, then more, then more; generals, ministers, and common soldiers. Those who were sent to arrest him threw up their caps, threw down their arms, and shouted "Vive l'Empereur" enthralled by that inexplicable magic that gives to man power over other men. In a few days he was reinstated at Paris and the battle of Leipzig had to be fought over again.

This time it was Wellington's turn. He had established himself with the English army in Belgium at the western end of the net that the allied nations were endeavoring to close about their dreaded enemy. Buttheadmarching celerity of the great soldier surprised his English antagonists as it had all others. Drawing his troops quietly together toward those Belgian battle fields that had been so often soaked with blood, Napoleon himself arrived at the front on June 14, 1815, while the English were taking their ease at Brussels. The emperor's hope was to conquer and destroy Wellington and Blucher in that region and then crush his other enemies at leisure.

The English and the Prussians, although in constant communication, were scarcely within strong supporting distance of each other, and Napoleon planned to thrust his army between them and defeat each one separately. The Prussians were ranged northwestward from Charleroi toward Ligny, in the direction of Liege, the English and Belgians to the north from Quatre Bras, with Brussels as their base. Until June 17th the French

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plan worked well. Ney, indeed, was tardy and uncertain about driving his opponents from Quatre Bras; but he finally accomplished it. And the emperor dislodged the Prussians and drove them in disorderly retreat in a direction as he hoped, that would separate them entirely from the English. Meantime, Wellington withdrew sullenly to Mont St. Jean, close to the village of Waterloo, and on the eighteenth Napoleon pressed after him. The emperor had left Grouchy with a strong force, supposedly under orders to hold Blucher, whatever happened. It seemed that the English would be infallibly cut off from their allies and driven back upon Brussels in retreat, if not in rout.

They were not. For hours the impetuous tide of French gallantry beat madly upon those scarlet squares. For hours those scarlet squares stood and took their punishment, doggedly, fiercely, pouring volley after volley into the stream of men and horses that threatened to sweep over them. Napoleon at first triumphantly confident grew anxious, and then angry, and then despairing. In last resort, he hurled forward the Old Guard, the best soldiers in Europe, certain that they must break down the obstinate English that balked him. The Old Guard fared no better than those that had gone before.

And then came the Prussians, not stopped, after all, by the unfortunate Grouchy. Wellington sprang to the chance he had waited for, and ordered forward his line in counter attack. And the battle of Waterloo became no drawn fight, like Gettysburg, but a rout, an utter disaster, the French flying from the field in complete disorder shot, and sabred, and trodden down by the scarlet lines they had threatened to overwhelm in the morning. As for him, the short heavy figure in the enveloping gray coat, who had aimed at the mastery of the whole world, what was left of him? A shadow, a phantom, a name only, although a name of infinite glory, he shrank out of life as insignificant as he had crept into it. His fittest epitaph is his own question, whether it would not have been better if he had never existed.

For twenty years Europe had been desolated by war. Homes had been ruined. Trade and commerce had been shattered. The best young, strong life had been blotted out, leaving the race to be carried on largely by weaklings in body and in soul. It seemed as if irreparable damage had been done, and no doubt in a certain sense it had been. Yet, as we look back now, over a hundred years of peace, we appreciate how magnificently progressive and fruitful are the great forces of nature, in human society, as in everything else. At times the instinct of destruction seems to be let loose in utter riot, seems to rejoice in tearing down all that ages of thought and patience and devotion have toiled so painfully to build up. Yet, after all, as we take long periods together, we see that humanity is not destructive, but constructive, that its real, vital joy and effort go, not to consume, but to produce. The value of all study of history is that it enables us, with the life of mankind as with the life of the individual, to fix our thoughts upon what is positive, creative, permanent, even in times when it seems as if there was nothing in the world but negation, and misery, and death.—Youths Companion.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

Our One Hundred Years of Peace

Although the general celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace, for which arrangements had been made to take effect in February, were interfered with by the European war, there have been several very interesting local celebrations which will serve to keep in mind the important event, until the original program can be carried out, when peace is assured.

Among the local celebrations were the following. An invitation was issued by the Government of Louisiana, through the Louisiana Historical Society, to participate in a series of festivities in New Orleans, where the last battle between the British and the Americans was fought. A delegation representing several Provinces of the Dominion was present. The program began on Friday, January 8th, with a salute of twenty one guns, being so timed that the last shot was fired exactly one hundred years after the last shot of just a century before. A monument was dedicated in the presence of a great assembly on Chalmette Field, where the battle of New Orleans was fought. Two gold medals, replicas of the medals struck one hundred years ago, were presented, one to the Consul General, Carew-Hunt, to be given to King George, and the other to the Hon. A. J. Peters, to be given to President Wilson. The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were raised upon the monument, and the National anthems were sung. On the next day, wreaths were placed on the statue of "Old Hickory," one by the Canadian representative, to which a card was attached with these words, "It is our will that the peace which has lasted a century shall continue for ever."

A Peace Banquet was held, and a religious service was conducted in the St. Louis Cathedral, built during the French Regime. Gen. Sir Edward Parkington who met his death on the memorable battle field, was not forgotten. A wreath was hung upon the ruins of the house which was his headquarters on the fatal day.

On February 14th, a religious service was held in St. Mark's Church at Niagara on the Lake. This church, erected in 1792, was used as a hospital during the war of 1812. Wounded men on both sides were nursed back to health and the last sad rites administered to friend and foe alike, in these old walls.

Thanksgiving services were held in several Jewish temples and synagogues on Friday evening and Saturday, February 12th and 13th, the most notable perhaps being held in San Francisco, when a sermon was preached by Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, in which he remarked, "What we have accomplished the world may well imitate. In fact, if it is to reach the standards set up by America, Canada and the United States, it must emulate our example."

Another interesting feature was the telegram sent on February 16th, by Sir Edward Walker, representing the Canadian Peace Centenary Association to the Governments of the different States, to which most cordial replies were received. Telegrams were also sent and answered by towns in Canada to towns of the same name in the United States, e. g. Annapolis Royal and Annapolis, Maryland; Berlin, Ont., and Berlin, N. Y.; Kingston, Ont., and Kingston, Tenn.; Portland, N. B., and Portland, Me.; Waterloo, Ont., and Waterloo, Neb., &c., &c.

More About the Sydneys

A long time subscriber to the Monitor having read the article on "Cape Breton and that sort of thing", in the issue of the 7th inst, has kindly forwarded the following interesting particulars respecting North Sydney and Sydney Mines. These two towns are so near to each other that in passing from one to the other a stranger cannot tell where one ends and the other begins. It is not improbable that in the near future they will be united and constitute the second Cape Breton city, Sydney being the first.

"Sydney Mines is a town of 7000 inhabitants, and North Sydney of about 5,500. These towns are on the north side of what is known as Sydney harbor, which extends inland about fifteen miles. The distance between the two towns, three miles, is covered by an electric tramway running along the shore. Sydney Mines is the home of "Sydney" Coal, which was for many years mined by the General Mining

Association, but a few years ago the Nova Scotia Steel Co. acquired the property as an adjunct to their Steel and Iron works. They own the immense iron property at Belle Isle, Newfoundland, and bring the ore to this place for smelting purposes. Two large piers at North Sydney are the points of shipment for coal and for the unloading of ore, principally from the above mentioned mine. The vast number of employees engaged in coal mining and in the steel works, is the backbone of prosperity in these two towns. Altogether they number something like three thousand. There is rather a dearth of other industries, and scarcely any manufacture of by-products such as Sydney enjoys, but of course the works at the latter place are on a much larger scale. Coal for the Sydney works is secured from the Dominion Coal Company's mines in the Glace Bay district. The Reid-Newfoundland Company have the terminals at North Sydney, whence a daily boat leaves in the evening, arriving six hours later at Port Aux Basques, Newfoundland. Another one leaves the latter place about the same time for North Sydney. The steamers are of the best class and the route is a favourite one for tourists from the United States and Canada. Two of the best boats of the line were lately sold to the Russian Government for service in their waters, being constructed for ice conditions.

The Thompson-Sutherland Foundry in North Sydney employs about fifty hands. Vooght Brothers departmental store is probably the largest business place in Nova Scotia outside possibly of Halifax. They employ about 35 persons in their retail and wholesale trade.

An institution of much benefit to North Sydney is the Western Union Cable station, where about 115 expert telegraphers and clerks are engaged transmitting and receiving cable messages to and from all parts of the world. Day and night the year round this ceaseless flow continues. It is the transfer point for traffic between all places on the globe. Even from Australia and the far east they reach here on their way to England. At the present time it is not permissible to say too many things about this important business. The station and cable landing are strongly quartered by a local militia force. A large outlay was made last year in placing the lines underground a distance of five miles to the sea, and in the erection of a two story fire-proof building 100x50, situated on nicely prepared grounds. All the latest inventions in the telegraphic field of science are here used. Messages coming and going at the same instant through a single conductor directly from even so far away as the coast of England. A variety of routes are in use, so that the failure of one does not interrupt to any extent the communication between the different countries of the world. A large percentage of Marconi wireless traffic is also handled through connection with that system at Louisburg. Since the beginning of the war the cable staff has been increased by about 25 per cent. due to the increased work occasioned in part by cheaper rates, but also to a large extent by the conditions brought about through the war. The building is splendidly lighted, the operating room alone having 4800 candle power.

AMERICA PLEASE REYACHTCALLS AT CENTRELEA

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Howard and family of Beverly, Mass., and friend Miss Florence Murphy, came up the river on Tuesday last week as far as Centrelea in Mr. Howard's 30-foot yacht "Odessa." The party made the trip from Beverly in ten days, having met with much stormy weather on the trip. They visited Mr. Howard's father, Mr. Riley Brooks, and returned on Wednesday, with the exception of Miss Murphy, who spent the balance of the week with friends in Bridgetown. The yacht was well fitted up with first-class accommodations. Capt. Smith of Beverly was the navigating officer.

LAWRENCETOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Lawrencetown Red Cross Society continues to meet on Tuesday afternoon of each week in the pleasant room donated by Mrs. W. E. Palfrey, and under the able leadership of Mrs. H. H. Whitman the work is being carried on. On July 17th another contribution was sent to Halifax. This consisted of 27 hospital shirts, 3 pajama suits, 144 bandages, 20 pairs of socks. Also 10 hospital shirts, 10 hospital handkerchiefs from Outram branch.

MONITOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$933.75
Proceeds of Social held at Mr. Stanley Marshall's, Clarence. 4.00
By Maple Leaf Tennis Club \$937.75

The great aeroplane which is being built in Toronto for the British Government, will be the most powerful in the world, and will be known as the "Canada."

DEATH OF WILLIAM A. CHIPMAN

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of our former townsman, W. A. Chipman. But a few weeks since, he made one of his customary visits to Bridgetown, where he was always gladly welcomed by his many friends and acquaintances and where his familiar presence will be sadly missed in the days to come. Although residing of late years in Wolfville Mr. Chipman still owned property here, seeming loath to sever connection with his native town, and we still claimed him as one of us.

Born here some 77 years ago, Wm. A. Chipman was the youngest son of the late Wm. Chipman whose name is so closely identified with the growth and development of Bridgetown a generation or two ago.

In 1864 he married Maria Forsythe and for many years they occupied the old Chipman homestead now owned by Mr. Wm. Maxwell. Here three children were born to them; Walter, Arthur and May, and here his wife, Maria Forsythe died in 1883. Of their three children but one, Dr. W. W. Chipman of Montreal, survives, Arthur and May having died several years ago.

In 1888 Mr. Chipman was married again to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Bars of Wolfville. The two children, Jack and M. Jory, born of this union are both gone, his wife, Mary Bars alone survives him. In her loneliness she has the deep sympathy of the many friends who knew her so well during the early years of her married life. The family continued to live at the old homestead in Bridgetown until their removal to Wolfville some 18 or 20 years ago, when the "Chipman place" passed into other hands. Thus another page in the history of a peculiarly sad life was turned, but its story was not forgotten.

A man of strong personality and unblemished character, Mr. Chipman held the respect of all, but only those who knew him intimately can appreciate what it meant to call him friend. Of a singularly reserved and sensitive nature, his inner life was glimpsed by but few; under a cold exterior—a smiling mask of light, humor and carelessness banter, lay hidden away depths of affection and tender sympathy—a tenacity and loyalty of friendship undreamed of by the ordinary acquaintance. As one of his own remarked through tears, as we stood around the open grave, "he was such a lovable man" to the few who knew him.

And so they brought him back to the old familiar spot—loving hands laid him away on the hillside within sight of that home he had loved so well.

"Then paused and breathed a prayer above the sod
And left him to his rest and God."

HUNGARIAN ARRESTED

Attorney General Daniels received a telephone message from Round Hill on Saturday, which informed him that a suspicious looking character, a foreigner, was lurking about that locality, who had a fascination for insecting bridges. Mr. Daniels at once notified the Intelligence Department at Halifax, and he was instructed to have the man arrested. Previous Constable Avar L. Anderson was sent to gather the suspect in and he was brought to Bridgetown and lodged in the jail. He gives his name and address as Irme Puli, Vangola, Vexpremetta, Hungary. Several letters were found on his person and these were sent to Halifax for inspection. The suspect is still in the lock-up, awaiting further instructions from the Intelligence Department.

When New York's new subway is completed it will be possible to ride from White Plains to New Lots Av., Brooklyn, 26 miles for 5 cents.

BORN

MASON—July 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mason, 34 Vine street, St. Catharines, Ont., a daughter.

"ON THE HIKE THROUGH CANADA"

Two New Yorkers, Arthur B. Ryan and S. Arthur Silverburg, passed through town last Wednesday and registered at the St. James Hotel, as being "on the hike from Halifax to New York." It is reported these two chaps left New York on May 1st on a wager of \$1000 to walk to Montreal, thence east through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. They were to go in and out of certain cities and towns without being interned, and be back in New York inside of three months. They were held up and put through the "third degree" in several places, but felt they could do the trick in the time allotted.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.
Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Theology.
Degrees: B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., and certificates in Engineering admitting to third year in best technical schools. First year in Medicine, Law, and Theology given as electives in Arts course.
Equipment: Largest undergraduate faculty in Maritime Provinces. These new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings.
Expenses: Expenses light, and over \$1000 given in prizes and Scholarships yearly. Send for circular to
GEORGE B. CUTTEN, B.D., Ph.D., President.
Next Term begins Oct. 6th, 1915.

ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.
A High Grade Residential School.
The Aim.—To Prepare Girls and Young Women for Complete Living.
The Course.—Twelve, including College Preparatory, Music, Arts, Oratory, Household Science, Business.
The Faculty.—Twenty-five Teachers of Fine Personality and Special Training for the Work.
The Equipment.—First Class in every respect.
The Location.—Evangeline Land.
The Expense.—Very Moderate. From \$185 up, according to course selected.
Information.—Write for Illustrated Book to
Rev. R. T. De WOLFE, D.D. Principal.
Next Term begins Sept. 6th, 1915.

Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy
WOLFVILLE, - Nova Scotia.
84th YEAR
A Residential School for Boys and Young Men with a beautiful location. Ten experienced teachers, and a very successful record of over 80 years.
Four Diploma Courses Offered:
1.—University Matriculation, in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc.
2.—The General Course.
3.—Manual Training (wood and iron).
4.—Business Courses.
Necessary Expenses \$200.00 including Board and Tuition. For Calendar and other information, Write to Principal
W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D.,
Next Term begins Sept. 6th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

1915 A. No. 2353.
IN THE SUPREME COURT
BETWEEN:
ALLISTER A. TAYLOR, Plaintiff
and
GILBERT J. TUCKER, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, at the Court House in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1915, at eleven o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 3rd day of July, 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the Plaintiff on the mortgages foreclosed herein with his costs be taxed, he paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor:

That certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being at Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the South by the main Annapolis Highway; on the East by the lands of Frank H. Fowler; on the North by lands of Frank Nelson; and on the West by lands formerly owned by Mrs. Charles Hicks, containing six acres, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Annapolis Royal, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1915.

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

Daniel Owen,
of Owen & Owen
Annapolis Royal, N. S.,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.
13-51

JULY BARGAIN WEEK SALE

JULY 24th to JULY 31st
No Reserve One Week Only No Approval

In the store formerly occupied by GEO. W. MILLS, (deceased) Granville Ferry
Sale Goods consists of balance of A. E. Amberman's Summer Stock in Day Goods, etc, and balance of stock and fixtures on premises

Partial List as follows:—Dry Goods, Groceries, Patent Medicine (new), Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc, etc,
Above Goods must be sold by the 31st inst. Any on hand at that date, disposed of at auction.

Don't Forget the Dates
Come early and get first choice
A. E. Amberman

LIDS FOR KIDS

A Splendid line of Children's Head-wear in great assortment.

Ladies' Hats

Pique and Crash Hats. Latest styles

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

of every description. It will pay you to see our styles and get our prices.

Strong & Whitman

Phone 32 Ruggles Block

Photography
Developing and printing amateur films and plates. Prompt work, reasonable prices. Orders by mail carefully filled.
Georgia H. Cunningham
51-6mos Bridgetown, N. S.

NICE FRESH CHOCOLATES
Hard and Soft Centers, also Nut fillings, so nice to eat driving or at the theatre
Moir's Pound and Sultana Cake
Fresh Fruit
Bananas, Pineapples, Oranges and Lemons,
Cool Drinks (leading flavors).
High Class Groceries and Canned Goods, all as cheap as quality permits.

MRS. S. C. TURNER
VARIETY STORE

CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES
We handle only first quality goods, clean and promptly handled.
Lowest prices consistent with quality
J. I. FOSTER

Lowell Fertilizer
We have in Stock
Bone Fertilizers and Potato Manure
Special Potato Phosphate, Ground Bone
Get the best. Prices Right
ALSO
Royal Purple Chick Feed, Stock Food, Calf Meal
Spruce and Cedar Shingles, Cement, Barbed Wire and Woven Wire Fencing
KARL FREEMAN
HARDWARE AND PAINTS

Try a Pair of Oxfords This Summer
Your feet will be much cooler during these hot Summer days if you lay aside your Boots and wear a pair of our Low Cut Shoes.
They give genuine comfort because they are made right and because we know how to fit them. We have a dozen different styles to choose from both in black or tan leathers, at prices that will suit your purse.
J.H. Longmire & Sons
Granville Street



Preserving Kettles
Preserving Kettles in grey granite from 22c to \$1.05 each. Also in blue granite from 25c to 75c.
Fruit Funnel and Cullenders
Remember our granite ware is the best grade made
Fruit Jars 1 pint to 2 quarts, Fruit Jar Rings
O-Cedar Mops Only 75 cents
Haying Tools
Sythes, Snathes, Rakes, Sythe Stones Machine Oilers and Oil
We give a Cash Discount of 5% on above goods
Crowe & Mundee
Bridgetown, N. S.



LOCAL AND SPECIAL

For Sale.—Soft cordwood.
B. DARGIE, Carleton Corner.

There will be no service in St. Mary's Church, Belleisle, this week.

The Manitoba Legislature has been dissolved and a general election will be held on August 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Harris will be at home to their friends Monday and Tuesday afternoon, July 26th and 27th.

For Sale.—One pair four-year-old steers, well broken, good workers.
EVERETT SPROULE, Clarence.

Items for publication require only the usual one cent stamp when unsealed. No war stamps necessary.

For Sale.—Two new wagons, also one second-hand wagon, at a bargain.
B. N. MESSINGER.

There will be preaching service in Garden Memorial Church next Sunday morning and evening. The Rev. F. C. Simpson will be the preacher.

The strawberry season is about at an end. The crop has been unusually large one this season and the prices on the whole have been very moderate.

The regular monthly meeting on behalf of the war will be held in Providence Methodist Church next Sunday evening at the close of the regular service.

Mayor Longmire brought to the Monitor Office a few days ago, a stalk of grass that measured 6 feet 1 inch. The growth of grass this year is very unusual.

A new lattice fence has recently been built on the east side of the Baptist Church grounds, which is a decided improvement to the church property.

Metallic ceilings are being placed on a number of the rooms of the Bridgetown school house. Other renovations are being made about the school building.

Among the casualties of Nova Scotians is reported the death of Karl Dondale, son of Mrs. Edward Dondale, of Deep Brook, who was killed in action on July 7th.

An ice cream social will be held at the home of Mr. Milford Hopkins, Centreele, Friday, July 25th, from 6 until 9 p. m. Proceeds for the Centreele Church and the Red Cross Fund.

LOST—A pocket book containing about \$30, a railroad ticket to Tupperville and two skeins of embroidery cotton. Finder will return same to the Monitor Office and receive reward.

Work has begun on the sewer extension on Granville Street East. The sewer put in ten years ago was tapped on Granville Street in front of the Baptist Church on Monday, and the men are working east.

The Sunday School Picnic of St. James Church, which was to have been held today has been postponed until Thursday, on account of the rain. The children will meet at the church at 8.45, if fine.

During the vacation holidays of the pastors of the Bridgetown Baptist and Methodist churches, union services are being held in these churches on Sunday. In the morning at the Baptist church at 11 o'clock, in the evening in the Methodist church at 7.30.

The officers and members of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 63, will observe their annual custom of decorating the graves of their departed brothers tomorrow (Thursday) evening previous to regular session of the Lodge. The Brothers are requested to meet at the Lodge room at 7 o'clock sharp, and bring flowers.

Ernest Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Williams, met with a somewhat painful accident last Friday. While taking a horse to water which he was riding bare back, the horse passed under a tree and the lad was thrown off the horse's back, dislocating the elbow of the right arm. The elbow was reset by Dr. Armstrong.

We understand that Mrs. W. H. Warren received a letter this week from W. B. DeWitt of Jacksonville, Florida, enclosing a check for \$100. This sum, the amount of his Fenian Raid bounty, is contributed by Mr. DeWitt to the "Perpetual Care Fund" of Riverside Cemetery, the burial place of his ancestors. With a breadth of mind worthy of emulation, Mr. DeWitt remarks, "I feel that this Fenian Raid money is a gratuity and should be of some public good to the County where it belongs, rather than applied to any personal needs of my own."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Gladys Whitman is visiting friends at Clementsport.

Miss Edna Burns is spending a few days in Digby and its suburbs.

Miss Annie Preble of Madison, Maine, is the guest of Mrs. Rupert Rice.

Miss Laura Graves left on Monday for a visit with friends in Canard.

Miss Maud Wisner, Alberton, P. E. I., is a guest at the home of Mr. John Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Akerly of St. John, N. B., were recent guests of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Slaunwhite.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McDaniell of Middleton, are guests of Mrs. McDaniell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoyt.

Mr. Loring Hall left for Halifax last week, where he has accepted a position in the foundry of Mr. James Hillis.

Miss Florence Murphy of Salem, Mass., was a guest for a few days last week at the home of Mrs. J. E. Burns.

Mrs. R. F. Connell, Sr., left on Monday for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Clementsville and Bear River.

Miss Lulu Daniels is spending her vacation at Bear River the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Harvey Marshall.

The Misses Stella and Lottie Gill left on Monday for Halifax, where they will remain for the balance of the school vacation.

We are pleased to see Mr. H. E. Nichols able to be around town again, after his serious accident of several weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pratt of Wolfville who were guests of relatives in town the first of the week, returned home yesterday.

Miss Mary H. Rice of Worcester, Mass., is spending a few weeks with her brother, Mr. E. W. Rice, at Carleton's Corner.

The Misses Harris of Bear River, who have been visiting their cousin, Mrs. R. F. Connell, Sr., returned home on Saturday.

Miss Louise Parker and friend, Miss Simpson, of Lynn, were recent guests at the home of Mr. A. G. Walker, Carleton's Corner.

A. P. Clarke and wife, Miss Gibson, Master Robert and Helen Clarke of Windsor, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Chute.

Mrs. Griselda Phinney spent a few days last week with her nephew, Mr. R. J. Messenger of Lawrenceport, making the trip both ways by auto.

Mrs. Harry Munde, after several weeks spent at her former home in St. John, returned last week, accompanied by Mr. Munde's mother, Mrs. B. T. Munde of St. John.

Mrs. W. E. Reed leaves today for Halifax, in which city she will spend a couple of weeks with her daughter, Miss Gladys, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hillis.

Rev. Clayton Legge, who the past year has been Rector of a Parish in Fitchburg, Mass., is spending the vacation season at his old home here, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Legge.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Jefferson returned on Saturday from Massachusetts, where they have been spending the winter. They were accompanied by their grandson, Master Ronald Porter.

Mrs. William Winterton and daughter, Mrs. Robert Bishop, whose husbands have gone to the front, have moved from Paradise to Bridgetown and are occupying the Hoyt residence on Granville Street.

Mrs. W. H. Warren left yesterday for Wolfville. Next week she will be joined by her grandson, Master Ralph Warren, and they will proceed to Prince Edward Island for a visit of some weeks with relatives and friends.

W. C. Jones, Collector of Customs, Clementsport, and Mrs. Jones, accompanied by C. C. Jones his son, with his wife and little boy, of Digby, motored here on Sunday morning last, and were guests of Mr. W. V. Jones during the day.

Mr. Alfred Gibson of Halifax, is spending a few days at his old home here. Mr. Gilbert V. Gibson is also home for a time, after having spent several months in St. John engaged on the work of the new post office in that city.

Mr. A. C. Hicks of Lynn, accompanied by Mrs. Hicks, is spending a few days in town visiting his father, Mr. Chas. Hicks, and his sister, Mrs. (Capt.) W. E. Gesner. Mr. Hicks is Treasurer of the Lynn Fire and Police Notification Company.

Mrs. Fred Armstrong of Round Hill was visiting friends in town over the week end. On the way to the train yesterday, Mrs. Armstrong had the misfortune to lose her pocket book containing about \$30, and a railroad ticket. A reward is offered to the finder.

Mr. J. S. Lewis, manager of the Bridgetown branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has returned from a very pleasant vacation spent in the eastern part of the province and Cape Breton. While in Cape Breton, Mr. Lewis had the thrilling experience of landing a number of very large salmon from the Margaree river. He is enthusiastic over that part of the province for the excellent fishing it affords.

TALCUM POWDERS

Now is the time to use this dainty. It keeps the body fresh, cool and sweet.

We have an exceptionally good line to choose from, and varying in price from 15c to 75c per package. We have one Special at 25c. It is the finest value we have ever seen.

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

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c and 25c. at Drug and County Stores.

Lipton's Jelly Tablet, Jello, Jello Ice Cream Powder and Bee Jelly at Mrs. S. C. Turner's.

Heinz Tomato Soup, Ketchup, Kidney Beans, Heinz Pickles and Heinz Baked Beans at Mrs. S. C. Turner's.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.
Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, July 25th:
Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public Worship at 7.30. The morning service will be held in the Baptist Church at 11 a. m. The regular monthly service of intercession will be held at the close of the evening service.

Bentville—11 a. m.
Granville—3 p. m.
Belleisle—7.30.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.
B. Y. P. U. on Friday evening at 8 p. m.

Services next Sunday, July 25th:
Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public Worship at 11 a. m. In the evening the service will be at the Methodist Church at 7.50.

Centreele—Public Worship at 3 p. m.

St. James Parish Church Notes

Next Sunday (7th Sunday after Trinity) the services will be:
Bridgetown—11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
St. Mary's, Belleisle—3 p. m.

St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

WEEK DAYS
Thursdays, Belleisle, 7.45 p. m.
Fridays, Bridgetown, intercession service on behalf of the War, 4.30 p. m. Evening Prayer followed by choir practice at 7.30.

WANTED—AGENTS BOTH SEXES
IN NOVA SCOTIA. Liberal commission. Men women and children insured against sickness and accident. Address, The Fraternal, Richmond, Maine.

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.

House to Let
One on Granville Street also one on Church Street. For particulars apply to
W. J. HOYT

For Sale
Cast Iron Range, burns coal or wood. Used only a short time. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to
14-21 C. B. LONGMIRE

Wanted
A teacher wanted. Grade B, with experience.
Gesner School Section, No. 15
P. E. A. COLEMAN
Secretary for Trustees
18-31 Belleisle, N. S.

General Bingen 39997
Enrolement No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2.60%, sire of Uthan, 1.58 (world's fastest trotter), Dan Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer).

This horse will be at Elias Langley's stable, May 26th all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, barring accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner
NORMAN MARSHALL
Tel. connection Kingston

New Vegetables

Tomatoes, Peas, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Raddishes and Mushrooms

Fruits
Bananas, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Lemons, and Pineapples

KEN'S RESTAURANT
P. O. BOX 56 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Cherry Carnival
Bear River, N. S.

Tuesday, July 27th

Water Sports, Foot Races, Log Bunting, Canoe Tilting, Swimming Canoe Races and Trap Shooting.

A special feature will be an exhibition of fancy shooting by John S. Boa, of Montreal. The Bear River Brass Band in attendance. Entries for the several events to be made with
MR. ATLEE B. CLARKE
Hon. Secretary

Three Things There Are That You Want in a Stove

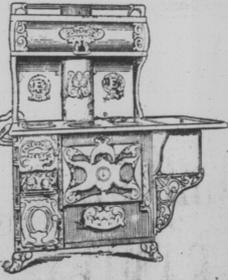
- 1 That it Cook perfectly
- 2 That it will be easy on fuel
- 3 That it will wear well

These are the striking features of all Enterprise Stoves.

The Enterprise Majestic as shown is the most complete range you ever saw and the price is moderate. You should see it.

Call in and let us show it to you

Jos H. McLean
Bridgetown, N. S.



FLOUR and FEED

A Full line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon

Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

The new floor covering lies, flat without fastening, easy to lay. In all sizes, ranging in price from 60 cents to \$2.75.

Ladies' White Wash Skirts in Bedford Cord, Repp and Indian Head, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

Special Discount on Ladies' White Wash Silk Blouses and Dresses.

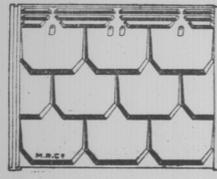
Just opened a lot of LADIES' WHITE WASH SILK BLOUSES from \$2.90 to \$4.00

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Fancy Collars in the new Puritan and other styles.

Buy D & A and La-Diva Corsets made in Canada

J. W. Beckwith

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



They cost no more than best Cedars when laid on the roof.

There are many roofs throughout Canada which were covered with Eastlake Shingles between 1885 and 1890 and which look as well to-day as when the shingles were put on. From all appearances these roofs are good for another fifty years or more. This record is the best guarantee that you can get.

We are receiving a carload this week. Ask for prices. We also have two carloads of cedar and spruce shingles for sale.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Your Spring Suit

WE have a splendid range of New Spring Suits in Worsted and Tweeds for both

Men and Boys

Come in and get our prices.

Also full line of Gent's Furnishings.

Buckley Hats—Fownes Gloves

J. HARRY HICKS

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

Administration Notice

All persons having legal demands against the estate of William R. Inglis, late of Tupperville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Phillip C. Inglis, Tupperville, N. S., or Chas. R. Chipman, Bridgetown, N. S., administrators.

A LINE OF FINE CHINA

I am showing one of the finest lines of genuine Nippon China manufactured. To get the best in appearance and price you should see this line.

Our Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairs have always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop
LOCKETT BLOCK

UPHOLSTERING

If you have an Easy Chair, Rocker, Couch, Lounge, Sofa or Divan that needs covering or just "fixed up" a bit, with a new Spring or two, Excelsior, Wool top, Gimp, etc., to make it look better, bring it in to us and we will give you a good job for

\$2.00

A. W. KINNEY
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

FOR SALE

That valuable property belonging to the estate of the late John N. Bishop on the south side of the Annapolis River in the pretty village of Lawrenceport, known as the Primrose place containing about twenty-six acres of choice land, free from stone, in a good state of cultivation. The orchard has produced over 900 barrels of apples and is capable of producing more. Contains a quantity of pear, plum trees and other small fruit. Farm cuts about twelve ton, good quality hay.

For further particulars enquire of
MARY F. BISHOP
or
T. G. BISHOP } Executors

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

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1915 for service.

ALFRED PHELAN
Bridgetown, N. S.

CLEARANCE TIME SALE

We are straightening stocks, getting rid of Summer Merchandise, making room for New Goods. Our method is to clear out everything at each Season's end. The result is

BARGAINS

Prices Reduced Regardless of Cost

Dress Muslins		Silk Striped Gingham	
A nice assortment of patterns in floral and striped designs:			
Regular Price 8c	Sale Price 6c	Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c
" " 14c	" " 10c	Colored Ratines	
" " 16c	" " 12c	Regular Price 50c and 37c	Sale Price 25c
" " 22c	" " 15c	Wool Dress Goods	
" " 24c	" " 17c	British Broadclothes, \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.75	
Wool Challies		2.25 per yd	
Regular Price 40c	Sale Price 20c	British Dress Serges 55c to \$1.75 per yd	
Colored Linen Suitings		Granite Cloth \$1.25 per yd	
Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c	Gaberlines \$1.50 per yd	
Tobralco Suitings		French Duchesse Clothes \$1.40 per yd	
Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 20c	Victoria Clothes \$1.35 per yd	
Anderson's Gingham		Silk Striped Voiles .55 per yd	
Regular Price 25c	Sale Price 15c	Bengalines .70 per yd	
		Shepherds Checks & Plaids .25 to \$1.25 yd	
		Homespuns \$1.00 to \$1.75 per yd	

Every Wednesday we will give you a Special Cash Discount on any Dress Goods you purchase at our Store of five per cent (5%)

White Lawns and Fancy Vestings. A large range of patterns suitable for Blouse, Waist, Suits and Skirts. Prices 10c to 40c per yd.	Regular Price 1.25 per pr	Sale Price .98
Butterick Fashions Given Away. We give to every customer who buys a dress length costing 50c per yd or more a pattern FREE. You select the pattern you want from the large catalogue book and we mail it to your address.	" " 1.35	" " 1.10
Shirt Waists. Odd lots in Shirt Waists at half price.	" " 1.50	" " 1.20
Ready-to-wear Suits for Men and Boys. During this sale we offer you a Special Ten Per Cent (10%) Cash Discount off regular prices.	" " 1.75	" " 1.45
Women's White Muslin Underwear: Nightrobes 50c to \$2.00 each Corset Covers 25c to .80 each Women's Drawers 25c to 75c Underskirts 49c to \$1.75 each	" " 2.00	" " 1.65
Women's Boots and Oxfords. At this season of the year we find that sizes are missing from certain lines that we do not care to replace. Our way is to mark all high price shoes at what you have to pay for the common kinds and close out all odd lots at about half price in order to have what money they represent to invest in Fall Shoes.	" " 2.25	" " 1.85
Women's Tan and Kid boots, reg. price \$3.00 and \$3.50, sale price \$2.00	" " 2.50	" " 2.10
Women's Oxfords, Tan, Patent and Kid, regular prices \$3.00 to \$3.50 per pair, sale price \$2.00	" " 3.00	" " 2.50
White Lace Curtains (3 yds long)	" " 3.25	" " 2.75
Regular Price .75 per pr	Sale Price .57	" " 3.50
" " .90	" " .72	" " 3.75
" " 1.00	" " .80	

Quick selling is the order. Let all attend. Sale begins July 26th and will continue until all odd lots are sold.

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S., July 9th, 1915

Bear River

Miss Mary Reed arrived home on Saturday.

Mr. W. M. Romans and family are spending their vacation at Halifax.

We are sorry to report our Post Master, Mr. V. T. Hardwick on the sick list.

Don't forget the Cherry Carnival to be held on July 27th, a fine program is being prepared.

Mrs. J. Harold Lovitt of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Hardwick.

Mrs. Thomas Wright and her niece, Miss Carrie Tupper, arrived from Alfred, Me., on Saturday.

Miss Jennie Woodworth of Sussex, N. B., is spending her vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Woodworth.

Mr. Lear who is superintending the work at the new clothes pin factory at Lake Jolly, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller.

Mrs. G. W. Peck and daughter Edna, left Monday for Old Orchard, Me., where they expect to spend the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Woodworth of Cliftondale, Mass., are spending their vacation with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Woodworth.

DEEP BROOK

July 19

Miss Mary Ruggles who has been in Upper Clements, arrived home last week.

Capt. Frank Spurr, Jr., arrived last week for a vacation season with relatives here.

After a pleasant visit here with his family, Mr. Curtis, Sr., has returned to New Hampshire.

A severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain visited us early Sunday morning, 18th inst.

Miss Gilliat of Granville, has been a welcome guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Adams.

Our farmers enjoyed fine hay weather all last week until Saturday. Some rain and much fog.

Fred Purdy and Kenneth Adams, who have been employed in Massachusetts, are again at home.

The pleasant home of Major M. Purdy is again open to summer boarders, the first guests arriving last week.

Mrs. Reginald Benson of Bear River, is a guest at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sules. Mrs. Benson is recovering from a severe illness.

Rev. J. S. McFadden has returned from a few weeks vacation in New Brunswick, and conducted services here on Sunday evening, 18.

The Sundays Schools of Annapolis Royal united in an all day picnic, numbering three hundred or more, on the Colonial Arms grounds last Friday, 16th, and we hear, spent a delightful day. Come again.

Rev. Mr. Crandall spoke in Union Hall on Wednesday evening, July 7th, in the interest of the vote to be taken next day and our community very creditably gave a good majority in favor of the N. S. Temperance Act.

The sympathy of our community is extended to Mrs. Edward Dondale, who has been notified of the death of her son Karl, killed in active service July 7. Karl was highly thought of here and was the first volunteer from this region.

The Plus Ultra Sunday School Class held a social and ice cream sale on Thursday evening, July 8th, and added more than \$10.00 to their treasury. The pulpit lamps are assumed and a contribution will be made to the N. S. Temperance Alliance.

Sunday, 11th, was Promotion Day in our Sunday School and was observed by special exercises in the evening, which were well rendered and well attended. We hear only kindly comment. The choruses led by Miss Frances Austin of Smith's Cove are worthy of special mention.

PROGRAM

- Hymn. (Audience) 576
- Scripture Reading and Prayer. Rev. W. L. Archibald
Lord's Prayer in Concert
- Child's Creed. Three Girls.
- Chorus. Seeds of Promise.
- Recitation. Hilda Adams
- Exercise. I'll Stand by My Sunday School.
- Exercise. Shepherd's Psalm. (Audience) 428
- Hymn. Choice Bible Verses.
- Exercise and Song. "I'll be a Sunbeam."
- Exercise. Ten Commandments By Winner Class
- Chorus. Cling to the Bible My Boy
- Exercise. Beautitudes By Forget-me-not Class.
- Address and Presentation of Dp-lomas
- Announcements and offerings. Singing (Audience) God Bless our Sunday School.

Minard's Liniment used by physicians

CLEMENTSPORT

July 19

Judge Longley and Mrs. Longley of Halifax, were in the village on Thursday visiting friends.

Mrs. C. B. Hunter of the United States, is at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Rider here.

Mrs. (Rev.) I. D. Lyttle and maid, from New Ross, are the guests of Mrs. Forbes Tupper.

Several commercial men have visited our village of late in connection with their different lines of business.

Schr. Emma D. Potter, Capt. Walker, cleared from this port recently loaded with wood for Lynn, Mass.

Several of the female teachers belonging here are at their respective homes spending the summer vacation.

The farmers of Clementsport and vicinity have commenced cutting their hay which promises a good crop this year.

Mrs. Dunn and her sister, Mrs. W. Mainwright of Bear River, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones.

Work was commenced on the D. A. R. Bridge here in connection with casting of all the abutments of this bridge.

Mrs. (Dr.) Primrose and daughter, of New Jersey, are guests of the "Rest" our popular summer house, kept by Mrs. A. D. Rood.

Dr. J. H. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott, accompanied by their little son, of Chicago, are at present guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Vroom.

The ladies of the Methodist Church here, held an ice cream social at the Tupper House quite recently. Proceeds for improvements of the cemetery.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clark Gould and daughter, of Norwood, Mass., arrived here last week to spend their summer vacation, occupying the house of Mrs. James Ditmars.

Mrs. Austin Gilliat and daughter of Granville Ferry, and Mrs. Payne and daughter, of Marblehead, Mass., were the guests of Mrs. M. A. Hinson for a couple of weeks last week.

The Rev. J. S. McFadden and family, who have been spending their vacation in New Brunswick during some weeks, returned to their home here on Friday last week.

The sum of twenty-six dollars was collected recently for Red Cross work in the village and vicinity, by Mrs. W. C. Jones and the Misses Jane Lockward, Bertie Morton and Lillian Hicks, and duly forwarded to Halifax.

The recent sad drowning accident which happened here, of Elmer Long and Noble Kennedy, has cast a gloom over the place and the many friends of those who were afflicted thereby extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved.

The Rev. Charles Crowell and family, recently of Yarmouth, where Mr. Crowell has been stationed for the past four years as pastor of one of the Methodist churches of that town, were visiting relatives and friends in the village last week.

Several ladies of the village visited Annapolis Royal on Wednesday last week to do some shopping, taking advantage of the accommodation train running between this town and Digby on Wednesdays and Saturdays for a limited time, which makes it very convenient.

Schr. Mercedes, Capt. LeCain, after a voyage of some five weeks, arrived at this port on Friday last week from New York via Digby, and is now loading wood for Boston. Her cargo to New York was lumber taken from Annapolis Royal, and her cargo back was coal for Digby.

MORGANVILLE

July 17

Miss Mildred Snell arrived home from Boston on Saturday.

Miss Gladys Young of Milford Corner, visited friends here yesterday.

Miss Mildred Wentzel of Bear River, and her friend were guests at Mrs. Joseph Snell's.

Mr. Guy Harris and Mr. Baxton, officers of the Salvation Army, held a very helpful meeting Tuesday evening. The Misses Morgan arrived here on Thursday from Boston to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Morgan.

WEAR FLEET FOOT
Shoes for every Sport and Recreation
Sold by all Good Shoe Dealers

Worn by Every Member of the Family

DAIRYING CO-OPERATION

IN HOLLAND

That Holland is essentially a dairy country is impressed on one's mind even before the country is entered.

Mr. Martin Mulder writing in the Farmers' Weekly, Mr. Mulder was one of the commissioners from South Africa who visited Europe in 1914 to report upon agricultural matters for the Cape Town Government. The first creature we saw on arriving at the Hook of Holland, he writes, was a cow peacefully grazing. Then a few more cows, all of the black and white type, with here and there an odd red and white. All along the banks were small platforms protruding into the river, with large milk cans awaiting collection.

In Rotterdam we knocked against healthy looking girls in quaint dresses with bare arms, carrying bright, shining brass vessels hanging from a yoke across their shoulders.

Handcarts pushed along by women carrying milkcans were met in every street. If there is a country in the world where a woman does manual work it is Holland. You see them doing manual labor in the streets, in the fields, on the water, everywhere; and they look healthy, strong, vigorous. To see the mother and two splendid daughters pull a ship along was a common sight, and evoked many an exclamation of disapproval from us. In Holland women and men work alike (manual) but everyone in his sphere. Even dogs, of a certain weight, type and size, pull carts with incredible ease and rapidity.

The Milk Delivery

In the delivery of milk the barge takes a prominent place. On wagons or trolleys you see mostly women doing the handling of milk. Dogs, three or four in front of a small dog cart, also doing their share in the bringing round the milk.

The milk is sold by the litre, mostly out of the large can by measure; some in bottles of patent type, and also in narrow-necked bottles of yellowish-brown colored glass. I am told that these are recommended for some virtue which I am unable to see.

When looking at a bottle filled with milk, it gives the milk a creamy appearance, which is not real, and which is to disguise the actual appearance of the contents; and for that reason I do not approve of them.

There is really only one class of cow in the Netherlands. They may be sub-divided into three types, but really speaking and to cut matters short, it is a Dutch cow—not a single Shorthorn or any other breed of any other country is ever seen there.

Mr. V. den Bosch divides the Dutch cattle into three types—the Friesian, the Groningen or Hunsing, the Maas-Yessel (the names of two rivers between which these last named are particularly found). I have a fourth type, the Lakenveiders, but these are probably of minor importance, unworthy of recognition, presumably, because they are considered to be neither the one thing or the other.

This I guarantee, that if I had now the Lakenveiders which I bought, six cows and two bulls, they would create a sensation, and much inspection, particularly if the cows were in full milk. They are either pitch black or dark brown, with a snowy-white wide sheet over their rump. A herd of Lakenveiders in one of the meadows is a sight not easily forgotten.

Cattle Everywhere

The country is flat, very level, like a billiard table, with the green color of the cloth. Wherever you go, by train or steamer, the whole country is divided up into four acre plots surrounded by ditches, and in every one of them you see cattle. The farming is so close that if you are in the country and you look round it is easy to count fifty farms within the eyes' circumference. The buildings are particularly large, with high-pitched roofs thirty feet high and more. The stables are of the Dutch type; the stalls are eighteen inches above the floor; two in one stall, side by side, with automatic drinking basins. Some have small pulleys behind each cow, fastened to the ceiling, in order to regulate the movement of the tail, so that it may not come in contact with the manure behind in the receiver which runs from the top to the bottom behind the cows, through the entire stable, and of which the liquid is collected outside in the pit.

Manure is very valuable; not a speck of it is wasted; even the mud, the residue of the canals and ditches is carefully taken out and spread over the ground as manure. The meadows receive their dressing of manure as well as the agricultural ground.

Holland does not import any beef; mutton is hardly ever eaten; pork is the cheapest. The cows constitute the beef, not necessarily old ones; oxen are not exclusively reared. Young bull cows represent the veal.

In a country where cows are the principal animals for slaughtering, where milk, butter and cheese create enormous industries, where beef is very expensive, it is natural to suppose that not the best of milking strain is slaughtered—and though this econo-

mic process of meat provision for consumption, the class of dairy cattle from a point of milking qualities, is year by year improved, as the worst milkers are used for beef and only the very best are retained for breeding.

The subject is too large for fuller explanation at this moment, but it will give a very fair idea why Dutch cattle are such good milkers, particularly when one remembers that there is no actual beef breed in that country—what we really understand as beef breeds, such as Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus.

The Co-operative Creamery

In olden days, every farmer did his own churning; not now, however. Co-operative creameries are numerous all over the country. They have done wonders, and yet they increase year by year. The farmer grows his own cattle, produces his milk, sends it to his own factory, turns it over into butter or cheese, is his own salesman, and thereby obtains, without the assistance of a middleman, the utmost last penny for his products. There is no waste, no overlapping. The factory supplies the cans, collects the milk from each farmer who is a member of the co-operation; the cans are returned cleaned by the factory, to his very door. Every can is marked, and when returned to the farmer he gives a receipt for the milk received, which has weighed so much, and which has measured so much.

On arrival at the factory, the milk is sampled, and a tester which tests forty samples in one testing will give the fat proportion, which is entered into a book day by day, and which is filled in every week in the little book which the farmer keeps, and which is properly countersigned and brought up to date every week by the factory.

Whatever the factory produces, be that butter or cheese, or both is sold every market day, twice a week. It is not kept—nor stored—but it must be sold.

On the fifth of each month, the day of settlement, the factory makes up its accounts and shows what has been obtained by the sale of butter and cheese; from this is deducted a certain percentage for working expenses, a certain amount for redemption of loan, a certain percentage for depreciation and interest on loan, and the balance is the net profit which goes to the farmer, and of which he receives pro rata the proportion due him in accordance with the quantity, the weight, the butter fat. I spent three days in each of these factories, working and doing my share of the work, as any other man in their employ, in order thoroughly to investigate the working, handling and accountability of the institution.

"My good friend," I asked one day, "are there no dishonest people amongst the farmers who try to swindle by sending bad milk or watered milk?"

"Yes, there are but very few," was the reply.

"How do you deal with them?"

"There is a board meeting every week; the list, with work performed and the quantities of supply of each farmer, is laid on the table, and the black sheep is exposed, warned, and very soon kicked out; and then he is lost. It is not likely that any other co-operation will take him; everybody soon knows it and the consequences are so disastrous to him that it means practically ruination."

The Circle Method

In Holland the cow is not the only animal which is milked. There are goats, "Zhaner" goats and Friesian sheep, which are milked, and some give as much as six bottles a day. The milk however is not used for commercial purposes.

There is one thing to which I would like to draw particular attention. All these co-operative societies are not necessarily large ones. You have also here what is called "circles" which means a circle of farmers living near each other. They combine to form what is called an egg circle, a potato circle, a fowl-circle and so forth. The idea is to obviate the formation of an expensive company, the products or produce being at the moment too inadequate to make the formation of a company necessary. They are really the foundation-stone of a co-operative society.

These circles are very useful and handy in numerous ways, particularly in the buying of some expensive bull or stallion, which this manner is procured without an encumbrance on the pocket of one individual. In the Province of Groningen you will find several steam-threshing circles. The usefulness of these circles is far-reaching. Circles lead to combination, combination is strength, and strength means power and prosperity.

Are You Run Down?

Nervous, tired, have no self confidence, afraid something is going to happen without any reason for thinking so; don't sleep nights—

Then Take RESISTOL

It will make you feel fine immediately

25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle

MANY SUBMARINES SUNK BY BRITISH

Geo. Beaching, managing director of a large steam trawling firm of Hull, Eng., made a sensational statement that 42 German submarines had been sunk by the British. The Hull man states that the trawlers are constantly circling the British Isles in search of submarines. A trawler was from 150 to 240 feet long and 22 feet wide, fitted with ordinary auxiliary engines. Each of these carries one or two 3-inch guns, and their crews go after submarines fearlessly, ramming them if at all possible.

The method employed in the search is for the trawlers to work in groups of five. They work at long distances, in order to cover much territory, and the moment a submarine is sighted a wireless message is flashed to all. Then begins the exciting chase. Racing at high speed, the trawlers sweep in a wide circle around the

spot where the submarine was last seen, dragging behind them, at the end of a long wire deep in the water, several mines filled with high explosives. The wire is strung from the stern of the boat on a long cross piece which swings from the centre, like a whiffletree on a wagon. The moment the loop catches on anything the crosspiece is pulled sharply at one end, and this is the signal for the skipper to explode the mines by means of an electric battery. Several submarines have been caught in this way.

TOO TERRIBLE TO LAST A LONG TIME

London, July 14.—"A war costing a thousand millions a year is bound to be of comparatively short duration," exclaimed Chancellor McKenna in the House of Commons this evening. "If the war was to last thirty-six months it would be impossible rationally to estimate its cost."

A PRACTICE TOWER

The fire departments of most of the large American cities have practice towers on which the men drill daily with apparatus for saving of life and property. The tower is of wood and is seventy-five feet high and twelve feet square. Each story has two windows on each side, making it like a real building as possible. Four men with ladders are sent up the sides of the tower at the same time, and each movement is timed to prevent confusion. In addition to the ladders, life-lines are used in descending. Another practice is leaping from the tower into life-nets, and each man is required to rescue a dummy figure—a leather bag filled with sand. A fire captain directs the men with whistles. From twelve to eighteen men are sent from the various companies at one time to attend the drills, and in this way the tower is kept in constant use.—The Wide World.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of 'Fruit-a-tives' and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blisters and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States.

THE SUNBEAMS

Now what shall I send to the earth today?

Said the great, round, golden sun, "Oh, let us go down there to work and play."

Said the sunbeams every one.

So down to earth in a shining crowd Went the merry, busy crew; They painted with splendor each shining cloud.

And the sky, as they passed through The sunbeams then through the windows crept

To the children in their beds, They poked at the eyelids of those who slept

And gilded their little heads.

"Wake up little children, they cried in glee,

"And from dreamland come away, We have brought a present, awake and see,

We have brought you a sunny day."

Eleanor Smiths Songs

CUT WORMS AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cutworms and their control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist.

In the introduction it is stated that cutworms as a class rank in importance with the San Jose Scale, the codling moth and the Hessian fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies.

There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars known as cutworms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In the bulletin methods of controlling cutworms are discussed fully. Under "Preventive measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out.

"Remedial measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cutworms, under the directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cutworms, etc.

Fifteen common kinds of cutworms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cutworms, cutworm moths, injury to plants, etc.

Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Enquiries regarding these insects or other kinds which are found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

An electric oven, tiny enough to be placed on a microscope, and used for heating and drying objects that are to be examined, has been invented by a scientist.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FRANCE THE AVALANCHE

We publish an important series of articles which form, we believe, the first connected statement of the great achievement of France in stemming the German attack.

The articles have been approved by the French Headquarters Staff, which has been good enough to supply some of the material used in their compilation.

The story of the work of the French Army cannot yet be fully told, but a summary can be given, and even a bald summary may convey some notion of the greatness of the achievement. Our news of the French doings have been scanty and local, and we need a consecutive narrative to enable us to realize the magnitude of it all. Yet it is most vitally important that every Englishman should recognize what France has done and is doing, what she has suffered and is suffering, for we shall win the campaign as Allies and make peace as Allies, and the attitude of our Allies towards the terms of settlement can only be constructed in the light of what they have sacrificed.

To any reader of the diplomatic correspondence which ended abruptly on August 4, the attitude of France must have seemed almost pedantically correct. She, the proudest of nations, made every sacrifice for peace except the ultimate one. In the past few years she has not been well served by some of her politicians, but she has been brilliantly served by her diplomats. No Ambassador came out of the diplomatic tangle in July with a higher reputation than M. Jules Cambon, her Ambassador at Berlin.

She was aware of German designs, but she laboured for peace. Her new Army Law had not had time to take effect, her supply of munitions was deficient, she had no bellicose ambitions to satiate, her temper was conciliatory, she had no desire to see the world pushed to the furthest degree compatible with honour. The war was forced upon her, and she entered into it with the cleanest hands. A great solemnity fell upon the land, as of a man going into a desperate battle which he cannot refuse, and in which the odds are monstrously against him. She was unprepared—partly from blunders, partly from no fault of her own; but her unpreparedness is proof of her honesty.

Germany's attitude last August is often misunderstood. We talk of her madness in challenging the whole world, but in her eyes there was no madness. For a generation she had given her best brains to the study of war, and had prepared a machine without parallel in the history of the world. She believed she was the one expert in a world of amateurs; that she had the perfect knowledge, the perfect weapon, and far greater numbers than any power or combination of powers could bring against her for many months. She had long foreseen the possibility of a war on two fronts against both France and Russia, and she had made her plans accordingly. She hoped to repeat her exploit of 1870. Her aim was an immediate crushing blow against France, a blow so terrific that, as in 1870, the French army would be destroyed and the French nation would be driven to clamor for peace. Then, while France lay prostrate and could be held by small forces, she would swing her great armies eastward and deal with Russia. She did not expect to conquer Russia, but hoped to deal with her so faithfully as to drive her out of the Alliance. Then with France prostrate and Russia discouraged she would have leisure to deal with her arch-enemy Britain. Observe that the scheme depended entirely upon the early overthrow of France. If the disabling blow, "the battle without a morrow" as the German phrase went, failed, then every plan would have to be revised. Time was the essence of Germany's scheme. What she had to do must be done quickly.

Germany had on mobilization 25 corps of the first line: 21 of these she disposed against France. She had 33 reserve corps, and 22 of these were sent to the western theatre. She had 15 Landwehr corps and eight were under orders for France. That is to say she sent 51 corps across her western frontier, which with army troops and cavalry meant 2 1/2 million men. These were her first formations. As we shall see, the bulk of her subsequent formations were also used in the west. But numbers were only one part of her strength. By her elaborate system of espionage in peace time she had made preparations on every possible field of battle. She had worked out the problem of the frontier fortresses and had prepared great howitzers before which steel and concrete were useless. Her immense strength in motor transport enabled her to move her great armies at a speed unknown to history. In field artillery she had at least two guns to the allies' one. Her tactics

were devised to give the maximum results in the shortest time by means of a crushing artillery preparation and massed infantry attacks. She could afford to waste men and shells, for she was plentifully supplied with both. Further, it was arranged that huge bodies of cavalry should sweep round her flanks and terrorize the civilian population, and as a further inducement to panic she was prepared to fight with a complete disregard for the ancient decencies of war. German policy is incoercible except on the view that she was bound to win a final victory at the outset, when she could afford to laugh at the world. But the childish ruthlessness which will yet work her ruin was a terrible asset in her first decent upon the west.

France's Problem

Against this torrential invasion France could produce on mobilization something between one million and one and a half million men. On paper her numbers were greater, but partly owing to the fact that her new army scheme was incomplete, and partly owing to defects of equipment she could not hope to reach her estimated standard for some months. Germany had taken good care to take her old opponent by surprise. General Joffre had to face a problem whose difficulty might have appalled the greatest commander. His numbers, even with the British Expeditionary Force, were no more than half those of his assailant. He had to await the attack on a line 500 miles, and since the superior speed of Germany's mobilization gave her the initiative he could not tell where the chief force of the blow would come. Accordingly he followed Napoleon's famous maxim, "engage everywhere and then see." It was his business to feel the enemy's strength along the whole line. But merely to wait and see would lead to disaster, for the first sight might also be the last. He therefore obeyed another of Napoleon's maxims, and behind his front held a large strategic reserve. The tactics which won the battle of Jena were elaborated into the major strategy of a campaign. If the troops which first obtained contact with the main thrust of the enemy could fight a delaying battle and retire slowly in good order, time would be given for the reserves to swing round against the invader.

Such a plan was the only one possible for a defensive like the French. Certain facts were clear in the first weeks of the war. The number of Germans was obvious; it was certain that a very strong right wing would move through the Belgian plain against the line of the Sambre; it was certain, too, that a strong effort would be made by the armies based on Metz to open the road through Nancy to Paris. Where the major attack would take place was a matter of guess work. A Commander-in-Chief, when all calculations have been made, is still left with a gamble before him. General Joffre tried to reduce uncertainty to a minimum. He had his frontier armies massed along the Sambre and the Meuse in the beginning of the third week of August. He had an army watching Verdun on its north side. The movement against Nancy he resolved to anticipate. A French advance from Lorraine would detain the Bavarian corps which might otherwise be used to weight the attack on the Meuse, and an offensive would be the best defence of the eastern gate of France.

Situation on August 23.

Such were the elements of the French problem in the third week of August. The four corps of DeCastelnau's second army, including the famous 9th commanded by General Foch, moved across the frontier towards Metz, while Dubail's First Army cleared the crests of the Vosges. By the 19th the French were at Saarburg, astride the railway between Metz and Strassburg, and pouring down from all the northern glens of the hills. But next day came the check. The Bavarians from Metz struck hard against the French left between Pont-a-Mousson and Chateau Salins and drove it in, and the whole centre and right fell back to conform. Two days later the Germans were in Lunéville, and pressing on against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, the last defences of the eastern gate. On August 23 began the battle of Nancy on a front from Pont-a-Mousson to St. Die under the Vosges.

On that day, Sunday, August 23, General Joffre had to face the most critical moment since Sedan in the history of his country. The avalanche was now launched against the line of the Sambre and the Meuse, and it was far more formidable than the wildest guesses. The German right under von Kluck and von Bulow, which was believed to be at the most six corps strong, had not less than nine. Namur had fallen, its forts blown to atoms by the great guns



which had been unwisely allowed to get in range. An unexpected army, that of the Saxons under von Rausen, had forced the Meuse and pierced the Allied centre. The frontier forts were useless, the frontier guards were driven in, while in Lorraine the Bavarians, flushed with victory, were threatening to turn the flank of all the northern armies, and cut their communications with the reserves and the capital. The northern gate was forced, the eastern was menaced, and for a moment it looked as if the most dismal forecasts of pessimism would prove true, and Paris and the gates of France lost, the Allies would be forced to fight a new Torres Vedras on the Biscayan coast.

The strategic reserves were not available. They were there to be sure in Alsace, in Burgundy, and behind Paris, but the time was too short. They could not be brought up to the front; the front must get back to them. That, in a sentence, is the explanation of the events between August 23 and September 5.

The Great Retreat

To conduct a successful retreat in the face of a triumphant enemy, is, according to Frederick the Great, the most difficult of the operations of war. The Germans moving at an incredible pace, were threatening to envelop the Allied left, our centre was pierced on the Meuse, and at any moment news might come that our right flank in Lorraine was turned, and that the enemy were behind us in Champagne. No strategic plan, long brooded over in peace, was now of the slightest avail. There was nothing for it but retreat, swift and desperate retreat, till a line could be reached on which a stand was possible. At this crisis General Joffre showed that if the hour had come the man was not wanting. A lesser man would have seized upon local successes, such as that at Guise, to make a stand; or tenacious of his first plan, would have waited upon reserves which would have certainly arrived too late. But the French Generalissimo had the courage to play the rigorous game and to unmask even Paris in his bold defensive. There was still good hope if only De Castelnau could keep the gate of Nancy.

The story of the British retreat is familiar—how with the enemy on three sides we struggled from his grasp, checking his onslaught in more than one fierce battle. It saved the armies of the Allies, for so far as the retreat itself was concerned the British had the most perilous end to hold. But the achievement of the French Fourth and Fifth armies must be remembered. They had been defeated in severe engagements at Charleroi and on the Meuse. At one time it looked as if the fifth army would be penned between Bulow and the Saxons. Yet they succeeded in slipping through with many losses, and on the fourth day of the retreat could turn at Guise and make a successful attack against the Prussian Guard. Mistakes were plentiful in these days, and many a distinguished general was "unglamed," for General Joffre set before himself a standard of naked efficiency. The casualties were heavy, as always happens in a hurried retreat. But it was no broken army which marched across the grassy vales of Oise and Aisne and Suippe, and left behind it the towers and vineyards of Reims, and did not rest till it was south of the orchards of the Marne and the flats of the Champagne-Pouilleuse. It is a bitter thing for men to leave their own countryside to an invader. It is a hard thing at all times to retreat after costly battles. The troops which in the early days of a hot September were drawn up between Fofftaine-Jeau and Verdun were a better fighting force than that which a fortnight before had lined the Meuse and the Sambre. Misfortune had welded them together and given them something to avenge.

Meantime Paris was exposed and in German eyes had already fallen. To the observers of Berlin it seemed that the war was over, and that it only remained to gather in the fruit of victory. But they could not see what troops were moving through Paris streets. They misjudged the little British force now lying behind Crecy forest, and the weary but unbroken French armies on the Petit Morin and in Southern Champagne and on the heights of Verdun. They could not guess at the qualities of the French reserves now south of Sezanne, or the brains of Foch, their general. They forgot that De Castelnau after a fortnight's desperate fighting was still holding the Nancy gate.

To be continued

The farm is one of the wretched "munitions" factories in the world. We should ever keep this in mind in the great struggle.

PEEPS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION IX.—The Yellowstone

The Yellowstone National Park is a magnificent stretch of scenery, under the control and protection of the United States Government, located in the State of Nevada, and reached by the Northern Pacific Railway. To make anything like a visit to this wonderful park takes four or five days but visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition may form a very good idea of its attractions from the miniature reproduction which has been prepared by the Northern Pacific Railway Co. Like the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, it abounds in color, which is one of its main attractions. Someone has said that it looks like a blown up paint shop. Examine the slanting walls of the tremendous Canyon and you see such a display of color as the eye of man never looked upon. "Just there to the right those huge pots of white and yellow and red paint have been tipped over, and it has flowed right down in parallel streaks to the water's edge. Further along is a gigantic tower carved out of a solid crimson rock. Here to the left are turrets and castles, and cathedrals; then a Parthenon, over there St. Mark's glittering in gold, there the Taj Mahal, as white as spotless alabaster. Colors, green and brown, saffron, and orange and pink, and vermillion, and russet, covered every rock until the scene is bewildering.

What shall one say as he looks upon such a scene? Perhaps this canyon has been cut and painted by the divine hand to give us some idea of how beautiful heaven will be. Who can look upon such a scene and say there is no God? The geysers are of course, a great source of astonishment. No two appear to be alike in their style of playing. Some have more steam mixed with the water than others. Some shoot up a constant stream, others are intermittent and somewhat like various kinds of rockets. The Grand Castle, Beehive and Splendid are fine geysers, but uncertain in their operation. It is necessary to watch for a couple of days to be sure of seeing the main action. The grandest of them all, the Giant, wakes up only once a fortnight. It discharges a vast body of water 140 feet in height, and continues for nearly two hours. The geyser known as "Old Faithful" is, however, the travellers' delight. It can be counted on to perform every sixty-five minutes, and although its display is not so showy as that of some others, it always gives an interesting exhibition. This geyser is a type of some people who are to be found in almost every church. They have no brilliant talents. The work that they do is never spectacular, but they can always be relied on, and never fail to be in their place of duty at the appointed time. How the Old Faithfuls do cheer the pastor's heart and help him in his work!

X.—The Potato Bug

The potato is generally recognized as the most important vegetable in the diet of Americans and Europeans. More than two hundred million bushels are produced annually in the United States and Canada, the average yield being about 100 bushels per acre. The meallest and best qualities of potatoes are produced on a well drained, fertile sandy loam soil. Like all other vegetables and fruits, the potato has its enemies, chief of which may be mentioned the well-known potato bug or Colorado Beetle, an insect about two-fifths of an inch in length, yellow in color, with black spots and stripes. When this pest began, about the year 1870, to become generally destructive, there was great alarm lest we might soon have to do without potatoes on our dinner tables. Many people besides those born and bred in Ireland were greatly relieved when it was announced that the potato bug could be successfully combated by a liberal application of paris green.

A model of a potato bug 100,000,000 times as big as the real thing is one of the novel exhibits installed at the Horticultural Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The model is not intended as an amusement feature, but as an object lesson to the farmer. This bug lies on its back and is 40 feet long, 20 feet wide and 40 feet high from the floor to its feet. It consists of a frame of gas pipe over which a painted canvas skin is laced. It has three rooms, which are electrically lighted, and which contain exhibits relating to the extermination of this pest. One entrance to the bug is through its mouth.

It is related that many years ago the first time Prince Bismark went to consult Dr. Schweninger, he was asked many questions. The Iron Chancellor, who was not accustomed to be cross-examined, got impatient, and said:—"I came here to be cured, not catechized."

"Oh," replied the doctor, coolly, "when you had better go to a veterinary surgeon. He's the only doctor I know of who cures his patients without asking them any questions."

Advertisement for Chamberlain's Tablets, featuring an illustration of a woman and the text: "No more headache for you—take these" and "CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS".

Joker's Corner

Ethel: "Kitty hasn't a thought for anything nowadays except her new car. She's perfectly in love with it." Jack (sadly): "Another case of a man being displaced by machinery."

"Mandy, is you married?" "Well, I haint said I haint, did I?" "Look heah, chile, I didn't done ax you is you haint married, I axed you is, is you?"

"Was your husband cool when you told him there was a burglar in the house?" asked Mrs. Hammer. "Cool," replied Mrs. Gabb, "I should say he was cool. Why, his teeth chattered."

A little girl was visiting friends, and during the course of the conversation, one of them remarked: "I hear you have a new little sister." "Yes," answered the little girl, "just two weeks old."

"Did you want it to be a little girl?" asked the friend. "No, I wanted it to be a little boy," she replied, "but it came while I was at school."

"I suppose, Eileen," she remarked to the new girl, with feigned indifference, "that you overheard my husband and I conversing rather earnestly this morning. I hope, however, that you did not think anything unusual was going on?"

"Niver a bit, mum. Oi wanst had a husband meself, an' niver a day passed that th' neighbours didn't belave one or th' other uv us would be kilt entirely."

A physician who had scarcely any sleep for two days called upon a patient—an Irishman—who was suffering from pneumonia. Sitting down in a chair beside the sick man, he bent his ear to his chest to hear the respiration, calling upon Pat to count.

The doctor was so fatigued that when the patient had counted up to ten he went to sleep, with his ear on the sick man's chest. Awakening, he heard Pat still counting, "Tin thousand an' sivilinty-six, tin thousand an' sivilinty-sivin."

It is great fun watching the efforts of the troops to make the French people understand what they want. One of our fellows thought he would try for some eggs at a farmhouse. Naturally, they couldn't understand him, so he opened his mouth rubbed his stomach, flapped his arms, and cried, "Cock-a-doodle-doo." The eggs came promptly.

"What are you doing, dear?" asked the little girl's mother as she paused to look at some very strange marks the child was making on a piece of paper. "I'm writing a letter to Lillie Smith," was the answer. "But, my dear," laughed the mother, "you don't know how to write."

"Oh, that doesn't matter, mother. Lillie doesn't know how to read."

Donald, who was a great fishman, started to dress his own fly hooks. He was met by a crony one day, who said:—"I hear you've begun to dress yer ain hooks, noo, Donal". Is that true?"

"It's a' that," answered Donald. "An' can you put them up anything materel like?" inquired the crony. "I dinna ken for that," replied Donald, "but there wis a spider ran away wi' twa o' them yesterday."

An illustration of thrift is contained in the story of a Scotswoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman, "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. MacDuff?"

"Well, said Mrs. MacDuff, "I think I'll tak' a straw one. It'll maybe be a mouthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd

Steamships Prince George and Prince Arthur

Leave Yarmouth daily, except Sundays at 6 p. m. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, daily, except Saturdays, at 2 p. m.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

On and after July 19th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.13 a.m. Express for Yarmouth 12.08 p.m. Flying Bluenose for Halifax 12.39 p.m. Express for Halifax 1.58 p.m. Flying Bluenose for Yarmouth 2.18 p.m. Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.53 p.m. Accom. for Halifax 7.40 a.m. Accom. for Annapolis 8.35 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m. 5.10 p.m., and 7.50 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.45 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Buffet Parlor Car Service on Flying Bluenose trains between Halifax and Yarmouth

St. John - Digby

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

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Flying Bluenose train from Halifax daily except Sunday. P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Dates and ship names like Messina, Appenine, Durango, Tobasco.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations: Lv. Middleton A.S., *Clarence, Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, *Karadale, As. Port Wade L.V.

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

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Our new term opens September 1st. For Course of Study send to

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K O D D A K S A F E E T Y A F I L M

CANADA Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Plaintiff vs. John Primrose Nelly, Clara Bell Nelly and Reginald B. Nelly, Defendants

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Annapolis, in the County of Annapolis, on Saturday the 31st day of July, A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed herein, with its costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor;

That certain piece or parcel situate in Wilmot, known as the Alfred Dodge farm, bounded as follows:— Beginning at a stake and stones on the west side of the road known as the Parker road and at the South West corner of land belonging to Jacob Sloum on said road; thence North ten degrees West along the West side of said road until it comes to Isalah Dodge's garden fence; thence Westwardly at right angles as far as said fence extends; thence Northwardly the course of said fence as far as said fence extends; thence Eastwardly the course of said fence to the aforesaid road; thence North ten degrees West along the West side of said road until it intersects the West line of the farm known as the Charles Dodge farm; thence along the West line of said farm until it comes to the Lake road, so called; thence Westwardly along the South side of said road forty-two rods to a stake and stones at the North East corner of land belonging to Jacob Sloum, said road from thence South ten degrees East along said Sloum's East line until it comes to the North line of lands deceded by the late Alfred G. Dodge to the late John Sloum; thence Eastwardly along the North line of said land forty-two rods to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one hundred and eighteen acres more or less.

Also another piece or parcel of land lying and being in Wilmot, bounded as follows:— Beginning at a willow tree standing at the South West corner of land formerly belonging to the late John Dodge; thence running Easterly along said John Dodge's South line until it comes to lot number thirty-six; from thence South the course of said twenty rods to a stake and stones; from thence Westwardly at right angles until it comes to the road known as the Parker road as aforesaid; from thence Northwardly along the East side of said road to the place of beginning, containing by estimation ten acres more or less.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Annapolis, N. S., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1915.

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

J. L. Ralston, of 85-93 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S., Solicitor for the plaintiff.

12-51

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

- 1 Lot Girls' and Boys' White Blouses very neatly made and trimmed. Reg. price 85c to \$1.25. This sale 59c to 89c
5 dozen Ladies' Corset Covers, very nicely trimmed. Extra Value 23c
10 dozen "Princess" Hose for Girls and Boys, all sizes. To clear them out only 19c
4 dozen only Men's Penman's Merino Underwear, only 39c
MEN'S SHIRTS
10 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts in a big variety of Patterns. Regular 75c quality for 59c
MEN'S "MARATHON" HOSE
10 dozen Men's "Marathon" Hose in Black, Tan and Navy only. Regular Price 2 pair for 25c. Sale Price 10c pr

SPECIAL

We offer 500 yds only of a special make of White Cotton. Very fine even thread and suitable for all purposes. We will sell 500 yds only at nine cents per yard in order to introduce this cotton.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

GERMANS MADE ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BRUTAL MURDER

Cunard Liner Orduna Attacked by Submarine

New York, July 18.—The Cunard liner Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including 22 Americans, was attacked without warning, it was learned on her arrival here Saturday, by a German submarine, on the morning of July 9th. Twenty miles from the graveyard of the Lusitania, off Old Head of Kinsale, the Orduna escaped the Lusitania's fate by one-half a second of time, or ten feet of space, the German torpedo churning the water behind the liner's rudder. Then the Orduna sped away. She was followed by the submarine, which rose to the surface, manned a gun on her deck and shelled the fleeing steamer. The attack was timed at ten minutes to six o'clock in the morning, when all but a few of her passengers lay sleeping in their berths. Aroused by stewards, the passengers dressed hurriedly and went to the upper deck where they put on life belts and took their places in the life boats. They heard the scream of the shells and saw the ocean spit up columns of water where the shells struck. When the fire grew hot they were ordered for their own protection, to the next deck below.

Wireless Call for Help

For half an hour the Orduna showed her heels to the assailant. Through marine glasses the passengers watched the dark splotch on the water surface astern. They saw the low lying German warship coming on with a bone in her teeth, but the Orduna's flight was faster than the pursuit, and after seven shots had been fired, without effect, the submarine gave up the chase.

A wireless call for help was sent out by the Orduna, when the torpedo was seen. She was then 37 miles south of Queenstown. The reply, Captain Taylor says in his official report, was that help would be given within one hour. It was four hours before the first British vessel, a small armored yacht, appeared.

FIVE AEROPLANES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 19.—Governor Davison at a meeting tonight of the Patriotic Association announced that the campaign launched on Tuesday last for the presentation of two aeroplanes to the British army from Newfoundland, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars each, has resulted in subscriptions for the week of over \$13,000. The balance will be subscribed by August 4th. He also stated that Messrs. William, Harry and Robert Reid, three brothers composing the Reid Newfoundland Co., owners of the railway system, were contributing three aeroplanes on their own account.

A herd of wild deer is frequently seen by the haymakers at Chebogue Point, Yarmouth County, says the Yarmouth Light. They are in excellent condition, and very lively—a large buck and three does.

New York City's total population according to the state census, is 5,245,812, an increase of 478,929 in five years.

WHEN WARSHIPS WERE SAILBOATS

(By Aubrey Fullerton)

It is an interesting exercise in illustrated history to compare with the numerous war pictures now going the rounds the very much fewer pictures of the wars of a hundred years ago. There is an almost inconceivable difference between them, suggesting in many ways the great strides man has made within a single century in skill and daring. For although we may well wish that the world had learned in that time to be done with war, we cannot help but admire the scientific genius that has produced the machinery used in modern warfare. The fighting ships of today as compared with those of ancient times, are very near the limit of contrast. The galley-boats of the Romans, the ships of the Spanish Armada, or the British war vessels of King Charles' time were like floating toys in comparison with Britain's super-dreadnaughts now in action. But even the warships of only a hundred years ago do not stand the comparison very much better. That wonder of engineering and science, the mammoth battleship that we see in the pictures to-day, is a creation of very recent times. In few other ways is the change of a hundred years better shown.

There are to begin with, no steamships in those days, and that fact alone will account for the chief differences in the war vessels. Instead of massive iron built craft, driven by the most powerful engines that have yet been made, these century-old ships were of wood, and were driven by the wind, that is to say, they were sailing ships. A full rigged war vessel then carried a tremendous spread of canvas, so that the most conspicuous part was always above deck. When a fleet of these vessels got together the effect was very pleasing, but its naval fighting value would be seriously discounted today. There is among the historic records in the Toronto Public Library an old print of a naval engagement in the war of 1812 showing some of the old time battleships in action. It is as different from the sea fighting of to-day as could well be, and suggests rather a fleet of merchant sailing vessels under full canvas. To have manoeuvred such craft about as the sudden emergencies of the conflict required, must have meant expert seamanship on the part of the crew.

INGLEWOOD

July 12 Mrs. Langford of Weymouth Falls, is a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyler.

The N. S. Temperance Act has passed in Annapolis County, and we feel sure that we, as others, should be thankful for such a blessing.

Mrs. John Tyler who has been visiting her relatives in Weymouth Falls, returned in company with her little daughter Pauline, who has been there attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clements of Bridgetown, spent Sunday, July 18th, at Centreville, Kings County, visiting the home of Mrs. Clements' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert States.

Miss Longley, who has been teaching here a part of the term, has closed the school for the vacation period. Although only open part of the term, still this school has an enrollment which is encouraging, if the attendance was only equal. Miss Longley, on account of health, feels that she is not able to continue, and is to do her utmost in the assuring of another teacher. If children are to accomplish anything it is the duty of parents to take more interest than they have done towards the welfare of the child, and in no better way can this be done than the school. We hope the trustees will awaken to this fact and show more interest in school affairs than they have done in the past. We hope that the compulsory law will follow in like manner as the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and find out the reason why so many children are engaged in street education instead of being in the school house.

PARADISE

July 19 Miss Eleanor Longley has been visiting in Granville Centre.

Miss Muriel Elliott is spending the holidays with friends in Boston.

Mrs. J. M. Gillatt of Plainfield, New Jersey, visited her sister, Mrs. A. E. Leonard, last week.

Rev. A. M. McNinch occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday in the absence of Pastor McLeod.

Mr. Stephen Ruggles has returned to Halifax. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney, who has since returned to her home.

PARKERS COVE

July 19 Mrs. Austin Weir and baby are visiting relatives in Hillsburn this week.

Mrs. Maggie Pike of Boston, was the guest of several families here last week.

Service in the Methodist Church on Sunday at 2.45 p. m., by the Rev. H. J. Indoe.

Mrs. Wain Hudson and Mrs. Avard Hudson called on friends here last week.

We can hear the farmers once more cutting down the hay. It makes one think that our summer is fast advancing.

Mrs. Minnie Publicover and daughter Thelma, of Granville, were weekend guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Joseph Rice.

Mrs. David Wade, Mrs. Jared Withers, Mrs. R. L. Hunt and Mrs. Wm. Gillatt of Granville Centre, called on Mrs. David Milner one day last week.

Mrs. Edward Hudson and baby Ella, were the guests of Mrs. Hudson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Milner, one day last week. Also Mrs. Sarah Coates of Hillsburn.

Mr. Percy Halliday of Hillsburn has rented the fish stand and privileges from David Milner for the season, and is prepared to buy fish from the boatman. We wish Percy success in his line of business.

Death entered our community on July 7th, and called to rest the infant babe of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McGarvie, aged three months. Interment took place in the cemetery here. The service was conducted by Mr. Russell, Baptist student, at the home and grave. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of little Stella, the two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clayton, on July 15, a victim of whooping cough. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, who are left to mourn their loss. Interment took place in the Parker Cove cemetery here. Mr. Russell officiated at the house and grave.

PORT LORNE

July 19 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Charlton of Bridgetown, called on friends here today.

Mrs. Freeman Brinton of Halifax, is now occupying her house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Charlton of Torbrook Mines, are visiting friends in this place.

Misses Louise and Gladys Smith of New Jersey, are spending their vacation at Fundy Lodge.

Miss Bertha Sherwin, Fitchburg, arrived today to spend a few weeks at Mrs. Celena Starratt's.

Mrs. Susan Poole and Miss Leta Poole, St. Croix Cove, visited Mrs. Phineas Banks one day last week.

PARADISE

July 19 Miss Eleanor Longley has been visiting in Granville Centre.

Miss Muriel Elliott is spending the holidays with friends in Boston.

Mrs. J. M. Gillatt of Plainfield, New Jersey, visited her sister, Mrs. A. E. Leonard, last week.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

July 20 Miss Nina Apt of Granville is the guest of Miss Mabel Gesner.

Miss Eugenia Mills of Boston is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. C. Mills.

Miss Hilda Stephens was the guest last week of Miss Edna Gilliatt.

Mrs. LeRoy Willett has returned from a visit to her parents in Margarettville.

Miss Rutherford of Annapolis, spent the week-end with the Misses Longmire.

Miss Doris Nelly of Bridgetown, was the guest last week of Mrs. Andrew Bent.

Miss Eleanor Longley of Paradise, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Calnek.

Miss Bessie Troop left last week for Grand Manan where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Fred Rogers and little daughter of Natick, Mass., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Mills.

Miss Bessie Young, who has spent the winter in Boston, returned last week. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. S. S. Reed of Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wade (Hesther Withers) Alberta, announce the birth of a little son. Their many friends from the home neighbourhood extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson of Brookline, Mass., Mrs. Leon Wade and little son, of Saugus, Mass., and Mrs. Claire Bent and little Paul, of Tupperville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Withers.

Rev. G. P. Raymond, wife and little son, of Aylesford, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Raymond of Ontario, visited at the home of Mr. B. C. Eaton last week. Mr. Raymond and family were en route to Yarmouth by auto. His many friends here were glad to see him looking so well.

UPPER GRANVILLE

July 19 Summer is really here and the bright warm days very much appreciated.

Miss Clara Parker is welcomed home after spending nearly a year in Providence.

Mr. MacDonald, formerly of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gaus Eisnor, where his bride-elect, Miss Sarah Wiles, has been visiting her aunt for several weeks. The happy event uniting their life's fortunes took place on Saturday, at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eisnor. Mr. MacDonald with bride will reside in future in Florida. We extend congratulations for a happy life.

Mrs. E. P. Fellows with daughter Miss Jennie, are leaving shortly for a home elsewhere. Miss Jennie pursuing her profession as teacher. A number of years spent in this far-famed Valley makes it difficult for each to part with their numerous relatives and friends who regret deeply their absence. Many good wishes will follow them in their new sphere of action wherever their future lot in life be cast, and the prayer, "God be with you till we meet again" is heartfelt.

ST. CROIX COVE

July 19 Preaching service Sunday, August 1st, 11 a. m., conference Saturday p. m. previous.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole visited Mr. and Mrs. Risteen, Port Lorne, yesterday.

Miss Ella Beardsley, Port Lorne, spent yesterday at the home of her parents.

CLARENCE

July 19 Mrs. Avard Jackson entertained a party of ladies on Thursday afternoon.

Floyd Smith and sister Evelyn were recent visitors to Weston, Kings Co.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Leonard.

Mrs. A. J. Wilson entertained the W. M. Aid Society at tea on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Agnes Foster entertained a number of her friends on Friday afternoon.

Miss Primrose Elliott of Lower Granville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Elliott.

L. Roy Whitman returned on Thursday from his visit to Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., and other cities in the U. S. A.

Rev. A. M. McNinch filled the pulpit on Sunday in the absence of Pastor McLeod. Service next Sunday at 3 p. m., when the appointments will again be filled by Rev. McNinch.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Elliott welcomed at their home on Friday last, about sixty-five guests. A very pleasant afternoon was spent renewing old friendships. Among those present from a distance we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and Dr. and Mrs. M. R. Elliott from Wolfville; Dr. and Mrs. McCurdy from Providence, R. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Morse of Simsbury, Conn.; H. B. Fitch of Vancouver; Miss Cora Elliott of India. Relatives were present from all parts of the county. Letters and telegrams from many who could not be present were received. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

INGLISVILLE

July 19 Mr. Chester Beals of Bear River, station agent, accompanied by Mrs. Beals, is visiting his parents here.

Rev. Mr. Boyce began his pastorate here Sunday. His message was based on Phil. 1:21. His hearers were favorably impressed.

Rev. Mr. Mellick has been holding special meetings assisted by Mr. Bleakney, a student from Wolfville. A number are to be baptised in a week's time.

On July 6, death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gates and claimed their son, Guilford, a very bright intelligent young man aged 20. For several months his friends knew the end would soon come. But they do not mourn as if they had no hope, for their son died very happy and longed to be with Jesus, his Saviour. But they sadly miss their son and brother. He leaves beside his parents, a sister, Marguerite, and a number of half brothers and sisters. A large funeral was held at the church and friends were present from Yarmouth, Middleton, Albany and New Germany. Deep sympathy is felt for the relatives.

PRINCEDALE

July 16 Mr. Forman Wright spent Sunday at Joggin Bridge.

Mr. George Feener went to Granville Ferry on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fraser spent Wednesday in Annapolis.

Miss Abbie Chute went to Boston Thursday to remain indefinitely.

Mr. Millidge Wright sold his oxen to Mr. Reginald Baird of Clementsvale.

Mrs. Lloyd Wright of Joggin Bridge spent the week at Mrs. F. T. Wright's.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Weir of Smith's Cove, were at Mrs. John A. Fraser's Sunday.

Mr. Aubrey Dukeshire of East Waldec, spent Sunday at Mr. George Wright's.

Mr. Chipman Browne and family who have been living here the past year, removed to Clementsvale Tuesday.

KARSDALE

July 19 Haying is now on and the crop a large one.

W. D. Lockett of Bridgetown was in this locality last week purchasing hay.

Miss Helen Thorne came from St. John on Saturday to spend her vacation with her parents.

Rev. T. McWilliams announced last Sabbath his resignation of the pastorate of the Baptist Churches here. His announcement has caused general regret as his genial manner and eloquent sermons made him a host of friends. We extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. David Wade who were married in Annapolis last week. The groom is one of our Karsdale boys who has made good. He is now in the employ of a large steamship concern, W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Among the new summer fabrics is a cotton material known as "Joffre," while the new colours include "battleship grey" and "Petrograd blue."

STERN MEASURES ADOPTED IN ONTARIO CITY

Hamilton, Ont., July 15.—Mayor Walters announced yesterday that the city would discharge all unmarried laborers giving places to married men, in order to make the single men realize their country needed them. In the city about 900 or 1000 laborers are on the pay roll, and 200 unmarried men among them will have to go. The mayor stated that the recruiting campaign now on will leave little excuse for any single man to apply for charity this winter.

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