

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MAY 17, 1916

NO 6

Always the Same
PURITY FLOUR



Day in and Day out.
Week in and Week out.
Year in and Year out.
Always the same.

THE MONITOR VOTING CONTEST ATTRACTS PROMINENT WORKERS

Enterprising Ladies From All Sections of County Enter Competition with Enthusiasm—Contest May End Week Earlier than Date Named

NAMES OF CONTESTANTS

Up to the time of going to press with this issue of the Monitor the following named ladies have been nominated as participants in The Monitor's big \$700 Voting Contest:

Miss Nellie Marshall, Hampton	1000 votes
Miss Mary Reid, Bear River	1000 votes
Miss Lillian Hicks, Clementsport	1000 votes
Miss Odessa Shipp, Dalhousie	1000 votes
Miss Lillian Crosscup, Granville Ferry	1000 votes
Miss Marguerite West, Lawrencetown	1000 votes
Miss Lela Nelly, Middleton	1000 votes
Miss Ethel Miller, Annapolis Royal	1000 votes
Miss Grace Healy, Bridgetown	1000 votes
Miss Mary Buckler, Bridgetown	1000 votes
Miss Mabel Stuart, Bridgetown	1000 votes
Miss Gertrude Hartnett, Bridgetown	1000 votes
Miss Flossie Troop, Bridgetown	1000 votes

Last week's announcement of The Monitor's Voting Contest, in which \$700 worth of beautiful and useful prizes will be distributed among the successful contestants, has created surprising interest throughout the County, and already a number of ambitious and enterprising ladies in various parts of the County have entered the contest and have started in getting subscriptions and votes. The Monitor is highly gratified at the exceptionally high class of contestants in its prize distribution competition, and there can be no doubt that many of these ladies will accomplish more than creditable results during the next five or six weeks.

To those who expect to place themselves among the prize winners in The Monitor Contest, it can do no harm to say that they have not a moment to lose. The Contest is now well under way, and instead of continuing until June 24, which is the date fixed for the close of the contest, it is highly probable that the contest will close a week earlier than that date. If the weather should continue as favorable as it has been for the past week, it may be assumed that the Contest will close on June 17 or 19. This gives contestants but a little more than four weeks from next Monday in which to see their friends and acquaintances, and leaves little if any time for dallying on the part of any contestant—that is any contestant who hopes to win a prize. And there are undoubtedly several contestants, at least, who really do want to win a prize.

Four or five weeks from Monday, May 15th, \$700 in prizes of the highest quality will be distributed among the ladies taking part in the Monitor Voting Campaign.

It has been the purpose of the campaign management to select prizes which would make a strong appeal to the love of the beautiful and artistic, which is inherent in the heart of almost every woman. This purpose, it is felt, has been most pleasingly accomplished and the Monitor feels a marked degree of pride in announcing the full list of prizes which will be awarded the winners in the contest, June 17th or 24th.

First Prize
The first prize, as announced will be a beautiful \$400 Lonsdale piano, which is fully guaranteed by the manufacturers, the Lonsdale Piano Co., Toronto, and the winner of this prize will have the satisfaction of knowing that she has come into possession of an instrument which will always afford her the highest pleasure, in itself, and which will also be the source of considerable pride in its possession.

Second Prize
The second prize will be perhaps the most beautiful cabinet of fine flat silverware ever shown in Bridgetown. This silverware is the famous genuine Roger brand, which for decades has served as the standard of value and merit in table silverware and the winning of this prize cannot fail to make any lady extremely happy. This particular cabinet is a handsome oak case richly lined, and contains more than a hundred pieces of the very finest plated silverware. Every piece is sectional plated, which affords extra and adequate protection against wear at the most used parts, thus assuring uniform wear of each piece, and giving more service than can be obtained from silverware plated in the ordinary style.

Third Prize
In point of value, usefulness and beauty there will not be a great difference between the second and third prizes. The latter will consist of an exceptionally attractive silver tea service of six pieces, mounted with genuine ebony. The pieces will be: Tea urn, coffee pot with burner, spoon holder sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and tray. Each and every one of these articles also bears the famous Wm. A. Rogers trademark which is an absolute guarantee of quality so that the winner of this prize will not have to content herself in believing, but will know that she has won a prize of surpassing beauty and usefulness, whose value cannot for a moment be questioned. Not only during her life time but for generations thereafter this tea service can be used and exhibited with perfect knowledge of its worth, and pride in the possession of a collection of most beautiful table ware.

Fourth Prize
While of a different nature the fourth prize will harmonize with the other prizes and will fittingly complete a wonderfully attractive prize list. Genuine cut glass, in a new and exceptionally pretty pattern will make up the fourth prize. This is a "Made-in-Canada" product, being manufactured at Wallaceburg, Ont. Nothing prettier for table use, could be found, and nothing more useful, as the various articles in the collection have been carefully selected with a view to the service to which they may be put. This prize will be worth \$50.

Each day that passes marks the passing of rich opportunities for voting-getting that cannot occur again. Today conditions are virtually equal for all contestants, and one contestant now has as fair a chance to win as another. Day by day conditions will change and those who hesitate will be out-distanced within a short time, and thus a golden opportunity to share in the rich rewards which will go to the winners on the last day of the contest will be lost. Procrastination is not only the thief of time—it is the arch enemy of success. Putting off

until tomorrow the thing that should be done to-day is a habit that has done more to rob men and women of the success that their abilities and intelligence seemed to warrant than any other weakness in human nature. Any lady who wishes to share in the Monitor great prize distribution, now has a perfectly fair chance to do so, if she enters the contest now, and loses no time in starting her campaign for votes. To-morrow or the next day may be too late. While you, lady, sit now, this minute, and wish for the beautiful \$400 Lonsdale piano, the rich cabinet of silverware, worth \$150; the magnificent \$100 tea service or the pretty collection of cut glass, some other girl or woman may be making up her mind to work for these prizes and within a day or perhaps an hour, even, may have secured enough subscriptions to give her the slight advantage that will make her the winner. Again, another lady, may spend another day or hour "considering" the question of whether or not she will enter the contest and by so delaying her decision may leave you an open field, and while she waits you may secure the slight advantage which will carry you through to victory and the possession of a prize which no woman can fail to appreciate. Which will you be, a wisher or a worker? To-day, now, this hour, this minute, opportunity knocks at your door with rare persistence, and invites you to bestir yourself, and gain for yourself, and your home and your family something that your woman's heart and intelligence tells you you should have. Will you heed the knock, and accept the opportunity which in all probability will not be extended again within your lifetime.

Do It Now
If you would be among the prize winners in the Monitor voting campaign, see or write, or telephone the Campaign Director now. It costs nothing to enter the campaign. All supplies required for use by contestants are furnished free of charge, and full instructions are given as to how to make the best use of your time.

Guaranteed Reward
Remember: Every contestant who falls to win a prize is guaranteed a good commission on all the money she collects so no one can work for nothing. Every worker will be a sure winner.

RECRUITING
The following overseas units at the present time recruiting in Nova Scotia:

- 4th Pioneer Battalion.
- Headquarters Co., 4th Division Train Army Service Corps.
- 4th Divisional Ammunition Column.
- 14th Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade, Ammunition Column.
- 106th, 112th, 185th, 193rd, 219th, Overseas Battalions.

Overseas Companies of the Composite Battalion and 63rd Regiment, Divisional Signalling Corps, Canadian Engineers.

Particular attention is called to the Pioneer Battalion. The class of men required are men accustomed to rough engineering, road construction, bridge building, ax-men, laborers.

For the 4th Division Train A. S. C. and the Ammunition Columns, teamsters, men experienced in the care and handling of horses, are required.

HOME SERVICE
Infantry men are required for the following on Home Garrison duty at Halifax: 63rd Regiment, Composite Battalion.

Artillery men are wanted for garrison duty in the R. C. G. A. and in the First C. G. S. A.

Engineers, about 50 mechanics, carpenters, and other tradesmen are required at Halifax for the Royal Canadian Engineers.

For further information and enlistment apply to any recruiting officer or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,
Bridgetown.

Have you seen the program of the Women's Short Course to be held in Lawrencetown the week commencing May 22nd? If not then send to Mrs. W. P. Morse, Lawrencetown or to the Agricultural College, Truro, for one. Perhaps there is some particular subject you may be particularly interested in or you may wish to attend all the Course. You are very welcome to do either as the Course is absolutely free to any woman or girl. Be sure and provide yourself with a sensible note book and several pencils.

Herring are being put up in North Sydney on a large scale by the Scotch cure method. The company expect to handle from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels this season and have a market for all they can put up.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Heavy Attacks on British Positions

LONDON, May 15.—The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium reads: Last (Saturday) night, after a heavy bombardment by guns of all natures, the enemy attacked our lines about the Ploegsteert wood in three parties. One party succeeded in entering our trenches, but was immediately rejected, leaving 10 dead. The other parties were met on the parapet by Scottish troops and dispersed. Early this morning one of our patrols entered the enemy trenches south of La Basse canal. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions north of Monchy-au-Bois and east of Vermelles. Hostile artillery and trench mortars were active about Maricourt, Loos, Souchez, Cambes and St. Eloi. There was some activity about Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt, Givenchy and St. Eloi.

LONDON, May 15.—The British official statement of the campaign in the Western zone, issued tonight, reads: After a heavy bombardment last night against our trenches between the River Somme and Maricourt the enemy made three attacks, one of which succeeded in getting into our trenches, but was at once driven out. Some dead Germans were observed on our wire entanglements and one prisoner was taken. We lost one prisoner. On the rest of the front there have been artillery and trench mortar actions at various points, the heaviest being taking place about Hebuterne, Souchez, Carency, the Hohenzollern redoubt and the area about St. Eloi. There has been mining activity on the part of the enemy near Maquissait and northwest of Wytschaete.

Considerable Activity on British Front

LONDON, May 15.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"Yesterday evening and during the night there was considerable activity on our front between Loos and Bethune and La Basse Canal. Immediately east of the former place the enemy bombarded heavily a small section of our trenches, and a raiding party succeeded in entering them, but only for a few minutes. Meanwhile, further north, we subjected the German positions near the Hohenzollern redoubt to a heavy effective bombardment. Further north still, just south of the canal, the enemy exploded a mine 23 yards in front of our trenches and seized the crater. After a sharp bombardment with trench-mortars, our infantry seized the lip of the crater, capturing one prisoner and finding several dead Germans in the crater. Today both sides exploded mines northwest of Hulluch, but no infantry fighting took place. We carried out successful bombardment of the enemy's positions opposite Faquissart. Our artillery silenced enemy trench-mortars in the neighborhood of St. Eloi."

French Successfully Repulse German Attacks

PARIS, May 15.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"In Champagne a bombardment carried out this morning by the enemy in the region called Le Mesnil-Les-Maisons de Champagne was followed by severe, simultaneous attacks by small effectives at divers points on this front. All these attacks, arrested by our curtain of fire, or repulsed by counter-attacks of our first and second lines west of the Meuse. On the heights of the Meuse a sudden attack, for which preparation had been made by our artillery, was entirely successful. Our patrols cleared the enemy trenches on a front of about 200 metres, and brought back prisoners. Our artillery shelled enemy detachments on the road between Essey and Pannes, southwest of Thiaucourt."

No Peace for France Until Victory

PARIS, May 15.—The speech of President Poincaré at Nancy on Sunday, in which he declared that France did not want Germany to offer peace but desired that she should ask peace of France, is widely commented on today by the newspapers as the final and authoritative announcement of the French policy on the subject of peace. The Temps says:

"The discourse of the President of the Republic is more than an impressive oratorical manifestation, and there is no need for deception, either at Berlin or in the capitals of neutral countries, where the idea of eventual mediation is entertained among those without authority and without responsibility. The President's address expresses the sentiments profoundly rooted in the hearts of all good Frenchmen, and against which no questionable manoeuvre will ever prevail. The entire French people are resolved to fight until they obtain a peace re-establishing vested rights and giving guarantees of equilibrium and stability."

WAR BRIEFS

Forty-two out of sixty theologues of the class of 1916, in Victoria College are with the colors.

Twelve hundred Canadians paraded to the service at Westminster, London, on April 16th.

Of 55,800 students enrolled in German Universities last winter, 38,000 are in military service of some kind. The people of Rheims always have their gasmasks on hand, ready for use, so frequently do German aviators drop bombs on the city.

Mr. Henry Birks, the well-known jeweller, has contributed \$10,000 to the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Count Von Hessler, the General called by the Crown Prince to assist in taking Verdun is more than eighty years of age. He never touches alcohol or tobacco.

Sir Thomas White has announced that new orders for munitions have been placed in Canada to the value of \$80,000. For this the Canadian Banks have authorized a credit of \$75,000.

Tons of old paper and rags were collected by school children and others in Hamilton, Ont., under the direction of the Rotary Club, which brought in more than \$2,000 to the Red Cross.

Spotted fever prevails in the Turkish army. Gen. Von Der Goltz, sent by the Kaiser to direct the operations of the Turkish army died from this disease. He was one of Germany's greatest strategists.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P. for the Yukon, who has been made Lieut.-Col., and assigned to the Military Hospital, Commission which has charge of all soldiers Convalescent Homes and Hospitals in Canada, is a native of Hants County, N. S.

Irish Captain to soldier, "You're gun barrel is disgracefully dirty. I've a mind to—"

Private Flannigan—"Sure, sorr, I niver—"

Irish Captain—"Silence, sir, when you speak to an officer."

ANOTHER BRIDGETOWN BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Guy M. Todd, Son of Mrs. James Todd Makes the Supreme Sacrifice For King and Country

The following telegram was received by Mrs. James Todd, on May 12th, from the Military Office, Ottawa:

Ottawa, May 11.
"Regret to inform you that number 414140, private Guy Todd was officially reported killed in action on May 5th.

OFFICER RECORD OFFICE.

Guy Mitchell Todd was born at Dalhousie thirty-four years ago, where he spent his boyhood days. The past five years he has resided in town. He enlisted on September 9th, 1914, for home guard, where he served for one year. After which he joined an overseas battalion, sailed for England in October last, and went to the front in March. A letter was received by his mother last Saturday in which he stated that he had been in the first line trenches for eight days, and was back for a rest. His position in the trench was only forty yards from the Germans. On his way back after dark a shot at him went through the gloves he held in his hand. He intimated that the boys were getting restless and that an action would take place before long in which he would likely be one of the foremost. But he cheerfully looked forward to victory. The wire to his widowed mother was the result and she weeps over her hero son who has laid down his life for his King and Country. Guy was a genial and popular young man and the town mourns the loss of another of her sons. His father died last October. There remain a mother, three sisters and two brothers.—Miss Kate and Margaret at home, and Grace in Boston; Craig with the 3rd C. G. A. at Halifax, and Joseph of the 219th Battalion at Bridgetown.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN HALL

It was with pained surprise that our community learned of the death of Mrs. John Hall at her residence in Lawrencetown on Monday, the 8th inst. Mrs. Hall was taken ill with pneumonia, and despite all the love and skill which were bestowed upon her, gradually became weaker until she passed away.

Mrs. Hall was deeply respected and will be greatly missed. Her home was one where generous hospitality was dispensed. She was kindness itself, and many will always remember her for her goodness to them. She also took a warm interest in the Methodist Church and was always willing to help. The late Mrs. Hall was in her 75th year, and leaves to mourn their irreparable loss, her husband of more than half a century, and three sons and two daughters.—Mrs. Arthur Marshall and Mrs. E. B. Miller of Bridgetown, Mr. S. B. Hall, Mr. S. E. Hall and Mr. W. E. Hall. They all have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral took place on Wednesday last from her late residence. A large number of people gathered to pay their tribute of respect. An impressive service was conducted by the Rev. S. J. Boyce, assisted by the Revs. H. G. Mellick, Joseph Gaetz and A. R. Reynolds.

LETTER WRITING WEEK

This is "Letter Writing Week" in the Annapolis Valley from May 15 to May 20. As an incentive for letter writing, Mr. Graham, Manager of the D. A. R. has offered prizes of \$25 to the school teacher and \$25 to the Red Cross Society which causes the largest number of letters to be written and sent in to the nearest Board of Trade.

Every reader of the Monitor is asked to co-operate in the movement and write a personal letter to any and all friends in the United States whom they think would be likely to visit us here this year.

If 50,000 letters are written, and but 10 per cent. bear fruit approximately 5,000 more people will come, spend on an average of \$60 each, which means an additional \$300,000.

You can help by writing your friends and relatives in the United States to make Nova Scotia their 1916 vacation ground.

There is a revival of interest in wooden shipbuilding in the Maritime Provinces. There are already a number of large schooners in process of construction at Nova Scotian points.

REPRESENTATIVES OF VALLEY NEWSPAPERS ENTERTAINED AT KENTVILLE

On the invitation of Mr. Geo. Graham, Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the following representatives of the newspapers of Western Nova Scotia journeyed to Kentville last Friday: J. Murray Lawson, Yarmouth Times; O. S. Dunham, Digby Courier; F. E. Bath, Bridgetown Monitor; P. F. Lawson, Berwick Register; Geo. E. Herman, Western Chronicle; H. G. Harris, Kentville Advertiser.

Autos were provided and the party visited the Experimental Farm and then proceeded via Port Williams to Starr's Point, where the farm and orchard of Mr. A. C. Starr and others were examined, thence to Hillcrest Orchards and the Provincial Sanatorium where the main buildings and pavilions were visited. They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Geo. Graham where they were received by Mrs. Graham and Miss Graham and luncheon was served.

At seven o'clock, two Studebakers were again placed in action and Mr. Graham and Mr. Parker took the pressmen to Wolfville via White Rock, Gaspereau and Grand Pre. At Acadia Villa Hotel Mayor Fitch, J. E. Hales, President of the Board of Trade and Prof. A. E. Caldwell joined the party and an elaborate supper was provided by Mr. Rockwell. Mr. Graham occupied the head of the table. At the close of the supper and the toast to the King had been made, Mr. Graham expressed his pleasure at the gathering together of the publishers of the Valley or their representatives, and spoke in part as follows:

"For the individual, community, country, or nation, to accomplish real good and attain their highest destiny, their aim, ambition, or ideal, must be of the highest order.

With this idea in mind, the present time and place seemed opportune for a social gathering and conference of the representatives, in the Annapolis Valley, of the greatest influence for the general good the world has ever seen. No power enters so intimately into the very being of the individual community, or nation, as that of the press, and there is not other power whereby the people of the Annapolis Valley can be brought to a clearer and more concise realization of the wonderful possibilities of the country in which they live.

It is a fact beyond dispute, that we Nova Scotians do not demonstrate our faith in our country as we should.

Individually we may have unbounded confidence in the land of our birth or adoption, but collectively we do not sound its praises, or raise our voices as to its manifold advantages, in a manner sufficiently impressive.

By the judicious use of the Press, our Valley, already well and favorably known, can be made in reality the vacation ground of America. Our climate, our geographical location, our historical association, form a combination beyond comparison. We cannot afford to ignore nature's beneficence in this respect, and permit latent energy to remain undeveloped. If we possessed the right form of faith in our heritage, we would not rest content until we had started, and had the courage to maintain, a steady flow of Nova Scotians and their descendants back to their own land. We need the offspring of the old sturdy stock to assist in the development of our varied natural resources to take an active part in the building up of our home and foreign trade, and to lend their aid in the conduct of our country's affairs. The Press is the only medium through which such a condition of affairs can be brought about.

While individual effort is always to be commended, yet the events of the days bring to our minds, more than ever before, that fact, that in order to attain a definite object of any magnitude, united action on the part of every interest is necessary.

As our discussion tonight is to be of a more or less general nature, I will not at this time refer to the many other matters of mutual interest, but conclude by saying that the Dominion Atlantic stands ready to co-operate in the heartiest sense, with any interest having for its object the upbuilding of our fair Province.

Farm life is spoken of as monotonous, but is there any reason why it should be? The environment of farming is more varied, more interesting and attractive than city life. Those who must sit at a desk in a shower of dust and endure heat during the summer and dreary weather in winter for from eight to twelve hours a day may find life monotonous, not the farmer surrounded by nature in all her charms.



Are You Painting on the "24th"

"Victoria Day" is "Spic and Span Day", when everybody gets out their paint brushes.

The "24th" comes just at the right time for you to give the House its new coat of paint—to freshen up the Porch and Front Fence—to do the Floors and Walls—in short, to make your home spic and span, inside and out.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

include everything you need for Paint Day. We carry the full line of "100% Pure" Paint—also Spic and Span Finishes—and will be pleased to give you color cards of these reliable brands.

Write direct to the Martin-Senour Co., Limited, Montreal, for their 1916 Booklet, "Town and Country Homes", showing many new color schemes and giving valuable paint information.

KARL FREEMAN, BRIDGETOWN, N.S.



Lawrencetown

May 15

Rumors of June weddings. Freeman Hatt has gone to Halifax to remain for an indefinite period.

Services for Sunday, May 21st: Baptist 11 a. m.; Episcopal, 11 a. m.; Methodist, 7.30.

Mr. I. C. Archibald has purchased Mr. S. C. Bancroft's residence and has taken possession.

Miss Carrie Dodge of Belleisle, visited her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bent, quite recently.

Pastor Mellick will be absent this week attending the Annapolis County Quarterly held in the Milford Baptist church.

We extend to the bereaved family of the late Mrs. John Hall our sincere sympathies in the sad loss of a beloved wife and mother.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Durling and little daughter, of Middleton, were guests of the doctor's mother, Mrs. Mary Durling, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom, also Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom and children of Margareville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom on Sunday last.

The Bridgetown Detachment of the 219th Battalion marched to Lawrencetown on Wednesday morning. Dinner was served in the Baptist church. After speeches and music, they returned. The Band was in attendance.

A very enjoyable social was given by the Epworth League in the vestry of the church on Friday last. Next Friday an interesting topic has been arranged for the League. It will be "An evening with Florence Barclay." Meeting timed for 8 o'clock sharp.

On Sunday evening next a sacred concert will be given in the Methodist Church. There will be anthems, solos, readings, etc. The choir will be assisted by talent from Bridgetown and other places. Those who were present at the last musical evening given by the choir will certainly make a point of being present on this occasion. A silver offering will be taken.

The Farm

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH CALVES AND COLTS

Good Calves By Hand Feeding.

My method of raising good calves begins before the calf is born. A cow that has six weeks to two months' rest with good feed will produce a stronger and better calf than one that is milked right up to calving.

At birth every calf is washed on navel and belly with a good antiseptic solution; the cow's udder also is washed with the same solution. I find this a good preventative for scours. I leave the calf with the cow four days or a little longer if the udder is badly caked. When they are taken from the cow they do not receive food for 24 hours. This starvation usually makes them willing to learn to drink from the pail. They are backed into one corner of the pen for their first lesson, but after a few meals they come into the stanchions for their feed.

Don't Feed Too Much

The first three weeks they get their meals three times daily; after this they get along with two feeds a day. Eight pounds milk a day is sufficient for several weeks when their allowance can be increased to 10 or 12 pounds, depending upon the size of the calf. All milk fed is weighed until the calf is several months old.

Care is taken to keep the pails and mangers clean. Nothing will cause digestive troubles easier than dirty pails. The litter in the pens is removed often and pens are kept well bedded.

At the age of four weeks, skim milk is gradually added to the whole milk, so that in a week they are getting skim milk. Blood flour is fed in teaspoon doses as a preventative of scours. As a substitute for the fat removed in the skim milk, several ounces of ground flaxseed are added. This is a valuable calf feed if used in moderation.

Give Them Some Hay

Calves will usually begin to eat a little hay when several weeks old. I find the best hay a mixture of June grass and alfalfa. Too much alfalfa may cause scours. At the time they begin eating hay they also will eat a little grain. By putting a little oats into their mouths directly after drinking milk they will learn to eat grain and forget about sucking each other's ears. I purchased a valuable heifer whose udder was injured by other calves sucking on her when a calf. Care must be taken to avoid this. If it cannot be accomplished in any other way the calves must be kept in separate pens or tied up.

Whole oats, bran and whole corn in equal parts make a good grain mixture for young calves. They are fed all the grain they will clean up until they are several months old when their allowance will be about 1½ pounds a day. It is surprising how much water young calves will drink. Do not forget to keep some before them at all times.

More Milk, Better Cattle

After the calves are several months of age the skim milk can be omitted, but I get results best when skim milk is fed until they are four or six months old.

At times when I am short of milk I have quit the skim milk at the age of two months and substituted a homemade calf meal made of equal parts white wheat middlings, sifted ground oats and corn meal, to 100 pounds of which is added 25 pounds ground flax seed and 10 pounds blood meal. Calves do very nicely on this mixture fed in the form of a warm slop at the rate of a pound a day. They will not have as nice a finish as when skim milk is fed, however, nor can they be raised quite as cheaply.—O. R. Fraunheim, Sheboygan Co., Wis.

SKIM MILK WORTH FEEDING

"What is the value of separated milk as a feed for hogs?" asks a Montana reader. "Dressed pork sells here at about 10 cents a pound.

The value of skim milk depends wholly upon the grain combination with which it is fed. Separated milk alone is not a sufficient ration for pigs but it is a mighty good supplement to most all other hog feeds. If you feed it with shelled corn, wheat middlings and tankage or give it with corn to pigs on pasture, it is worth from 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. It can be purchased from creameries for a good deal less than this. Pigs fed on a mixture of about six pounds corn, one pound middlings, and a pound tankage with a quart or three pints milk a day make surprising gains.

RAISING A GOOD COLT

Who knows a good way to induce a mare to own her colt when she isn't inclined to do so? Whether or not the foal is able to suck during the first few hours of his life or in case the mare will not permit, you should milk the mare and give the foal the

first milk. This is necessary to the well-being of any young animal.

If the mare persists in refusing to let the colt suck or does not have milk enough, raise him on cow's milk. Mare's milk contains on an average 1% less fat than cow's milk and a little more sugar.

If the cow's milk is very rich add a little water and in any case put in a spoonful of granulated sugar with warm water enough to dissolve it. Add two or three teaspoonfuls of lime water and milk enough to make a pint.

Feeding the Colt by Hand

A good feeding apparatus is made from an old teapot. Clean and scald it thoroughly. Tie the thumb of an old kid glove over the spout and punch some holes in it with a darning needle. Warm the milk to blood heat pour it into the teapot and let the colt suck the old glove thumb. You will have little trouble in feeding him in this way.

Give him about half a cupful an hour for a while. Increase the quantity as he grows older, then decrease the feeding times to six times a day and then four, and when he is three weeks or a month old he can be fed milk and limewater or milk from a bucket, eliminating the sugar. Even at this age however, it will be easy to overfeed him on milk.

At the first sign of intestinal troubles cut down the milk supply and give him a dose of castor oil—two ounces if he is very young and three or four ounces when he is a month old.

At two months old give him some sweet skim milk and by the time he is three months old let him have all the sweet skim milk he will drink three times a day. Put ground oats and bran where he can get it when he is six weeks old and let him have green grass and hay just as he wants it. Let him have the run of a lot. Don't keep him penned up closely.

LIGHT AND HEAVY HORSES

If Great Britain found it necessary to utilize the race-courses of England for military purposes and thus put a check upon racing she also finds it necessary to encourage hunting and to maintain horse shows. The reason for this is to promote the production of horses for remount purposes. Without some utilization for horses of this description other than military there would be some such a scarcity that even officers' mounts would be hard to obtain. Dragoons and hussars may have been used as foot soldiers during the present war but it must be apparent that the reign of the cavalry horse has not altogether passed. He will ever be useful in colonial disturbances and in warfare against semi-civilized nations and tribes. He will ever be useful too in open fighting. That His Majesty, the King, as well as his Government, takes this view is proven by his recent gift of the best bred horse in his stable of high class thoroughbreds to the Government of Canada for the purpose of getting remounts. That but one mind in this regard is entertained by the ruling authorities of Britain is further indicated by the fact that the Imperial Government recently accepted a gift of his famous thoroughbred stable from Colonial Hall Walker. From these points of view the advisability of Canada continuing to breed light horses and saddle horses is plain.

When peace comes, and the large number of officers that have been created return to civil life, they will doubtless continue their equestrianism. Therefore horse-back riding promises to become the vogue. Such sports as hunting and polo playing will receive an immense impetus and with them horse shows will return to greater favour than ever. In addition the history of the horse proves that after every irruption of other means of street and road travel he has ultimately returned to his own. An alleged horseless age came in with railway trains. It returned with the automobile and traction power. As in the two first cases so in the last instance, the horse will return. Possibly not to the same extent or exactly for the same purposes, but he will be restored for the reason, among others, that men with vitality in their veins like to handle and control living things, because the sportsmanship he makes possible, because of the exhilaration he affords in freedom and daring and because of his spectacular character in the show ring. And he will never pass as a military arm.

That the heavy horse is the horse

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life. If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excited; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions. It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

of Canada nobody would dare or care to dispute. At the same time it is evident there is room for his lighter brother. Dealing with the heavy horse, the more judgement exercised in breeding the better it will be for the country. For the last year or two there has been a slump in prices and it is to be feared, less feeding than formerly in consequence. As a result, when the increased demand, which transactions, especially in the West, would indicate has already commenced, arrives at its fullness there will be both high prices and a marked deficiency of the right sort. By this, coupled with the fact that the wastage of horses in the war has been enormous, it would seem worth while to improve and accelerate horse breeding along with general agricultural production.

Real Estate for Sale

MARSH FOR SALE

A splendid piece of marsh containing 8 1-3 acres within fifteen minutes walk of Bridgetown. Just the thing you want for a little more hay to build up your farm.

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

A lot of land situated on the south side of the river at Bridgetown, about three minutes walk from town. Beautifully situated and would make ideal building lots. Sufficient for three lots. Splendid drainage. Will sell whole or in lots. Price very reasonable.

Apply to

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

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

Apply to

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

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

Apply to

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

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

Apply to

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

Apply to

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

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

The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

Middleton

May 15

Mrs. H. S. Morris is spending a few days in Halifax.

Miss Eagles, trained nurse, of Wolfville, is taking care of Mrs. W. C. Feindel.

Dr. A. C. Fales is enjoying a three weeks' fishing trip in northern Queens County.

Mrs. H. A. Taite who has spent the past two years in the West arrived home on Saturday.

E. Dickie, son of Conductor Gus, Dickie of Kingsport, is reported wounded, at the front.

Capt. G. H. Vroom left last week for Deep Brook to join Major Walter Purdy on a fishing trip.

F. W. Pentz, who has been connected with the Middleton Pharmacy left on Wednesday for Toronto.

No service in Holy Trinity last Sunday, Rev. H. S. Morris being away at the closing of King's College, and the summer school.

Grover Douglas of the D. A. R. staff here has been transferred to Annapolis Royal and is succeeded by W. A. Bally of Round Hill.

One of the 112th boys, Randolph Sabans, was taken ill on Tuesday suffering from appendicitis. He was sent to Windsor to the hospital.

The 112th boys leave for Windsor to-day. The people of Middleton are very sorry to see them go as they have been a very quiet and gentlemanly lot of men.

Miss Ethel Morse, B. A., graduate of Kings, won the Governor General's medal. Miss Morse is a sister of H. C. Morse, Barrister, of Bridgetown, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meluel Morse of Middleton.

ARLINGTON

May 15

Miss Wyona Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Hines.

Mrs. David Marshall of Outram, visited her sister, Mrs. Asabel Whitman on Tuesday last.

We are glad to report that Mrs. D. W. Marshall has quite recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. Jennie Philbrick who has been spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Easson has returned to Boston.

Our Sunday school was reorganized on Sunday last. Officers were appointed and we hope for a good attendance this summer. It will meet next Sunday at 2 p. m.

A fifteen cent tea was held by the Ladies Sewing Circle at the home of Mr. Silas Banks last Friday evening. The proceeds which are to go to the Belgian Relief Fund amounted to \$7.30.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

THERE IS MONEY IN IT

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch.

To-day the prudent farmer hardly dreams of planting seed grain without testing it. He realizes there is on deposit in the Bank of Nature a huge sum of money much of which may be his if elementary rules are followed in seeding and cultivating.

The average dairyman with twenty cows may reasonably expect as his share of nature's hoard a yearly income of two thousand dollars if the resultant crops are marketed through suitable cows. But can the unselected, untested cow be expected to take a prominent part in that annual distribution of nature's wealth? She may be fed and cared for to the best of her owner's ability, but there seems to be a loose end if he does not turn round and test her, determine her ability to turn the vast deposits in nature's bank into a round nine thousand pounds of milk and leave a clear profit if milk fetches one-twenty per hundred.

Just guessing at seed vitality and power to grow is queer work; guessing is risky and unnecessary. It is very risky because many a dairyman is deceived without the use of scales and test, quite unnecessary because he dairy division at Ottawa supplies, free of charge, milk record forms. Write for them, either the three day per month or the daily kind, with a herd record book. Their use gives certainty. Test your cows, there is money in it.

C. F. W.

HAWK BICYCLES
An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Drive and Hub, Detachable Fenders, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump, & Tools. Send FREE 1916 Catalogue, for 60 pages of Bicycle, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

What Next?

Your term at the common or High School will soon be over. Have you decided where you will attend next year? There are no entrance examinations here. Each is classified according to course selected. You can be graduated at the end of any month. We have had over 130 calls for Maritime-trained since the New Year. If you would like more information write to

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has become the signature of the name. It is made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

We have installed the latest up-to-date machinery and make the BEST article in the above on the market.

It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 in. and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

We sort it in two grades, No. 1 and 2.

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

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

Patronize Monitor Advertisers

Our Poultry Corner

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

WHY DON'T HENS LAY?

If there is any one question which is asked more than any other it is, "Why don't hens lay?" and it is my intention to tell you some of the reasons why they don't.

In the first place, let us consider the breeding of the birds. There are many varieties and breeds, all of which have good producing strains and poor producing strains. Now, if these birds have come from a strain which has been bred more for fancy purposes, for feathers, than for utility purposes, or the production of eggs, it stands to reason that all the attention was given to the fancy, and none or practically none, to the other. And everyone knows that to get a good producing strain, we must give considerable time and thought to the selection of breeders.

Now let us consider the time of hatching. If the birds were hatched out late, say from the last of June on, unless they had the very best of care, they would not begin to lay before cold weather set in. You might have a flock of pullets which had developed well and which looked fine, but they probably would not begin to lay in cold weather. Pullets should begin to lay by the early part of November, anyway in order to be well under way before real cold weather begins.

Feeding is the next important factor to be considered. Regardless of the breeding of the parent stock, if the stock hasn't been well fed and cared for, it cannot lay. If the chicks have not been supplied with sufficient green food, a variety of foods, bone-forming material, good clean water in clean containers, clean hard grain, and plenty of shade, then they will have been neglected and egg production.

Housing is another factor which causes trouble. If the poultry house is cold, or damp, or nasty, or dark, or drafty, the hens cannot lay as they should. If the hens are crowded they cannot have sufficient room for exercise. The stronger birds will crowd the weaker ones from the food, eggs are liable to be broken if the nests are crowded, and the habit of egg-eating contracted, which, when once established is hard to break. They cannot get sufficient fresh air, the air becomes foul, the spread of disease is more rapid, and the general health of the fowl is affected. It is felt first in the egg production.

Since the foregoing are some of the reasons why hens do not lay, perhaps it would be well to point out some of the reasons why hens do lay. First, let us consider the breeding. If a person has, by constant selection of his stock, obtained a strain of fowls which are good producers, one ought to get a cockerel from that person to use with his own stock. From his own stock, select those pullets and hand those which begin to lay in October, or early in November, and then breed from them. If you wish to breed from yearling hens, breed only from those which molt late, even though they lay but few eggs the winter that you select them. Select a cockerel which is a good, vigorous, healthy bird, one that has never been sick, one which crows loud and often, and a fighter.

Feeding is next. From the very first the chick wants to be kept growing. There must not be any period in the life when it was stunted. The first feed should be given at 36 to 48 hours old, and should be sour milk. Feed the chick a variety of good, sound grains, give it plenty of range, with some shade, plenty of fresh water, and dry, clean quarters, and it will grow well. Give it grit, shell, ground bone and some meat scraps.

The brooding of the chick, especially when small, is a problem. For us in this climate, the open-front house of the Aubry type is very good. The coal-burning brooder is probably the best method yet devised for the brooding of the chick. It gives the heat to the chicks on their backs, there is no tendency to crowd toward the centre, there is a constant supply of fresh air under the hover, which is so essential, and there are different gradations of heat to which the chick can adapt himself. The house should be kept scrupulously clean and free from lice, as cleanliness is essential to the production of eggs.

The poultry should be housed early in the fall, in September, so as to get them used to their winter quarters, and also to teach them to scratch for their food, which exercise is a benefit in helping to develop the egg-laying organs. The birds should be housed in quarters facing the south, if possible, having no drafts and so ventilated that there shall not be frost in the interior. They should have at least four square feet floor

space, and six to eight inches roosting space per bird. In conclusion, would say that if the poultryman is familiar with the conditions which affect the egg production, he will be able to answer for himself, the question, "Why don't my hens lay?"

A. W. RICHARDSON,
Instructor in Animal Industry,
Poultry Division, Maine.

HATCHING AND RAISING CHICKENS BY AN ARTIFICIAL METHOD

We have always kept a few hens to supply our own table with eggs and poultry, and have observed that the usual custom is to raise what chickens are necessary to get the pullets one needs for the coming year, killing off the cockerels as soon as large enough for broilers. This way of doing business is not very profitable, from our view-point, as the cost of the day-old chick, together with the loss and feed necessary to get them to the broiler stage, leaves little margin for labor expended.

We resolved to begin our operations with a different idea in view, namely keeping hens as other have kept turkeys, wintering only what hens were necessary for breeding stock, raising the cockerels and pullets to maturity and marketing the former when roosters bring a high price, and selling the pullets for egg producers in the early fall. We have tried this method for several years, and proved to our satisfaction that for labor and capital expended it is extremely profitable.

We began the year with 23 fancy White Wyandotte hens and two large vigorous cockerels, choosing this breed because of their prolific laying qualities, as well as attractive appearance when dressed—yellow legs and skin and no dark pinfeathers. Our particular strain is also valuable on account of size, pullets weighing as high as nine pounds and cockerels 11 pounds.

The 244-egg incubator was started February 19 and kept in operation until May 15, giving us 600 strong healthy chicks, a little over 60% hatch. Of this number we sold 328 as day-old chicks at 15 cents each, and of the remaining 280 we raised to maturity 247, or 88% of the original number. The chicks were put into outdoor brooders.

Feeding the Baby Chicks

The first food given when 24 to 34 hours old, was bread crumbs moistened with milk and was continued, one feed a day, during the first week. Fine grit and wheat bran were kept before them from the first, and they were given as much chick feed as they would eat up clean three times a day. Once daily for three weeks we fed hard-boiled egg, shell and all, mixed with pinhead oatmeal. Caution should be used in feeding the egg. One egg for 25 chicks at first is all we have found safe to give them.

After three weeks old they were fed three times daily, gradually changing from chick feed to fine whole grains and a liberal proportion of cracked corn, with bran and growing feed constantly before them. This was their diet until maturity, the only change being that the grain was given in two feeds instead of three when about six weeks of age. At that time they were taken from the brooders, having been gradually accustomed to go without heat, and placed in a building 14 feet square, which was their shelter at night during the summer.

In this building we placed a large dry feed hopper which holds 250 pounds, and we have seen our 250 chicks empty it in one week. This box was not allowed to stay empty, as plenty of food is necessary for good growth. The chickens were allowed the free range of an orchard of about five acres, which contained a stream of running water. We find it quite simple to feed poultry on free range, as they can pick up the necessary elements for a balanced ration.

The Cockerels Specially Fattened. Some time before marketing the cockerels were confined in movable runs and fed especially fattening ration, together with milk, until they were large enough to dress 6½ lbs on the average. All the pullets we did not need for breeding stock the next year were ready to lay in October and sold for 30 cents a pound live weight.

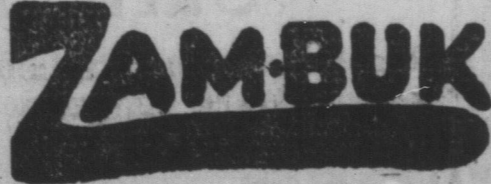
Itemized account for the year is as follows:
Expenses.—Grain, \$168.55; eggs for hatching to introduce new blood, \$20; kerosene, \$5; total \$193.55.
Receipts.—119 dressed cockerels, \$164.02; seven breeding cockerels, \$28; 76 pullets, \$109.22; 220 day-old chicks,

IT'S TIME

you sent some more Zam-Buk to your soldier friend. The men at the front are asking for it. They say there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk for the many little accidents incidental to a soldier's life; nothing ends pain and draws out inflammation so quickly.

When an injury is sustained, if the wound is neglected and left exposed to germs, festering is liable to follow, so that even a very minor injury, neglected, may have serious consequences. If, however, a soldier has a box of Zam-Buk in his pocket, to apply at the right moment, much unnecessary suffering can be avoided.

See to it, therefore, that your soldier friend is kept supplied with Zam-Buk. Remember, too, Zam-Buk is just as useful in the home! All druggists 50c., or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.



\$48: dressed fowls, \$21.69; eggs \$72-78; increase of value of stock on hand, \$70.00; total, \$513.71; profit for year, \$320.16, or \$12.80 per head.

A Few Lessons From Experience

Eggs should not be kept over 10 days before incubating. Brooders and henhouses should be sprayed and then fumigated with sulphur.

Chicks must be hatched early and rapid growth promoted, in order that cockerels may dress over five pounds in August and September, when the prices are highest.

Feed breeding stock plenty of green food of some kind so that we may have fertile eggs.—A. E. Shelburne in N. E. F. & H.

BEST RESULTS WITH THE SITTING HEN

Once During Each Twenty-four Hours an Opportunity to Eat, Drink, Dust, the Broody Hen Should be Given Exercise, Relieve and Rest Herself From the Strain of Long Sitting.

(By Otto E. Hackman, Fort Wayne, Ind.)

The natural method of incubation still seems to be the only method of hatching chicks on many poultry farms to-day. On large poultry plants, as well as on city lots, the hen is depended upon to get out the season's crop of chicks. Those poultry keepers who have given time and thought to the subject of natural incubation, as a usual thing are rewarded with satisfactory results, while others seemingly are never able to do well in handling a broody hen.

Really, a great deal depends upon the individual who sets the hen, and more upon the way the hen is set than many care to believe. That there is a right and a wrong way to set a hen is not often taken into consideration by unthinking poultry keepers. Any "old way" or place, regardless of the hen's comfort or convenience is not conducive to good results in hatching.

For best results the sitting hen should be removed from the distraction and activity of the laying and breeding pens and all other conditions should be made as favorable for her period of quiet as possible. Have the nests for hatching in a quiet secluded place with a suitable yard for exercise attached. The nest boxes should be of medium size, American varieties requiring a nest about fifteen in square and the same number of in high. The front of the nest, however, should not be of the same height as the sides and the back. The front should be open, excepting a space of five inches high at the bottom of the nest, where a board of that height is nailed across the front for the purpose of keeping the nest and its contents intact. The top of the nest should be covered, though it is not advisable to have it nailed down. A great many times it will be found convenient to lift the hen from the nest through the top of the nest, for sometimes in removing her from the front opening eggs are pulled out with her and broken. The top may be hinged, hooked down, or weighted to hold it in place.

If the broody is trustworthy the front may remain open for the hen to leave and enter at will, but in case she is not to be trusted, this same method may be employed at certain intervals, during the day, taking care not to leave the front open for any great length of time. The hen should never be allowed to leave the nest or enter it by means of the top opening, except when removed by the poultryman, because of her liability to break the eggs by jumping down upon them. After selecting the location and the nest for the broody, cover the bottom of the nest with several thicknesses of paper to prevent drafts from entering through cracks in bottom of nest. Then cut a piece of sod just a little larger than the inside dimensions of the nest box, and place in the bottom of the nest with the grass side down. The corners and outer edges of the

sod should be filled under with fine straw or other nesting material, to give the nest a slightly concave shape. This slight hollow in the centre will have a tendency to keep the eggs together and prevent their rolling out and becoming chilled. The hollow should not be so deep, however, that the eggs will bunch up in the centre. Have it in such shape that the eggs will stay together nicely and at the same time may be shifted around easily. Fill in with some soft material that packs down well.

A good hatch often depends upon the number of eggs placed in the nest. Fifteen eggs are many times put under a hen, but I find that unless the hen is very large and the weather warm, that this is too many. If the hen cannot properly cover the eggs, those on the outer edge are constantly shifted about, all the eggs will be on the outer edge at some time during the hatch, and the entire hatch may be thus endangered. Some may think that because they have extra large hens, fifteen eggs will not be too many, but it is never advisable to use very large hens for sitting purposes, since they are almost invariably more or less awkward and clumsy on the nest. A medium sized hen if in good flesh and of good disposition, always gives the best results in hatching and rearing chicks.

When the weather is cold it is well to limit the number of eggs to eleven, but as the season advances and the weather becomes milder, the sitter may be given thirteen eggs with safety. During the hot summer months a hen may properly incubate fifteen eggs, for at that time there will be closely. Should any eggs become no need of keeping them covered broken during the hatch be sure to wash those soiled with tepid water immediately.

Early in the season it is advisable to set the broodies inside a building. The floor should be of earth if possible and it is well to loosen up the earth a bit that the hens may be able to dust themselves when off duty. This aids greatly in keeping down lice which in turn is quite essential in keeping broodies contented. Before being placed on the nest—and at least once before the hatch comes off, the hen should be well dusted with a good loose powder.

Give the broodies good wholesome grains. Soft food is not advisable during the sitting period. Any good grain is relished, but whole corn is preferable, as it aids most in maintaining bodily heat. Green food should be supplied and fresh water should be before the sitting hen at all times. Once during each twenty-four hours the broody hen should be given an opportunity to eat, drink, dust, exercise, relieve and rest herself from the strain of sitting for three weeks, (and sometimes six or more weeks), in practically one position. Give the sitting hen a chance and she will show you what she can do.

Eggs and Chicks

Barred Plymouth Rock. Beauty and Utility Strain—Winner of Best trophy at recent Amherst Fair on Barred Rocks. Mating pens made up of Amherst, Kentville and Yarmouth winners. Opportunity to get the finest stock in the Province. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per setting. Utility day-old chicks 17 cents each.

PERCY CAREY,
Yarmouth, N. S.

Barron's English Leghorns

Bred from pedigreed stock imported direct from Mr. Thomas Barron, England. The 200 egg kind. This pen is headed by a Cock bird from a 247 egg hen.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15
FRANK H. BATH
Upper Granville

Thomas A. Edison, at a dinner in Orange, insisted—as he has insisted from the first—that the Allies will beat the Germans in the end. "But, Germany," said a German-American, "is building ships at a tremendous rate. She will soon have her navy up to her army. Germany since the war began has added twelve Dreadnaughts and ten Cruisers to her fleet, you know!"

"Humph," said Mr. Edison. "If she keeps on at that rate she'll soon have to enlarge the Kiel Canal."

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, (once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying: "I think I was meant for an Irish woman.")

"Madam," rejoined a witty son of Erin, who happened to be present, "thousands would back me in saying you were meant for an Irishman."—Tit Bits.

"One of the meanest men I ever knew was Misair. He smoked his cigars to the last half inch, chewed the stumps and used the ashes for snuff. Then he wasn't satisfied, and gave up smoking."

"What for?"

"He couldn't think of any way of utilizing the smoke."—Exchange.

"Anyhow, there's one advantage in having a wooden leg," said a certain veteran.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"You can hold your socks up with 'thum' tacks."—

Horticulture

(By Prof. W. SAKBY BLAIR)

THE CONTROL OF POTATO DISEASES

It is a difficult matter to give an actual estimate of the annual losses for the Dominion, due to plant diseases affecting the potato crop. Judging from a considerable number of cases, the total loss must be enormous in some years particularly.

The loss from so-called "storage rot" amounted in some cases to 40 per cent. The yield, owing to the use of diseased seed, as far as can be judged from "misses" in the fields, has been occasionally reduced by some 30 per cent., and diseases affecting the growing plant may also cause considerable damage to the crop.

In order to prevent such loss and make the cultivation of potatoes more profitable, it is necessary to strictly follow certain lines laid down for the elimination of diseases, when it is reasonable to expect that the diseases will be eventually exterminated or reduced to a minimum. Any objections a farmer may have to carrying out the following suggestions will disappear when he finds from experience that their observance results in a greatly increased and higher profits to himself.

The Diseases of the Seed Tuber

1. The presence of the following diseases or insect pests, scheduled under the "Destructive Insect Pest Act" of the Dominion of Canada shall qualify any lot of potatoes for seed purposes, viz: Potato Canker. Powdery Scab and Potato Tuber Moth.

Potato Canker is not known at present in Canada.

Powdery Scab occurs in the Maritime Provinces; no cause of this disease has been observed west of the Province of Quebec. In order to prevent the dissemination of this disease, all potatoes grown in the "infested area" are being officially inspected and certified before shipment. All bags or other containers labelled "First Grade Potatoes" will contain inspected potatoes that were grown in the infested area, from seed not infected by powdery scab and on land that has not previously produced an infected crop. Only potatoes so certified may be safely used for seed.

The Potato Tuber Moth is not known to occur in Canada. Information concerning same may be secured by writing to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

2. Potatoes entirely free from all diseases or blemishes are the ideal potatoes for seed purposes.

3. When selecting potatoes for planting, all bruised, decayed, externally diseased or unsound tubers should be removed.

4. Tubers showing Common Scab should, preferably, be all removed. The chances are that scabby seed will produce a scabby crop.

5. After the first two applications have been made, we continue spraying regularly, seed should be soaked in bags or bulk for three hours in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part in 2,000 parts of water. After treatment, spread out and dry.

6. When dry, cutting the potatoes for "sets" will commence. Provide each person engaged with a potato knife, and keep a number of knives in a wooden pail containing a solution of 1:100 bichloride of mercury.

7. The stem end of the tuber is the seat of several internal diseases. Cut a thin slice off the stem end of each potato; if perfectly sound and free from brown streaks, rings or spots, continue cutting it up to required size.

8. Discard at once all tubers showing discoloration, when cut as above, at the stem end, and throw out those showing any kind of spotting inside, though the stem end itself may have shown no disease.

9. Having used the knife on a tuber showing any kind of discoloration inside, throw it at once into the disinfecting solution, and take out another knife before cutting up a new tuber. A knife that has cut through a diseased tuber conveys certain diseases to the new tuber, hence it is very important to change the knife after having thrown out a diseased tuber. It is waste of time to cut out brown spots and use the rest of the tuber.

Disease Infested Land

In the case of Powdery Scab and a number of other potato diseases, the casual organism persists in the soil for a number of years; it is, therefore, necessary to avoid too frequent succession of potato crops. Ordinarily potatoes should not be grown oftener on the same land than every fourth year. Where Powdery Scab has existed, it is advisable to change to land that has not previously produced a diseased crop of potatoes. The infected land may be used for any other crop with the exception of potatoes.

(To be continued.)

THE USE OF GROUND LIMESTONE

(Prof. Harlow.)

The soils of Nova Scotia, especially those in the Annapolis Valley, are deficient in decayed organic matter, and are decidedly acid. A soil may be very rich in plant food, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, but if organic matter is lacking and acid present, very few of our staple crops will flourish. Under these conditions, ground limestone may be considered the key to the problem, as it destroys the acid and favors a luxuriant growth of legumes, as clover or vetches which, when plowed under or fed and returned to the soil as manure, give the organic matter.

Further, the amount of nitrogen in organic matter from different plants, varies a great deal. Two tons of clover hay per acre has 80 lbs. of nitrogen, or twice as much as timothy hay. More than this, practically all of this nitrogen the legumes get from the air, a feat performed by no other plant. 80 lbs. of nitrogen at 15c. per pound means \$12.00 taken from the air.

Well drained soils, with enough limestone or lime to destroy the acid will favor good, strong clover plants, which will live through the winter. While the limestone benefits the soil in other ways, this is the strong point in its favor.

8 tons of limestone applied to two acres of sandy soil at the Agricultural College Farm, Truro, gave 2.2 tons more clover hay than 2 acres unlimed. This at \$10.00 per ton would be worth \$22.00 with enough limestone left to keep the soil in good condition for at least five years. The extensive use of limestone depends upon the price. Limestone may be procured from private companies, as the one at Windsor, N. S.; by portable crushers owned privately, visiting the rock deposits of the various landowners, as in the Stewiacke Valley; or by Government owned portable crushers, grinding at cost at various centres, as in New Brunswick.

The chemistry Department of the Agricultural College, Truro, will determine the amount of limestone required per acre to put the soil in good condition. Write for directions for procuring samples.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL

(Prof. Harlow.)

The plant gets seven of the ten important chemical elements from the soil. These are calcium, potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen, sulphur and magnesium. Since chemical analysis determines the amount of the various constituents, it is quite natural for one to say, "I'll get my soil analyzed and find out what fertilizer I must put on." And since such analysis is a slow expensive process, costing from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per sample, it is well to state the value of such analysis.

Generally, soil analysis is of value in forming an estimate of the plant food and characteristics of the soil on extensive areas, such as the Annapolis Valley. Samples are tested from the foot hills of the North Mountain, from the Valley itself and from the South Mountain area. The average of the samples from each area will give a general idea of the three types South Mountain soil, Valley soil, and North Mountain soil.

Locally, suppose a farmer wishes to grow timothy for three or four years. The soil is analyzed and found to contain .2% phosphoric acid, .3% potash and .2% nitrogen which are equal to 4000 pounds phosphoric acid, 6000 pounds potash and 4000 pounds nitrogen per acre, 6 inches deep. At the end of the season he finds only one ton of hay per acre containing eight pounds of phosphoric acid, 32 pounds of nitrogen and 19 pounds of potash. Why this failure when the analysis shows that there is plenty of food? The reason is that the plant food was not soluble and so could not be obtained by the plant.

The value of the analysis then is limited, because the methods used give approximately the total plant food, only a small part of which is dissolved during the growing season. In the second place, other factors such as lack of drainage, soil acids, may operate to overcome the effect of a good supply of plant food.

Chemical analysis, first, can give the total amount of plant food in the soil; second, can roughly give the amount which is available; third, can determine whether there is enough decaying organic matter; and fourth, the amount of lime needed for destroying the soil acids.

The chemistry department of the Agricultural College, Truro, is ready to test soils and give such information as may be of value. Write for directions for getting samples of any soils in which you may be interested.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The Weekly Monitor
ESTABLISHED 1873
—AND—
WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL
Published Every Wednesday
BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO.
Address all matters of business and
make all money orders payable to
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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916.

Agriculture

The many reports, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets, circulated by the Federal and Provincial Governments, many of which are furnished free of charge to all applicants, and the Experimental Farms, the Agricultural Colleges, the Short Courses of Study, the occasional public lectures, and other methods of imparting information make manifest a commendable desire on the part of the authorities to impress upon the public mind the importance of Agriculture, which is the basal industry of the world, and the necessity of taking advantage of the improved methods as made possible by advance in scientific knowledge.

The latest Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture for this Province is somewhat disappointing to us. Annapolis County is chiefly an agricultural country. The great majority of its people are directly or indirectly dependent upon this industry and, yet, while students from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Norway and the United States are availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the Agricultural Colleges and Farm at Truro, not one young farmer from this County was among them, during the regular courses of the year.

The Superintendent of the Poultry Department acted as Judge in the Poultry Show held in St. John's, Newfoundland in November. He reports as a splendid illustration of improvement in breeding poultry in the Ancient Colony, that "during the past year one of the Colony's foremost breeders of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, was able to secure a larger number of first premiums and three handsome silver cups at the poultry show held in Indianapolis, U. S. A." "The birds which won these prizes were reared in St. John's and had to be shipped a long distance, and notwithstanding the great handicap won the admiration of all persons who saw the exhibit."

We quote this as an example to our poultry breeders.

There are now two hundred and seventy-two Agricultural Societies in the Province. The largest number is in Pictou County, and the largest membership is in Lunenburg County. Annapolis County has twenty-two Societies with a membership of 809.

Twenty-one new Societies were added during the last year and four reconstituted. The other two hundred and forty-seven raised for their work an aggregation of \$19,788.81. They fulfilled the necessary qualifications and received assistance from the Provincial Government of \$14,000.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia

The 52nd Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Opera House, Wolfville, on January 17th, 19th and 20th of January last. The report which is printed by the Government without cost to the Association, contains a list of the Honorary, Life and Annual members, and a number of addresses by specialists on different subjects connected with Fruit culture. These papers were followed in each case, by many questions suggested during their delivery, and the papers themselves contain a vast amount of information which must prove very valuable to those employed in any branch of this industry.

The address on Commercial Strawberry Growing and Marketing, was given by Mr. William B. Fawcett, of Sackville, N. B. Mr. Fawcett reports that eighty million dollars worth of strawberries are raised and consumed in the United States yearly according to what he believes to be reliable information. He farms on a large scale, raising great quantities of hay, and many cattle. His principal business is on these lines. He has taken up strawberry raising and marketing only as a secondary line. But, he says it is the most profitable of his three branches of farming, though he admits that what he does not know about it is greater than what he does know. We notice that Bridgetown has one Honorary and seven annual members in this valuable Society and other parts of the County are moderately represented.

British War Taxes

The increasing demand which the war is making upon the purses and profits of British tax-payers, is evi-

dent from the following figures, which represent the amounts required in the years specified.

- 1913-14—\$198,000,000.
- 1914-15—\$227,000,000.
- 1915-16—\$336,767,000.
- 1916-17—\$509,000,000.

Notwithstanding this increase in the taxes, the national debt has also greatly increased. Before the war it amounted to \$3,255,000,000. At present it stands at \$17,200,000,000. Of this amount \$4,000,000,000 have been advanced to the Allies and the Dominions, so that the net debt is \$13,200,000,000 which is provided for by interest and sinking fund.

In levying the taxes, a distinction is made between Earned and Unearned incomes, and in each case the percentage increases with the increase of the income, and it is greater in the case of the unearned than in that of the earned income.

For example, on an earned income of £150 the tax is £3. 7s. 6d., on an unearned income of the same amount the tax is £4. 10 s. On an earned income of £1000 the tax is £125, on an unearned income is £200.

It is well known that some branches of business have been making large profits in the manufacture of war supplies. They are not permitted, however, to hold all these extra profits. They must share them with the Government, and some of the largest of the firms will be required to pay seventy-seven per cent. of their excess profits.

Many of the usual luxuries are now prohibited so that more room may be provided in the ships for necessities, and the people may have more money to pay for the latter. Practically all the usual necessities as well as permitted luxuries are taxed. Table waters are taxed four pence a gallon, and household matches four pence per thousand.

Mr. McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, occupied one hour and a quarter in his explanation of the present Budget, to a crowded House of Commons.

The Daily Mail says, "His financial speeches are the clearest the House of Commons has heard for many years. The most gigantic Budget calculations of all time were as simple as a sum in the rule of three as presented by him in the House."

We observe in one of our exchanges that Mr. William Astor, formerly of New York, but now Baron Astor, a naturalized British subject is taxed to the tune of \$1,628,000.

American Yarns

Stories have been diligently circulated in the United States to the effect that Americans have been conscripted in Canada, that Americans are liable to be examined and searched even to the lining of their clothing, that this country is choked with spies, and if a luckless American fails to have his passport on exhibition he need not expect to be able to return.

It is perhaps, not hard to judge the authorship of these stories, of which there is no reason whatever. If a man is a citizen of a belligerent country and is not known in Canada he should have his identification papers with him, but ordinary travellers can journey where they like and feel as free in Canada as Canadian citizens may feel in any part of the United States.

The superintendent of the Department of the Interior says that "out of Canada last year, I think very few had any reason to complain of their treatment. We shall continue to welcome bona fide tourists and visitors as in other years. Conscription does not exist in Canada and is not contemplated."

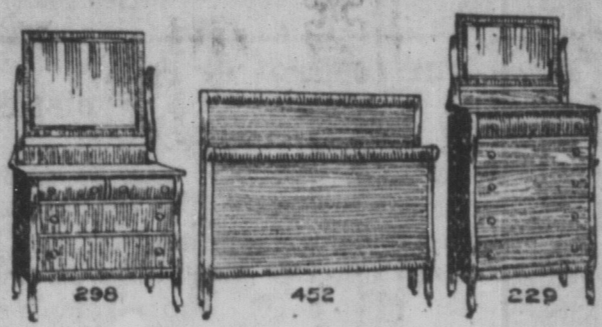
A ROMANTIC WEDDING

HARRIS-MACGOWAN

A quiet though romantic wedding took place at the Methodist Parsonage in Annapolis Royal on Saturday the 13th inst., when Mr. John H. Harris and Miss Sadie MacGowan, both of Bridgetown, were united in marriage by the Rev. W. H. Langille. Mr. Harris, who is now one of Bridgetown's most popular and enterprising merchants, came to Nova Scotia five years ago from the ancient city of Damascus, Syria, and before coming to Bridgetown, was in business in Windsor for some years. The bride is a daughter of Mr. R. D. MacGowan, one of our best and most favorably known residents. The happy young couple drove to Annapolis in Mr. Harris' auto, returning home in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Harris' many friends will wish them a happy and prosperous wedded life as a sequel to so happy and romantic a beginning.

For the past eight months Nova Scotia has contributed 12,141 volunteers for military service. They are divided as below: Capt Breton, 2344; Halifax, 2012; Pictou, 1766; Cumberland, 1220; Lunenburg, 690; Colchester, 656; Yarmouth, 499; Kings, 489; Annapolis, 414; Hants, 398; Digby, 394; Antigonish, 311; Queens, 227; Inverness, 240; Shelburne, 215; Guysboro, 130; Victoria, 84; Richmond, 51.

Colonial Bedroom Suite



made of selected birch, empire mahogany finish, dull or polished.
298.—Dresser, 40 in. wide, 18 in. deep. British bevelled mirror, 24 x 30. Price . \$19.75
452.—Bed, 53 in. high, 57 in. wide, 18 in. deep. Price . \$20.50
229.—Chiffonier, 33 in. wide, 18 in. deep. British bevelled mirror, 14 x 24. Price . \$18.90

Freight paid for Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, \$25.00 and up. We defy competition. Our prices are the lowest in the Dominion of Canada.

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VICTORIA DAY

THE HALIFAX & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY will sell excursion tickets at one-way first class fare good going and returning May 24th and at one and one-third fare going May 23rd and 24th, return limit May 25th, 1916.

CARD OF THANKS

John Hall and family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to their friends and neighbours for their deeply appreciated help and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.
Lawrencetown, May 12th, 1916.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Karns and family wish through the columns of the Monitor to thank their neighbors and friends, for the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown them during the illness and death of their little son.

Administrators' Sale

In the Court of Probate, 1916

In the Estate of HENRY C. MARSHALL, late of North Williamston, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, Deceased

To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, 20th day of June, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at the late homestead of said deceased in North Williamston aforesaid, pursuant to license to sell granted by the Court of Probate for the County of Annapolis, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, all the estate, right, title, interest, claims and demands of the said Henry C. Marshall at the time of his death, of, into or out of all those certain lots of land and premises situated in North Williamston, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, namely:

FIRST LOT. Beginning on the south bank of the Annapolis River, at the north east corner of lands now owned by William W. Whitman, thence southerly the course of the lines along said lands and across the North Williamston highway to lands of George Shaffer, thence easterly at right angles along said lands to lands of William Robinson, thence northerly along said Robinson's land and lands of Isabella Shaw to the School lot, thence westerly and northerly around said School lot to the highway aforesaid, thence across the highway and easterly to the south west corner of lands now owned by the said Henry C. Marshall, thence northerly the course of the lines along said Marshall's land to the Annapolis River, thence westerly along said river to the place of beginning containing sixty acres more or less, being a lot of land conveyed to the said Henry A. Whitman by the executors and widow of the late Honorable Wm. C. Whitman bearing date the twelfth day of August, 1882, and recorded in Liber 79, folios 511 and 512, less the school lot which is not included herein.

SECOND LOT. Beginning on the south side of the Annapolis River, and running southerly along Levi Whitman's east line to the New Road being one hundred and eighty-nine rods, thence running easterly along said road eighty rods, thence running northerly until it strikes Joseph Pierce's west line continuing along said Joseph Pierce's west line, until it comes to the said Annapolis River, being two hundred rods, thence running westerly along said river to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less.

TOGETHER with all and singular the buildings ways, waters, easements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same, belonging or in wise appertaining.

TERMS.—10% deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed, or tender thereof.

Signed
SOPHIA E. MARSHALL,
FRED G. PALFREY,
Administrators.

Dated at North Williamston, this 11th day of May, 1916.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at S. Epworth League Friday at 7.30. Services next Sunday, May 21. Bridgetown.—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Granville.—3 p. m.

Parish St. James Church Notes

The services next Sunday (4th Sunday after Trinity), will be:—Bridgetown.—8 p. m. (Holy Communion), 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. St. Mary's, Belleisle.—3 p. m. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove.—2.30 p. m.

Week Days

Bridgetown.—Friday 4.30 Service of Intercession on behalf of the war; 7.30 Evening prayer followed by choir practice.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 8 p. m. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.

On Thursday evening the B. Y. P. U. will be "at home" to the members of the detachment of the 219th Battalion, C. E. F.

CENTRELEA

Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p. m.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire through the columns of the Monitor to thank our friends for the many kind thoughts and help through the illness and death of our husband and father.

Mrs. Alex Turpel.
Mr. Lawrence Turpel.
Mrs. Huestis Fielden.
Mrs. Otis L. White.
Phinney Cove, May 13, 1916.

New and Attractive Goods for Spring House Cleaning

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As in past years we defy competition. Most attractive designs and colorings. All prices.

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Handsome Lace Curtains and Muslin Curtains, with insertion trimming, by the set. Pretty Bungalow Nets, Madras, Fancy Net Scrims, plain and colored Borders, attractive Sash Net and Muslins, Door Panels and Coin Spot Muslins.

Colored Art Muslins, English Cretannes, Satteens

When thinking about your Floor Covering REMEMBER WE CARRY A BIG LINE of these goods. In Carpet Squares, Tapestry and Velvets only. All newest designs and colorings. British make.

Straw Matting Squares

All ready to lay on your floor. Beautiful Oriental designs for Living Room, Dining Room, Den or Bedroom.

Rugs and Door Slips

All sizes and prices. See our Matting Rugs, prices. Linoleums, Oilcloth and Matting by the yard.

All these goods were brought before the big advance in prices, and we are going to give our customers "the advantage." IF YOU COME NOW YOU WILL GREATLY BENEFIT BY IT.

WANTED: Butter, Eggs and Wool in exchange for goods.

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New Spring Goods

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Suits is about complete now, and we are prepared to offer to the public the largest range ever shown in the town, with

Prices to suit the pocket book

Our range of Men's Spring Overcoats and Raincoats is also in stock. Prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$18.

Boys' Oil Coats and Parametta Raincoats in price from \$2.75 to \$5.00

Stock of new Hats, Caps, Gloves, Shirts is about complete.

Neckwear for Easter ready for inspection

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SPRING 1916 SALE

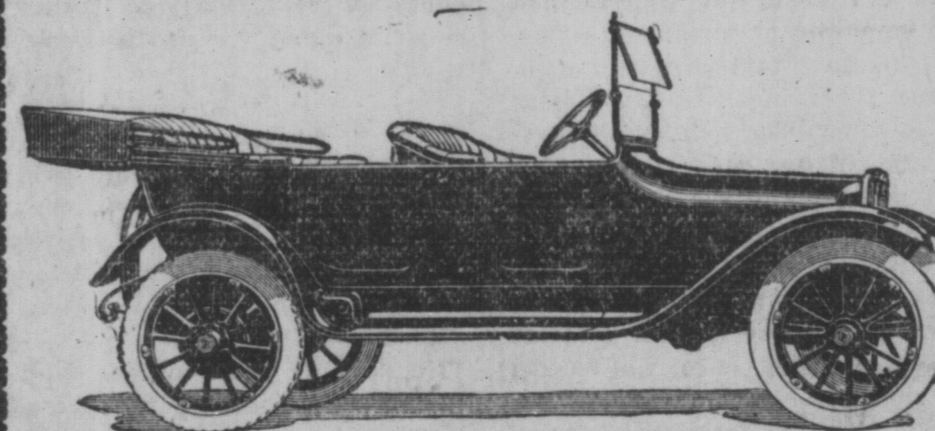
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STYLES CATCHY!
PRICES MODERATE!

Ladies' Pumps & Slippers a specialty

In addition to our regular fine stock in MEN'S WEAR we have added several lines in Heavy Working Boots to sell at \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

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Will Be Sold in Kings and Annapolis Counties by **L. B. DODGE, Middleton, N. S.**

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The tenth annual Horse Show will be held at Kentville on Saturday, June 3rd.

The Patriotic Song, "Canada's Answer to England's Call" for sale at Warren's Drug Store. Price per copy 25c. 6-21.

Miss Eunice Hatt of Centrelea brought to the Monitor Office last week a strawberry blossom picked on May 9th. It was the first contribution of the season.

Fred E. Bath has taken the agency of the celebrated Grey Dorr one of the greatest of the low priced cars. It has 32 horse power motor, 105 inch wheel base and splendidly finished. Look her over.

At New York City on Wednesday, May 10th, 1916, Georgina Hall Bath, daughter of Mrs. David Bath, formerly of Bridgetown, N. S., was married to Capt. William Moriarty, by the Rev. P. E. MacCurry.

Walter Scott's store will be closed all day Wednesday. Will be closed at six p. m. every night excepting only Saturdays, when it will be open until eleven p. m. Is open now for business every morning at nine a. m.

Having disposed of my farm I have a number of articles for sale consisting of a plow, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, separator, barrel churn, forks, shovels, log chains, driving wagon, bob sleds, and other articles. FRED E. BATH.

At the closing exercises of King's College, Windsor, last week, two Annapolis County young ladies were successful in winning prizes, viz.: Governor-General's medal—Miss E. E. Morse, Middleton; Bishop Binney Prize—Miss E. M. Mason, Round Hill.

The latest word from Mrs. Howard Bath, directress of nurses, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, who has been very ill with diphtheria contain the good news that she is out of danger. Her relatives and friends in Bridgetown will rejoice at this favorable report.

Mr. Henry E. Nichols showed the Monitor representative an apple that he found under a tuft of grass in his garden a few days ago, which had evidently laid out of doors all through the winter. It was perfectly sound and showed no signs of having been touched by frost.

Next Wednesday, May 24th, being a public holiday, the Monitor respectfully asks its correspondents to send in their contributions not later than Monday. All changes for advertisements must be in not later than Monday noon. Will all concerned kindly accept of our request.

Rev. and Mrs. Mellick of Lawrence-town, went to Milford to Quarterly meeting on Monday. Mr. Mellick will assist Rev. Mr. Wallace in special services for a few evenings after Quarterly and return home Saturday. During their trip Mr. and Mrs. Mellick will celebrate the anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Granville Ferry, May 18th, 1887.

Sunbeam Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Middleton, observed the 97th anniversary of the Order in America last Sunday afternoon by attending service in the Baptist Church. A very able and practical sermon was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. S. S. Poole. Some eighteen members of Crescent Lodge attended the service. The procession to and from the church was headed by four members of the Order who have donned the khaki and was in charge of Sergt. McNayr of the 112th Battalion.

LISTEN! Mrs. Hopkins is planning to make the Dressmaking Demonstration for girls on Wednesday afternoon in the Women's Short Course at Lawrence-town altogether practical one. The articles to be demonstrated are a smock, a middie blouse and a sports skirt. All the girls want one or the other this summer to be right in the style. So provide yourselves with material for one of the above articles, a pair of sharp cutting scissors and a thimble. Needles and thread will be provided at the building, free.

Lieut. Lewis and every man of the Bridgetown Detachment of the 219th Battalion are unanimous in their verdict of the reception and royal good time given the boys by the good people of Lawrence-town last Wednesday. The detachment was met just outside the town by the Lawrence-town Brass Band and was escorted to the Baptist Church where a bountiful dinner had been spread by the ladies of the town. They were splendidly entertained throughout the day; and the boys returned to Bridgetown at 6 o'clock in good form and happy.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

WANTED—Lady Clerk in store. Address, CLERK, Monitor.

For Sale.—Good seed potatoes. 6-11. JAS. H. SLOCUMB, Outram.

The 112th Battalion is now mobilized in full strength at Windsor, N. S., under command of Col. Tremaine.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist Church entertain the "boys in khaki" in the vestry of the church tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

The Misses E. and E. Marshall will rent their cottages and cabins at Hampton and Port Lorne at cheap rates until July 1st. 6-11

Pte. Fred Prescott Henshaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Henshaw of Centrelea, is reported wounded in the casualty list dated May 14th.

A friendly game of base ball was played here last Saturday afternoon between a town team and a team from the local detachment of the 219th Battalion. The game was rather one-sided, many of the boys in khaki not having had much experience at the game. Score 32-5 in favor of the town team.

Are you going to attend the Women's Short Course at Lawrence-town, from May 22nd to May 27th? If not you will miss one of the best courses ever put on by the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. A practical, common sense course to fit the needs of the housewife. Plan to attend if possible, if not the whole course, then at least some of the lectures or demonstrations. Everyone welcome, young or old, to all or any of the Course.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. O. P. Goucher and Councillor F. R. Elliott of Middleton, were in town yesterday.

Pte. Kenneth Dodge of the Fourth Divisional Train C. E. F., Halifax, is home on a brief furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McAvity have removed to Digby and have rented a cottage there for the summer months.

Miss E. Marshall of Paradise was at Hampton last week getting her cottages ready for the coming season.

Miss Hilda Troop is learning telegraphy at the Western Union Office under the able tutorage of Miss Grace Healy.

Rev. (Dr.) Jost is in Sackville this week attending the meetings of the Board of Regents of Mt. Allison University.

Mr. J. R. Oulton of the Royal Bank staff, left for his home in Halifax last Thursday, on a two months' leave of absence.

Mr. Ruggles Dodge of Aylesford is now filling the position of bookkeeper with MacKenzie, Crowe & Co., Bridgetown.

Mr. Milledge Salter leaves to-day for Amherst, to study law for the next few months in the office of Purdy, Rogers & Milner.

Pte. Gordon S. Marshall of the 112th Battalion came from Middleton on Saturday to recuperate, having been seriously ill.

Mr. Alfred Kinney of Boston is in town on business in connection with the settling up of the estate of the late Jas. G. F. Randolph.

Mr. W. L. MacDonald has recently joined the staff of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia as teller. Mr. Raymond having been transferred to St. John.

We are pleased to announce that Postmaster Bown has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to permit of his daily attendance at the post office the past week.

Lieuts. LeMoine and Ronald Ruggles, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggles, left for Halifax on Monday for further military instruction, preparatory to overseas service.

Mrs. D. G. Harlow and daughter, Miss Thelma, returned to Bridgetown last week, after having spent the winter in Wolfville, and are occupying their home on Granville street east.

Mr. Chas. Spurr, son of Mr. William Spurr of Clarence, who has spent the past three years in Panama, returned home last week, and on Monday went to Halifax to drill for overseas service in an Army Service Corps.

Miss Mollie Connell, teacher of the Primary Department of the Bridgetown school, is taking a special six weeks' course in kindergarten work at the Normal College, Truro. Her position is being filled during her absence by Miss Edith Chute.

Rev. E. Underwood was called to St. John this week to meet the Bishop of Trinidad and his wife, Mrs. Walsh. His Worship, Bishop Walsh, was a Professor at the College of St. Boniface, England, during Mr. Underwood's student days at that institution.

Wanted—Butter 28c. lb.; Eggs 21c. dozen W. W. CHESLEY.

For Sale—Yoke of 3-year-old steers, girth 6 ft., broken, nice and smooth. Also one yoke of six-year-old oxen. STANLEY L. MARSHALL, Clarence.

For Sale
A small sized farm near Bridgetown. With or without marsh land ill health reason for selling. Apply to 52-1f EDWARD RICE.

PASTURE
Excellent pasture for about ten cows. Terms on application. Apply at once to E. & H. RUGGLES, Administrators Estate of S. S. Ruggles. May 15th, 1916 6-21

WANTED
Managers and Agents for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Both sexes, insuring men, women and children against sickness and accident; most liberal policies providing protection for one day to two years; liberal commission, experience unnecessary. THE FRATERNITIES, Richmond, Maine.

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

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1916 for service.

ALLIED PHELAN
Bridgetown, N. S.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, May 20th, at the residence of N. Thacker, Granville Ferry, at 2 o'clock, the following farm stock:

- 5 Heifers, coming 2 years old.
- 2 pair yearling Steers.
- 4 Heifers, 1 year old.
- 1 Steer Calf, 5 months old.
- 1 Heifer Calf, 4 months old.
- 1 yearling Steer.
- 1 yearling Heifer.

Terms.—Six months' credit with approved joint notes.

ISAAC WHITMAN,
Auctioneer.

Public Auction

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late John H. Bishop, Lawrence-town, on SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m. the homestead property, bounded and described as follows:—

First.—Beginning at a point on the north side of the Main Road running between Lawrence-town and Paradise at the south-west corner of lands occupied by Isaac Durling, thence northerly the course of the lines along the west side of said lands of Isaac Durling and lands of L. H. Stoddard to the Annapolis River, thence west along the south side of the said Annapolis River twenty-seven and one half rods to a stake and stone, thence southerly parallel with the west line of lands of the aforesaid L. H. Stoddard and Isaac Durling to the Main Road aforesaid, thence easterly along the north side of the said Main Road twenty-seven and one-half rods to the place of beginning.

Second.—Beginning at a point on the south side of the Main Road leading from Lawrence-town to Paradise at the north-west corner of lands occupied by Isaac Durling, thence southerly the course of the lines along the west side of said Isaac Durling's lands to Fair View Cemetery, thence west along the north side of said Fair View Cemetery twelve rods to a stake and stone, thence south along the west side of said cemetery twelve rods to a stake and stone, thence easterly along the south side of said cemetery to lands occupied by Isaac Durling, thence southerly the course of the lines along the west side of said Isaac Durling's lands and lands of J. A. Whitman to lands occupied by Fred Barteaux, thence westerly along the north side of said Barteaux's lands thirty-two and one half rods or to the George Daniel's lot (so called) now owned by the estate of the late John H. Bishop, thence northerly the course of the lines along the east side of said George Daniel's lot to the Main Road aforesaid, thence easterly along the south side of said Main Road thirty-two and one half rods to the place of beginning. The two lots containing by estimation one hundred and fifty acres more or less.

Terms Cash.

MARY F. BISHOP,
T. G. BISHOP,
Executors.

Lawrence-town, May 8th, 1916 5-61

WOMEN'S MEDIUM PRICED SHOES

If you are looking for \$3.00 to \$4.00 Lace or Button Boots, let us have the pleasure of showing you our New Spring Styles. You'll be surprised at their excellent style and finish. And they wear well too!

- Patent Military Lace Boots, Cloth Tops - - - \$4.00
- Patent Button Boots, Cloth Tops - - - 4.00
- Gun Metal Calf and Kid Boots, in lace or button, in a variety of styles - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00
- Very Stylish Pumps and Slippers, priced at \$2.00 to \$3.00

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS
"Shoes by Mail" - - - BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum

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

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

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

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

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

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

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

I wish to notify the public that I am prepared to do chimney cleaning and have the latest and most up-to-date appliances for such work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Drop me a card if you need work in my line.

MASSIMO GATTI,
2-51 Bridgetown.

Standard Bred Trotting Stallion
MARICO

by Peter-the-Great, 2:07 1/2, will stand for service at the St. James Hotel stables, Bridgetown, on Saturday, May 20th, June 3rd and June 17th. All lovers of standard bred horses are invited to call and look this horse over.

For terms, apply to JAMES CAMERON, St. James Hotel, Bridgetown, or Central House, Middleton. 5-31

Property For Sale

That desirable property, situated on Granville Street, Bridgetown, known as the Jared Troop place, now owned by the Estate of the late James G. F. Randolph, is offered for sale. It consists of four acres of very productive land bordering on the Annapolis River, with fruit trees of all kinds. House new, with all modern conveniences—bath room, furnace electric lights, Stable, poultry house and other out-buildings in excellent state of repair. Also one Top Buggy. For further particulars apply to A. F. KINNEY, 104 Coolidge Street, FRED V. VOUSE, Brookline, Mass. Bridgetown, N. S.—41f

The Housewife

who appreciates the food value of pure, wholesome Bread, will find

Lynch's Best
It is made in Canada
FRUIT
Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit

Confectionery

A nice assortment of fresh Chocolates, Creams, Kisses, Caramels, Peppermints and Maple Sugar, and lots of Penny Candies for the children.

Assorted Soda Drinks

GIVE US A CALL

MRS. S. C. TURNER

VARIETY STORE

The Bridgetown Importing House

CONGOLEUM RUGS

HOUSEWIVES everywhere say that Congoleum Rugs are the ideal, waterproof floor covering for kitchens for they can be freely mopped or washed. Water getting underneath will not rot the fabric. The pleasing, harmonious colors make as strong an appeal as do the extremely low prices. Congoleum Rugs need no fastening and won't curl or kick up at the edges. They are unusually durable, and never fade. When may we have the pleasure of showing you these wonderful Congoleum Rugs?



J. W. BECKWITH

Carpet Squares

We have a splendid line of Carpet Squares in Wiltons, Velvets, Axminsters, Tapestries and Grass.

Most of our stock was purchased before the rise in price, and we are allowing our customers the benefit.

Be sure and see our line of Curtains

J. H. HICKS & SONS
QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

CASH MARKET

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

Thomas Mack

Soldiers Attention!

A WONDERFUL NEW ARMY SERVICE WRISTLET BARGAIN

I have just received samples of the Greatest Wristlet Bargain yet shown. The solid nickel case and strap are made in Canada and the 7-jewelled movement is one of great merit, lacking nothing that makes for a good time keeper. I also carry material for the prompt repair of these watches. With plain service dial, \$5.00 each. With radium spotted dial and hands \$6.50 each.

ROSS A. BISHOP
LOCKETT BLOCK

Spring Caps
Colors Green, Blue, Grey and Brown

Men's Coarse and Fine Boots
Men's Neckties, all shades
Collars, Celluloid or Linen

The Prices Will Be Right on All These Goods
Don't Forget the Place

FRED HARRIS
QUEEN STREET - BRIDGETOWN
J. H. HARRIS, Manager

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED Importing Retailers

Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

The New Dress Goods

To forget this stock when looking is to deny your choice from many desirable styles and fabrics not to be found elsewhere. A collection certainly to be reckoned with in selecting the Spring Gown.

Mail Order Department

We can fill your order with just as much pains and care as if you came personally

Free Delivery

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

TARTAN PLAIDS AND SHEPHERD'S CHECKS

40 to 44 in. wide, splendid wearing materials for children's dresses, blouses and separate skirts. 25c. to \$1.00 per yard

MOHAIR LUSTRES

A dust-resisting dress material. Colors in stock: Black, Myrtle, Brown, White and Cream. 36 to 44 in. wide. 25c. to \$1.00 per yard

SILK STRIPED VOILES

Just the material for evening dresses or blouse waists. Shades in stock: Rose, Pink, Reseda, Pale Blue, Navy, Old Blue and Grey. 42 in. wide. 55c. per yard.

PLAIN VOILES

Colors: Black in plain and fancy material. 42 to 44 in. wide. 70c. to \$1.00 per yard

BLACK PREMO CLOTH

\$1.25 per yard

MERCERIZED BENGALINES

Fine, even, cord weave, high lustre finish, suitable for Women's Suits or Coats. Colors in stock: Fawn, Pale Blue, Pink, Black, Brown and Butcher Blue. 42 in. wide. 65 and 70c. per yard

VELVETS AND VELVET CORDS

A splendid costume cloth, plain and cord weaves. Shades in stock: Black, Brown, Navy, Butcher Blue and Claret. 22 to 27 in. wide. \$1.25 per yard

SERGES

Fine wool, thoroughly shrunken, fast dye, shades in stock: Black, Navy, Green, White, Brown, Tan, Butcher Blue, Myrtle, Reseda, Nigger Brown, and Grey. 42 to 56 in. wide. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, and \$3.00 per yard.

HOMESPUN SUITINGS

Pure wool. 58 in. wide. Colors in stock: Fawns, Greys and Blues. \$1.25 to \$1.75 per yard

VENETIAN CLOTHS

All wool, rich finish, correct weight for women's costumes and separate skirts. Shades in stock: Navy, Butcher Blue, Brown, Black, Green, Red and Taupe. 50 to 52 in. wide. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.55 per yard.

BRITISH BROADCLOTHS

A material that never grows out of date as it is incomparable for suits, dresses or long coats. Colors in stock: Old Rose, Pearl Grey, Myrtle, Navy, Garnet, Reseda, Brown and Black. 52 to 56 in. wide. \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25 per yard.

FRENCH DUCHESS CLOTH

All pure wool, high lustre, satin finish, good weight, a splendid costume cloth. Colors in stock: Garnet and Myrtle. 48 in. wide. \$1.60 per yard

GRANITE CLOTH

All pure wool, fancy weave, suitable for costumes or suits, colors in stock: Nigger Brown, Reseda, Tan, Butcher Blue and Navy. 40 to 50 in. wide. 75c. to \$1.25 per yard

DRESS SILKS

Messaline and Paillettes, 36 to 40 in. wide. Colors in stock: Reseda, Tan, Brown, Pale Blue, Black, Alice Blue, White and Grey. \$1.00 to \$1.50 per yard

SHANTUNG SILKS

In natural and colors, make splendid dresses or blouse waists. 36 to 40 in. wide. 49c., 60c. and 75c. per yard

DRESS FINDINGS

We carry a complete range of linings, including Satins, Sateens, Taf. fatelines, etc., etc. 24c. to \$1.50 per yard

TRIMMING BUTTONS

A splendid assortment always kept in stock. Prices 5c. to 75c. per dozen.

LACES, RIBBONS AND ALL OVERS

We carry a full line of the above goods. Laces 3c. to \$1.50 per yard. Ribbons 2c. to .50 per yard. All Overs 40c. to \$1.50 per yard. "Ask for samples."

WASH DRESS MATERIALS

A splendid assortment in striped and floral designs, just the material to wear during the hot days in midsummer. 27 in. wide. 8c. to 25c. per yard

STRIPED AND CHECKED GINGHAMS

Our gingham are noted for their good wearing and washing qualities. Patterns are new and a good range of colors. 27 to 30 in. wide. Price 10c. to 25 c. per yard

REGA SUITING

A fine even weave, splendid weaver, good washing material for dresses or separate skirts, colors in stock: Tan, Brown, Pink, White and Pongee shade. 28 in. wide. 18c. per yard.

SERPENTINE CREPES

This quality laundries well and requires no ironing. Comes in white and colored grounds, striped and floral designs. 27 in. wide. 15c. per yard

SUNRESISTA SUITINGS

Absolutely fast dye, will not fade in the sun, mercerized finish, a splendid weaver. Shades in stock: Lavender, Brown, Pongee Linen. To arrive: Pink, Black, Butcher Blue. 32 to 33 in. wide. 20c. per yard.

WHITE PIQUE

These staple goods are always favorites for suits, dresses or suits. 28 in. wide. Prices 21c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. per yd.

WHITE WAISTINGS

We carry a large range of hair line Dimities, Muslins, French Broaches, Indian Head Suiting and Crepe Cloths. 28 in. wide. 15c. to 40c. per yard

EXCELLENCE CLOTH

This beautifully finished cloth is used principally for women's and children's underwear. 18c., 22c. and 25c. per yard

VICTORIA LAWN

Fine, even weave, wears well, and will give perfect satisfaction for blouses or dresses. 39 to 40 in. wide. 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard

LINEN LAWN

Pure White and Silver Bleached. 27 to 40 in. wide. 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70c. per yard.

GUEST TOWELLING LINENS

Plain Striped and Floral designs. 25c. to 50c. per yard

DEEP BROOK

May 15

Mrs. Spurr of Melvern Square has been visiting at the home of her nephew, Capt. J. D. Spurr.

Miss Bertha Lent entertained all her young friends at her birthday party, May 9th.

Major Purdy and his guest, Mr. George Vroom of Middleton, spent a few days trouting. They report splendid success.

On Sunday, May 14th, the parishioners of St. Clement's Parish were all glad to welcome their new rector, Rev. A. W. L. Smith.

Mr. E. V. Hutchinson spent Sunday with his family. His daughter, Miss Ruth, is much improved in health, and is steadily gaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spurr and little Robert left for their new home on Saturday. We shall miss them very much, and are glad that they are not far away.

Miss Alice Purdy arrived home on Wednesday having spent the winter with her sister, in the States. Her father, Mr. Ernest Purdy, left on Friday for St. John.

Capt. Spurr is to be congratulated on the improvements he has made on his property. After clearing a number of acres, he is building a smaller hotel on the site of the "Colonial Arms." The cellars is about finished and the frame is to be erected soon under the supervision of C. G. Harris.

PARKER'S COVE

May 9

Mrs. W. H. Anderson visited friends in Hillsburn quite recently.

Mr. Gordon Weir went to St. John the 8th for an indefinite period.

Miss Abbie Longmire of Hillsburn called on her aunt, Mrs. David Milner on May 8th.

Mr. Edward Hudson called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on May 6th.

Schr. Exenia, Capt. Frank Clayton, arrived from St. John the 8th, with a general cargo.

Pte. Ralph and Howard Clayton of the 112th Battalion, spent the weekend at their home here.

Miss Lena Halliday visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Halliday, over the week-end.

Mr. Harry and Lloyd Longmire of Hillsburn called on Mr. and Mrs. David Milner quite recently.

Miss Thelma Publicover of Granville Ferry is the house guest of her aunt, this week, Mrs. Joseph Rice.

Mrs. Edward Hudson of Hillsburn, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Milner, on May 3rd.

Mr. Frank Mills and daughter Thurga, of Granville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rice on Sunday.

Very sorry to write of the serious illness of Pte. Murdoch Clayton, at his home here. We wish a speedy recovery for Murdoch.

Miss Blanche Cambell accompanied by her friend, Miss Rhoda Bent, of Granville, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hudson, quite recently.

HILLSBURN

May 8

Pte. Ralph Clayton of Digby called on friends here on Saturday.

The schr. Exenia arrived from St. John on Monday with a cargo of freight.

Mr. Roy Longmire had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Longmire are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy, on May 7th.

Mrs. Herbert Anderson of Parker's Cove, and Mrs. Arthur Longmire, spent Sunday at Litchfield.

Messrs. Harry and Lloyd Longmire launched their new 38 foot V shaped stern, motor boat, on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Kay sold a fine pair of steers on Monday. Mr. James Halliday also sold a pair of beef oxen last week.

Pte. and Mrs. Reginald Young of Digby, spent the week-end with Mrs. Young's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Halliday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanford Hardy and baby of Boston, Mrs. Mary Hardy and Violet Burnie of Litchfield, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milbury.

KARSDALE

May 15

Mrs. Annie G. Shaffner went to Bear River on Saturday to visit her mother, who is ill at her home there.

We are sorry to hear that our enterprising neighbour, James F. Morrison, met with a painful accident last Friday, that will confine him to the house for some time. Whilst descending a stairway in an outbuilding he slipped, and falling, broke a bone in his ankle. We sincerely hope that recovery will be as rapid as possible.

Minard's Lihment Relieves Neuralgia

FREE FREE

\$700 WORTH OF PRIZES TO THE LADIES OF BRIDGETOWN AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT

Every Lady in Annapolis County and the Circulation Zone of The Weekly Monitor is eligible to share in this Great Prize Distribution

FIRST PRIZE \$400 LONSDALE PIANO

Three Other Prizes Totaling \$300 or More

Costs Nothing to Enter Every Worker is Sure of Winning
Not a Game of Chance, but a Test of Merit and Popularity

MONDAY, MAY 15th, 1916

The Weekly Monitor formally institutes its Great Voting Contest, in which \$700 worth or more of beautiful and highly useful prizes will be given away absolutely Free to those Ladies who take part in it

The first prize will be a beautiful Lonsdale Piano, which sells regularly throughout Canada for \$400. This instrument will constitute a truly magnificent prize, and the lady who wins it will have just cause to congratulate herself on her success. The Lonsdale Piano is one of the finest instruments manufactured in Canada, and it has achieved a most enviable reputation among people of cultured musical tastes who know piano values, on account of its thoroughly high class construction and tonal qualities. The winner of the Monitor Voting Contest will therefore have the satisfaction of becoming the owner of an absolutely dependable, high grade piano, which she will be proud to use and exhibit in her home. At least three other prizes will be awarded to ladies who take part in the contest. The value of these will not be less than \$300 and may exceed that sum.

How the Prizes are to be Won

The Voting Contest will be primarily a subscription campaign in the interests of the Monitor and Everywoman's World, each of which publications sells at \$1 a year. Any lady living within the circulation zone of the Monitor may enter the Contest, whether she is or is not a subscriber to either publication, and may secure subscriptions to either or both publications from anyone, anywhere, for any length of time. For each and every subscription obtained by contestants, votes will be credited according to the advertised vote schedules, and the contestant securing the highest number of votes during the campaign will be awarded first prize, and the other prizes will be awarded in the order of standing, respectively, to those contestants who secure the next highest number of votes. At the close of the Contest, three prominent citizens of unquestionable integrity will act as judges for the purpose of reviewing the contest, and deciding the winners. Neither the publishers of the Monitor nor the Every Woman's World will have anything to do with deciding the winners of the Contest. The names of the judges will be announced in an early issue of the Monitor.

Two Periods of the Contest

The Contest will be divided into two periods, the first period extending from Monday, May 15th, to Saturday, June 3rd, and the second period extending from the latter date until the close of the Contest on Saturday, June 24th. The vote schedule in the first period of the Contest will be that published elsewhere on this page, and the vote schedule for the second period will be twenty per cent less. The distinction between the vote values of subscriptions is made for the purpose of encouraging contestants to bestir themselves early in the campaign, and rewarding those who do good work in the early part of the Contest. This arrangement will undoubtedly work out to the advantage of those who enter the Contest without delay, and that is exactly what it is intended to do. It is simply a modified application of the old proverb that "the early bird catches the worm," and is designed to help the early bird to catch the worm. However, the contest is open to every lady in the circulation zone of the Monitor, and as one contestant has the same opportunity as another of getting an early start the arrangement is absolutely fair to everybody, and no one can have cause to complain thereat.

GUARANTEED REWARD FOR EVERY CONTESTANT

10 per cent Cash
Commission
to
Non Prize-winners

Every worker in the Monitor Voting Contest will be a sure winner. We do not want any contestant to work for nothing and to make sure that every lady who takes an active part in the Contest will receive at least fair compensation for her efforts it has been decided to pay every contestant who continues actively in the Contest until the end, ten per cent cash commission on all the money she collects during the Contest, in the event that she does not win a prize. Thus every element is removed from the Contest, and every contestant is absolutely assured of a suitable reward for her efforts. With the assurance of certain reward in any event, no lady who desires to share the prizes to be distributed by the Monitor should allow anything to prevent her from entering the Contest at once and starting to work without delay. No cash commissions will be paid to prize winners.

10 per cent Cash
Commission
to
Non Prize-winners

Rules and Regulations of the Contest

The Contest will open on Monday, May 15th, and close on Saturday, June 24th. Any lady who is a resident in the circulation zone of the Monitor and who is not an employee of the Monitor may participate in the Contest. Contestants are not required to be subscribers to the Monitor or Every Woman's World. No entrance fee nor expenditure of any kind is required to enter this Contest. Before any lady may participate in the Contest, she must be nominated in writing, and must obtain receipt books, etc., for use in the contest from the Monitor. Contestants may be nominated by themselves or by anyone else. Nominations may be made any time before the date to be fixed for the close of nominations. Votes will be given contestants for subscriptions secured by or for them to the Monitor and Every Woman's World, according to vote schedules advertised from time to time and for complimentary ballots. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere, either new or renewal, and no distinction will be

made between the vote values of old and new subscriptions in the regular vote schedules. Contestants must report and settle for all subscriptions secured by or from them at least once each week. Anyone may assist any contestant in securing subscriptions. All receipt books and supplies needed for use in the Contest will be supplied free of charge. The Contest will be in charge of a Campaign Director, who reserves the right to alter or abrogate any rule or condition, and to make and enforce any new rule or condition which in his may seem expedient for the proper conduct of the Contest. The interpretation or application of any rule or condition shall be a matter for the Campaign Director alone to deal with, and his decision on any point relating to the Contest shall be final. The subscription price of the Monitor and Every Woman's World is \$1 a year each in Canada and Great Britain. The subscription price of the Monitor to the United States is \$1.50 a year, and Every Woman's World \$1.25 a year. Votes cannot be transferred from one contestant to another under any circumstances whatever.

The Vote Schedule

First Period—From May 15th to June 3rd	
The Weekly Monitor	Every Women's World
One Year \$1.00...1,000 votes	One Year \$1.00...1,000 votes
Two years 2.00...2,000 votes	Two years 2.00...2,000 votes
Three years 3.00...3,000 votes	Three years 3.00...3,000 votes
Four years 4.00...4,000 votes	Four years 4.00...4,000 votes
Five years 5.00...5,000 votes	Five years 5.00...5,000 votes
Combination Schedule	
For both publications to the same name and address	
One year \$2.00...4,000 votes	Three years \$6.00...30,000 votes
Two years 4.00...12,000 votes	Four years 8.00...30,000 votes

This schedule of votes applies only to subscriptions turned into the Contest Department during the first period of the contest, which extends up to June 3rd. After this date the vote schedule will be reduced twenty per cent.

Monitor \$700 Voting Contest

Nomination Form—Good for 1,000 Votes

..... 1916

Campaign Director,
Weekly Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

I Hereby Nominate

Address

as a Contestant in the Monitor \$700 Voting Contest

Nominator's Name

Address

Only One Nomination will be credited to any one Contestant

A REVOLUTION NECESSARY IN EDUCATION

"If we are to face the future with any confidence after this exhaustive war, we must face it as an educated people. We shall not be able to afford to waste the efficiency of a single English child. On all sides we hear the cry, though we see little enough of the practice, for economy. Now economy means one or both of two things—less expense, greater production. It is said by materialistic economists that lack of capital will render greater productiveness impossible. They forget the only capital that has permanent significance—the men and women of the nation. Our national business is to eliminate waste in human beings and to make each human being capable of realizing to the full his or her potential capacity for creative work, whether such work be material or moral or spiritual. Those ends can only be reached by the best training of childhood in the homes and in the schools. Something, of course, can be done among adults; but in the aggregate it is, comparatively speaking, very little. The bulk of humanity is made or marred in youth. Now there is no more appalling fact in our national economy than the waste of that su-

THE "OCEAN LIMITED."

Canadian Government Railways' Popular Train Halifax and Montreal, May 15th. From its initial run the "Ocean Limited" won popular favour, has retained its friends and is always making more. It will be welcome news to thousands of travellers that the "Ocean" is to be restored to its regular run on its regular schedule May 14th, from Montreal at 7.25 and daily except Saturday thereafter, arriving at Halifax 10.45 p. m. the following day; May 15th, from Halifax at 8.00 a. m., and daily except Sunday thereafter, arriving Montreal 8.05 a. m. the following day. The time table is so arranged as to permit day-light views of some of the most picturesque parts of Canada—the Wentworth Valley, La Bate de Chaleur, the Matapedia Valley. And when you travel on the "Ocean" you travel on one of the best trains in America. According to the last issue of the Acadia Bulletin over two hundred and fifty graduates and former students of the Acadia institutions have enlisted in the service of their King and Country.

preme national product—the child.

We do not refer particularly to the waste of infant life, for that is merely one of many by-products of ignorance. We refer to the waste of efficiency among the children who survive. Consider the children of the people, how they live, after the experience of half a century of compulsory primary education. There are nearly half a million children between the ages of twelve and fourteen years who are receiving no education, or no education worth having. Some of these are at school, but all are at work, work leading no-whither, at the very age when moral and physical development are at stake. In addition to these there are at least a million and a half of children between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years who are receiving in the week no school education of any kind. The Consultative Committee in its report of 1909 asserted that 'at the most critical period in their lives a very large majority of the boys and girls of England and Wales are left without any sufficient guidance and care. This neglect results in great waste of early promise, an injury to character, in the lessening of industrial efficiency, and in the lowering of ideals of personal and civic duty.'—"The Weekly Times, London, England.

S. A. F. E. T. Y. L. M.

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913.

"I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am well. All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. All dealers or direct from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE "LISTENING POST."

The following contribution appeared in The Listening Post, a Canadian newspaper published in the trenches in France.

"Think of the Listening Post! Far out in front of the trench, nearer Berlin than anyone else. All alone, but for his wire. Watchful, alert, peering through the dark, analysing every sound, dissecting every vision, investigating every smell. An epicure, a critic, a reporter rolled in one. A rising bank of mist that may be gas; a football out in front that may be our own patrols or it may not. The safety of the trench depends upon him, and on the safety of the trench depends—yes, what?"

"On a fine night, with a full moon, dry ground and a good view. Fine! A regular picnic. All the universe and the myriad stars to remind you of your future happiness. But on a wet night, a thin drizzling, slush of a night, your knees a sponge, your elbows a marsh, your tummy a morass, nothing to be seen, heard or smelt, but wet, damp and misery. Then's time you think of your past sins."

"Flare lights may show up your position, but it is the bullets—and machine guns that actually ascertain whether a listening post is a post or merely a prostrate piece of timber."

"There is a diversity of opinion among Listening Posts, as to whether they run more risk from the bullets of those in front or their friends behind. But that, like the Welsh coal strike and compulsory service, is a controversial matter, and the Editor says it is 'spot barred.'"

"One day I'll write a poem about a listening post, and then the world will know the dull depths of the dreary, damp, despondent, despairing, dangerous drudgery of this devastating duty."

"Yet many of them like it, ask to be sent out. Go and go again. If the aeroplanes are eyes by day, the listening posts are certainly our night lights."

TO BLIND AND ASPHYXIATE

That Germany has decided to violate the pledge given at the Hague Conference against the use of poisonous gases and other barbaric devices in war is now shown by trade records. Asphyxiating and tear-producing gases are produced from the highly poisonous seeds of the sabadilla plant which grows in Venezuela. For thirty years this has been exported to Hamburg in small quantities. In 1913 the exports to Germany jumped to 247,226 kilos and in 1914 the record was 112,826 kilos. There were virtually no exports to other countries. Never before 1914 did Venezuela send any sabadilla to the United States, but since the beginning of that year about 31,000 kilos have been sent there, which possibly were re-exported.

The exportation of it to the Netherlands also rose enormously in 1915. According to a report by the American Consul at La Guayra, the seed has so virulent a poison to the eyes and lungs that men have to wear masks in gathering it. It has been used in making dyes and disinfectants, but the circumstances of its peculiar exportation in the last two years indicate that it has been used chiefly for the infamous purposes of barbarous warfare. It is now made absolute contraband by the British Government. Violation of the definite pledge not to use such gases in warfare, and of the broadest dictates of humanity, even between enemies, is not the result of a violent impulse, but of a deliberate plot. It is a depth of infamy never before reached in the modern world.—Toronto Globe.

Cheerful one (to newcomer, on being asked what the trenches are like): If yer stands up yer gets sniped; if yer keeps down yer gets drowned; if yer moves about yer gets shelled; and if yer stands still yer gets court-martialled.—Punch.

THE NEW RUSSIA

(By Prof. W. W. Swanson in Journal of Commerce)

The dramatic announcement of the debarkation of Russian troops at Marseilles has focussed attention once more on that mighty Empire and the role it is playing in the present war. With the retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the European theatre of war there was unfeigned rejoicing in Germany, it being considered as an open confession of the fact that there were irreconcilable differences of opinion in Russia with respect to the continuing of the war. It was freely predicted in Berlin that the Czar would not long remain obdurate to Germany's proposals for a separate peace; and that it would not be difficult to convince the Russian bureaucracy that England alone could gain by protracting the war. All these hopes are dashed to the ground with the entrance of Russian troops into the battleline on the western front; and even Germany must at length understand the significance of this movement. In view of the fact, however, that Russia is playing such a tremendously important role in the conflict, and that she is about to exert her mighty power even more effectively than in the past, it will be well to consider briefly what formidable political obstacles the Russian people have had to overcome in the effort to free themselves as well as all western nations from the forces of reaction. And, it may be remarked in passing, it is imperative to study sympathetically what the Russian nation is attempting at the present time not merely because of its effects upon the outcome of this struggle, but because of its great future political and economic significance to the United Kingdom and all the other nations of Western civilization.

Cross-Currents in Russian Politics

From the beginning the Russian masses have been heart and soul with the Allies. The profoundest instincts and emotions of the people had been touched by Serbia's appeal for aid. They heard the call of the blood. But above and beyond that racial urge they felt that the hour had struck when at length the cross would displace the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia. Add to this the unquenchable desire of the Russians to gain a deep warm-water harbor, and the felt need of the commercial classes to free themselves from German domination, and we have all the elements necessary to explain why that nation plunged with fierce exultation into the maelstrom of war.

It must not be forgotten, however, that there were, as now, strong forces within the Empire opposed to the national will. Since the time of Peter the Great the Romanoff dynasty has absorbed German blood, until it is now more German than Russian in nature. Beyond a doubt the Czar has placed himself, during this struggle, at the head of his people, determined to enforce their will; but he cannot offset at once the tremendous influence that Germany through these Royal alliances, has acquired at the Imperial Court. Hordes of German princelings and camp-followers entered Russia with every German consort; and Berlin has known how to use them to advantage. Moreover, the civil service had almost been completely captured by officials from the Baltic provinces, who were of Teutonic blood and sympathies. It should be borne in mind, also, that German financiers and captains of industry had, before the war established themselves in a commanding position in Russia; and their emissaries have not ceased since to support actively the German cause.

The Russian people, however, might have been able successfully to offset these antagonistic forces were they forced to meet the issue alone. Unfortunately such was, and is not now, the case. There are still within the Empire implacable enemies of Russia's lately won freedom, who are able neither to forgive nor forget those who actively supported and furthered the movement of 1904-05. It will be recalled that in the autumn of 1905 the Czar granted to his people the semblance, at least, of a constitutional government. In 1906 the Duma—the national House of Commons—met for the first time; and, despite temporary reverses due more to the impracticable schemes of Russian visionaries than to anything else, the cause of political freedom within the Empire steadily advanced. Just a few weeks ago the Czar himself appeared before the deputies in the Duma, thus formally recognizing the right of the nation to be consulted in all that pertains to its welfare. This necessarily means that the official class must recede into the background and relinquish their immemorial power to rule the nation. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the reactionaries who see their power slipping from them should be gravely concerned at a greater extension of political freedom obtained during the war.

Russian Reactionaries and Their Program

Moreover, the reactionaries are only too conscious of the fact that the war, if it be prolonged, will result in the impregnation of the people with English and French political ideals. They instinctively feel—and they are right—that the Hohenzollerns are the bulwark of autocracy and reaction in Europe; and that the destruction of militarism in Germany meant the downfall of feudalism everywhere, and the emergence of a revitalized democracy in Europe. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they have lent a ready ear to whispers of peace from Germany; and have not scrupled, indeed, to paralyze as far as they have been able the fighting force of Russia. Neither because they are relatively few must it be imagined that they have not placed great obstacles in the path of Russian democracy in its determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion. It is now an open secret that, when last autumn none but official cables came from Russia for several weeks, a great contest was being waged between the non-national forces within the Empire and the masses of the people. Recent events in the Caucasus, in Antolia, in Armenia and Mesopotamia, as well as in France itself, show how thoroughly and irrevocably the reactionaries have been beaten in the struggle. No one, either friend or foe, doubts that Russia will continue to the bitter end.

It was not until very recently, however, that the reactionaries, the members of the "black hundred" responsible for the many programs that have disgraced the Russian people, gave up the struggle. As late as December 7, 1915, an assembly which called itself the "Union of the Russian People" met at Petrograd, two hundred and forty strong, and formulated certain resolutions with respect to the war—resolutions which bore vitally but indirectly upon Russia's struggle for emancipation from Prussian domination. They called the Duma the "hydra of the Revolution brought back to life." They boldly charged that it was to further the ideals of the Revolution that the indefatigable war committees worked. They charged the writers, artists and scientists that had rallied round the flag with having "sold themselves to the Jews." A former Minister of Justice with the truly Russian name of Ctchevlovitoff, declared that anyone who dared ask whether the ministers chosen by the Czar possessed also the confidence of the people was a traitor. The real patriot, announced this reactionary, was the man who adored the Czar without reserve. "The Czar who lights us from the height of his throne, and like the sun gives our country life and happiness." This fine group of "patriots" protested against any concessions to the Little Russians or the Finns; declared against any measure of political amnesty; or softening or religious persecution; and, above all, decried against the Jews. This is the precious group that has steadily opposed the granting of common justice and the rights of humanity to the lesser nationalities within the Empire, and particularly to the Poles, the Finns and the Jews. They form, moreover, the small but claimant number yet remaining among the people who would stifle political and religious liberty and plunge Russia into the gross darkness, once more, of reaction and mediocrity. As the spokesman of these bureaucrats, the ex-Minister of Justice stated that the Hohenzollerns were the "representatives of the monarchial idea"; that the destruction of Germany would necessarily involve the destruction of conservative policies; that the triumph of England and France would be forever destroyed. Another unknown heights in Europe; and that the autocratic principle in politics would be forever destroyed. Another enlightened member of the "Union of the Russian People" calmly charges that the Jews, and not the Germans, planned for, and actually brought about the war!

The Triumph of the Democracy

To a certain extent the Russian Government countenanced the holding of this congress. Its proceedings were published in the Jemstchikna, Sviet, and the Roussekole Juamia—papers that exist almost entirely upon the Government subsidies, and which are the only ones allowed at the front. Moreover, the Minister of the Interior was officially represented by an adjutant; and the metropolitan bishops of Moscow and Petrograd were present. Many great landowners, also, were in attendance; and it cannot be denied that, if the roll be scrutinized, the congress represented a notable and a powerful group in Russia's political and industrial life. But the Government, apparently took official cognizance of the assembly rather by way of restraining and directing it than for furthering its ideas and ideals. At any rate, its resolutions carried absolutely no conviction to the Russian people; who, through the Duma, the Jemstos and the innumerable and effective war committees that have sprung up, retained control of the



Government and its policies. For once, and after years of dispute and struggle, the will of the Czar coincided with the will of the people. The Czar must, if for no other reason win in this struggle if the Romanoff dynasty is to endure; the people must conquer if their political liberties, so dearly bought, are to be saved. The whole nation passionately desires and demands that its economic life be freed from German domination. Therefore, at present, and not until peace is discussed, need England or France on the one hand, or the Russian people on the other, fear that the "black hundreds" can work their will on the Czar or his Government.

Interest of United States and Canada in Struggle

It is quite evident that, on this side of the water, the sympathies of the mass of the people are on the side of the Allies; but occasionally, in the American press especially, there are doubts raised as to the legitimacy of the cause of Russia—an autocratic and reactionary country. But surely, as Anglo-Saxons, as the foremost exponents of political liberty, Americans and Canadians, as well as French and British, should—not for precisely identical, but for the same fundamental reason—most deeply sympathize with and lend every aid possible to the Russian nation at this time of crisis. For Russia the issue is no one merely of material aggrandizement. The liberty of one hundred and seventy millions lies in the balance. The Russians as a nation have come in contact with Western civilization and ideals comparatively late. They have suffered and striven for Russia's political liberty as hardly any other human endurance. While we were free to develop our national life they shielded us against the Mahometan and Tartar hordes. Their art, their literature, their self-sacrifice have pronounced them worthy of a high place among the nations. Powerful, patient, strong, a place they shall, and must, have. Whether that place shall be for the good or ill of Anglo-Saxon civilization the issues of this stupendous conflict will decide. Russia has triumphed over the enemy within her gate; we must see, with her, that the common enemy of mankind is laid low.

A GREEK EASTER SERVICE

(By Miriam Elston)

It was when the Anglo-Saxon's Easter Sabbath was already eight days past that I took a journey, by rail and by stage coach, some fifty-five miles out to the country, to the north-east of Edmonton, Alberta. I was bent on seeing a service in an Orthodox Greek Church, and since this church observes the old Greek Calendar, their Easter falls twelve days later than does the Anglo-Saxon's.

When my journey was completed, my surroundings would suggest that I was far from the land of the Anglo-Saxon. The women and children that were to be seen on the trails were clad in the picturesque garb of the Ruthenian peasant. Though the weather was quite warm, the women still wore their heavy sheepskin coats. Their heads were wrapped in the brilliant-colored "fooska," or head-shawl. The sheepskin coat hanging open in front, showed glimpses of waists heavily embroidered in showy Bulgarian embroidery. Numerous strings of their favorite coral beads hung around their necks. The little girls appeared like smaller models of the same type. With skirts reaching as near to the ground as did their mothers, they impressed one as being miniature women rather than children.

The homes, with their groups of small out-buildings, situated close by the trails, looked to me unused to the scene, like a remnant of a foreign land dropped by the wayside. The dwellings heavily thatched, and many of them glistening white from a new coat of lime-wash, was quaintly pretty. Their few small windows were lacking both blinds and curtains, but frequently one saw in them pots of flowering plants. The majority of the door-yards were tidily kept. Outside the scantily furnished interior is immaculately clean and tidy. At Easter this is almost sure to be so, for the Easter services are preceded by a season of housecleaning in Ruthenian homes.

As one mingled with the people one felt, almost instinctively, the spirit of reverence that filled them. For there is no holy day more sacred to these people than Easter. The crowning service of the Easter tide is the all-night service, which commences at dusk on Easter Saturday, and continues till daybreak on Easter Sunday. The sun had scarcely dropped below the horizon when heavy wagons, with their freight of

human beings, began to rumble along the trails on their way to the church. Some had come for long distances, for a priest has many appointments, often far apart; but he can hold but one service on this night, and to it the people from all the appointments flock.

It was almost twelve o'clock when, in company with my friends, I left the house to walk the mile to the church. A spirit of quiet seemed to brood over the earth. Through rifts in the low hanging clouds one caught here and there, a glimpse of the stars. We were quite near to the church before we could see it, for a low range of hills intervened. On the sloping side of one of these hills the church was situated. In front of it spread a small sheltered valley. Close beside it the gleam of many camp fires showed brilliantly against the brooding darkness of the night. Scores of wagons were closely grouped on the side of the hill, near to the camp fires. Patient horses or oxen browsed upon the hay in the wagon boxes. Beside the camp-fire, people gathered, quietly chatting. Occasionally a belated traveller turned his team from the trail, and finding a desirable spot proceeded to unhitch his horses. As he drove by the camp fires huge shadows chased each other out into the darkness of the night.

Though numbers of people chatted by the camp fires, the church was crowded. Many stood quietly waiting in the large, dimly-lighted porch. Close beside the walls were many bundles tied up in cotton cloth. These contained bread and decorated Easter eggs, which would be blessed by the priest, and would form part of the Lenten feast.

The feast which on Easter Sunday breaks the Lenten fast. Passing through the swinging doors into the body of the church, one found oneself surrounded by dazzling lights and gorgeous colors. The silver stars that dotted the azure-tinted dome of the church, gave back the brightness around them, and stood out like points of white light.

From the centre of the church was suspended a high chandelier, in which many candles burned. Directly beneath this chandelier was a table on which was stretched a tapestry, showing an effigy of the crucified Christ. Arches of evergreen, decorated with bright-colored tissue paper flowers, crossed above it. A row of tapers burned behind the table.

A little to one side, and closer to the door, was a reading desk, before which stood a layman, intoning the life story of the world's Redeemer. As one tired, another stepped forward and took his place. As they changed places the people broke forth into a low, monotonous chanting, but subsided again into silence as the intoning continued.

The people stood, densely grouped, in a semi-circle around the desk, and the women on the left. Close by the outer walls a few women sat on the floor, caring for their babies. Young men, in the crowded gallery, leaned over the railing, and watched proceedings in the body of the church.

As the worshippers entered the church they advanced to the tapestry, and reverently bowing, kissed the floor in front of it. Then rising they kissed the wound-marked hands and feet, and the spear-thrust side. Many fathers and mothers brought their children with them, the children following the parents in the salutation.

Behind the tapestry, and a little to one side, sat the priest, in his robes of purple and gold, hearing confession. Men and women stepped forward from the semi-circle, and stood in rows awaiting their turn. The priest leaned towards the kneeling figure and threw his stole over the head and shoulders as he listened.

The moments of greater darkness, that herald the approach of dawn, had come. The priest turned from his task with an air of finality. The laymen ceased to intone and the reading desk was removed. The male choir broke into a louder chant, with a deep joy note speaking clearly through it. At sound of the chant the church deserted their camp fires, and gathered by the church doors. The people, tired by hours of standing, forgot for the moment to be weary. They caught up the chant, and swelled it forth triumphantly.

The priest, who had retired to the alcove, appeared before the people at intervals, swinging a silver censor, pouring forth the smoke of burning incense, and declaring to them, "Christ is risen." "Indeed He is risen," they gave back in glad answer. And as they took up again the chanted story of the Christ life it was in tones of a deeper joy.

When the first faint grey heraldings of dawn showed in the eastern sky the people turned towards the church doors. Outside they waited, closely grouped around the church steps. A little to one side stood the male choir, chanting. All eyes were turned eagerly towards the church doors.

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ple, walked beneath the canopy. They descended the steps and commenced slowly a circuit of the church. The choir fell in behind them. Then followed the congregation. Everyone joined in a solemn chant. The march and chant continued till the grey east flushed a rosy red, and the darkened landscape took shape before our eyes, veiled now in the purple haze of day's dawning. The march was discontinued, and the people gathered again by the church steps, still chanting. The clear voices of the women mingled, for the first time with the deeper tones of the men. And when the day had fully dawned the priest stood in the church door, and with upraised arms blessed his people. Then they all re-entered the church.

Lead by the head deacon, followed by all the men, then the women, the congregation passed in single file up one side of the church, made their obeisance, and received the holy kiss from the priest. As the people mingled again one heard on all sides the Easter greeting, "Christ is risen." And always came back the same reply, "indeed He is risen."

From the gallery I looked down on the scene before me. It was now broad daylight. The walls of the front of the church were covered with highly-colored ikons. Beneath the ikons on shelf or pedestal, scores of tapers were burning. Near by were clustered the banners. Through the wide opening I saw into the alcove. On the fine linen of the altar were massive golden candlesticks, and books, and crucifixes. The priest in his gorgeous robes passed to and fro. The head-shawls of the women, as I looked down upon them, formed a moving mass of brilliant colors. The mingling of daylight and candle-light gave a touch of weirdness to the scene. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

The communion service over, the people turned again towards the door. But they seemed in no hurry to return home. They gathered in groups by the dying camp fires, and by the wagons, and they lingered on the church steps. Over and over one heard the Easter salutation, as the people clasped hands and kissed each other.

One by one the teams were hitched, and wagon after wagon followed each other on the different trails. Soon they were lost sight of in clouds of whirling dust. Many of the people would break the Lenten fast at the home of a friend, and spend the day in merry-making, till the approach of evening necessitated their return home.

Save the old rags that you are not forced to wear. They are worth money now and are going to be worth more. Old rags go largely into the munitions factories for the manufacture of gun cotton. It is an assured fact that the consumption of gun cotton during the next few months now that the most desperate stage of the war has been reached, will easily be doubled. In other words, all your old rags will be needed for the Germans. So don't burn them at home, but save them for burning in the artillery that is engaged in protecting our homes. It will repay you, both coming and going, so to speak.

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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 train from Halifax and Truro . . . 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Yarmouth . . . 7.10 a. m. Accom. for Middleton. . . 6.55 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, General Passenger Agent, GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

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The following first-class steamers will sail from London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., returning from St. John, N. B. for London via Halifax—

S. S. "KANAWHA"
S. S. "SANTEREMO"
S. S. "RAPPAHANNOCK"

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

The following first class steamers will sail from Liverpool for Halifax via St. John's, Nfld. returning from Halifax to Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld.—

S. S. "TABASCO"
S. S. "DURANGO"
S. S. "GRACIANA"

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H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom.	Time Table in effect	Accom.
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Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton Av.	15.45
11.38	"Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.06
12.59	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	"Karsdale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

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Gin Pills are 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Free sample on request.
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Principal

MELVERN SQUARE
May 15
Miss George VanBuskirk, of Nictaux spent Sabbath last with friends here.
Mrs. E. C. Phinney is recovering slowly from quite a serious attack of throat trouble.
Miss Lilla Gates returned home last week, after spending the winter in Boston. Glad to welcome her back.
Mr. William Patterson of Boston, has been visiting his brother, Mr. Avery Patterson, for the past few weeks.
About ten dollars were realized at the ice cream social held in the Hall on Thursday evening last. Proceeds for repairs on the Hall.
Miss Florence Morse returned to Middleton last week after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. W. C. Spurr, of Melvern Square.
The household effects of Rev. Mr. Wheeler and family were removed from this community on Friday last, to be conveyed by train to Hebron, Yarmouth County.
Mr. Clifford Marriott, of Halifax, and Miss Mildred Banks, of North Williamston, were the week-end guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. William Martin, last week.
We are sorry to report Mrs. E. F. McNeil on the sick list this week, suffering from a form of stomach trouble, but trust she may be soon restored to her usual good health.
We are glad to welcome another of our young people back to Melvern in the arrival of Mr. Alden Brown, who has spent the past year or more in the States, where he has been engaged in business.
The Methodist Sabbath School in this place was reorganized the first of May, with Mr. Eugene Phinney re-elected as superintendent, and the schools is in a flourishing condition, with a large attendance of interested workers.
On Friday evening, May 5th, Rev. H. R. Grant addressed a temperance meeting in the Baptist Church, of Melvern, which was quite well attended, and much appreciated by those present. While here, the Reverend gentlemen was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. S. Spurr.
Mr. Percy D. V. Baker has purchased a nice little home at the east end of Pleasant street, which was at one time the property of Mr. Clark Warner of North Kingston. We understand that Mr. Baker is making improvements on his property and will eventually reside there, as he is having his home fitted up in first class style.
The members of the Sunshine Mission Band, in charge of Miss Winnifred Jacques, assisted by the choir, gave a very interesting Song Service in the Methodist Church last Sabbath evening, May 14th. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreen and flowers and the program nicely rendered. Proceeds for Mission purposes.
As the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Roop, has not yet arrived in Melvern, Dr. Hutchins of Margareville, is filling the appointment in the Baptist church and preached very acceptably on Sabbath morning last, from the text, "Because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities." His sermon was certainly an incentive to those who strive to be faithful in Christian living. Many wore the white flower in honor of "Mother's Day," and at the close of the Sabbath School, Mr. Rees Baker read several quotations from eminent men in praise of the sacred name of "mother."

ST. CROIX COVE
May 15
Sergt. Connell and Pte. Frank Poole were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley on Friday.
Mr. Handley Brinton, Hampton, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brinton.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole spent yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chute, Phinney's Cove.
M. C. Foster, Inspector of Schools and family, have been visiting Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Brinton. We congratulate Mr. Foster on his success and wish him future prosperity.
A number of the residents of this place attended the bean supper held at the home of Mr. Silas Banks, Mt. Rose, Friday evening, for the benefit of the Red Cross. A pleasant time was spent.
The service of Rev. Asa Whitman as pastor of this church closed last month. Since coming among us, three years ago last New Year, he has been a faithful, earnest worker for the Master and wherever his future station may be, he will carry with him the good will of the people of this place.

HILLSBURN
May 15
Mr. Alfred Longmire has launched his new motor boat.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Longmire on May 12th, a daughter.
Mr. John Halliday of Delap' Cove spent Sunday with friends here.
Mrs. Dannie Robinson and two children of Litchfield, are visiting relatives here.
Mr. Charles Longmire sold a fine pair of steers to Mr. Fred Troop of Granville Ferry on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson of Litchfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Halliday.
Messrs Harry and Lloyd Longmire have sold their new motor boat to Mr. Ernest Mills of Annapolis Royal.
Capt. A. W. Longmire and Mr. Hiram Young of the schooner Albert J. Lutz, spent the week-end at their home here.
The Misses Lydia Milbury, Ruth McCaul and Watson of Delap' Cove, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milbury.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCaul and daughter Minnie, and little Miss Lottie Halliday, of Delap's Cove, spent Sunday with relatives here.
Misses Wallace and Lloyd Longmire left on Saturday for Moncton, N. B. They are employed by Mr. C. R. Reed, Contractor, of Granville Ferry.

NORTH RANGE
May 15
Mr. Alvin McNeil is on the sick list, Dr. Dickie in attendance.
Mrs. S. J. Andrews is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. Porter, at Hills-grove.
Mr. S. Langille has been confined to the house the last few days owing to poor health.
Mrs. Harris from Barton is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. V. Andrews.
Miss Bessie Bragg is at home sick with measles which seems to be very fashionable just now.
Quite a number of teams drove from this place to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Treffrey last Thursday evening for a surprise on Mr. Treffrey, it being his birthday anniversary. A very dainty lunch was served at 10.30 with hot cocoa, and all returned in the wee small hours wishing Mr. Treffrey many more birthday anniversaries.

LAKE MUNRO
May 15
Fine but very windy weather.
Mrs. Julia Munro and her son Robbie spent Sunday at Maitland guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Rowter Jr.
Laurence G. Munro the well-known guide and hunter, and Dr. A. C. Pales, of Middleton, are taking their annual fishing trip. They are camping at Sand Lake near the Shelburne river, and will be away three weeks.
The death of Sophronia, wife of Richard Wamboldt, occurred at her home here on Wednesday, May 10th, after a long illness of consumption. The deceased was only 23 years of age and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Besides the husband and little daughter aged eight months, she leaves to mourn their loss, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hudson of Parker's Cove, and several brothers and sisters. The funeral service was held at the home on Friday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Brown of the Clementsvalle Baptist Church and Rev. Lewis F. Wallace of the Annapolis Royal Baptist Church officiating. The remains were laid to rest in the Mill-ford Cemetery.

PRINCE DALE
May 12
Mrs. Thomas Milner is visiting relatives at Morganville.
Mrs. Osmond Dunn returned from Clementsvalle on Saturday.
Mr. Leon Wright and sister Miss Violet spent Thursday in Annapolis.
Rev. Mr. O'Brien of Bear River made several calls here on Tuesday.
Forest Fraser has enlisted with the 219th Highlanders and is drilling at Bear River.
Mrs. Harold Fish and daughter, Dorothy, spent a few days this week at Clementsvalle.
Mr. R. Davidson, who has been spending several weeks in Digby County, returned home on Saturday.
Mrs. George Wright, who spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Chipman Brown, Clementsvalle, returned home on Saturday accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Nettie Browne.

PARADISE
May 15
Floyd Banks recently visited friends at Morristown.
Mrs. John Piggott was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley.
Rev. H. R. Grant was a guest last week of Rev. J. D. and Mrs. MacLeod at the parsonage.
E. Gordon Longley spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley, returning to Bear River on Monday.
It was with much regret that the many friends of Mrs. A. Cohoon learned that she had passed away at her home at Wolfville.

MT. HANLEY
May 2
We welcome the mayflowers and violets back again.
Mrs. Bessie Fowler from Lynn, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mosher.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mosher spent last Friday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hines of Mt. Rose.
All who attended the concert at Port George recently were very much pleased with the program.
Miss Leota Pierce left a few weeks ago to visit her sister, Mrs. Broom in Kneene, N. H., for the summer.
Mr. William Elmore with his gasoline engine has been around sawing up the wood piles in this place.
Surely the good Lord will reward those aged ladies that have knit so many pairs of socks for our soldiers.
Mrs. Frank Brown of this place is visiting her many friends in Middleton and Albany, for an indefinite period.
Avarad and Hoyt Slocomb have enlisted for home service. We are glad to know that two more of our boys are willing to help fight for our country.

GRANVILLE FERRY
May 16
Mrs. R. Mailman of Lequille, was a recent guest at the home of Mrs. J. Wagstaff.
Miss Helen L. Pickup who has been enjoying a few weeks' visit in Halifax, recently returned to her home here.
Do not fail to see "Old Lady Knower" in "Her Busy Day" to be given by the G. F. D. C., Thursday and Friday evenings, May 18th and 19th.

OBITUARY
MR. ALEX. TURPLE
The death occurred at Phinney's Cove, recently, of Mr. Alexander Turple, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The deceased had been in failing health for some time, being afflicted with heart trouble, but not confined to his bed until a short period before his death. During his lifetime he engaged in various occupations, following the sea at one time, until an accident which left him a cripple for life, compelled him to seek different employment. He then engaged in the grocery business, but during the latter part of his life, he settled on a small farm, where he was particularly fond of gardening, working whenever his health permitted him. Despite his number of years he was wonderfully bright and intelligent, evincing great interest in both educational and political affairs. He also displayed a great fondness for little children and was familiarly known by young and old, as "Uncle Sandy."
Mr. Turple was thrice married. He leaves to mourn their loss a widow, and four children, who have the entire sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. Underwood, interment taking place at Hampton.

SPA SPRINGS
May 16
Born on May 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Millege Bowly, a son.
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Daniels, Everett and Mrs. Doane, took a trip through Berwick and vicinity in their Studebaker car lately purchased from Mr. Charlie Reagh, agent, Middleton.
Mrs. Frank Balsor had a letter last week from her brother, Norman Vroom, who was wounded in France, a few weeks ago. He speaks very highly of the good care and treatment received from those in charge of the wounded.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

WOMEN'S SHORT COURSE AT LAWRENCE-TOWN
The opening session of the Women's Short Course, will be held in the Demonstration Building on the evening of May 22nd, and all who are interested in home-making, of both sexes, are invited to attend.
An unusually attractive programme has been arranged. Among the speakers we may mention, Miss Jennie Fraser, Superintendent of Women's Institute Work, Prof. Cumming, Superintendent of the Agricultural College, Truro; Mrs. George Freeman, Middleton; Mrs. H. Whitman of Round Hill, The Provincial and County Agricultural Societies will be represented by their Presidents, R. J. Messenger, and S. A. Patterson.
The musical portion of the program will be furnished by the Lawrence-town Band, several out of town soloists, and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, has consented to render one of her inimitable readings.
It is hoped that every session from Monday evening until Saturday afternoon will be well attended and every thing useful in the demonstration helpful to many.

SCHOOL NOTES
The attention of teachers is called to the comments on page 290 in October Journal regarding applications for High School and M. P. Q. examinations.
Every teacher must notify the Inspector as soon as she or he is engaged to teach school; the secretary of trustees in such sections must send in a similar notice. See regulation 33 and 35, page 108 and 109, of Manual of School Law.
As I will be able to visit very few schools during the present school year, any teacher requiring a visit for special reasons, should notify me immediately.
Nature Work is one of the subjects of the Common School Program. The study of this subject does not mean merely to gather facts concerning nature, but to cultivate an inquiring attitude and learn how to control nature and natural agencies. This is the time for teachers to encourage their pupils to plant a garden; one that will be their own, to plant, care for, and to harvest. Some teachers think they are to teach gardening only when they hold a Rural Science Diploma. This is a wrong idea. It is incumbent on every teacher to give proper attention to the vital subjects. Give some encouragement to your pupils and you will be surprised with the results.

MAYHEW C. FOSTER,
Inspector of Schools,
District No. 7,
Bridgetown, N. S.,
May 11th, 1916.

FOR Indigestion and Biliousness
Indigestion, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, pains after eating, constipation, are all common symptoms of stomach and liver troubles. And the more you neglect them the more you suffer. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup if your stomach, liver, or bowels are slightly deranged or

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is the Best Remedy
have lost tone. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the curative extracts of certain roots, barks, and leaves, which have a remarkable tonic and strengthening effect on all the organs of digestion. The distressing symptoms of indigestion or liver troubles soon disappear under its beneficial action. Buy a bottle today, but be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup. There are many imitations, but not one that gives the same health benefits. 1015

LAWRENCE-TOWN W. M. A. S. HONORS ONE OF ITS MEMBERS
The W. M. A. S. met in the church on Monday afternoon, May 8th. The vestry was converted into a charming reception room, adorned with beautiful plants. The occasion was the observance of the 80th birthday of the treasurer, Mrs. I. Newcomb. A very appropriate and interesting program was rendered.
Opening Exercises
Duet.—Miss Myrna Stoddart and Mrs. P. H. Saunders.
Reading—"Growing Old," by Mrs. H. G. Mellick.
Music.—Easter Hymn.
Address.—To Mrs. Newcomb by the President.
Duet.—Miss Muriel Bishop and Mrs. Saunders.
Easter Offering.
Talk on Birthday Celebrations in India.—Miss Ida Newcomb.
National Anthem.
At the close, supper was served at which Pastor Mellick was present, and made pleasing remarks.
The President, Mrs. L. R. Morse, Sr., presented the following address to Mrs. Newcomb.
Dear Mrs. Newcomb:—Allow me, on behalf of our W. M. A. S., to tender to you our sincerest congratulations and felicitations on the coming of your eightieth birthday. We have just heard in the reading of that wonderful 90th Psalm that "The days of our years are three score years and ten" and truly God is good to you and yours to have given you until this May 6th, 1916, with health and strength, the possession of all your faculties, and all your good children, to "rise up and call you blessed" and delighting to love and honor their beloved mother. It is good to be alive to-day and see once more the old earth arranged in living green. "Like the sweet fields beyond the swelling flood"—good to be born in the "merry month of May" with everything sweet, with promises of the good old summer time. We who have lived through so many years know that some day not far off our hands will be folded still when "under the sweet sky we sleep; beneath the daisies and the dew," but cheered by the hope and trust to meet old friends and loved ones gone before where fragrant flowers immortal bloom, where pain and disappointment and care never come and God shall wipe away all tears"—the sisters of the W. M. A. S. remember how for so many years you, dear Mrs. Newcomb, have been so faithful to our Society and such a valued member, and for a long time our most efficient treasurer. We are very glad that your eightieth birthday is brightened and made especially happy, by the presence of your dear daughter, who for 19 years has represented our Society on the foreign field on "India's coral strand."
Going from us a young girl and giving nearly 20 years of the best of her life to the service of foreign missions with a great measure of success, we congratulate you, dear sister, for this, and for all the mercy and loving kindness that have followed you all the days of your life. May you long be spared to your family and to our Society, and the sunshine of this birthday in the early springtime

POTATO PRICES LOWER
The price of potatoes in the Halifax market has been reduced considerably and the demand seems to be shippers are finding it more difficult now to get a market for their surplus crop and no prices over 80 cents per bushel are paid so reports the Charlottetown Guardian. In Kings County the idea seems to be prevalent that after planting, potatoes will be lower in price and more plentiful.

ED. LINLIFF.
I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

FOR Indigestion and Biliousness
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now sold in two sizes only. FULL SIZE, Price 1.00 TINKLE SIZE, Price 50c

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NEW SPRING GOODS!
Whitewear, Blouses and House Dresses
Prints, Muslins and Wash Goods
Cretannes and Art Sateens
Hosiery and Vests

Oilcloths and Linoleums
Floor Oilcloths in 1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 yds. wide
Linoleums in New Patterns and different prices

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

BH ENGLISH PAINT
70% Brandram's B.B. Genuine White Lead.
30% Pure White Zinc in the base of all tints and white.

"ENGLISH" PAINT



CROWE & MAGEE

follow you in spirit to the end of your days.
Mrs. P. H. Saunders composed the following hymn on "Easter" especially for the occasion:
What does Easter bring to me, Nothing special, nothing new, Is that true? come let us see, And the situation view. Safely through the year that's past, God has kept us, and to-day, Humbly His forgiveness ask, At His feet an offering lay, Thankful that it is our lot, In this favored land to be, Safe from bursting shell and shot, Lord, our best we bring to Thee.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"