

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 1, 1915

NO 34

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

Mother Selgel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and cures the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY
MOTHER SELGEL'S SYRUP
FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

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

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND, NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH

Statement to October 31st, 1915

Contributions to September 30th	\$194,740.74
Receipts during October	9,068.29
Total contributions to date	\$203,809.03
Disbursements to September 30th	\$153,874.68
Disbursements during October	18,611.68
Total disbursements to date	\$172,486.36
Cash balance October 31st	\$31,322.67
Estimated requirements for November	\$21,000.00
Estimated requirements for December	21,500.00
Required for December payments	\$11,177.33
October expenditure greater than receipts for that month by	\$9,543.39

H. A. FLEMING,
Honorary Secretary.

COUNTY	Contributions	Disbursements	Amt. paid in October	No. of families
Halifax	\$19,592.89	\$4,045.93	\$3,914.44	328
Annapolis	1,834.03	3,743.15	281.88	28
Antigonish	2,725.33	93.05	20.50	1
Colchester	4,612.80	2,851.50	359.50	26
Cumberland	5,680.19	16,615.14	2,829.92	180
Cape Breton	33,980.84	62,063.18	7,342.50	483
Digby	2,653.35	1,933.50	252.50	16
Guysboro	4,532.35	291.00	55.00	4
Hants	2,677.55	3,326.45	315.00	22
Inverness	2,477.55	5,388.00	378.00	21
Kings	2,416.65	2,517.48		
Lunenburg	3,435.74	995.45	67.50	5
Pictou	7,506.20	19,962.49	1,499.00	177
Queens	1,806.50	1,676.62	163.00	17
Richmond	1,474.17	226.80	41.00	2
Victoria	1,529.92	535.00	105.00	7
Yarmouth	2,980.00	3,184.24	552.79	43
Shelburne	1,619.95	1,146.21	146.15	13
Office Expenditure		1,841.37	288.00	
Interest	231.22			
	\$203,809.03	\$172,486.36	\$18,611.68	1,372

The foregoing statements show the present position of the Patriotic Fund, Nova Scotia Branch. 1372 families were assisted during October, with an average payment per family of \$13.10. The total number of dependents in these families is 4381. The branch committees are endeavoring to keep the amount paid to the different families at the lowest point consistent with the obligations incurred and with the needs of the families.

In view of the needs of the Fund during this month it is important that as many contributions as possible, from the branches and individuals, be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer during the next few days, so that all money to hand may be sent to the head office at Ottawa and credited to the Province.

By direction of the Executive,

ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
Secretary.

MUST HAVE PASSPORTS TO ENTER GREAT BRITAIN

(Montreal Herald)
Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Henceforth all British subjects without exception must secure passports before entering the United Kingdom. A despatch conveying this important information has been received by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, from Bonar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Passports will be required of all people entering Great Britain until further notice, which probably means during the duration of the war.

THE MOTTO OF THE 85th

Premier Murray received a large number of suggestions from various parts of the province respecting a motto for the 85th regiment. After some consideration he selected the motto, "Sion na fear fearail," which means "The breed (descendants) of many men." This motto was suggested by Prof. A. G. MacDonald, inspector of schools, Antigonish. It is entirely original and very suitable for a body of Canadian soldiers. It reads well in Gaelic and possesses a rhythmic character.

RE POSTAGE ON PARCELS GOING TO THE TROOPS IN FRANCE

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Department is in receipt of applications to have parcels addressed to our soldiers in France sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there evidently being an impression that the Department has control of these rates and could do as it wished, but this is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreement, so that it is not within the power of the Canadian Post Office Department to undertake to carry the parcels free or at a reduced rate of postage. Under international law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war, but this privilege does not extend to parcels for troops engaged in active service, nor is it within the power of the Department to so extend it.

The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate on parcels for England applies, which is twelve cents per pound; whilst, if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows:

1 lb.	32c
2 lbs.	40c
3 lbs.	48c
4 lbs.	56c
5 lbs.	64c
6 lbs.	72c
7 lbs.	80c
8 lbs.	88c
9 lbs.	\$1.02
10 lbs.	1.10
11 lbs.	1.18
12 lbs.	1.26

These are exactly the same charges which existed for years between Canada, England and France before the war, and are the result of an agreement or Convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have not agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay to them the same rates as before the war and must charge the same postage.

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed care Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

A despatch from the Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, says the Free Masons of Belgium have placed three million francs (\$6,000,000) at the disposal of the managers of the fund for the relief of Allied prisoners of war now in Germany. This money is to be employed without regard to the nationality or religious beliefs of the prisoners.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Balkan Situation Again Disquieting

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Greek situation is again disquieting. The Athens correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company says, with reference to the new joint note of the Entente Ministers, that optimism has given way to scepticism. An Athens despatch to Lloyds News says that the note demanded a reply at the earliest possible moment. The interview of Premier Skouloudis with the King lasted an hour, after which the cabinet council discussed the various questions at issue for several hours, and held that only several of the points formulated are acceptable to Greece. The situation, this despatch adds, is grave.

German Submarine Destroyed by British Aeroplane

LONDON, November 29.—A German submarine, attacked by a British aeroplane off Middelkerke on Sunday, was sent to the bottom, according to the official report of Field Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the Press Bureau tonight. The submarine, says Field Marshal French, was seen to break in half. The British commander further reports much activity on the part of the artillery and the aircraft, no less than 15 encounters in the air taking place on the 28th.

But Little Fighting on the Western Front

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Generally speaking the night passed quietly on the French front, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War office. There have been some engagements with hand grenades in the Artois district. The text of the communication follows:

"Generally speaking last night passed quietly. There was some fighting with hand grenades in the Artois district, along the highway to Lille, and in the Lorraine, in the vicinity of Reillon.

"Further details concerning the surprise attack mentioned in the preceding communication against one of our works to the West of Dorey-Au-Bac confirm previous reports of the check to our adversaries. Attacked with bayonet a detachment of the enemy fled, leaving several men dead on the field. We also took some prisoners.

"During the day of yesterday four German aeroplanes flew over Verdun and threw down some bombs but without causing any material damage. As a retaliatory measure five French aeroplanes threw down about 20 shells on the railway station at Briulles.

WAR BRIEFS

A German paper says, "While our troops are fighting like heroes of the classic age, war is growing acute at home, where the people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions, as the defeat of the Empire. We jeered at the blockade, but today we laugh no longer."

Germany recently launched a new submarine 250 feet long. A few hours after leaving her base she was caught in a British trap. She now flies the Union Jack.

The story of Captain Liddell, of the Flying Corps, is one worthy of remembrance. He was flying over the enemy's territory somewhere near Bruges or Ghent when a bullet broke his thigh. He lost consciousness for a moment, and his machine dropped 3,000 feet, and when he came to he found not only was his thigh broken, but his machine was injured in three vital parts; and yet he recovered control and, amid a rain of shot and shell, for half an hour he steered his machine back until he landed safely inside the British lines. He secured the well-earned V. C.

Premier Hearst announced that the Ontario Government would give \$5,000 to needy Belgians in Belgium to feed them on November 15th, their monarch's fete day.

The British Empire Association of Chicago contributes a hospital motor ambulance, worth \$3,000 to the British army, in memory of the late murdered nurse, Miss Cavell.

German submarines have been busy in the Mediterranean, but, three of them have been captured.

In New Brunswick from September 4th. to November 3rd. 1348 enlisted. In Nova Scotia during the same time 1761 enlisted.

Ottawa's closing of the barrooms at 8 o'clock has cut in two the average number of arrests for drunkenness.

Guns captured recently from the Germans, and two aeroplanes are now on Exhibition at the Horse Guards, London, all of them more or less damaged.

The New York Herald says that the United States should break off all relations with William, the Nihilist, and further in every way the efforts of the Allies to reduce him to harmlessness.

The Springfield Republican says that what has been done by Britain in a little more than a year is more than any nation before has ever done, and is in some ways more remarkable than the perfect organization which Germany has achieved by generations of training.

Canadian troops took part in the Lord Mayor's procession in London, and were everywhere applauded.

It is stated that a large part of the fortune of the King of Bulgaria, Alexander, is in a London Bank.

Five more British submarines are reported to have entered the Baltic in the past two weeks.

A despatch to the Times says that the Minister of Railways in the Union of South Africa declared in a speech that sufficient ammunition to arm 60,000 men was found hidden in Damaraland, South West Africa. The Germans hoped with it to overthrow the Union.

Canada's debt now amounts to \$492,528,492, an increase of \$139,853,093, during the last twelve months.

A man known as Abden Jappe, and described as a former telephone inspector in Boston and other American cities, arrived in England in May last, and is now imprisoned for three years on the charge of giving information to warships of the enemy.

Six men, German bomb conspirators were indicted in New York on the 8th. of November by the Federal Grand Jury, for plotting to destroy vessels carrying cargoes to the injury of persons who had insurance on them.

W. J. Bryan has altogether broken with President Wilson on the national defence policy advocated by the latter. Others are complaining that the President does not go far enough.

The Globe printing plant recently seized by the British Government for failing to comply with the orders of the government, is one of the Harmsworth papers.

It is stated that forty German soldiers in Frankfurt were condemned to death. They were carousing in a cafe, and an officer ordered them to be silent, when one of their number shot him dead.

The poisonous gas factory in Alsace was attacked on November 5th. by the French and destroyed. It is said that the manager and forty workmen were suffocated.

Women are now employed in Berlin in excavating a tunnel which is to form part of an underground railway system. They are doing so well that it is proposed to employ them in other public works.

HYMENEAL

CONNELL—GILLIS

An event, interesting to their many friends, took place at the Baptist parsonage, Springfield, on November the eighteenth, when Lida Ruth Gillis of Albany Cross was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Horace Norris Connell of the same place, the Rev. M. W. Brown performing the ceremony.

On their return from the parsonage Mr. and Mrs. Connell were served with a dainty tea at the home of the bride.

The bride, who is an accomplished young lady, was tastefully attired in a becoming travelling suit of navy blue ladies cloth, with velvet hat trimmed with plumes to match.

The groom is a highly esteemed young man and their many friends wish them a long and happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs. Connell will reside at Albany Cross.

ANTHONY—MATHIESON

On November 22, at Wychwood Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, the marriage took place quietly of Young Anthony of Port Lorne, N. S., and Jessie B. Mathieson, R. N., late of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses and the Municipal Dental Clinic, the Rev. W. A. MacTaggart officiating. The bride wore a smartly tailored suit of white serge trimmed with black fox fur, and a black velvet hat. The happy couple left for Niagara Falls, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, before returning to Toronto, en route to their home in Port Lorne, Nova Scotia. (Halifax Chronicle please copy.)

MARITIME WINTER FAIR AT AMHERST

The Maritime Fair which opens in Amherst on December 6th and will close on December 9th promises to be the biggest and best Fair in the history of the Maritime Fat Stock Show. Last year, the exhibits of dairy cattle surpassed anything ever held in the Dominion of Canada and although the entry list has not as yet been closed, the entries this year will surpass that of any previous year. In all the live stock departments the same holds true. Extensive repairs have been made to the building during the last few months. The prize list has been greatly enlarged. The improvements to the building and the enlarged prize lists, are proving factors in bringing a successful Fair to more than promising and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is sending down expert lecturers and competent judges to take part in the proceedings. The Maritime Winter Fair has proved itself to be one of the best educational factors along agricultural lines, in the Maritime Provinces, and it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance from all over the Maritime Provinces. No one interested in agricultural pursuits should fail to attend this great educational show.

DEANERY MEETING AT DIGBY

The Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Annapolis have been in session this week at Digby. On Monday afternoon the annual meeting in connection with the Diocesan Mission Board was held attended by Clergy and Laity. In the evening a Service of Intercession for the missionary work of the Church was held at which an address was given by the Rev. E. Underwood Rector of Bridgetown. Yesterday, (Tuesday), the Clergy met "in Chapter."

During the day papers were read by Rev. W. S. H. Morris of Middleton, Rev. M. Taylor of Weymouth, Rev. J. Reeks of Round Hill, and Rev. C. W. Neish of Granville Ferry. From beginning to end the gathering was an interesting and profitable nature.

It is estimated that 20,000 deer have been shot in Ontario this year—a big increase.

CAPT. GARNET HARRIS OF BEAR RIVER KILLED IN ACTION

Young Digby County Boy Gives Himself For the Cause—All Flags at Half Mast

(Halifax Herald)

Digby, Nov. 29.—While several Digby soldiers have been wounded in battle, and are being invalided home, the first on Digby County's honor roll is a Bear River man, word having been received there to-day that Capt. Garnet Harris, son of Major Wallace Harris, of Bear River, who gave up his life for his King and Country, having been killed in France. Besides his father, he leaves at home a mother and sister and one brother, Wallace, the latter now with the 53th Battalion at Halifax. Capt. Harris was promoted from a lieutenant after he joined the colors, when the war first broke out and he went overseas with the first contingent from Canada. He was the youngest son of Major Harris, being thirty-two years of age. Only two weeks ago he was granted a few days' furlough and went to England to greet some other Bear River and Digby boys who were there awaiting to be sent to the front. All flags at Bear River and on the shipping in that port are at half mast for Bear River's brave son.

INDUCTION OF REV. L. F. WALLACE AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

On Friday evening, November 26, the Annapolis Royal Baptist Church held an Induction Service for their pastor, Rev. Lewis F. Wallace. Mr. Wm. Marshall occupied the chair. Pastor McFadden, Clementsport, read the Scriptures and Mr. McWilliam offered prayer. Rev. H. G. Mellick, on behalf of the church, gave the right hand of fellowship and address of welcome. The chairman then called on Rev. Mr. McWilliam, Lower Granville, who referred to the fact of being pastor of the church, where the father of Mr. Wallace, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, preached for 12 years and where the present pastor was born. Rev. Mr. McFadden, President of the Baptist Quarterly, gave words of welcome from the County. He was followed by the Rev. W. B. Muir of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. H. G. Wainright, retired clergyman, who spoke for pastors of the town. The Rev. H. G. Mellick, then spoke in a felicitous manner referring to his pleasure of welcoming a brother back to the Province. These addresses were followed by reply of Pastor Wallace expressing warm appreciation of all that had been said. He has already won a large place in the confidence and esteem of the community. Much pleasure was added to the enjoyment of the evening by the music provided by a fine choir led by Professor J. H. Morse.

NEW FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNCIL

Annapolis County Boy Making Good in Chicago

(Chicago Tribune, Nov. 14.)

George E. Chipman, the newly appointed first assistant corporation counsel, is a graduate of Harvard College and the Washington University Law School of St. Louis. He was at one time Professor in Shurtleff College, came to Chicago in 1900, and for the last five years has been professor of the law of contracts and evidence in the John Marshall Law School. He is the author of a school book on international law, and the compiler of several case books on legal subjects. He is an active member of the Chicago Bar Association, and has been a member of its grievance committee and board of managers. (Mr. Chipman is a son of Mrs. Scott Chipman of Tuperville, and a brother of Messrs T. B. and Chas. R. Chipman of this town. He is a graduate from Acadia with the degree of B. A. and M. A.—Ed. Monitor.)

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And that I am offering in exchange therefor, values in Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings, which I believe cannot be matched in Nova Scotia.

Special Lines for Xmas Presents

WALTER SCOTT "The Keen Kutter"

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



FOXES

Get "More Money" for your Foxes
Fisher, Muskrat, Lynx, White Weasel, Marten, Skunk and other Fur bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS
a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century, a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers groups SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shippers" the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.
Write for it—NOW—it's FREE
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C CHICAGO, U.S.A.

THE BIG DRIVE!



The Big Drive long looked for has started. We are putting our Ladies' Coats in the most dangerous position in the front and as the battle rages we expect all will be slaughtered.

Here are the Prices

- 20 Coats, regular price from \$8.50 to \$12.00 **For \$5.00**
- 20 Coats from \$12.50 to \$20.00 **For \$10.00**
- 20 Coats from \$17.50 to \$25.00 **For \$15.00**

Balance of **November Only** at these figures

All Coats not included in above 10% to 20% discount

We take measures for Officers' Uniforms guarantee perfect fit and made from the correct military cloth. Try us.

F. E. BENTLEY & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. Phone 34

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Try Us for Your BUILDING MATERIAL

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

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

Butter Parchment

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

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

1000	1lb. size	\$2.45
500	1lb. size	1.65
1000	2lb. size	3.70
500	2lb. size	2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

The Monitor Publishing Co.
LIMITED
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

General Bingen 39997

Enrolment No. 146
Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Ullhan, 1.58 (world's fastest trotter), Dam 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**
6-41 Tel. connection Kingston

ALARM CLOCKS

Now that the mornings are dark, later you will need a sleep-metre. I have just opened a case of fine American Alarms. With a long experience and an exact knowledge of the essential parts of these clocks, I am able to select from the market the one best suited to your needs. \$1.50 gives you an alarm clock that is absolutely dependable, at

ROSS A. BISHOP'S
LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

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

Fresh Fish every Thursday
Thomas Mack

Middleton

November 29

C. A. Potter is spending a few days at home.

Dr. S. N. Miller spent a few days in Halifax last week.

Mrs. Lightizer of Kingston is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Ritcey.

Mrs. Jones of Weymouth and Mrs. Jordan of Halifax are visitors at the Rectory.

Miss Florence Morse is visiting in Wolfville the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Shaw.

Mrs. S. H. Phillips was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cahoon, Wolfville.

Capt. R. Morris is spending a few days home with his parents, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Miss Evangeline Dodge is home from Truro, she is a student at Colchester Academy.

Capt. Parker of Halifax is spending a few days with his family before leaving for overseas service.

Mrs. John Shaffner of Lawrence-town spent a few days in town quite recently, the guest of her son, L. S. Shaffner.

Miss Kathleen Dargie of Bridgetown spent a few days with friends in Nictaux and Middleton quite recently.

Lt. Fred Tanner of Picton, who is now in a hospital in England, is wounded in the thigh, but it is thought will not be permanently disabled.

J. R. Howe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydenham Howe, who for some time past has been manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, at Kingston, Jamaica, has gone to England with the Jamaica contingent.

Mrs. Howard received word from her son Louis, who has been in the trenches somewhere in France, but he is in the hospital with a wounded arm. We sincerely hope that Louis will soon be able to be on duty again and give the Germans a share of what is coming to them.

MELVERN SQUARE

November 29

Mr. Percy Baker left last week for Boston, to spend a few weeks in that city.

Last Sabbath Rev. Mr. Wheeler began a series of sermons on "The Prodigal Son."

Miss Gladys Wass is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Leonard T. Goucher, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Keiser of Kentville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Avery Patterson during the past two weeks.

Miss Duggeon of Boston is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur B. Gates, at her home near the "Vault," so-called, Melvern Square.

Mrs. Harding Morse and Miss May Phinney have been on the sick list during the past week suffering from bad colds.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coleman of Halifax were guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Ella Goucher, a few days last week.

In spite of the busy cares of every day life, the ladies of the Red Cross Society of Melvern are doing a good work, in knitting, sewing, etc., for our men at the front. The Society will meet at the home of Mrs. William H. Martin on Friday next.

The Young Peoples' Society of Melvern held their first meeting at the parsonage on Monday evening of last week; the meeting taking the form of a social, light refreshments being served, and a program of music, etc., rendered. They will continue to meet once in two weeks throughout the winter.

Fresh eggs are getting to be somewhat scarce throughout Melvern and vicinity, as Mr. John Marsters makes his weekly trip around town, gathering up the "hen fruit" which he, eventually sends to the States. Eggs at three cents per egg means something to the enterprising farmer's wives, consequently they are all devising ways and means of making the hens lay—so we hear! Query: Where does the Christmas fruit cake come in?

Three hundred halls of the Salvation Army in Eastern Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda, will be opened this winter for the use of soldiers. In Toronto the Army, besides opening their present halls, will erect a building near one of the camps. This will be principally a place of worship. It is to seat 500.

Billy Sunday, the whirlwind evangelist, is in Toronto having been invited by a committee of one hundred to conduct a campaign against booze at the arena. The party, which includes Mrs. Sunday, and three assistants, occupies a four room suite at the King Edward Hotel.

Lawrencetown

November 29

Miss McLeod of Halifax, was a recent guest of Mrs. E. H. Freeman.

Mr. E. Pearson of Union Square, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Marshall have moved to their farm in South Williamston.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Harris of Bear River, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom.

Mr. L. W. Durling is progressing rapidly in the construction of his second new house this year.

Mr. A. S. Barkhouse and bride of Lunenburg were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Phinney on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Annie Warwick has returned from the United States where she has been spending a month in Providence, Rhode Island.

Rev. Mr. Lindsey, pastor of Mt. Hanley and Port George church, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last.

Pastor and Mrs. Mellick went to Annapolis Royal on Thursday last to be present at the reception of Rev. L. F. and Mrs. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKeown will be "at home" to all their friends on December 11th, afternoon and evening, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Dr. F. W. Young and Mrs. Young arrived home last week from Boston where they have been spending some weeks. We are glad to report the doctor much improved in health.

Miss Cobb, sister of Mrs. E. H. Freeman, has gone to St. John to spend the winter. She was a general favorite, a zealous worker in the Red Cross Society, and will be greatly missed.

The members of Nelson Division, Sons of Temperance, are preparing an interesting program for an "open night" to be held in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday, December 8th. Proceeds for Division purposes.

Mr. B. Eaton of Middleton and Miss Gertrude Whitman of Lawrence-town were united in marriage on Wednesday morning the 24th, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitman, Rev. H. G. Mellick performing the marriage ceremony.

Visitors during last week at the home of Principal and Mrs. B. S. Banks were: Mrs. Enoch Durling, Mrs. Beniah Banks, Mrs. John E. Banks, Meadow Vale; Mrs. Arthur Andrews, Halifax; Dr. A. D. Durling, Middleton; Mr. K. D. Blaikie, teacher of Manual Training in the schools of Middleton, Bridgetown, and Annapolis, and Mr. L. H. Banks of the Weekly Monitor staff, Bridgetown.

FALKLAND RIDGE

November 27

Robert Stoddart and family have moved to Springfield.

Miss Edwina Elliott spent the week-end at her home in Clarence.

Miss Myra McNayr of Lake Pleasant is the guest of Miss Mable Marshall.

Miss Allison Nichols of Hastings, was the guest of Mrs. Milford Stoddart on the 21st.

Three of our boys, Karl Marshall, Ralph Marshall and Lloyd Dorey have enlisted for overseas service.

Mrs. Allan Levy and daughter Francis, of Middleton, spent the week-end with Mrs. R. A. Weaver.

A number of the young people of this place and East Dalhousie spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mason.

Mrs. Rita Marshall has been teaching in South Springfield school as substitute for Miss A. Ritcey, who was home to attend the wedding of her sister.

The members of the L. O. L., of which Harold Mason is Worshipful Master met at his home on Tuesday evening and presented him with a handsome Morris chair, a token of the esteem in which he is held.

A number of the young people of the "Ridge" and Dalhousie, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Charlton on the evening of the 26th, it being the 42nd anniversary of their wedding.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPEAN COURTS

International Relations and Family Ties

(By Charles Lowe, in the "Daily Chronicle, London.)

If the late Christian of Denmark came to be called the 'Father-in-law of Europe' from his having given a Queen to England, a King to Greece, and an Emperor to Russia, not to speak of other sovereign relationships of a minor kind, William II. of Prussia, German Emperor, might now equally be termed its 'Brother-in-law,' so that his political or, say, diplomatic power is most extensively subverted by his family connections and influence at other courts. It used to be said that dynastic ties have ceased to have any influence on international relations, but that is not so. The present complications—more especially in the Balkans—give the lie to it. Those complications, indeed, are to a great extent due to the family influence exercised by the Kaiser in Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania.

To these States I shall presently return, after a hurried look round the rest of Europe, commencing with England, where, of course, the family influence of the Hun-Kaiser is now simply nil, and always will be so to the end of his line, as well as that of all his successors. Then there is Russia, where the German Emperor's first cousin, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Queen Victoria's granddaughter, shares the Tsar's throne, though it may be safe to assume as a certainty that her sympathies are just as much with the Allied cause as those of the Duchess of Connaught, daughter of the famous 'Red Prince,' Frederick Charles, the captor of Metz. The truth is that women are not 'political animals' in the Aristotelian sense of the term, to the same extent as man, and more readily adapt themselves to the circumstances and causes of their adopted countries, in accordance with the French maxim, "Qui prend mari, prend sa patrie."

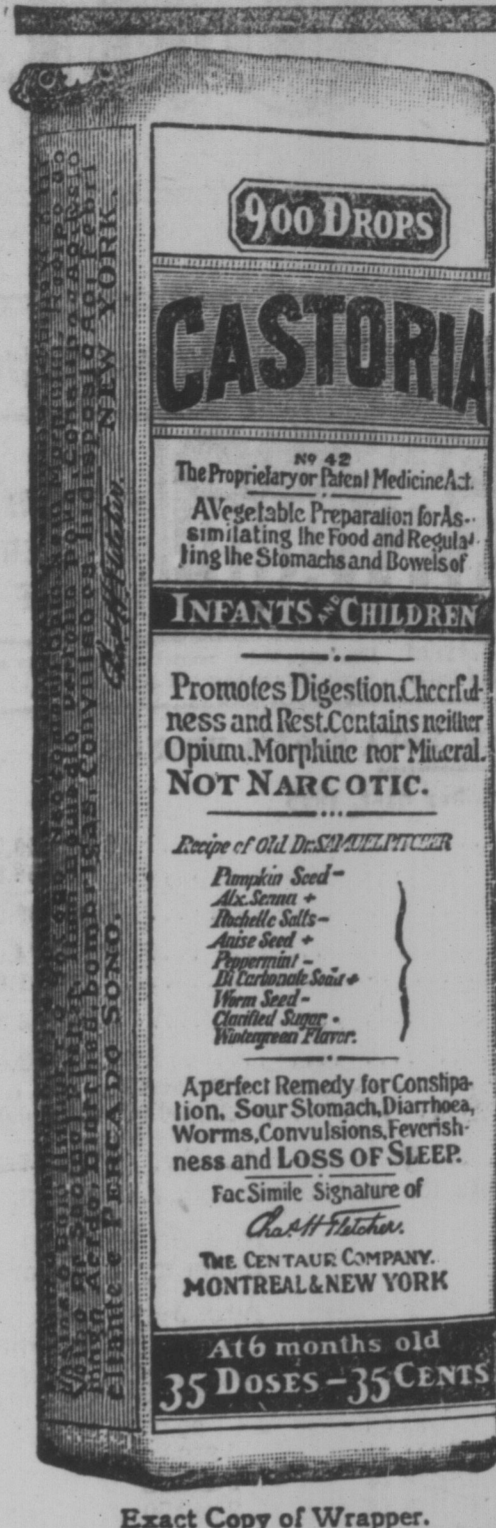
In the case of the Tsarina it must be the less difficult for her to do this, seeing that, before becoming a Russian, she was almost more than half English—in sentiment and sympathy, like all our Queen's granddaughters; born in Germany, as Bismarck used so often and so bitterly to lament.

One strong counter-irritant to any German influences at the Russian Court is to be found in the persons of the Dowager Empress, sister of our Queen Alexandra, who belongs to a generation imbued with the bitterest hatred of Prussia for the wrongs inflicted on brave little Denmark in 1864. The Prussians captured the redoubts of Drippel, but they could never conciliate their victims—in the lifetime at least, of Christian IX., 'Father-in-law of Europe.'

On the death of that Monarch the Kaiser, with his usual tactlessness, obtruded himself on his funeral obsequies, to the secret disgust of the Royal Family of Denmark, just as he had contrived to be at Copenhagen for the celebration of King Christian's 85th birthday, after which, with incredible effrontery, he telegraphed to the venerable sovereign the expression of his thanks for your having received me into your family circle, with the assurance 'that I henceforth feel myself to be a son of your house'—which must have caused the members of the house, tacitly at least, to beg His Imperial Majesty to refrain from what the French called his 'fraudulent caresses,' and in Scott's phrase, to 'keep his sn fish guts for his sn fish-guts (news).'

Denmark gave a king to Athens in the person of the present Greek sovereign's father, and Constantine or 'Tino'—as the Kaiser, with more familiarity, perhaps, than affection, calls him—is his Hunnish Majesty's brother-in-law. It was asserted by a recent writer, Mr. Lovat Fraser—who ought to have known better—that the Kaiser was most bitterly opposed to 'Tino's' marriage to his favorite sister, Sophie. Far from that, His Imperial Majesty adjourned to Athens to shed the lustre of his sovereign presence on the wedding—thereafter proceeding to Stamboul to kiss the cheek of the great assassin, 'Abdul the Damned'—when he did all he could to ingratiate himself with the Greeks. It is known that Constantine is possessed by an almost superstitious veneration for his imperial brother-in-law, and that the feeling is furiously fanned by his German wife, an ardent hero-worshipper of her brother 'Willie'—as he used to be called in the family circle—and it was to her that the Kaiser addressed several of his telegrams intended for publication—such as the one about the irrestible might of his destroying sword, as of the Angel of Death, and his 'Hip, hip, hurrah!' (in English the language of their youth), on hearing of the capture of Salonica by the Greeks in the First Balkan War.

It will be remembered how, on visiting Berlin after the Peace of Bucharest, 'Tino,' in the exuberance of his brother-in-law feelings, post-prandially ascribed to German military tuition the victories of the Hellenic



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arms; whereas in point of fact—as he afterwards had to admit, when passing through Paris—the compliment should have been addressed to the French army. It comes to this, that Greece is now sitting still—which is rather more than sitting on the fence—in consequence of the personal pledge exacted from 'Tino' by 'Willie' and his sister Sophie, his real representative at Athens. If ever there was a case of international relations being affected by family ties it is this; but it is an imperial interference with Hellenic affairs which may well cost King Constantine his crown. All the omens point to as much predominance of the German influence at Athens as at Stamboul.

As to Ferdinand of Bulgaria, little need be said, save that, though a Frenchman on his Bourbon-Orleanist side, he is really a German by birth training, interest, and second marriage—his second wife being a Princess of the House of Reuss. As for interests, he has large private estates both in Germany and Austria, which would run the risk of confiscation or sequestration in the event of his taking the field against the allied Kaisers, who have thus the whip hand over him. When he accepted the Kaiser's Iron Cross he—this perfumed dandy and bird fancier, with the face of 'an old rogne-elephant'—one could not help recalling the remark of Bismarck that decorations are conferred—not so much for services rendered as for services to come.

APPLE SYRUP

A Method of Utilizing Wind-Fall and Cull Apples—Directions for Making This Palatable Product

Experiments by government canning specialists show that a very palatable syrup can easily be made from apple cider. While it may not be practical for the average fruit farmer to produce apple syrup on a commercial scale, the home manufacturer of apple syrup for the family's winter use will furnish a profitable outlet for a large number of culls and windfalls which cannot be marketed.

Apple syrup made by the following method is a very palatable product. It has a flavor much like the thick syrup or jelly which is so often formed when apples are baked with a little sugar. As shown by experiments, this apple can be used in cooking with good results, as well as for table purposes.

Reducing Apple Cider to Syrup
Wash apples and remove all decayed and worm-eaten spots. Press out juice as usual for cider making. Be sure the juice does not ferment or "work" as on a sweet cider should be used for syrup making. The straining reducing vat or kettle should be a third larger than required to hold contents.

Add 5 ounces powdered calcium carbonate to 14 gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime), commonly called precipitate of chalk, is a low-priced chemical available at any drug store. Boil in kettle or vat vigorously for a period of 5 minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars, or pitchers; allow to stand 6 to 8 hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use a density gauge or candy thermometer and bring it up to 220 degrees F., or without thermometer, reduce bulk to one-seventh of original volume. To see whether it is cooked sufficiently, test as you would syrup or candy, by pouring a little of it into cold water. If boiled enough, it should have the consistency of maple syrup. It should not be cooked until it hardens like candy when tested. When the test shows that the syrup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the syrup will be cloudy.

A good way to insure slow cooling is to stand the vessels full of syrup in a bucket or wash boiler of hot water. They may also be placed in a fireless cooker. The white sediment, which settles out during cooling is called "malate of lime" and is a compound of lime with the natural acid of the apple. When the syrup is cooled, it should be stored in fruit jars or bottles. Place the rubber cap or cork in position and tighten. Then place the bottles or cans of syrup in hot water and sterilize for 12 minutes in hot water or home-made outfit.

A DEEP SEA "MOVIE" THRILLER

As in all tropical waters, the sea around the Bahamas is full of sharks, and a film, that has no counterpart in the annals of photoplay, has been secured of a battle between two of these monsters. Specimens eighteen feet and twenty feet long are common, and a very large bait that would last long enough for the purpose of photographing them had to be anchored near the apparatus. The sharks soon gathered and swam around the bait several at a time, and swallowed eagerly huge chunks of meat which were thrown overboard from the barge.

The crew caught half a dozen of these monsters with large hooks attached to chains, though they lost several hooks which were secured with heavy wovenaire, that snapped between the shark's teeth like packthreads. One of the largest of these hooked monsters was photographed close to the chamber. A portion of the haunch of meat which he had captured protruded from his mouth, and suddenly another huge shark swam into view and wrested it from his jaws. He swallowed it at one gulp and the other shark became infuriated. Fearing for the safety of the man in the chamber—for had one of these sharks struck the glass at full tilt it would certainly have been broken and the operator drowned—the men on deck slackened the line and the two sharks engaged in a battle royal, each plunging toward the other with wide-opened mouth until finally one beat off the other.—Robert H. Moulton, in the July St. Nicholas.

Gen. Sam Hughes has given permission to Victoria, B. C., to enlist a battalion under 5 ft. 4 inches. It will be known as the "Bantam Battalion."

CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

(By E. S. BATES in "The Journal of Commerce")

CHAPTER VIII. THE KARAKULE SHEEP

The original home of the Karakule sheep is in Bokhara, Persia, where the occupation of raising sheep is well adapted to the nomadic temperament of the people. Primarily the sheep are raised for their fur, ranging from the expensive Persian lamb fur to the cheapest qualities of real Astrakhan fur, and so far its chief value is that production. The industry is carried on in a haphazard manner in Persia with little attention paid to any defined methods of either breeding or husbanding, but the Karakule's natural hardiness and tendencies have maintained the breed in spite of the methods and make it a valuable adjunct to the world's fur trade.

The Karakule fur is produced from the skin of the lamb. As in the case with most breeds of sheep the proportion of premature births is somewhat large, and it is from the lamb prematurely born that the black, glossy and superb fur used in the manufacture of most expensive cloaks, is obtained and which forms the most valuable of the Karakule furs. The Persian lamb fur of commerce is obtained from the lamb, born at maturity, between birth and five days after. The pelt from the lamb during the following five days produces the fur known as Astrakhan, a fur with a longer and slightly less curled hair than the real Persian lamb, while the cheaper Karakule fur is obtained from the pelts of lambs during the later stages. Almost immediately the lambs are born, if the fur is curly and of good colour, they are sometimes provided with leather coverings (always so where the proper methods are followed), to prevent the wool from uncurling and becoming dirty. After the pelt is removed it is flayed in the shade. At all times the flank and leg parts of the pelt are saleable as Karakule fur, while the wool or hair of the full grown sheep is used as carpet and upholstery wool.

During the past twenty years Karakule sheep have been imported into various European countries and experiments conducted in the cross breeding with the English types, Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown and other breeds. The effort was to produce a breed adapted to western conditions; to produce a fur of the equal or better than that produced in Bokhara, and the possibility has been amply demonstrated. In 1908, an importation of Karakules from Bokhara and Russia was made into the United States and a year or so later, for various reasons, this herd along with later importations, was brought north and located in Prince Edward Island, where the fox-ranching industry has met with such success. Two farms were started, one in Prince Edward Island and the other at Lawrenceville, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, and although some difficulty was occasioned in that our customs regulations forbade the importation of animals from the Far East on account of the diseases prevalent in those parts, the cross-bred stock was allowed. Another herd, refused admittance, was located in Newfoundland, and very successful experimental work has been conducted on these ranches during the past few years. The crossing of the Karakule with the Canadian breeds has been found to be successful, a good proportion of the lambs born being of excellent colour, and lustre and possessing a very fine curl. It has been demonstrated that only a small proportion of Karakule strain is sufficient to produce good results, so true does the strain hold, so that it only remains now to find out the best type for crossing, which will be accomplished by experimentation, and to establish a recognized breed.

The raising of Karakules offers an attractive opportunity to the Canadian sheep breeders. Canadian climate has been found most adapted to the production of an excellent stock. The importation of Karakule furs into America is very heavy, and the possibilities of producing the fur on a profitable basis in large enough quantities to make it available to the masses are great. The mutton of the half-bred or Karakule strain sheep is of excellent quality, tasty, fine-grained and rivals the best Canadian breeds of sheep in this respect.

Another important feature is the fact that the percentage of loss in lambs is very slight. Whereas with ordinary sheep the percentage of prematurely born lambs sometimes runs as high as 20 to 30 per cent, all of which are lost, the prematurely born lamb of Karakule strain is most valuable. This in itself is an important inducement. On the other hand, the wool of the pure-bred Karakule cross-bred has a very large market for carpet and upholstery stock and commands a price proportionate to the wool of other breeds.

The industry is in its infancy in this country. It has not yet been taken up

by more than half a dozen sheep breeders. A good deal of experimental work has yet to be done. But it appears assured that the Karakule has a big future in Canada.

CHAPTER IX.

Advice to The Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock

(By T. Reg. Arkell, Chief Sheep and Goat Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture)

Many men think that, after they have spent a few months in learning the theory of sheep husbandry, they are capable of pursuing practical management with an assurance of easy success. They have possibly learned the symptoms of diseases with their remedies and in detail scientific management, but exigencies, always arise for which they are unprepared, and which probably, when studying the subject, they did not deem worthy of their consideration. It is strict attention to little things in sheep raising that so generally lead to a great success. No one should enter extensively into the business without having had a thorough practical experience. Otherwise it is best for him to commence in a smaller fashion. As his flock increases in size so will his experience and he will learn for himself the proper methods to apply to every condition that may arise.

Too many beginners display an over-confidence in their prowess and knowledge of the sheep business. This makes them the prey to the salesman who sees no need of correcting mistakes that the beginner may make in the purchase of his breeding stock. Most generally this class of novice wishes to make personal selection of the animals, and, if his ideals respecting type are somewhat astray, as is by no means infrequently the case, he gets in his flock many sheep which he would be better without. Had he been sensibly disposed and confessed his ignorance of many points of breed type, the salesman, unless he were most unscrupulous, would have aided him in choosing animals that would prove valuable to him. Few breeders who have any sort of reputation at all to sustain will take a rank advantage of a man who ingeniously leaves the selection of his purchase with them. In fact, many breeders state that they much prefer a buyer to make a personal choice than sell by description through the mail, since in the latter case they feel compelled, in order to uphold their honesty and trustworthiness, to send a better animal than the price really calls for. With personal selection the seller's ability is limited, since he does not feel himself responsible for what the purchaser does.

Selection of Breed or Type

Choice of breed is the first difficulty that besets the beginner. The common question with those entering the sheep business is: What is the best breed? To that the only answer that can be given is that all breeds are good when adapted to the conditions under which they will be subjected in the district where the beginner's farm or ranch is located, and meet local requirements. The selection of breed also depends largely upon the individual taste of the shepherd and the object he has in view in raising them. In Canada success can be obtained with any of the popular breeds produced here, but no person should ever commence raising a breed for which he knows he cannot obtain a ready sale. Perhaps his means and conditions do not warrant him to enter into the production of pure-breds. If he is breeding sheep merely for mutton purposes, high-class grades will suffice, yet even in buying grades he should take care to select only those possessing a good mutton conformation. Many farmers think that, since they own simply grades, 'any old sheep' at all will produce good enough results in the flock, and, therefore, the more cheaply they can buy the better. This is false economy, for very frequently they obtain in their flock animals that do not pay for the expense of their keep.

Uniformity of Type

Unity of type in the flock should be the direct aim of the breeder. This applies to grades as well as pure-breds, and refers to the selection of a type of sheep, possessing similar mutton and wool characteristics. With pure-breds this feature is especially important. In a flock of sheep where several types obtain, choice of a suitable ram is most difficult. Besides, disparity in this respect detracts from the general appearance of the flock and gives the buyer or casual observer an unfavorable opinion. Every breeder should aspire to produce a distinctive type. He should endeavor to breed a class of sheep possessing characteristics that, wherever the animals are, they will be recognized as his breeding.

But to attain this he should never uphold some fancy character in preference to utility features. No features should be given undue prominence beyond another, especially one that is purely ornamental. The establishment of some ultra-fashionable characteristic has at times become an obsession with many breeders of pure-bred sheep, and this sin (for it cannot be called anything else) must be avoided. The ultimate destination of most pure-bred rams is at the head of grade flocks, and their utility features should only be taken into consideration.

The beginner should study well and become familiar with the type of breed he has selected. He must be able to recognize undesirable features and disqualification. These he should endeavor to preclude from his flock, and to this end he should practice a rigorous culling every year. Individuals which do not possess the merits that his ideal calls for should be banished from his flock. Sheep having grave defects of character in type should not be used for breeding purposes. The absolutely perfect sheep, however, is still unknown, but every breeder should essay to approach as well as possible to what he considers the perfection of type. Therefore, he should practice judicious care in the initial selection of his foundation stock and in his subsequent breeding operations.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

When the war began the Allied forces realized pretty clearly that Germany's preparedness gave her a great initial advantage which would probably enable her to win some striking victories in the early part of the campaign, but they reasoned that in the end the numerical, financial and naval supremacy of the Allies would inevitably make itself felt. A few optimists, who did not realize just how extensive and thorough had been Germany's preparation for war, had visions of a short campaign in which the Allies would drive the Germans before them in headlong rout to Berlin. But, these cheerful optimists were very few in number.

On the other side the Germans were supremely confident. They knew the completeness and extent of their own preparations; they knew that their army of trained men, the greatest the world had ever seen, was superior both in numbers and equipment to anything which the Allies could muster, and they exulted in the certainty of a speedy and complete victory. And they were so sure that they actually had settled the terms which they were going to impose upon their vanquished foes. About the only fly in the ointment was the British fleet, and they believed that a judicious use of the submarine and the Zeppelin would so reduce the British superiority in ships that the German fleet would soon be able to sail out and give it battle upon even terms, and then Britannia's sceptre would pass into German hands, and the British Empire would have passed away. This was the German dream.

And now, after fifteen months of fiercest fighting, there is no sign of surrender upon either side. It happened, as the Allies expected, that Germany won certain successes in the initial stages of the struggle, and her completeness of preparation, even after months of struggle, gave her such manifest superiority to her Russian antagonist that she was able to drive the Russian army back into Russian territory, and she is still holding it there. And now, after the long fifteen months' struggle, the German army in the west still holds French and Belgian territory, in the east it holds Russian territory, and in the south it is fighting on Serbian soil; so that after this most colossal of all contests this nation of 60,000,000, assisted by Austria with its 40,000,000, is able to hold its own with the Allied nations representing in Europe alone over 200,000,000 people, and the German soil is still intact, Germany is uninvaded, and she is yet able to meet her opponents upon fairly equal terms. This is truly a marvellous feat, and demonstrates very clearly just what advantage lies in a thorough preparation for war.

But when we have said this we have said all that can be said of the success of the German campaign. The bright visions of the early days have faded, and Germany is now fighting grimly with her back to the wall, putting forth desperate efforts to defeat her foes, and succeeding only in postponing the day of her own defeat. In spite of all her great strength Germany is a beaten foe. Her efforts to weaken the British navy have utterly failed, and to-day that navy has drawn a cordon around Germany which has almost strangled her seaborne foreign trade, while the German navy, the pride of the Kaiser's heart and the weapon with which he was to beat Britain into submission, hides closely in German harbors, afraid to face the foe. It is true a great sea fight would probably mean annihilation for the German fleet, but some would prefer even that to inaction.

And while it is true that Germany is still holding both the Allies on the west and the Russians, her soldiers are no longer fighting with the assurance of success. Their attempts to crush the Allied and the Russian armies have so far been failures, and now their foes are simply awaiting the wearing down process, knowing that Germany has shot her bolt, and while she may resist most fiercely for months to come, her armies are on the down grade and she must ultimately perish from exhaustion.

From time to time rumors come also of internal troubles in Germany, and there is no doubt that the blockade is pinching her severely, but the real facts are not revealed. We are told that the people are still buoyed up with hopes of a German victory, and we are informed also that unless Germany does win, and that so decisively that she can demand what indemnity she pleases of her foes, she must become bankrupt. There is no doubt that there is only too much truth in some of these sinister rumors and it leads us to wonder just what will happen when the great war-tide swings back across the borders of Germany. What will happen then to the Kaiser and his advisers, who alone must bear the responsibility for the awful war? Will German patience have reached the breaking point, or will it still be content to submit calmly to the mailed fist? The day of retribution may be yet a long way off, but it is surely coming, and it may be nearer than we at present realize.

PROHIBITION AT HOME

To the Editor:— We have been quoting largely from the United States statistics showing the perfectly wonderful results that follow prohibition because out of forty-eight states, eight have had prohibition long enough to give conclusive evidence and also because reliable statistics are available every year.

It may not be generally known that Canada has given for the extent to which it has been tried just as satisfactory results as in the United States. We have only one Province, Prince Edward Island, entirely under prohibition but several others have had sufficient prohibition to show very definite results.

When Prince Edward Island prohibited the retail sale of liquor it had more insane than any other province in Canada. On account of its reputation and its insular position it had attracted a large number of patients from out side of the Island. This fact is still held up by the liquor interests as evidence that prohibition increases insanity which shows to what lengths they will go to defend the traffic. The following statistics for the older Provinces show that there is very little difference in the insanity record because there is very little difference in the amount under prohibition. The new Provinces are not counted because at this time Saskatchewan and Alberta had no asylums and the others were young.

Per ten thousand Nova Scotia had 33.6; Ontario 34.9; Quebec 32.4; New Brunswick 26.7. When we come to the statistics of drunkenness and crime they give a smashing blow to the traffic in liquor. In 1913 Nova Scotia had 8.0 convictions for drunkenness per thousand; British Columbia had 21.3.

The criminal record is still more remarkable, the latest census report gives the following convictions for crime per thousand population, Prince Edward Island 1.1; New Brunswick 3.8; Ontario 25.5; Manitoba 27.9; Alberta 40.0; British Columbia 42.1. These figures show that the wettest Provinces have nearly forty times as many convictions for crime as the driest one and the convictions decrease with the amount under prohibition or local option. You would think after that, that the liquor defenders would shut up but they won't.

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

AVIATOR FLEW TO MASONIC MEETING

London, Nov. 24.—An interesting feature of last night's meeting of Canada Lodge A. F. and A. M. was the initiation into Free Masonry of an aviator who had flown from the north for the purpose of being present. This was Captain Kenneth Edgar Kennedy, of Sherbrooke, Que., who has a reputation as a Canadian Arctic explorer. He is at present with the Flying Corps in England, but has done good work at the front. One narrow escape which he had recently was unique. A shell burst several hundred feet below him, and one fragment was hurled upward breaking part of his propeller and hitting Captain Kennedy on the chest. The impact wrenched him, but he managed to reach the ground safely. Captain Kennedy sent the fragments of shell to the War Office on request, but asks for its return as a souvenir.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

The Civil Service

The Civil Service of Canada offers a wide and growing opportunity for young men and women. The last Report closes with the 31st of August, 1914, and during the year then ending, 3,979 persons applied for examinations, beside 44 whose employment lasts only during the Parliament session, and 11 who sought the position of naval cadets. The work is divided between what is called the Inside Service and the Outside Service, the former including office work of all kinds, in the various Departments of the Government and the latter what are designated "External Affairs." Examinations are conducted in about thirty centres in different parts of the Dominion, those in this Province taking place in Sydney, Halifax, and Yarmouth. Other places may be selected at the convenience of the candidate. All the examinations for the Inside Service are competitive, and are conducted in English or French at the option of the candidate.

The Commissioners recommend a higher salary as necessary to attract the most desirable class of candidates and report that in the First Division the difficulty is to provide enough mail order clerks for the work to be performed. The examinations begin with the three "R's", and then branch off to higher studies as the necessities of the different kinds of work require.

As an indication of the character of the Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, we give the following:

HISTORY

Time: 2 hours.

Note.—Five questions only to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Explain clearly in brief notes the meaning of these: Parliament, a General Election, a Province, Parcel Post, Tariff Reform, Revenue Tariff, Railway Commission, Civil Service Commission.

2. Give a short history of Henry Grattan and his work for Ireland; The Restrictions on Irish Trade before the Union, 1801; The Union of Ireland and Great Britain 1801; The Effect of the American Revolution on Ireland.

3. Outline, in not less than twenty lines, the life and work of Champlain, pointing out clearly his title to national honour.

4. Offer brief notes on Bishop Lalaval, Papineau, Joseph Howe, Lord Strathcona, Edward Blake, Sir Charles Tupper.

5. Discuss, giving what information you can in brief form:

(a) The Census, and Redistribution of Parliament Seats.

(b) Canada's connection and relations with Britain.

(c) The value of Confederation to Canada.

6. Give in outline the story of the Conquest of Canada by Britain and the terms of the peace that closed the war in 1763.

Nova Scotia Physicians and Alcohol

The Quarterly Bulletin of the Department of Health in Nova Scotia contains the following resolution which was passed by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia at its meeting in July last, in Amherst:

"It has been established that alcohol is not a food, in that none of its elements are incorporated into the tissues, and since the heat it produces by oxidation is over-compensated for through heat lost from the blood vessels of the skin, and since alcohol is not required to aid any physiological process, and since by its excessive use all systems of the body are injured and the moral nature so altered as to lead to crime, this meeting desires to impress the community with the benefits to be obtained by abstinence from alcohol as a beverage, and recommends its use only under medical advice. This meeting would warn the public that many patent medicines containing large amounts of alcohol are neither foods nor stimulants as advertised."

White Mice

A Swiss Journal, whose name translated is "The Friend of Animals," states, on the authority of British officers, that no submarine leaves its base without carrying with it many white mice. The reason is that they

are very susceptible to the odor of escaping gases, and on the least danger from this source, they make a peculiar noise, which gives warning. It is well known that canaries are carried into underground mines for a similar purpose. Coming into contact with deadly gases they at once show it by drowsiness and the dropping of the head, and in this way they have saved the lives of many miners.

Huskies For France

"Scotty" Allen, a famous dog driver of the Yukon is going over to France with a hundred of his huskies to assist the Allies. His work for the winter will be in the Vosges range of mountains, carrying messages, doing observation work and aiding in other ways. "Scotty" is an Alaskan pioneer, well known in the mining camps and frontier posts of the north. He is a good trainer of the dogs and has won many victories in the dog races held regularly every year in Alaska. He is rugged, tough and inured to the cold of the northern climate, and is confident that he and his dogs will be able to make themselves very useful to our French Allies.

British Peers

A large number of British Peers have lost their lives in the present war. Others incapacitated by age or otherwise are making themselves useful at home. The Earl of Norbury, fifty-three years of age, with no military experience, concluded that he would do more effective work at home than at the front, and now works from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., running a lathe in an aeroplane factory. The Earl of Albermarle is making shoes for the soldiers. The Earl of Ashburnham, being too old to go to the front, told a stoker in a munition plant that he would take his place and shovel coal, if the stoker would enlist and cross the Channel. The latter accepted the challenge and the Earl is now acting as stoker in a munition plant, doing his bit to bring success to the British arms.

School Notes

The October Journal of Education reports more than one hundred School Exhibitions of the produce of gardens and other work of the pupils this fall, and that they have been decidedly successful. Bridgetown School hopes to add one to the number the coming year. This Journal, under the heading of "Grand total days attendance of pupils for the year ending July 31, 1915," shows Bridgetown to have been in advance of Middleton by 10,947 days, and in advance of Annapolis Royal by 4,258 days.

BRIDGETOWN AND MIDDLETON PLAY FOOTBALL

What was probably the first game of Rugby football ever played in Bridgetown was played last Saturday afternoon between the high school teams of Middleton and Bridgetown. While both teams showed lack of a complete knowledge of the game, and the Middleton team was considerably heavier than that of Bridgetown, those who witnessed the game found it quite interesting.

Soon after the whistle sounded for the game to begin, Middleton scored a try which they converted. This was gained principally on account of the practice of the Bridgetown team bunching their men too much in the centre of the field leaving room for Middleton to go around the end. After the first try Bridgetown gradually forced the Middleton team down the field and across the line, making the only try of the game for Bridgetown. Bridgetown failed to convert the try, and the first half of the game ended with the score 5 to 3.

In the second half the play was much the same as the first, with the exception that the Bridgetown team learned that they must fill more of the field. The Middleton team, however proved themselves superior and made another try which they converted. This was the last score of the game, making the final score 10-3.

Many of the players showed signs of future football, but were handicapped on account of the lack of knowledge of the rules. The tackling of both teams was the best feature of the game, some of the young chaps going at it like veterans.

MEETING OF RAYNOR, CLARK AND HARLOW FOX COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Raynor, Clark and Harlow Black Fox Company, Ltd., was held here yesterday. The following were elected on the Board of Directors: Karl Freeman, Edwin Ruggles, B. I. Raynor, D. G. Harlow, A. B. Clark, C. L. Piggott and Chas. R. Chipman. Chas. R. Chipman was appointed president of the Company, D. G. Harlow, Sect.-Treas., and Karl Freeman, Managing Director.

It was voted to keep seven pairs of foxes on the ranch and to dispose of four of the males.

St. James Parish Church Notes

Sunday next (2nd Sunday in Advent), the services in the Parish will be:

Bridgetown—8 a. m. (Holy Communion), and 7 p. m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—10.30 a. m. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—2.30 p. m.

WEEK DAYS

Fridays—Bridgetown, a service of Intercession on behalf of the War at 4.30 p. m.; Bible class 7.30 to 8.30 followed by choir practice.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Conference meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. B. Y. F. U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday services: Bible school at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Communion at the close of the morning service. The pastor will continue the series of sermons on "The Temptation of Jesus" on Sunday morning.

The Women's Missionary Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Frank Dodge, Tuesday, Dec. 7th, at 7.30 p. m.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. The Sunday School Board of Management will meet at the close of the Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, Dec. 5: Bridgetown—Sunday school and Bible study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the evening service.

Other services: Granville 11 a. m., Bentville 3 p. m., Dalhousie 7 p. m. The Second Quarterly meeting of the Official Board will be held at the Parsonage, Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 7.30.

DIED

EVERETT.—At Round Hill, Nov. 25. Hughie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Everett, age 5 months.

1914 "A" No. 2235 IN THE COUNTY COURT For District No. 3.

BETWEEN

L. D. SHAFFNER, Plaintiff, O. S. MILLER, Defendant

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his Deputy, at the office of Oliver S. Miller the above named defendant, in the Piggott Block, on Queen street, in the town of Bridgetown in the said County of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of December, A. D. 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon the law library of the said Oliver S. Miller, consisting of a number of text books and law reports and all the office furniture and effects as now contained therein.

The same having been levied upon under an execution issued in the above cause.

Terms: Cash. Sgd. J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Annapolis Royal, November 22nd, 1915. 33-21

Public Auction

To be sold at Auction on the premises of Sylvester Bent, on Saturday, Dec. 4th, at one o'clock, the following articles:

1 pair oxen, four years old. 3 cows, 2 farrow. 1 pair steers, 2 years old in December. 1 pair steers, 1 year old last May. 3 steers, one year old last Sept. 1 heifer, 1 year old last May. 2 heifer calves. 4 pigs, three months old. Dress about 100 pounds. 1 sow, one year old. In fine shape. 1 horse, good driver, 10 years old. 1 colt, six months old.

No. 1. A certain lot of land situated on the Phinney Mountain, well known as the Lorimer land. Containing 280 acres, more or less. Boundaries given at day of sale.

No. 2. A certain lot of land situated on the Young's Mountain, well known as the Robert Covert land. Containing 40 acres more or less. Boundaries given on day of sale.

No. 3. A certain lot of land situated on the Young's Mountain, well known as the Chas. Milbury place. Containing 200 acres more or less, with house and barn and other out-buildings on it. Two-thirds of the purchase price of this lot may remain on mortgage if required. Boundaries given on day of sale.

No. 4. A certain lot of land situated on the Young's Mountain, well known as the Alfred Young land. Containing 190 acres more or less. Boundaries given on day of sale. Also a Portable Saw Mill, with the exception of the boiler. Leonard engine and Lloyd Edger, carriage, 2 new big saws, two sets of Edger saws, haul-up, and two Trimmer saws. All new belting. All in good condition.

Terms: Six months with approved security. Land, 10 per cent. on day of sale, remainder on delivery of deeds.—32-21. pd.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE, NOVEMBER 23, 1915

Through the courtesy of the Monitor I wish to advise all American Citizens residing in the Yarmouth Consular district which is composed of the Counties of Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, to register as American Citizens in the official register kept by the United States Government for that purpose in this Consulate.

HENRY H. BALCH, American Consul, Yarmouth, N. S.



Be a Salesman or Saleswoman. No experience needed. We teach you absolutely FREE of charge and you may earn while you learn it at your home.

DOMINION SALES ASSOCIATION 29—St. Box 897, Halifax, N. S.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for Supplies for the County Institutions till December 1st, 1915.

For Three Months—

Flour, Manitoba Blended, brand to be named. Corn Meal, bag or barrel. Oat Meal, barrel. Bran, bag. Middlings, bag.

For Year—

Kerosene oil. Molasses. BEEF—Forequarters, hindquarters, roast, stew, soup. Mutton.

125 cords good merchantable hard wood in lots of 15 cords or more.

FREEMAN FITCH, J. C. GRIMM, E. W. GATES, Committee on Tenders and Public Property.

32-21.

Did it Ever Occur to You

That Your Husband, Your Son or Your Brother Now Fighting at the Front, Has a Desire to Smoke or Chew a Certain Brand of Tobacco of His Own Liking?

Instead of contributing to some society to handle your money and buy what kinds they choose, why not you buy the kind that your own friend likes and would appreciate? We carry quite a lot of different brands of Tobaccos and Cigars. Give us a call and we will make the prices as attractive as possible.

Our stock of Confectionery is fresh each week, therefore we are selling twice the quantity.

Orders taken for Christmas Cake

KEN'S RESTAURANT

EVERYBODY'S SHOE STORE

We've the assurance to say that we do not believe that there is, on an average, one person in a hundred that we can not fit, please and satisfy in every way with SHOES.

Our shoes for Men, Women, Boys, Misses and Children are all carefully chosen from the productions of

The Best Shoemakers Known to the Trade

Every Shoe is a model in its class! If you buy your Shoes here, you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that you are wearing the best Shoes, the price you paid can buy anywhere.

Make this store of Good Shoes Your Shoe Store, You can't do better.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

Specials for Saturday

DECEMBER 4th

3 tins O. D. Cleanser 25c | Rolled Oats, pkg 24c

St. John Corn Meal \$1.78 per bag

3 tins Gillette's Lye 25c | Tin Pail Sodas 24c

GOOD MIDLINGS \$1.40 per bag

7 lbs Onions 2c5 | Bottle Pickles 19c

Bran \$1.33 per bag

20 lb Bag Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.40

Special low prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

STOVES AND RANGES

New and Second Hand Base Burners Heating Stoves and Ranges

—Also Just Arrived—

One Car Portland Cement in Barrels, One Car Portland Cement in Bags

KARL FREEMAN

HARDWARE AND PAINTS

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill.

Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

All the Leading Styles All the Popular Leathers All at the Lowest Price

All are invited to call and inspect them

Granville Street J. E. LLOYD Boot and Shoe Store

Plumbing and Heating

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe ::::

Job Work Given Prompt Attention

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN

Phone 27-4 Granville Street (Under Oddfellow's Hall)

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

To all new subscribers the Monitor will be sent from this date until January 1st, 1917, for \$1.00 paid in advance. \$1.50 to the U. S.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

J. W. Beckwith wants 200 pounds dried apples this week to fill an order.

The Dominion Parliament will probably meet on Jan. 13th.

Over 500 have enlisted from Yarmouth County, and of this number 151 belong to the town.

The County Health Officer reports two mild cases of diphtheria at Hampton in the homes of Alonzo Foster and Bernard Mitchell.

The Panama Exposition closes on December 4, but the Canada building will be taken to the San Diego exhibition, which will run all next year.

Mrs. Fred Armstrong of Round Hill, announces the engagement of her daughter, Rhoda May, to John S. Bent, of Tupperville, marriage to take place in December.

The Ladies of the Bridgetown Baptist Church will hold a sale and supper on Thursday afternoon and evening, December 16th. Remember the date and watch for further notice.

We are in receipt of a copy of The Leonard Journal, an eight page weekly, published at Leonard, North Dakota. Mr. Cecil H. C. Ruffee, a former Monitor typo, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruffee of this town, is the manager.

Mr. Charles Rockwell of Kentville, who has been the Sheriff for Kings County for many years, has resigned that office and has taken the position of Prothonotary. Mr. F. J. Porter of Wolfville has been appointed Sheriff in place of Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Gilbert Gibson has been confined to his home for several days in consequence of an unfortunate accident. While descending a flight of stairs with a tub of mortar he fell giving his side a bad strain. We are pleased to report he is rapidly recovering.

Yarmouth Times.—Mr. Thompson, of Berwick, who was in town this week, reports the market for Annapolis Valley apples better than ever. The price is steadily increasing and the revenue to the fruit growers of Nova Scotia will be larger than it has been for some years.

As will be noted in a statement published elsewhere in this issue, the Patriotic Fund has paid out \$3,743.15 to 28 families in Annapolis County. Yet Annapolis County has only subscribed \$1,834.03 thus far to this Fund, hardly one-half the amount received. Are we doing our share towards this Fund?

Halifax Chronicle.—Judge Savary, of Annapolis attended the funeral of the late Sir Charles Tupper. Of all those who paid their last respects to the departed statesman, Judge Savary alone had the distinction of having been a member of the first Canadian Parliament. He was elected to represent Digby County at that time, 1867. Judge Savary is still in excellent health.

Mr. George E. Herman, B. A., graduate of Dalhousie in 1911, has accepted the position of editor and manager of the Western Chronicle, Kentville. Mr. Herman has had considerable experience in the newspaper business, having served on the staff of the Halifax Chronicle, the St. John Globe and the Dartmouth Patriot. We wish Mr. Herman success in his new field of journalism.

Windsor Tribune.—To-day the private car of G. W. Graham, the new manager of the D. A. R., passed through here going to Kentville. On board were the manager, Mrs. Graham and family who will reside in Kentville. As an evidence of Mr. Graham's determination to identify himself with the life of the Province he had the name of his private car re-painted, "Nova Scotia."

Mr. Herman R. Young, who has been travelling through the province of Saskatchewan during the past three months in the interest of the International Harvester Company, recently sent home some snap shots taken during his travels. One view shows a field of oats that stands seven feet high and which yielded 135 bushels to the acre. From inquiry we learn that 50 or 60 bushels to the acre is considered a big yield in Nova Scotia.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

For Service.—Two Yorkshire Boars. STANLEY MARSHALL, Clarence.

Mrs. A. W. Kinney will take orders for cake, pie and doughnuts. Cookies always on hand. 34-11

For Sale.—One Yearling Clydesdale Colt. MRS. I. M. LONGLEY, Paradise. 33-21

Clarke Brothers of Bear River announce their Christmas offerings in their advertising space on page 6 of this issue.

Great display of Christmas goods at J. W. Beckwith's. Do not send your orders away before inspecting his stock and getting prices.

Special sale this week only of Women's \$4.50 and \$5.00 Tan Boots, button or lace, only \$3.00 a pair at J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. McKeown will be "at home" to their friends at their residence Brickton, N. S., Saturday it being the Fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

An auction sale of stock and tracts of land will be held on the premises of Sylvester Bent, Belleisle, on Saturday next, Dec. 4th, at one o'clock. See adv. in this issue.

A great many who have joined a club to send to Toronto for goods have expressed their regret for having done so after seeing that they could have been better satisfied at J. W. Beckwith's.

Miss Aileen Freeman picked a wild daisy in perfect bloom on Monday and presented the same to the Monitor. A further evidence of the very mild weather we are having in the Annapolis Valley.

Parliament at its next session will be asked to make an appropriation for a life-sized statue of the late Sir Charles Tupper, to be erected on parliament hill beside the other fathers of confederation, says an Ottawa despatch.

Only three weeks remain between this date and Christmas. Advertisers desiring additional space in the Monitor should engage it at once. A Christmas advertisement, carefully prepared and inserted in the Monitor will certainly bring results.

Another shipment was forwarded to Halifax last week by the Red Cross workers of All Saints' Church at Granville Centre. Contents was as follows: 1 dozen bed jackets, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, 2 face cloths, 17 pyjama suits, 11 pairs pillow cases, 7 Xmas stockings, 1 barrel of preserves.

As the result of our Special Subscription Offer we have lately added quite a few more names to our subscription list. The offer still holds good, (see top of first column, page 5), and the sooner you send us your subscription the greater benefit you will receive. **Subscribe now to Annapolis County's Oldest and Newsiest Newspaper.**

Last week a subscriber to the Monitor lost a \$20 bill. Like a shrewd business man that he is, he at once advertised his loss in the Monitor. In less than forty-eight hours after the issue was off the press the subscriber had his \$20 bill returned by the finder. The finder was rewarded, the subscriber was pleased to have his lost money returned, and we are more firmly convinced that it pays to advertise.

DEBATE IN THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

One of the most interesting meetings of the Epworth League of Providence Methodist Church was held last Friday evening, the special feature of the occasion being a debate, participated in by six of the young people. The League room was well filled with an audience that had come expecting a good thing; and they got it. The subject of the debate was, resolved; "That the inventor has been a greater benefactor to the race than the discoverer." The resolution was supported by Miss Bessie Connell, leader, Miss Florence Sanderson, and Miss Josephine Kinney. The negative was taken by Messrs. Warren Miller, leader, Raymond Bent and Harry Connell. Each speaker had ten minutes, and the leaders each five minutes more in rebuttal. The speeches on both sides were carefully prepared and well and forcefully delivered. Flashing of wit and neat home thrusts added a touch of spice to argument. Rev. Dr. Jost, Mr. Thurber, principal of the school, and Mr. E. A. Hicks, acted as judges, and gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Grace Smith of Nictaux Falls was a week-end guest of Mrs. G. O. Theiss.

The family of Mr. A. O. Price has moved into town for the winter months and is occupying the Presbyterian Manse.

Mrs. E. J. Perkins of Hillsdale House, Annapolis Royal, spent the week-end at the home of her brother, Mr. S. C. Turner.

Miss Burrows, head milliner for Miss Annie Chute, during the past season, has left for her home in Truro, visiting her sister in Kentville en route.

Messrs B. I. Raynor and D. G. Hallow are in town and were present yesterday at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Raynor Clark and Harlow Black Fox Company.

Mr. James Quirk and daughter, Miss Mary Quirk, having spent the past few months very pleasantly in Toronto at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crowe, returned home on Wednesday last.

Mr. Morley Pike, who has had the management of "Sunnyside Farm", Clarence, for the past year, has moved into town, and is occupying the Shaw Cottage on Granville street, recently vacated by Mr. Geo. Hannington.

Miss Florence Parker arrived from Lynn last Saturday, having been summoned here in consequence of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Lottie Parker, who was stricken down with pneumonia while visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. Aldon G. Walker.

Mr. F. R. Fay was in St. John last week to meet his son Harry, who enlisted in the 52nd Battalion at Moose Jaw, and expects to leave soon for France. Harry, who left home some five years ago, is in the best of health and looking forward to doing his bit.

Mrs. J. S. Lewis and son John returned home yesterday after a visit of several weeks in New Glasgow and Cape Breton. They were accompanied by Mrs. Lewis' mother, Mrs. A. N. Ross, of North East Margaree, C. B., who will remain here the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bars of Vergennes, Vermont, have been recent guests of Mr. Bars' uncle, Mr. Alfred Vidito and aunt, Miss Helen Vidito. Mr. Bars, who is Superintendent of the Industrial School in Vergennes made a shipment of apples from his farm in Melvern Square while in Nova Scotia.

The Militia Department is now beginning to receive delivery of the machine guns ordered last spring to increase the supply used by the Canadian troops at the front. Upwards of a thousand of these guns are expected to be available for contribution among the various units before long.

Buy Rexall Chewing Gum

Regular Price 5c

SPECIAL
3 Packages for 10c
SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

ROYAL PHARMACY
W. A. Warren, Phm. B.
The Rexall Store

Business Notices

For Service.—A pure bred Yorkshire Boar, at Phelan's Stables, Bridgetown.

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

Public Auction

To be sold at Auction on Saturday, Dec. 4th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises of W. N. Stronach, Clarence, the following stock:
2 farrow Cows
4 milking Cows
3 two year old Heifers, two to freshen in Spring.
7 Shoats
1 large Hog
TERMS.—9 months credit with approved secured.
34-21

GENTS

Before purchasing your **Winter Overcoat** look our stock over
A new line arriving this week. Quality and price sure to please.
6 Gal. Kerosene Oil \$1

BURKE'S, Paradise

Tenders for Collection of County Rates

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for collection of the County Rates for the ensuing year till December 31st inst.

- All tenders must be accompanied by the names of two reliable Bondsmen to be approved by the Committee.
 - The full amount of the Roll must be guaranteed in each case, subject only to such reduction for illegal rates as may be allowed by Council.
 - All tenders must be sealed and marked, "Tenders for Rates."
- FREEMAN FITCH,
J. C. GRIMM
E. W. GATES,
Committee on Tenders and Public Property
December 1st, 1915. 34-41

**When shopping be sure to call at—
Santa Claus' Headquarters**

Come and see the new goods, we can meet your wants.
Be sure to see our fine line of Holiday Dishes.
We have a variety of beautiful presents that will appeal to you as just the right thing.
We have genuine new attractions for the Christmas Trade. Come and see these goods.
A splendid stock of choice Groceries. Better variety of Confectionery, than we are showing for Xmas trade, cannot be found.

A square deal and A Merry Christmas to ALL
MRS. S. C. TURNER
MASONIC BUILDING

"DOLLAR DAY"

J. HARRY HICKS' Saturday, Dec. 4th

- You may have your choice from the following list of good values for \$1.00
- A Good Hard or Soft Felt Hat
 - One pair \$1.25 Gloves
 - Four pairs Good Cashmere Hose
 - A Knitted Silk Muffler
 - A good Umbrella
 - Three Silk Ties
 - One Good All Wool Undershirt
- And Many Other BARGAINS See Window Display

J. Harry Hicks'
Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

The Bridgetown Importing House
XMAS GOODS

Call and make your selection early from our large assortment of practical and useful Xmas gifts, of which space and time will not permit me to enumerate.

Penman's Hosiery

Having placed our order early we are able to give our customers Penman's Hosiery for Men, Women and Children in all qualities at the old prices.

Latest Novelties in Mufflers and Ties

Just arrived per S. S. Lexington, new Linoleums and Oilcloths in all widths and patterns. New Dress Goods in newest weaves. Boys' Corduroy Pants.

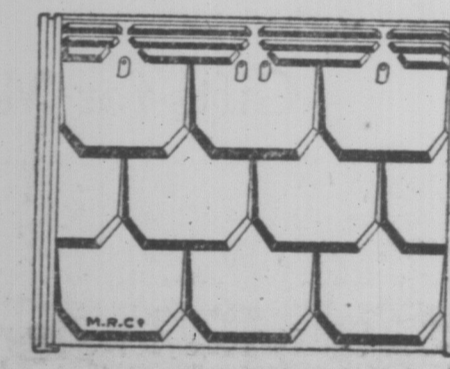
Snaps! Snaps!

In Ladies', Misses and Children's warm Coats for the cold weather.

D & A and LaDivia Corsets made in many styles at all prices. Spirella boning, flexible as the body itself. Try a pair and be convinced.

J. W. BECKWITH
QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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.



- Horse Rugs
- Halters, Rope
- Glass, Putty and Oils
- Wire and Nails
- Building Paper and Roofing

Crowe & Mundee
Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

MIDLINGS
BRAN
FEED FLOUR

AT
J. I. Foster's

Fifteenth Maritine WINTER FAIR
To be Held in Winter Fair Building
AMHEREST, NOVA SCOTIA DEC. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th
Plan to Visit Amherst Fair Week December 6-9
The Biggest amount in Prizes in the history of the Fair. crowds that ever visited Amherst. efforts put forth to make the Fair a success. expenditures to improve buildings and equipment. reduction in Railway Fares.

CHRISTMAS —AT— CLARKE BROS.

Opening of Holiday Goods Dec. 7 and following days

Life has no nobler pleasure than that of friendship. At the end of the busy year, full of effort and struggle, comes the season when we forget the trials and welcome the opportunities, when we count our friends, when we choose for them remembrances, not because of their cost, but because of the pleasure they will bring, when we realize to the full that life is worth living because for once it is unselfish.

The Worries of the Season

If our store may play its part during the trying days that lie between now and Christmas Eve, if it may lighten the strain of your purse (for everybody's is too small at such a time), if by good service and splendid assortment for your choosing it may help to keep the puzzle wrinkles from your forehead, it will have done all we have hoped and planned to have it do. We have given very careful thought to things useful. The list below does not represent all of what we have on our counters, but we trust its suggestions may prove helpful to you. If you should see any article that you would like later on, we will gladly put it aside for delivery at a future date. We would suggest, however, that you do this at once, while our stocks are complete and before the best are taken.

Fancy and Useful

We have many novelties in fancy and useful articles for Christmas Gifts, including Mirrors, Photo Frames, Leather Hand Bags, Brush and Comb Sets, Clocks, Jewel Cases, Music Rolls, Atomizers, Cigar Cases, Leather Travelling Cases, Brass Novelties and many other articles that space does not permit us here to mention.

Gifts for Women

Had you thought of a dress or waist pattern for Xmas? Such a practical gift as this would be welcomed surely and then it would serve to remind the one who wears it of the giver. We are also well supplied with fancy neckwear, handkerchiefs, table linens, napkins, towels, gloves, boots and shoes, rubber footwear, winter jackets, umbrellas, fancy linens, etc.

Gifts for Men

There are many nice appropriate things to give a man and yet, when one sits down to think of something suitable it is not an easy task. What to give father, brother, husband, son or friend can be found in our store. Neckwear, gloves, suspenders, hosiery, coat sweaters, hats, caps, mufflers, overcoats, suits, underwear, boots and shoes, rubber footwear, fancy shirts, etc.

Xmas Cards

We have them in endless variety, little remembrances of the season, such as everybody is looking for, 12c per dozen.

Books

A good book for girl or boy is the choicest of gifts. We invite you to our Book Department.

Holiday Stationery

Why not give stationery? Always an acceptable gift. We have a most attractive assortment. Dainty boxes containing high class stationery, quality the very best and style strictly up-to-date.

Price 15c to \$1.00 per box

Fountain Pens

Why not give a real good fountain pen? Buy the best as a poor pen is a poor remembrance. We sell "Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens" and they are fully guaranteed.

Prices \$1.25 to \$5.00 each

Silverware and Cut Glass

Among the pretty novelties for Christmas giving there are many dainty things in Silverware and Cut Glass which not only adds attractiveness to the table but in themselves are serviceable. We invite your inspection when visiting our store.

FINAL WORD

Buying early is an immense advantage. In the first place it is possible to make much better selection as the stock is more complete. In the second place you have more leisure and can take your time in buying. We are always pleased to put away goods selected early and deliver them at anytime you desire.

Soliciting your Holiday Trade and wishing you a Merry Xmas

We are, yours very truly

CLARKE BROS

BEAR RIVER, N. S., November 27th, 1915.

DEEP BROOK

November 29

Miss Josephine Sullis was at home over last Sunday.

Miss Edith Longley of Paradise is the guest of her cousin, Miss Marion Spurr.

Mrs. F. W. Rice left for Sydney last week to join her husband, Capt. Rice at that port.

Mrs. J. S. McFadden and little son Lawrence, are spending the week at Capt. W. U. Spurr's.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sullis of Digby visited relatives and friends here on Sunday the 28th inst.

The Dorcas Society enjoyed a social evening in Union Hall on Wednesday 17th. Red Cross work is being carried on, and preparations for Xmas sale are in progress.

DEEP BROOK SCHOOL

Report for the First Quarter

GRADE IX.		Averages
Ethel Purdy	.....	73.3
May Ruggles	.....	73.2
Neva Masters	.....	74.2
Nina Adams	.....	73.5
Max McClelland	.....	63.8
GRADE VIII.		
Vera Ditmars	.....	72.3
Helen Jones	.....	70.2
Cecil Purdy	.....	64
Mary Vroom	.....	62.8
GRADE VII.		
Frances McClelland	.....	74.8
Walden Berry	.....	65.7
Hazel Pinkney	.....	61
Bertha Lent	.....	60
Kathleen Vroom	.....	57.4
Gertrude Curtis	.....	57.2
GRADE VI.		
Margaret McClelland	.....	71.6
Hilda Adams	.....	61.6
Courtney Purdy	.....	55.8

For perfect attendance:
Helen Jones
Walden Berry
Courtney Purdy
Ralph Ruggles

PORT WADE

November 29

Miss Lottie Holmes has arrived home from Lynn.

Miss Ethel Reynolds is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wallace Nelson.

Mrs. D. A. Mason went to New Germany to visit her father for a few days.

We are glad to know that Mrs. George Johnson is recovering from a bad fall.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Harold Riordan, who have been in the West, arrived home Saturday.

Miss Alberta Apt from Annapolis Royal, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Della Apt.

Mrs. Howard Burke, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. S. Crowley at Digby, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Percy McGrath, who has been in the Schooner Grace Darling, came home last week from Yarmouth.

Mrs. John Snow, accompanied by her son James, went to Halifax on Friday to see her son Frank, who has been ill with measles at the hospital and is on the dangerous list.

LOWER GRANVILLE

November 29

Mrs. Archie Troop of Belleisle, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robblee.

Sch. Capt. Geo. Johnson took a load of wood to Digby the 23rd, and arrived back on Saturday.

Miss S. Manning who has spent the last few years in Digby, has moved here, and will occupy Mr. Geo. Anthony's house.

The Red Cross Supper given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Winchester, the evening of the 24th inst., was a decided success in every way. The supper was all that could be desired. The house was beautifully decorated with the flags of the Allies, the maimed and wounded soldiers were again soliciting contributions, and the sum of \$53.70 was added to the funds of the Red Cross Society. The Society will meet at Mrs. J. R. Elliott's Wednesday evening, December 1st.

The fact that restriction of the liquor traffic in Great Britain has been followed by a tremendous reduction in drinking, by few arrests, by better labor conditions, as declared in a parliamentary report, will give a tremendous impetus to the movement for peace as well as war-time restrictions. The war is proving a powerful temperance advocate, and is teaching lessons which can never be forgotten.

The sinking of the steamer Bosnia, following closely the destruction of the Ancona, has resulted in a determined agitation for the adoption in the Mediterranean of measures similar to those which have checked submarine activities in the North Sea.

A BRITISH SECRET GERMANY WANTS

While the Germans are struggling to find food substitutes, and are even reported to be serving flour made from wood pulp, Professor Bottomley has announced in Great Britain an extraordinary means of increasing the production of ordinary agricultural products. According to the London Chronicle, he delighted members of the Royal Botanic Society recently with a demonstration of his discovery. The process consists in the treatment of ordinary raw peat by means of bacteria, which, within four or five days turns the peat into a black substance containing fifty times as much valuable plant food material as ordinary manure. On ordinary agricultural land peat has given an increase in potatoes of 123 per cent., compared with those grown with no manure, and of 75 per cent. and 41 per cent. compared with those grown in artificial manure and farmyard manure respectively. In one experiment with onions treatment with the peat was followed by an increase of 41 per cent. Equally successful results have been achieved with turnips, radishes, parsnips, peas and other vegetables, and the effect of humogen on flowers, both with regard to the foliage and blossom, is very remarkable. In another instance, a box was filled with moss, planted with four potatoes, and placed on the roof of the college in the Strand. Once every week the moss was watered with extract from the bacterized peat. After eight weeks the box was as full as it could be of fine new potatoes.

If humogen, as Professor Bottomley calls this plant food, turns out as successfully on a large scale as it has in the experiments, the growing of farm and garden produce will be revolutionized. It foreshadows an era of plenty, and an era of cheap living, such as the world never knew. Considering the standing of Professor Bottomley—he had been professor of botany in King's College, London, since 1892, and is a recognized authority on biology as well—it seems strange that the British Board of Agriculture should decline to take the discovery up on the ground that "no result had yet been obtained which demonstrated its utility for agricultural purposes on a field scale." We give the hint to our Department of Agriculture, which would doubtless be only too delighted to have the opportunity of being the first to test it on a large scale. Only one month before the war, a German professor tried to inveigle Professor Bottomley into giving him a sample of the bacteria for the German Board of Agriculture. He didn't get it.

SAFETY FIRST SLOGANS

The Safety First movement is moving along the same lines as the health movement, of which it is a part. It has reached the stage of education through slogans. Safety First literature teems with them. The walls of workshops are covered with them.

Among the following drawn from the Inland Steel Company and other sources, employers might select an assortment:

"Short cuts sometimes result in sharp cuts at the hospital."

"The safe route may be the longest, but is safest."

"A fire department without firemen is just like safety devices without safe and careful operators."

"Keep out of debt and danger. Both are alluring, yet poor friends to make."

"Sweep without dust. It's safer. Dust carries many diseases and endangers the health."

"Peace, prosperity and good health depend on the selection and proper preparation of normal food material."

"Smallpox is here again; to avoid danger of catching this disease be vaccinated and have your family vaccinated."

"If you are sick or injured, go to the emergency hospital and consult the doctor."

"The difference between a wise man and a fool is the fool's mistakes never teach him anything."

"An able body is the reward of safety. Untold misery the penalty of carelessness."

"A preventable accident is a disgrace to the foreman in whose gang it happens."

"The best safety device known is a careful man. If man is careful he will not be injured."

"The thinker will not drink. The drinker cannot think."

"Any fool can take a chance. It takes brains to be careful."

"It's better to be careful 15,000 times than to be injured once."

"It takes only a moment of carelessness to cause a lifetime of suffering."

"When hurry interferes with safety, cut out the hurry."

"Teach the new man how to avoid accidents. He may have a wife and family who love him."

"Leave the booze alone. You can work better without it and there is less danger of getting hurt."

Ladies!

Think well of the grocer
who handles

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

ALFALFA, WHAT AND WHY

(By Aubrey Fullerton in Onward)

The first garden in the world, as everyone knows, was in Asia; but it is perhaps not so generally known that many fruits, flowers and plants that are highly prized in Canada to-day came from thereabouts. We owe to old Asia far more, even in this respect, than we commonly realize. Some of the most valuable plants on our Canadian farms were long ago immigrants from the other side of the world, though we now regard them as quite our own.

One such importation is alfalfa, a plant that nowadays is being much talked of among farmers all over the Dominion. So valuable is it and even so wonderful, that not only the farmers but the whole nation has reason to be interested in its growing and harvesting. City people and country folks alike are interested in our national production of wheat; the production of alfalfa.

The name, at least, is becoming familiar. It is a rather pleasing name, and is believed to be an adaptation of an old Arabian word that meant "The best sort of fodder." In Europe the plant is always called Lucerne, but in this country the Asiatic name is used, and is now a fixed form.

Alfalfa then, had its original home in the south-westerly parts of Asia, a long way, surely, from our Canadian farms. It is said to be the oldest as well as the best, fodder plant in the world, and was grown in Persia in very ancient times. About 500 B.C. it was taken from Persia to Greece, where it fed the flocks and herds of the barbarians who, in Roman times, overran the country. The plant spread to Italy, then to northern Africa, whence it was taken by Arabs to Spain. The Spaniards carried it over to Mexico, from where it crept up to California, the Western States, and in due course to Western Canada.

The eastern parts of North America received their first supplies of the new wonder-plant through the English and French colonists, who brought them over from Europe. Even the universal potatoes had not had wider travel than this. Alfalfa the warm south of Europe and in cold Siberia; in California, and on the prairies of the Canadian North West; is now grown almost everywhere; in old countries and in new; and under almost every condition of soil and climate. It is no wonder that a plant so adaptable as this should be highly esteemed.

What makes alfalfa valuable, however, is not so much its willingness to make itself at home as its remarkable food qualities. It is one of the natural foods known as proteids; that is, food-stuffs that contain from fifteen to eighteen per cent. of nitrogen, which is largely the secret of the animal body. Alfalfa is the richest nerve and muscle development of the animal body. Alfalfa is the richest protoid of all our common field crops, and will yield more food nutrients of all kinds per acre than almost any other crop. For these reasons it is invaluable for both man and beast. One of its ancient names meant "horse fodder," indicating its value as a food for one kind of animal. Its benefits to man are indirect, but easily traceable, for its rich supplies of protein to make the flesh and bone of various stock animals, which in turn contribute to the human food supply. Alfalfa is fodder for the herds that feed ourselves.

This very useful plant is a near relative of the clover family, but has features all its own. Like the clover, its leaves are made up of three leaflets, but the central leaflet, instead of springing close from the other two, has a short stalk. The flowers are purple, in clusters of from ten to twenty. There are no creeping roots or runners, as in the case of the clover, and another characteristic feature is its tap-root, a strong main root that in old plants is sometimes an inch thick and goes deep into the soil. Side roots branch off from this tap-root.

It would be expected, of course,

that with such a wide distribution throughout the world, and under such varying conditions, certain differences would have been developed in the nature and appearance of the plant. There are a great many different varieties, a result chiefly of geographical conditions. Habits of growth, size of plant, shape and color of leaves, succulence of the stems, etc., are different. Alfalfa seed from France would not likely take well in Manitoba and in general the more hardy varieties are required for any part of Canada. Once the right seed is found for a particular place and soil, however, and proper cultivation given, a permanent crop is assured. Alfalfa lives under favorable conditions for twenty or thirty years, but as yet the best results in this country show a lifetime of five or six years.

Aside from its own value as a fodder plant, alfalfa is worth much to the land itself. In these days, when the need of increased production is being emphasized it is important that the land be made to yield as largely as possible, and it has been proved repeatedly that a crop of alfalfa helps to make other crops after it. A rotation of alfalfa with these other crops increases the production from fifty to one hundred per cent. Thus experiments at a government station in Alberta showed a yield of fifty-nine bushels of wheat to the acre, instead of the usual twenty or thirty bushels, on land that had borne alfalfa the year before. The remarkable effect of the alfalfa in enriching and cultivating the soil in which it grows is one of its best features, and makes it all the more a great national benefit.

It is now about twelve years since the first successful crops of alfalfa were grown in the Canadian West. They were in Southern Alberta, and many other parts of the prairie country have since followed suit. One farmer in Saskatchewan now has twelve hundred acres under crop from seed that he imported from Siberia. For the past three years the Saskatchewan Government has offered cash prizes for the best ten-acre fields. Mr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has advised western farmers to grow alfalfa instead of wheat. In Ontario also good results have been secured, and in some parts of the province alfalfa has been grown for fifteen years or more. Generally speaking, however, this forage-plant is a new crop, which is only now beginning to be grown on a large scale throughout Canada. Hundreds of far-seeing farmers in all the provinces are trying it out, for they know its worth to their land and stock.

The introduction and cultivation of alfalfa in Canada is another case of the wise co-operation of man with the resources of nature, and Canada, perhaps more than any other country, stands to gain from this new and wonderful crop. We shall all share its benefits, as already we share in the national benefits of our wheat yield. A new grass crop is not so romantic, perhaps, as a new Burbank fruit crop, but its final results may be greater and in increasing the earth's productivity it is one of the Creator's chosen instruments. The ancient fodder-plant that was known in Asia so long ago, but is still new to us in Canada, is one of nature's blessings to the world.

PAPER CLOTHES FOR SOLDIERS

Many of the big paper manufacturers in England are turning out paper waders and waistcoats as fast as they can for British troops. These garments are water-proof for a long time. Of course they wear out more quickly than ordinary clothing, but they will stand a continuous soaking for nearly a week in the trenches before becoming useless.

The time for voluntary enlistment in Great Britain has been extended until December 11th, after which conscription may be put in force. It all depends on the number who enlist before this date.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Read the Monitor's Special Subscription Offer at top of column 1, page 5, and then send in your subscription

SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It

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

Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of Constipation and Stomach Trouble.

OUR CANADA

Have faith in glorious Canada; How grand has been her past; How boundless are her treasure stores!

Refrain: My heart has faith in Canada, The land where all are free, No land can be like Canada, Oh, Canada for me.

Time more and more advancement brings, With every circling year; And all her broadening future shines With more than golden cheer.

No tyrant power with iron will, Holds thousands in its thrall; Here justice reigns and righteous laws; Give equal rights to all.

Here toil receives its recompense, And skill its just reward; Here youth and age their homage pay To man's redeeming Lord.

Her heart beats true to all that's good, Her fame is known afar; In all her homes abundance dwells; How bless'd her children are!

Her sons are brave, and true, and strong, As all the world may see; Her daughters fair, with graces rare, Are all that queens should be.

To stand on grand Old England's side Her joy and pride shall be; One in the fight for God and right And one in victory.

PASTOR J. CLARK, Selma, Hants Co., N. S.

THE LUMBERMEN'S ALPHABET

A is for axes, so you very well know B is for boys who can use them just so C is for camp that we all live in while D is for danger we often stand in.

CHORUS

Right merrily O, right merrily are we No mortal on earth so happy can be, Let the snow it come deep as I winter be long, Give the shanty boys beans and there's nothing goes wrong.

E is for echo that through the woods rang, F is for foreman the boss of the gang, G is for grindstone we often turn round, while

H is for handle so smooth and so round, I is for iron we mark at the pine, J is for Johnstone not far down the line, K is for keen edge our axes to keep, while

L is for log pile that down our back creep, M is for mosses to stuff up our camps N is for needle to patch up our pants O is for old owl that hoots out at night, P is for pine that falls to the right,

Q is for quarrelling we never allow, R is for river our logs they do plow, S is for sleds we put our logs on, while

T is for black team that hauls them along, U is for uses we put ourselves to, V is for valley we haul our logs through,

W is for woods from which we come out in the Spring, When I'll sit down, my Mary, and a song I will sing.

There are three other letters I can't bring into rhyme, And if anyone can I pray tell me in time, The train's at the crossing, the whistle does blow

So farewell, my Mary, to the woods I must go.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

WITH THE GRAND FLEET

By FREDERICK PALMER IN THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

(Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, was a member of a party of distinguished foreign journalists who visited the Grand Fleet in August and September at the invitation of the British Government.)

III.

In the Fleet Flagship

Thus far we have skirted around the heart of things, which in a Fleet is always the Commander-in-Chief's flagship. Our handy, agile destroyer ran alongside a battleship with as much nonchalance as she would go alongside a pier. I should not have been surprised to have seen her pirouette over the hills or take to flight.

There was a time when those majestic and pampered ladies, the battleships—particularly if a sea were running as there was in this harbor at the time—having in mind the pride of paint, begged all destroyers to keep off with the superciliousness of grandes dames holding their skirts aloof from contact with nimble, audacious street gamins, who dodged in and out of the traffic of muddy streets.

But destroyers have learned better manners, perhaps, and battleships have been democratized. It is the day of Russian dancers and when airplanes loop the loop, and we have grown used to all kinds of marvels.

But the sea has refused to be tamed. It is the same old sea that it was in Columbus's time, without any loss of trickiness in bumping small craft against towering sides. The way that this destroyer slid up to the flagship without any fuss and the way the bluejackets held off from the paint as she rose on the crests and slipped back into the trough did not tell the whole story.

A part of it was how, at the right interval, they assisted the landlubber to step from gunwale to gangway, making him feel perfectly safe when he would have been perfectly helpless but for them.

I had often watched our own bluejackets at the same thing. They did not grin—not when you were looking at them. Nor did the British. Bluejackets are noted for their official politeness. I should like to have heard their remarks—they have a gift for remarks about those invaders of their unformed world in Scotch caps and other kinds of caps which tailors make for civilians.

Without any intention of eavesdropping, I did overhear one asking another whence came these strange birds. One knew the flagship by the admiral's barges astern as you know the location of an army headquarters by its automobiles. It seemed in the centre of the Fleet at anchor, if that is a nautical expression. Where its place would be in action is one of those secrets as important to the enemy as the location of a general's shell-proof shelter in Flanders.

Perhaps Sir John Jellicoe may be on some other ship in battle. If there is any one foolish question which one should not ask it is this.

100 Years Ago and Now

As one mounted the gangway of this mighty super-Dreadnought one was bound to think of another flagship in Portsmouth Harbour, Nelson's Victory—at least, an American was. Probably an Englishman would not indulge in such a commonplace. One would like to know how many Englishmen had ever seen the old Victory. But, then, how many Americans have been to Mount Vernon and Gettysburg?

It was a hundred years, one repeats, since the British had fought a first-class naval war. Nelson did his part so well that he did not leave any fighting to be done by his successors. Maintaining herself as mistress of the seas by the threat of superior strength—except in the late fifties, when the French innovation of iron ships gave France a temporary lead on paper—ship after ship, through all the grades of progress in naval construction, has gone to the scrap-heap without firing a shot in anger.

less skein on top of the admiralty building.

One first heard of Jellicoe fifteen years ago, when he was Chief of Staff to Sir Edward Seymour, then Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron. Indeed, one was always hearing about Jellicoe in those days on the China coast. He was the kind of men whom people talk about after they have met him, which means personality. It was in China seas, you may remember, that when a few British seamen were hard pressed in a fight that was not ours, that the phrase "Blood is thicker than water" sprang from the lips of an American commander, who waited not on international etiquette, but went to the assistance of the British.

Nor will anyone who was present in the summer of '98 forget how Sir Edward Chichester stood loyally by Admiral George Dewey, when the German squadron was empire-fighting in the waters of Manila Bay, until our Atlantic Fleet had won the battle of Santiago and Admiral Dewey had received reinforcements and, East and West, we were able to look after the Germans. The British bluejackets said that the rations of frozen mutton from Australia which we sent alongside were excellent; but the Germans were in no position to judge, as none was sent to them, doubtless through an oversight in the detail of hospitality by one of Admiral Dewey's staff. Let us be officially correct and say that there was no mutton to spare after the British had been supplied.

In the gallant effort of the Allied forces of sailors to relieve the Legations against some hundreds of thousands of Boxers, Captain Bowman McCalla and his Americans worked with Admiral Seymour and his Britons in the most trying and picturesque adventure of its kind in modern history. McCalla, too, was always talking of Jellicoe, who was wounded on the expedition; and Sir John's face lighted at the mention of McCalla's name. He recalled how McCalla had painted on the superstructure of the little Newmark that saying of Farragut's, "The best protection against an enemy's fire is a well directed fire of your own," which has been said in other ways and cannot be said too often.

"We called McCalla Mr. Lead," said Sir John; "he had been wounded so many times and yet was able to hobble along and keep on fighting. We corresponded regularly until his death." Beatty, too, was on that expedition; and he, too, was another personality one kept hearing about. It seemed odd that two men who had played a part in work which was a soldier's far from home should have become so conspicuous in the great war. If on that day when, with ammunition exhausted, all members of the expedition had given up hope of ever returning alive, they had not accidentally come upon the Shikon arsenal, one would not be commanding the Grand Fleet and the other its battle cruiser squadron.

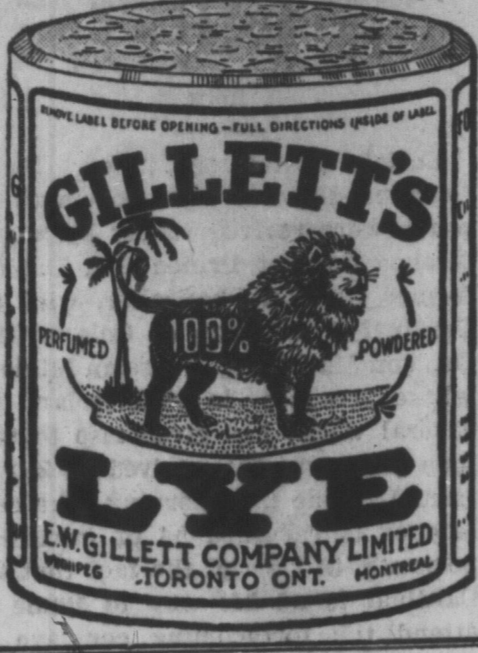
Any general of high command must be surrounded by more pomp than an admiral in time of action. A headquarters cannot have the simplicity of the quarter-deck. The force which the general commands is not in sight; the admiral's is. You saw the commander and you saw what he commanded. Within the sweep of vision from the quarter-deck was the terrific power which the man with the broad gold band on his arm directed. At a signal from him it would move or it would stand still. That command of Joshua's if given by Sir John one thought might have been obeyed.

One hundred, two hundred, three hundred, four hundred 12-in. guns and larger, which could carry two hundred tons of metal in a single broadside for a distance of eighteen thousand yards! But do not forget the little guns bristling under the big guns like needles from a cushion, which would keep off the torpedo assassins; or the light cruisers, or the colliers, or the destroyers, or the 2-300 trawler and minelayers, and what not, all under his direction. He had submarines, too, double the number of the German. But with all the German men-of-war in the harbour, they had no targets. Where were they? One did not ask questions which would not be answered. Waiting as the whole British Fleet was waiting, for the Germans to show their heads, while cruisers were abroad scouting the North Sea.

Begging for Battle

At the outset of the war the German Fleet might have had one chance in ten of getting a turn of fortune in its favor by an unexpected stroke of strategy. This was the danger which Admiral Jellicoe had to guard against. For in one sense, the Germans had the tactical offensive by sea

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



as well as by land; theirs, the outward thrust from the centre. They could choose when to come out of their harbour; when to strike. The British had to keep watch all the time, and be ready whenever the enemy should come.

Thus the British Grand Fleet was at sea in the early part of the war, cruising here and there, begging for battle. Then it was that it learned how to avoid the submarines and the mine fields. Submarines had played a greater part than expected, because Germany had chosen a guerilla warfare; to harass, to wound, to wear down. Doubtless she hoped to reduce the number of British fighting units by attrition.

Weak England might be in plants for making arms for an army, but not in shipbuilding. Here was her true genius. She was a maritime power; Germany a land power. Her part as an ally of France and Russia being to command the sea, all demands of the Admiralty for material must take precedence over demands of the War Office. At the end of the first year she had increased the fighting power by sea to a still higher ratio of preponderance over the Germans; in another year she would increase it further.

Admiral von Tripitz wanted nothing so much as to draw the British Fleet under the guns of Heligoland or into a mine field and submarine trap. But Sir John Jellicoe refused the bait. When he had completed his precautions and his organization to meet all new conditions, his Fleet need not go into the open. His Dreadnoughts could rest at anchor at a base while his scouts kept in touch with all that was passing, and his auxiliaries fought the submarines. Without a British dreadnought having fired a shot at a German Dreadnought, nowhere on the face of the seas might a single vessel show the German flag except by thrusting it above the water for a few minutes.

If von Tripitz sent his Fleet out, he, too, might find himself in a trap of mines and submarines. He was losing submarines and England was building more. His naval force rather than Sir John's was suffering from attrition. The blockade was complete, from Iceland to the North Sea. While the world knew of the work of the Armies, the care that this task required, the hardships endured, the enormous expenditure of energy, were all hidden behind that veil of secrecy which obviously must be more closely drawn over naval than over army operations.

No Room For Red Tape

From this flagship the campaign was directed. One would think that many offices and many clerks would be required. But the offices and the clerks were at the Admiralty. Here was the execution. In a room perhaps four feet by six was the wireless focus which received all the reports and sent all the orders, with trim bluejackets at the keys, "Go!" and "Come!" the messages were saying; they wasted no words. Officers of the staff did their work in narrow space, yet seemed to have plenty of room. Red tape is inflammable. There is no more place for it on board a flagship prepared for action than for unnecessary woodwork.

At every turn the compression and the concentration of power were like the guns and the decks, cleared for action significant in directness of purpose. The system was planetary in its impressive simplicity, the more striking as nothing that man has ever made is more complicated or includes more kinds of machinery than a battleship. One battleship was one unit, one chessman on the naval board.

Not all famous leaders are likeable, as every world traveller knows. They all have the magnetism of force, which is quite another thing from the magnetism of charm. What the public demands is that they shall win victories, whether personally likeable or not. But if they are likeable and simple and human in the bargain and a sailor besides—well, we know what that means.

Perhaps Sir John Jellicoe is not a great man. It is not for a civilian even to presume to judge. We have the word of those who ought to know, however, that he is. I hope that he is, because I like to think that the

great commanders need not necessarily appear formidable. Nelson refused to be cast off the heavy part, and so did Farragut. It may be a sailor characteristic. I predict that after this war is over, whatever honours or titles they may bestow on him, the English are going to like Sir John Jellicoe not alone for his service to the nation, but for himself.

Admiral Jellicoe is one with Captain Jellicoe, whose cheeriness even when wounded kept up the spirits of the others on the Relief Expedition of Boxer days. "He could do it, too!" one thought, having in mind Sir David Beatty's leap to the deck of a destroyer. Spare, of medium height, ruddy, and 57. So much for the health qualification which the Admiralty Lords dwell upon as important. After he had been at sea for a year he secured a human machine much of the type of that destroyer as a steel machine—a thirty knot human machine, capable of 300 or 500 revolutions, engines running smoothly, with no waste of energy, slipping over the waves and cutting through them; a quick man, quick of movement, quick of comprehension and observation, of speech and thought, with a delightful self-possession—for there are many kinds—which is instantly responsive with decision.

A telescope under his arm, too, as he received his guests. One liked that. He keeps watch over the Fleet himself when he is on the quarter-deck. One had a feeling that nothing could happen in all his range of vision stretching down the "avenues of Dreadnoughts" to the light cruiser squadron, and escape his attention. It hardly seems possible that he was ever bored. Everything around him interests him. Energy he has, electric energy in this electric age, this man chosen to command the greatest war product of modern energy.

The Admiral's New Broom

Fastened to the superstructure near the ladder to his headquarters was a new broom which South Africa had sent him. He was highly pleased with that present; only the broom was von Tromp's emblem, while Blake's had been the whip. Possibly the South African Dutchmen, now fighting on England's side, knew that he already had the whip and they wanted him to have the Dutch broom too.

He had been using both, and many other devices in his campaign against von Tripitz's "untersee" boats, which was illustrated by one of the maps hung in his cabin. Quite different this from maps in a general's headquarters, with the front trenches and support and reserve trenches and the gun-positions marked in vari-colored pencillings. Instantly a submarine was sighted anywhere, Sir John had word of it, and another dot went down on the spot where it had been seen. In places the sea looked like a pepperbox cover. Dots were plentiful outside the harbour where we were; but well outside, like flies around sugar which they could not reach.

Seeing Sir John among his admirals and guests one had a glimpse of the life of a sort of mysterious, busy brotherhood. I was still searching for an admiral with white hair. If there were none among these seniors, then all must be on shore. Spirit, I think that is the word; the spirit of youth, of corps, of service, of the sea, of a ready, buoyant definiteness—yes, spirit was the word to characterize these leaders. Sir John moved from one to another in his quick way, asking a question, listening, giving a direction, his face smiling and expressive with a sort of infectious confidence.

"He is the man!" said an admiral. I mean several admirals and captains said so. They seemed to like to say it. Whenever he approached one noted an eagerness, a tightening of nerves. Natural leadership expresses itself in many ways; Sir John gave it a sailor's attractiveness. But I learned that there was steel under his happy smile; and they liked him for that, too. Watch out when he is not smiling, and sometimes when he is smiling, they say.

For failure is never excused in that Fleet, as more than one commander knows. It is a luxury of consideration which the British nation cannot afford by sea in time of war. The scene which one witnessed in the cabin of the Dreadnought flagship could not have been unlike that of Nelson and his young captains on the Victory, in the animation of youth governed with only one thought under the rule that you must make good.

Splendid as was the sight of the power which Sir John directed from his quarter-deck while the ships lay still in their plotted moorings, it paled beside that when the anchor chains began to rattle and, column by column, they took on life and slowly and majestically, gaining speed one after another, turned toward the harbour's entrance.

The "Loan of Victory" is the name applied to the new French domestic borrowing bill, that is being rapidly subscribed.

DON'T "SUSH" THE CHILDREN

A little boy of my acquaintance has recently gone with his parents to live on a big farm, outside the city. He has always been a delicate, gentle little thing, and his quiet, pleasing manners have been as much a matter of comment among his friends as have his pale cheeks and frail appearance. At school he was a quiet little kid, too, and one of the kind who gave the appearance to a stranger, of being so modest and still that he seemed scarcely a boy, but more like a "little lady." His friends have regretted, very much, that he must leave his city school for the country, and felt, that somehow, such sacrifice was wrong, but the other morning I met him on the street where he had come up with his mother for a day's shopping and I was amazed at the change in the child. His cheeks were rosy red, his little frame filled out and straighter, his attitude one of confidence and almost daring, his entire personality made over, it would appear. It was almost unnecessary to ask him how he liked the farm, but he answered with enthusiasm, "Oh, it's the greatest place you ever saw, Madame. Why, there are fields where we can run, for miles, it seems, the big dog and I, for there is the loveliest big dog you ever saw, that went with the farm, you know! The people had to leave him 'cause they were moving into the city and there are lots of kittens out in the barn, and you know when I was in the city we never could have a dog or a kitty, and there are birds flying all round, and chickens, and things to feed and play with, and the bossies in the barn. I tend two of them myself, and it's just the greatest fun in the world. And do you know, we have a big house to ourselves, and nobody living down stairs, and I can holler all I want to and I just go up in the big attic and yell, sometimes as loud as I can, and as many times as I want to and mamma never says, "S-s-s-h-u-s-h" once! I used to get so tired of having mamma say shush all the time, every time I did anything, 'cause the woman downstairs was nervous, she said. And now, nobody says shush at all, and I am going to have a farm of my own, and I will never say shush to any little boy or girl, never."

The secret of the little fellow's demure manners, his air of repression, was out. The woman downstairs was nervous and mamma had said shush ever since he could remember, evidently, and the same attitude of life follows most of us through the world. We are continually being shushed at, by somebody or other, lest we disturb some other one's nerves. Which is right, in a measure, and yet, it means repression in a really overwhelming measure at times. We know such things must be, that children must be taught to have regard for the feelings of others and yet, do we, as a whole body of women, shush at them too much, and keep after them too closely, with our don'ts and our must-nots.

It's human nature to love to shout and sing and be merry, it's the in-born instinct of every child who is normal to love to be gay. Why choke back the gleeful laugh, hush the joyful chatter, compel the happy little folks to conform to the rigid rules of enforced silence which must needs be the veil for their joyous soul? In short, why "shush" at them every hour of the day?

The nervous woman who "hates children" and shivers at the sound of their "Indian yelling" perhaps is assisted to that condition by other things. If the choice must be made, muffle the whistles and the siren horns, reduce speed and street car bells at the same time, repress anything else, in fact, but give the little folks the right to live without being shushed almost out of existence.

Get after the nerves instead of the child part of the time. Suppose we shush our own impatience, instead of the glee of the children, once in a while.—Portland "Express."

He came in, laid down some suspicious looking bills, with a genuine dollar bill on top, and said: "I want to pay for that barrel of apples I got."

"Can't take this money," said the dealer. "Why not?" "Most of it isn't good." "The top layer's good, is it not?" "Yes."

"Well, that's the way it was with the apples."

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.

Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country.

A political speaker, warning the public against the imposition of heavier tariffs on imports, said, "If you don't stop shearing the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg, you'll pump it dry."

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE

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

St. John - Digby

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

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesdays and Saturdays. R. U. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London From Halifax Nov. 30 Shendoah Dec. 1st Dec. 14 Kanawha Dec. 18 Dec. 28 Rappahannock Dec. 31 Dec. 28 Shenandoah Jan. 14

From Liverpool via Nfld From Halifax Nov. 23 Durango Nov. 27 Dec. 12 Tabasco Dec. 12

Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Stations, Read up, Read down. Includes stations like L.V. Middlebrook, Claregoe, Bridgetown, Grandville Centre, Grandville Ferry, Karadale, An. Port Wade Lv.

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office! A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd

ECONOMY

is a good thing, but it should not be so applied as to limit the education of the young men and women who must be trained to bear unusual burdens now and when the war is over. Educate them now that they may do effectively their part then. The commercial and industrial centres are already calling for them.

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH C. A.

FIRE!

If your home should burn tonight, how much would you lose?

LET THE Northern Insurance Co. Protect you FRED E. BATH Local Agent

PARADISE

November 29

Mr. Ellsworth Fowler of Amherst, has been a guest at "Ellenhurst."

Mrs. Aubrey Bochner and children visited friends in Brooklyn last week.

Mrs. L. E. Landers of Middleton has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Morse.

Mrs. Gilliat of Granville Centre recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McCormick.

Mrs. C. S. McLearn of Middleton has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson.

The W. M. A. S. will meet on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7th, at the home of Mrs. Milledge Daniels.

Miss Eaton and Mr. Herman Calnek of Granville Centre recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Longley.

Mr. Phineas Charlton and daughter of South Williamston will spend part of the winter months at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Balcom.

There will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society in the warehouse of the Paradise Fruit Company on Thursday evening, December 2nd, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. C. S. McLearn, Provincial Secretary of the U. B. W. M. U., was present at the service on Sunday evening and gave an address on missions.

At the supper on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Red Cross Society \$16.00 was received. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Robert Kempton.

Pte. G. Nathan Banks of the 85th Battalion recently spent a few days with his family here. Before returning to Halifax he was presented with a valuable safety razor enclosed in a silver case suitably engraved, from the members of the Avard Longley L. O. L. Mr. Banks was the first of its members to enlist for overseas service.

PORT LORNE

November 29

Mr. Hughie Sabean has gone to Keene, N. H., for an indefinite period.

Miss Fossie Templeman, Hampton, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Israel Banks.

This evening, (Monday), a patriotic meeting was held in the church here for the purpose of getting recruits.

Lieut. Longley of the 112th Battalion and Dr. J. E. Hall and W. C. Parker were the speakers. The meeting resulted in three men enlisting—Mr. Edward Sanford and Theodore Sabean, both of this place, and Charles Foster from Hampton.

Those who are interested in Red Cross work will, perhaps, like to hear what we are doing in Port Lorne for the Red Cross. A few weeks ago the "Willing Workers" sent seven dollars for the British Red Cross. On Nov. 7th, a collection was taken in the Sunday School amounting to \$7. This also was for the British Red Cross. During the months of October and November the ladies of the Red Cross have raised \$19.10 by having pie sales. They meet every Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. P. J. Smith, and all are glad to help along this good cause in this small way.

ST. CROIX COVE

November 29

Mrs. Naomi Banks and daughter, Nina, have returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall.

A good number of the residents of this place were present at the bean supper at Hampton, Tuesday, and spent a pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Healy spent yesterday with Mrs. Eliza Healy, Outram, it being the anniversary of her birthday.

Hartley Brinton and Chester Hall went to Granville Ferry on Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Beardsley. They intend returning today.

SPA SPRINGS

November 30

Mr. William O'Neal of Hampton, has been visiting his brother, George O'Neal.

Charles Dodge of the 64th Battalion spent the week-end with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Harris.

George Jackson of Halifax is spending a few months with his sister, Mrs. Bernard Redden.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foster of North Kingston, were recent visitors of Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury.

A pie social was held at Mrs. James Woodbury's last Wednesday evening. The sum of five dollars was raised for church purposes.

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

NICTAUX FALLS

November 29

Pte. Earle Bartheaux of the 64th spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Edwin Bartheaux.

Miss Adelaide Ritcey of Springfield Miss Hattie Ritcey of Truro, and Harry Ritcey of Halifax, were at home for the wedding of their sister on Wednesday last.

Mr. James Varner and Melbourne Hoffman returned from a moose hunt on Saturday with the spoil—a fine moose with them. M. George Heatley also captured one last week.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ritcey on Wednesday last, when their daughter Miss Mae, was united in marriage to Clifford E. Millard of Liverpool. Just the immediate family were present. After enjoying a few days in Halifax Mr. and Mrs. Millard will return to Liverpool, their future home.

Early last Thursday morning Mrs. O. Willett's house was burned, very little being saved. Fire was discovered about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, but it was thought by those who responded to the alarm to be completely out. About 1.30 Thursday morning it was discovered again and had made such headway that it was impossible to save the house.

HAMPTON

November 29

Mrs. David Foster and Nettie Mitchell are on the sick list, Dr. Armstrong is in attendance.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Handley Brinton is in poor health at the time of writing.

Sergt. W. H. O'Neal, Morris Chute and Harry Milburn, went to Halifax Thursday, to enlist for home guard duty.

Dr. J. B. Hall and W. C. Parker, Lawrencetown, and Captain Lloyd Longley of Paradise, were recent guests at the Sea Side Hotel.

On Sunday evening a recruiting meeting was held in this place, the speakers for the evening being our recruiting officer, Mr. W. C. Parker, Dr. J. B. Hall from Lawrencetown, and Capt. Lloyd Longley, Paradise.

Mr. Parker in a quiet yet forcible manner, plainly showed a man's duty to his country. At the close of the meeting one of our young men, Prescott Whitfield, enlisted for overseas service.

PHINNEY COVE

November 27

Five of our boys have arrived home after spending three months in the West.

Mrs. Burkett Chute and son have been spending a few days with her people in Elsworth.

Mr. Robert Young spent Sunday with his wife, and has returned to his work in Digby.

Mr. Kenneth Chute, while walking through his father's field found a daisy. Rather out of season.

Mr. Frank Poole and Miss Emmie Chute of St. Croix Cove spent Sunday with her people in Phinney Cove

LAWRENCETOWN LITERARY CLUB MET AT HOME OF MRS. E. POLLARD

Programme of Lawrencetown Literary Club, November 29th, 1915.

SONGS—Club, Organist, Mrs. Saunders.

CURRENT EVENTS—Leonard Mellick QUOTATIONS FROM MACBETH—Club.

SOLO—Mrs. L. R. Morse, "Caroline." PAPER—Synopsis of Play of Macbeth, Miss Annie Phinney, read by Mrs. S. Bancroft.

DUETT—Miss Stodart and Mr. Bishop SOLO—"Jessie, Maid of Dundee." PAPER—Macbeth, Mr. Boyce. READING FROM MACBETH—Miss Fitch.

SOLO—"Perfect Day," Mr. Messenger. SONGS—Club, Mrs. Saunders, Organist.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

BELLEISLE SEWING CIRCLE

The Belleisle (East Branch) of the Belgian Sewing Circle shipped to Halifax on Nov. 26th, 1 barrel containing the following articles:

4 bed quilts, 2 pairs flannelette blankets, 2 girls dresses, 3 girls petticoats, 2 pairs girls flannelette drawers, 2 girls knitted drawers, 1 woman's undervest, 2 boys shirts, 1 hand towel, 1 cake soap. Also contributed by Mrs. Wm. Y. Gesner, 1 flannelette bed quilt. Packed by Mrs. Frank Bent and Mrs. Archie Bent.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. Fdit'g:—

Again I am writing you a line to let you know how affairs are going on here at the capitol.

There is no doubt that the war element is fast permeating our people. A spirit of militarism is getting a firm hold upon us all, and the common topic of the day is war. It's our first subject discussed in the morning; at the noon hour it is the same; the evening's conversation is full of it, and we go to bed to dream of its horror during the night time.

It has been for months now a common sight to see the different regiments marched through our streets, and off to the front. The 77th is the only regiment now recruiting here, and they lack about 400 of complete strength, and last night a great recruiting meeting was held in our largest theatre, "The Russell." The meeting was addressed by the Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. White, and ex-speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Chas. Marris. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity.

The addresses were of a high patriotic character, and brought forth unbounded applause, and at the end about 38 sturdy young men stepped forward and offered their services for Country and King. The old slogan, "When England is at War, Canada is at War," seems to be recognized in all parts of this great Dominion of ours. Just now as I am writing, I see a new battalion just arrived from British Columbia, being reviewed on Parliament Hill by the Governor General and Sir Sam Hughes, a husky bunch of young men they are. They will entrain here this p. m. for overseas training. This makes the second battalion from the Pacific coast Provinces. There is no doubt that in a few months our fighting force will be 250,000 strong and this morning as I read the letter in the Monitor from E. A. Craig's son of Bridgetown, and the terrible way some of the boys are mutilated and notice the optimism of them all as regards the ultimate victory of the Entente powers it should hearten us all to do all we can to help attain such victory in the cause of humanity, for should there be such a thing as defeat (which I doubt) what an awful condition the civilized world would be plunged into. It would be a repetition of the "Dark Ages" spoken of in history, when the former Huns overran the Roman Empire and plunged the whole world then known into blank darkness and despair. We have faith to believe that the God of armies and battle will never permit such a tragedy to be enacted upon this fair world of ours, and I know that our mighty Empire along with France, Russia and Italy will see to it that the Tyrant William will be humbled and crushed as were the Alexander, the Caesars, the Napoleons' of old and may the day be hastened when such victory will be consummated. There are very visible signs of the Central Powers weakening and every day now must be telling upon their strength. No doubt by news that leaks through, that starvation is already starting many of them in the face. How can it be otherwise when the German Empire is under such a blockade that their trade is paralyzed. Surely they can not stand such a strain very many months longer.

All Nova Scotians are proud of the noble way our young men are responding to the call to the colours, and the self-sacrificing spirit which permeates all the people in the grand work being done to lighten the burden of the boys in the trenches and in helping in so many ways to crush out this most diabolic warfare waged by a people who before this war broke out, we all held in the highest respect; but to-day they have sunk so low that no civilized nation but what looks with contempt upon them. Surely they have an ally in Turkey, a fit counterpart for their fiendish deeds. The murdering of women and children by the Huns and the extermination of the Christian Armenians go hand in hand; but the "British Lion" is thoroughly aroused. The "Russian Bear" is bounding their tracks successfully. The French and Italian armies are putting up a firm and successful fight against the enemy; and we feel yet there will be a sufficient number of the Allies thrown into Serbia to check and drive back the iniquitous Huns and Bulgarians. How much we would all delight to see the ingratitude of Bulgaria receive its just reward, turning traitor to the nation, namely Russia, who had been their benefactor and saviour from Turkish deception; but just retribution will be meted out to them yet. This great world struggle for liberty against oppression will without a doubt, be decided for the just cause for which all the entente powers are struggling.

Thanking you for space.

H. N. M.

Campbellton, N. B., had eight inches of snow and good sleighing last month.

MOVEMENT FOR PEACE HAS BEEN REVIVED IN SWITZERLAND

Prince Von Buelow, Former German Chancellor Held Conference With Cardinal Von Hartman, Who is On His Way to Rome and Dr. Von Muehlberg

Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 24, via London.—Reports of a movement for peace were revived to-day by a conference here of Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, with the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne and Dr. Von Muehlberg, Prussian Minister whose presence in Switzerland for several weeks has given rise to various peace rumors, arrived in Zurich from Lucerne this morning. The conference is regarded as of great importance, in view of the fact that the Cardinal is on his way to Rome to attend the forthcoming conclave of the college of cardinals.

A Rome despatch of Nov. 17 said Cardinal Von Hartman was soon to arrive there, and that he was the bearer of important communications. It was believed his unexpected-visit might be an indication of a definite peace movement.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Telegrams began pouring in to the White House to-day from all sections of the country urging President Wilson to assist the movement for a conference of neutrals to attempt to end the European war. Mrs. Henry Ford recently gave \$10,000 to the Women's Peace Society toward the telegraph campaign. The messages which were suggested by Miss Jane Adams, and other leading women peace advocates, were identical. The telegraph company notified the White House they had thousands of the messages and asked that special arrangements be made at the White House for receiving them.

New York, Nov. 24.—Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, announced to-day that he would take a peace expedition to Europe to attempt to end the war. Mr. Ford will invite the leading American pacifists to join the expedition as well as peace advocates from other neutral countries.

Negotiations have been opened with the Scandinavian-American line for the charter of the liner Oscar II. If the boat is secured it is proposed to start from New York on December 4.

At the offices of the Scandinavian line here to-day it was stated that an offer for the Oscar II. had been received and was held under advisement while awaiting instructions from the line's headquarters in Sweden.

MELBA GIVES HER RESIDENCE TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Mme. Melba announced to-day that she had given her handsome apartment, 90 avenue Henri Martin, Paris, the rent of which is \$6,000 a year, for use as a hospital for the wounded soldiers of the Allies. It has a roof garden and a solarium and will be equipped with 100 beds. Dr. Jane Wells Craven, of Pittsburg, will be in charge.

Mme. Melba has denied herself everything since the beginning of the war. Her clothes present now a worn appearance, but she refuses to buy new ones.

"I have bought neither hats nor gowns since the war began," she said tonight. "I can't afford new garments until every suffering man, woman and child has food and shelter."

She has been one of the heavy sufferers from the war. At its beginning she had 20 living male relatives. All have been killed, except her brother-in-law. Of him Mme. Melba said: "Col. Pattison, my brother-in-law, has what they call war craziness. The noise and excitement of Gallipoli sent him home in that state. It is an obsession which causes its victim to believe he is in battle."

Mme. Melba wears the British ensign, set in diamonds and rubies, which King George gave to her. She raised approximately \$200,000 for war sufferers.

GERMANY NO CHANCE TO WIN THE WAR

Paris, Nov. 23.—Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, in conversation with Greek officials in his recent visit to Athens, is reported to have declared that England will have by next March, 4,000,000 soldiers under arms, and will be in a position to provision six million Russians, and that consequently it would show great stupidity to think the war could end otherwise than in complete defeat for Germany.

This information is contained in an Athens despatch to the Havas Agency which adds that Lord Kitchener admitted that the declaration of war found the Entente Powers insufficiently prepared for so long a campaign, but said that the Allies had known how to utilize the time that has since elapsed to complete their military preparations.

TO THE CHRISTIAN WORKERS OF ANnapolis COUNTY

Do you realize the importance of the Sunday School as an agency for the extension of the Lord's Kingdom? Who keep up your prayer meetings? Where do you get your church officers and the other church workers? Does not the Sunday School supply them all? Then how important that it should be worked to its full standard of efficiency all the year round.

The devil works seven days in the week. We can't beat him with just one hour on Sunday. We must have the best trained teachers and equipment and put our whole souls into the work.

The Sunday School Association stands ready to help you with its conventions, institutes, alumni, library, headquarters, office, summer school, field secretary and department supts. If you don't see what you want ask for it.

The annual District Sunday School Conventions will be held as follows: Mountain District, Tuesday, Dec. 7th, Melvern Square Baptist Church, Nictaux District, December 8th Nictaux Centre.

Lawrencetown, District, Thursday, December 9th.

Bridgetown District, Friday, Dec. 10th, Bridgetown.

Springfield District, Monday, Dec. 13th.

Middleton District, Tuesday, Dec. 14th, Port George.

Clements District, Wednesday, Dec. 15th, Prineedale.

Annapolis District, Thursday, Dec. 16th.

Granville District, Thursday, Dec. 17th, Goat Island Union Church.

Dr. J. W. Brown will attend all these meetings. Be sure to go and get all the information and inspiration possible and give of your own knowledge and experience to inspire others and don't forget to bring a contribution from your school. \$1.00 now is worth \$1.10 next fall.

Yours in the work, C. F. ARMSTRONG, County Secretary.

H. PRICE WEBBER IMPROVING

Amherst News.—We had a cheerful card from our old friend, H. Price Webber, who has been so seriously ill for some months. He writes that he is improving and hopes to pay the Maritime Provinces a visit next season. He will certainly get a warm welcome.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

A million pieces of gum have been sent the Canadian overseas forces by The Sterling Gum Co. The gift is said to be worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Advertisement for 'You need this book' by Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal. Includes an illustration of a farmer and a coupon to request the book.

Shipping notes and news items including 'France calls out more recruits' and 'Four Hundred Thousand Youths Will Train for Military Service'.

Large advertisement for 'NEW FALL GOODS' by John Lockett & Son, featuring men's and boys' underwear, sweaters, and furs.