

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916

NO 22

## Paint that House this Fall

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## Revolting Story of the German Deportations of French Women and Girls as Told by the French Official Documents

(From Public Opinion)

"He is Damned Daily in His Own Handiwork."

So said the Special Correspondent of the Times on the Western Front, writing of the deeds of the Germans. "Heaven knows, I would not make war more hideous than it is. But we must be under no misapprehension as to the character of the German. He is damned daily in his own handiwork. And the British Army knows it—even though nothing will ever make the individual British soldier other than gentle to the individual enemy who is at his mercy."

### The Evidence

On the day that serious but truthful condemnation was uttered, still further proof was given of its truth by the publication of official documents.

1. A Blue-book (Cd. 8306; price 94d.) giving proof of German atrocities and breaches of the rules of war (1) in the Cameroons, (2) in East Africa, and (3) in South West Africa.

The outrages described in the documents were committed in the course of the campaigns in the Cameroons, East Africa, and South-West Africa, and may be roughly classified under the following heads:—

Wholesale murder of natives suspected of favouring the Allies.

Killing and maiming of wounded soldiers.

Use of poisoned arrows by native troops against the Allies.

Use of expanding bullets.

Poisoning of wells.

Gross ill-treatment of British prisoners of war.

2. The French Yellow-book dealing with the conduct of the German authorities towards the inhabitants of the French Departments in enemy occupation. The evidence contained therein is summarised in the Note which the French Government has dispatched to neutral Powers.

Take that Yellow-book first. The same correspondent, in sending it, says it is "a lasting monument of German shame."

### Horrors of the Deportations

Some idea of the horrors of the deportations of women and young girls

is given by the French official protest mentioned today. "On various occasions the Government of the Republic has had to draw the attention of neutral Powers to the proceedings employed contrary to Treaty by the German military authorities in dealing with the inhabitants of the French territory which they temporarily occupy.

"The Government of the Republic is to-day obliged to place under the notice of foreign Governments the documents which furnish proof that our enemies have decreed fresh measures of even greater inhumanity."

"On the order of General von Graevenitz, and with the aid of the 64th Infantry Regiment detached by the German General Headquarters, about 25,000 French subjects, young girls of between 16 and 20 years of age, young women and men up to the age of 55, without distinction of social condition, have been torn from their homes at Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, separated without pity from their families and forced to work in the fields in the departments of the Aisne and the Ardennes.

"Better illustration of this fresh crime of the Imperial German Government than could be furnished by any comment is to be found in the placards of the German authorities, the sorrowing protests of the Mayor and the Bishop of Lille, which are annexed to this Note."

### Stripping of Territory

"The Note then gives a statement of the facts drawn up by the French Ministry of War and examines the contention of the German military authorities that the massed exodus decreed at Lille and Roubaix is justified as the necessary consequence of the increasing difficulties caused by England in the feeding of the population. It is remarked that the seizure of contraband and the stoppage of the enemy's commerce are acts of war; the deportation without military necessity is not. Further it is pointed out that before the complete stoppage of enemy's trade Germany had stripped the occupied territories of all products which would have ensured the subsistence of the inhabitants and organised the exploitation of the

labour of French civilians for her own profit. After a short examination of the evidence M. Briand continues in his Note:—

"The whole of the declarations which follow show clearly that without immediate necessity or excitement of battle to extenuate the violations of international law, committing with considered will and with methodical preparation in advance, the German authorities have reduced the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded districts to a condition which can only be compared with that of slavery."

### A Long Martyrdom

"The evidence conveyed to the neutral Powers deals not only with the astounding slave raids in the north of France, but gives in addition a black picture of the long martyrdom imposed upon the inhabitants of the rest of the occupied regions. It is impossible to reproduce all the letters dealing with the slave raids, but the details of the following account are drawn from the official German Placards and from the evidence of the sufferers.

"At the beginning of April the German authorities issued an appeal for agricultural labour. At last year when the crops were got in they were all displayed to Germany, and the labourers were robbed of the fruit of the toil, the response to this appeal was meagre. An order for wholesale deportation followed in these terms:—

"All the inhabitants of the house with the exception of children below fourteen years of age and their mothers, and old men, must be ready to be transported within an hour and a half. An officer will finally decide who is going to be taken to the concentration camp. The inhabitants of the house therefore must gather in front of their domicile. In case of bad weather they will be allowed to remain in the lobby. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inhabitant, even those who will not be deported, will be allowed to leave his home before eight in the morning, German time. Everyone must have his own baggage (about 27lb.) of luggage. If there is any excess weight everything belonging to that person will be refused without ceremony. The baggage must be separate for each person, and must have a label clearly written and firmly fixed. The address will give surname and number of the identity card. It is absolutely necessary in your interest to take utensils for eating and drinking, linen. Everyone must have his identity card. Anybody trying to escape deportation will be mercilessly punished—Etappen Kommandatur."

### You Bishop, Be Quiet!

"The 64th Infantry Regiment was removed from its more heroic duties at Verdun, and sent on an order from the General Headquarters to see to the carrying out of this inhuman proclamation, which should make of the Holy Week of 1916 a week of shame for every German, in the town where the blackest misery has long prevailed, rumour as to what was about to befall had filled the hearts of every one with apprehension. During the three weeks which preceded the posting of the placard there had been isolated raids. A tramcar would be stopped by a detachment of troops, and three or four men or girls ordered out of it, and taken off there and then for unknown destinations. The protests of the bishop and French civil authorities against these inhuman proceedings were unheeded. The only reply of the general to the bishop's personal remonstrances was, 'You bishop, be quiet, and get out!'

"A meeting of protest was arranged and while that meeting was actually in progress the placards appeared upon the walls of Lille. The town was full of troops and a new general arrived to direct operations. The placards appeared on the 18th. Never had Holy Week seen the churches in Lille crowded with congregations so fervent in their prayers. Never were the words of pity and consolation uttered by the clergy listened to with more hope.

"At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning at Tourcoing, Roubaix, and Lille the soldiers of Germany marched down to occupy positions for this victory. By 4 o'clock in the morning they had surrounded the Fives quarter which was the first district attacked. At cross-roads, and at the end of each street, they installed machine-gun sections, and then patrols of ten or

(Continued on page 2)

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### British and French in Joint Attack Make Important Captures

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The villages of Forest and Clerly-Sur-Somme and all the German positions between these two points have been captured by the French and British in a joint attack, after intense artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners, as well as 13 cannon and 50 machine guns, were taken. The official statement issued by the War Office tonight, making this announcement, also reported, progress for the French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury, with the capture of 300 prisoners. The text of the statement reads: North of the Somme, after artillery preparation, French infantry, in conjunction with the British army, attacked, shortly before midday, the German positions on a front of about six kilometres (33-4 miles), reaching from the region north of Maurepas to the river, with remarkable dash, against which the resistance of the enemy was useless for the moment. Our troops swept away large enemy forces and carried all their objectives. The villages of Forest, east of Maurepas and Clerly-Sur-Somme are entirely in our possession. North of Forest we have taken all the German trenches along the road from Forest to Combles, as far as the outskirts of Combles. Between Forest and Clerly-Sur-Somme we also carried all the enemy positions, and crossed at numerous points the road connecting these two places.

German counter-attacks, with heavy forces, launched against our conquered positions south of Forest, broke down under the fire of our batteries, and the enemy retired in disorder, leaving numerous dead. Up to the present the number of unwounded prisoners in our hands exceeds 2,000, while the captured war material included 12 cannon, taken in the single sector of Forest, and fifty machine guns. On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun), the Germans made, since this morning, a series of violent attacks on our positions at Vaux and Chaptire. Repulsed several times along the whole front with heavy losses, the enemy had succeeded, at the end of the afternoon, in setting foot in one salient of ours. Shortly after beginning this action we attacked the German positions east of the village of Fleury. Our troops carried several trenches and powerfully organized works. Another attack was made by us northwest of the village of Fleury and enabled us to occupy a part of the crest which goes from the village to the Thiaumont work. In the course of these attacks we made 300 prisoners.

### British Capture German Defences and Take Eight Hundred Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 3.—As the result of the fighting yesterday north of the River Somme in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defences on a 3,000 yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and included the village of Guillemont. The whole of Ginchy at first was captured but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village despite heavy counter-attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners. Fighting between the Somme and the Ancre was very severe, the British advance being stubbornly contested, and the enemy making repeated determined counter-attacks, supported by very heavy artillery fire, says the statement which concludes: The British advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset and most of the enemy's counter-attacks, which cost him heavy losses, completely failed to shake the hold of the British troops on the ground won. The British line is the same as reported last night.

### Greece Has Accepted Demands of the Allies

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Greek Government has accepted the demands of the Allies, and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph stations.

ATHENS, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived at Piræus. Diplomats of the Entente Allies had demanded that Baron Von Schenk and sixty co-workers in behalf of the Central Empires be expelled from Greece. It was reported that he had barricaded himself in his house in Athens, and surrounded it with a score of armed guards and his friends to protect him.

## WAR BRIEFS

The Russian Minister of Finance estimates Russia's war expenditures at present to amount to 500,000,000 dollars a month.

The usual means of transportation in the Bulgarian army was the ox cart. Now one motor car does in a day the work of 500 oxen, 250 carts and 300 men.

The exports of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1916, amounted to 6,500,000,000 dollars, being roughly 60 per cent more than the preceding year. This increase was due largely to the war.

The Springfield Union accuses the Kaiser of being troubled with "the big head" when he remarked that he was "the instrument of heaven." He may be an instrument of heaven, but in a very different sense from that which he intended.

It is reported that when wounded prisoners are exchanged between Germany and England, Germany will not allow the wounded British to leave until the wounded German is actually in Germany. As if Britain would not keep her promise in the exchange!

People living in the Zeppelin Zone in England are fined two shillings if the smallest gleam of light is shown through the windows. This is heard in the boarding schools and Colleges, as the masters are responsible and not the careless students who neglect to keep the blinds secure.

London has a museum of curios, collected by the watchfulness of the British navy. A pound of lard concealed in an American newspaper, pure rubber made to look like narcissus bulbs, apparent bundles of newspapers containing anything from sliced ham, and Para rubber to rice and tobacco, medals commemorative of the sinking of the Lusitania, her decks bristling with guns like a battle cruiser.

Peace will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and principles that made the war inevitable says the Nineteenth Century.

General Joffre says that two thirds of the German strength is now in the West, and that the Allies cannot expect any marked progress at present.

During the last six months the State of California has given 80,000 dollars for the relief of Belgium need. An organization of business men has the matter in hand.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech at the meeting to commemorate the close of the second year of the war, remarked, "How little German nature understands human nature."

The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that the war may be far from ended, and the Allies may meet with disasters, but, the handwriting on the wall is becoming ominously plain.

Persons who have examined the matter very carefully says that the victory of the Marne was a direct interposition of Providence, otherwise the Germans would have entered Paris the first week in September, 1914.

"You're looking pretty poorly, Mrs. Smith."

Yes, mum, I've been to see the doctor, but e'es away, and I'll have to wait till he comes back. I wouldn't think of having the local demons (locum tenens).

A story is told of a wounded soldier who dragged himself among the bushes, and began to sing the 143rd Psalm.

"Lo, I do lift my hands,

"To Thee, my God alone," etc.

When he stopped a voice cried, "Don't stop, go on."

Then the two joined in singing the remaining verses.

The brave man thus encouraged each other in their distress.

## FALKLAND RIDGE

Sept 4

Miss Ethel Gaul went to Middleton on Sept. 2nd.

W. A. Whynot of Lunenburg, was the guest of W. L. Sproule.

Ellwood and Edgar Mason attended the Review at Aldershot.

The memorial service for the late Lieut. Vere Mason was well attended.

Mrs. R. A. Weaver is spending the week with friends at New Germany.

Mrs. Emily Levy and two children spent the week end guests of Mrs. R. A. Weaver.

Berlice Sproule expects to leave Sept. 4th for Lunenburg to attend the Academy there.

George Roop went to Kentville on Sept. 2nd taking with him his brother's two children.

Ruth Swallow left on Saturday for Halifax, where she intends to enter the Maritime Business College.

Leila and Ora McNayr and Mrs. Ernest Whynot were the guests of Mrs. H. A. Marshall this week.

Mrs. Hume and little children, who have been spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. C. R. Marshall, returned to Dalhousie on Thursday.

Mrs. Wilfred Stoddard went to Harmony on Monday to see her father who is very low, returning on Thursday. Mrs. Sylvania McNayr who was under the doctors care, is better.

## ST. CROIX COVE

Sept 4

Mrs. Naomi Banks returned home from Inglisville last week.

Pte. Ira B. Brinton is spending a few days with friends in St. John.

Mrs. Susanne Poole is visiting her nephew, Mr. Lansdale Hall, Beausfield.

Mr. Rupert Banks, Halifax, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall.

Mrs. Zacheus Hall accompanied her sister, Mrs. Janet Marshall, to Wolfville last Wednesday.

Misses Ella and Gemma Beardsley, Port Lorne, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley on Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Wood and three children, Van Buren, Maine, are visiting Mrs. Wood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Healy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole and family and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley and daughter Alice, enjoyed an outing to Beausfield last Thursday.

Mrs. Johnson Beardsley left for Halifax last Wednesday to join her husband on his passage to Sydney, where she will remain for an indefinite time.

## FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICE

The Lawrencetown Woman's Missionary Aid Society met on Monday afternoon at the parsonage. Miss Ida Newcombe returns to India this week and it was the last meeting of the Society before she leaves. A large number of ladies were present, who expressed their love and sympathy for her, and regret at her departure.

Mrs. W. R. Morse and Mrs. Beaman, missionaries from China, were at the meeting. Miss Beaman spoke on the work in China, where she has been for the last 23 years, in a very interesting way. Mrs. Morse exhibited a large number of water color pictures which she had sketched from nature while in China, beginning from their landing at Shanghai in 1909, and illustrating their passage up the great Yang Tse river for 2000 miles. The pictures were beautiful, especially those through the gorges, and it was a great treat to see them. Copies of these pictures may be procured from Mrs. Morse; proceeds used in their medical missionary work.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The Government refused to accept any tenders for the construction of the station buildings in connection with the Canadian government railway ocean terminals at Halifax. Prices quoted were too high. The question of proceeding with the work as soon as possible in the public interest is to be considered.

In the recent provincial election in this province there were 92,265 votes polled. The Liberals secured 46,541 the Conservatives 45,073, and the Independents 651.

Everyone interested in this important matter is urged to make it a point to be in the city on that particular day.

A business meeting will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms at 10 in the morning for the purpose of affecting the organization of a Provincial Good Roads Association.

Moving Pictures on the subject will be shown at the Exhibition in the afternoon, and it is probable that something of interest will be arranged for the evening.

REMEMBER THE DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

## FARMERS' PICNIC AT LAWRENCETOWN.

Sept 4

Lawrencetown was in gala dress on Wednesday, August 30th, for another of the Farmers' Picnics for which it is celebrated. Gaily decorated autos and carriages commenced to arrive early in the morning, and a goodly crowd had assembled for the first event, which was the Calithumpian parade. One of the most amusing features of this parade was the "Fashion Show," in which about 20 ladies were dressed to represent the fashions of different periods, from the hoops and voluminous skirts of the olden times to the narrow, abbreviated costume of the present day.

Shortly after dinner the auto parade was formed, in which about twelve cars took part. The most striking was the car trimmed to represent England and her Allies. This was filled with white robed children who sang the National Anthem as the cars slowly drove through the town. A flower-trimmed car was also much admired. Others were prettily trimmed with flags and bunting.

The horse parade, which was the next event, was somewhat disappointing in the number of entries, but some beautiful horses were exhibited.

The Lawrencetown Band then marched through town, and the crowd followed to the Park on Hall's Island, where the speeches, which are always the most important event of the day, were delivered. Mr. Patterson, President of the Farmers' Association, was chairman, and introduced Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College, as the first speaker. Principal Cumming, who is always listened to with pleasure and profit, spoke on Fertilizers. In conclusion he said that if he had the power to solve the problems of the farmers in Nova Scotia, he would provide cheap fertilizer. Then with our soil, our climate, our markets, we would have a country which would compare favorably with any on the globe.

Mr. Moore, the next speaker, gave an instructive address on seeds. He was followed by Prof. Truena and Rev. Mr. Langille.

Just as preparations were being made for the sports on the river, the fire alarm was heard and the people rushed over to town to find the beautiful residence of Mrs. F. Sanford in flames. The elaborate decorations on this house had been much commented on by the visitors, and much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Sanford and her son. This unfortunate occurrence rather spoiled the closing exercises of what would otherwise have been a very successful picnic.

W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT BRIDGETOWN.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland of Boston, has been employed by the Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union to tour the Province in the interests of the work of the Society, and will be in Bridgetown about September 15th.

Mrs. Howland comes well recommended, not only by the organization in the United States, but in other places where she has worked.

Maine W.C.T.U. official organ says: "Mrs. Howland is certainly one of the most interesting speakers who ever spoke to us. Her charming personality won for her the admiration of all."

St. John's, Nfld., Daily News says: "She brings a message to the people and places it before them in the best possible way."

"Be sure to hear her. For further notice see posters.

GOOD ROADS DAY AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

"Good roads for Nova Scotia" will be the slogan on Friday, September 15th, at the Provincial Exhibition in Halifax.

Everyone interested in this important matter is urged to make it a point to be in the city on that particular day.

A business meeting will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms at 10 in the morning for the purpose of affecting the organization of a Provincial Good Roads Association.

Moving Pictures on the subject will be shown at the Exhibition in the afternoon, and it is probable that something of interest will be arranged for the evening.

REMEMBER THE DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer



# Our Poultry Corner

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

## QUESTION BOX

### HENS HAVE THROAT TROUBLE

Outram Annapolis Co  
Aug. 10, 1916.

To Editor of Poultry Corner:

I have hens that have a disease I would like to find out about. At first the hen acts as though she had something in her throat, squeals. Later we thought she was trying to crow. It seems to be in the throat. I gave her salts, sulphur, and kept her bowels healthy. One hen's head turned pale, the other didn't.

K. J. BANKS.

### Answer

K. J. Banks, Esq.  
Outram, N. S.

Dear Sir:—Your fowls may be suffering from some foreign substance which is causing irritation in the throat. Open the fowls' mouth and look down the throat for the cause of the irritation, which may be removed by use of a small pair of pliers or a pair of small scissors.

If the fowls are suffering from roup, use a syringe and disinfect the throat with a weak solution of carbolic acid (1% solution) twice each day. Clean out all puss from the nostrils with a little wooden spatula and use the syringe in the nostrils. Wash the throat with cotton wadding which has been attached to a split stick and dipped in a little peroxide of hydrogen. This disinfecting should be done twice or three times during one week. If the fowls do not show improvement after one week they are not worth spending much more time or expense on, and the badly affected had best be killed and buried or burned. Keep all the healthy fowls in a dry warm place, and give good attention to the proper feed, and clear, fresh water for drinking.

J. P. L.

### THE VENTILATION OF POULTRY HOUSES

The importance of maintaining a dry atmosphere in poultry houses is recognized by all authorities and successful poultrymen. In view of its importance, and the constant development of the poultry industry, there has been here brought together the views and experiences of the chief poultrymen at a number of the Canadian agricultural colleges and schools.

### THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(By M. C. Herner, Professors of Poultry Husbandry)

(Continued from last issue.)

In connection with the ventilation of poultry houses in this province we have found the use of the curtain on the south side and the straw loft with the slatted ceiling to be the most satisfactory method of ventilating a poultry house. The gable roof house has given better satisfaction than the shed roof and we recommend the former for Western conditions. The volume of air in the house in proportion to the surface exposed to outside weather conditions is greater than that in the shed roof house, and besides in these gable roof, straw loft poultry houses there are practically two distinct volumes of air, that is, one below the ceiling in the pens and that above the ceiling in the loft. We use about two feet of straw on the slatted ceiling. The slats should be four inches wide and may be placed from four to six inches apart. With two feet of straw on top of the ceiling there is a gradual interchange of air going on, and in addition to this interchange of air, the straw helps to absorb the moisture. In our long house we have a ventilator sixteen inches in diameter coming through the peak of the roof about a foot and entirely open at the bottom. In the winter time we put a bran bag over this opening to prevent too rapid a circulation of air but in the summer time this is open entirely and gives us almost ideal ventilation. In place of this ventilator for a house 30 feet long and 14 feet wide we recommend openings about a foot square in the peak of each of the gable ends of the house and a curtain frame fitted into this. This system works out to good advantage in the winter season, and in the summer the frames can be taken out entirely.

A house for fifty hens can be built on a similar plan, making it probably only twelve feet wide and twenty feet long, with the same system of curtain on the south side and the

# The Orchard

## SPOT DISEASE OF THE APPLE CAUSING MUCH GENERAL CONFUSION

(By Charles Brooks and D. F. Fisher U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

There is so much confusion in regard to the nature, cause and methods of treatment of the various spot diseases of the apple that it has seemed desirable to present a progress report of our studies of these diseases. While we still have very much to learn about these various troubles, it is hoped that what we have already found out may prove of value to the horticulturist and help him to distinguish between the different diseases, that he may shape his control measures accordingly. The disease known as bitter pit is referred to under various names. The Germans were the first to describe this disease and called it "stippin." This name is now in quite common use in New York State. In the United States the disease was first referred to as Baldwin Spot, since the Baldwin was found particularly susceptible to it in New England. This name was first used in Vermont and is in quite general use throughout the country. The disease has been referred to in New Hampshire and Oregon publications as "fruit pit." In England, South Africa and Australia the disease is known as "bitter pit." This term has also been quite generally used in the correspondence of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The term "pit" seems much better suited to describe the disease than that of "spot," since it is set off from a number of fruit spots by a definite pitting or depression of the apple surface. It also seems desirable to eliminate the word "Baldwin" since to use it conveys the impression that the disease might be confined to the Baldwin variety whereas the Grimes, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower and other varieties are just as susceptible as the Baldwin. This disease has received more attention in recent years than formerly, partly because the other diseases have been brought largely under control by spraying, partly because there is a greater demand for high grade fruit of good keeping quality and partly because the methods adopted for producing extra fancy apples tend to increase rather than decrease this particular trouble. It has been extremely difficult to find out the cause of the disease. In the first place it is of physiological nature, and its occurrence is determined by the general condition of the tree and fruit, and such general factors as these are hard control in a way to get definite data.

Secondly there has been a great deal of confusion in regard to the disease because there are a number of very similar spots that have been referred to under the above names, but which differ from one another in nature, cause and means of control. This makes any general statement in regard to the disease of questionable value unless there is a careful description given of the trouble under discussion. Among these similar spots are the "Fruit Spot," "Jonathan Spot," "Stigmonose," true bitter pit, and corky pit, or so called "drouth spot." The fruit spot is characterized by hard, sunken, green or red spots with numerous black specks scattered over the sunken area. It is a fungus disease and is really controlled by spraying with fungicides. It has never been reported west of the Rocky Mountains and so far as Washington State is concerned, the disease can be left out of consideration. In spite of the fact, some of the orchardists in the West have carried on extensive spraying work for the control of bitter pit, following up the Eastern directions for fruit spot and thinking they were fighting the same disease.

Jonathan spot is the name applied to very shallow black or brown spots in the skin of the apple. In late stages the spots may become sunken and part of the adjacent flesh involved. Various fungi may gain entrance and hasten the enlargement of the spots. In the West the disease is not generally confused with bitter pit. In some quarters it has been attributed to arsenical spray injury, but this theory of the cause of the trouble has been definitely disproved by the extensive spraying experiments conducted in the State of Delaware in 1910 and 1911. Blocks of Jonathan were spraying with different amounts of Lead Arsenate to see if the prevalence of the disease could be correlated with the amount of lead arsenate used in the spray. Data was secured on the disease both at the time of picking and after several weeks in storage. No correlation whatever could be found between the arsenate of lead and the disease. In many cases there was more disease on fruit which had not been sprayed

at all than upon that which had received the heaviest application of lead arsenate. The disease is of a physiological nature, and is essentially a storage trouble, and therefore is not controlled by spraying. It is greatly reduced by hastening the fruit to cold storage. Our experiments with this disease seem to indicate that factors similar to these involved in the cause and control of bitter pit are closely paralleled in the case of Jonathan spot. These will be taken up in more detail in the consideration of bitter pit. Jonathan spot does not seem to be a desirable name for this trouble, since it implies that the disease is largely confined to the Jonathan variety, whereas Spitzenberg, Yellow Newton and other varieties are often as badly affected. In the interest of clearness it would be desirable to eliminate, if we could the name of any particular variety of fruit from the names of the diseases. The term "freckles" has been applied to Jonathan spot, but it has not come into general use, so it will perhaps be best to adhere to the commonly accepted name of the disease. A great deal more confusion has arisen in regard to the other diseases mentioned above: the true bitter pit, the corky pit or drouth spot, and the stigmonose. These troubles resemble one another very closely in some cases. The true bitter pit appears on mature, or nearly mature fruit, either on the tree or in storage. When found on the surface it causes hemispherical depressions, usually rather circular and uniform in shape. Beneath the skin brown spots are found, and this brown tissue may extend down through the flesh of the apple along the conducting vessels, giving the flesh a streaked appearance. Pits may also be found at a depth in the flesh when there is no outward indication of their presence. The pitting is generally confined to the lower or calyx end of the apple.

The corky pit or drouth spot usually has a fairly large area of dead brown tissue. These spots may be near the surface or at a considerable depth. They may appear at any stage in the growth of the apple, but usually become more evident later in the season. At first they are large, irregular shaped, water-soaked spots, often stained a reddish color and usually covered with drops of a yellowish, sticky ooze which is sweetish to the taste. In late stages of the disease the fruit is much misshapen, the spots become very hard and sunken, while the flesh is brown and corky like an old bruise. In 1913 this disease was first produced experimentally at Wenatchee by subjecting Winesaps to a sudden and severe drouth. In every case since observed it has been found that this condition prevailed before the appearance of the trouble. It was at first thought that these spots might possibly be due to water being turned on suddenly after the drouth, but later observations have shown that they developed before irrigation was again resumed. There is no question but that a sudden shortage of water is the direct cause of the spots. It is probable that the character of the soil may have a modifying influence. The disease is most common on Winesaps, although Staymans and Ben Davis are often affected. Varieties other than these have been subjected to the same circumstances and the fruit reduced to a decidedly shriveled condition without those spots appearing. In the East the Ben Davis seems to have suffered more than other varieties from this trouble. The best remedy that can be offered with our present knowledge is that of uniform watering. There is another form of corky pit that occurs on shallow soils in some sections of the East and West. It is common where there is hardpan at a slight depth, and also where there are peculiar soils outcropping. This disease is quite generally associated with rosette. The remedies that have been suggested are such as the drainage, blasting and turning under cover crops.

Stigmonose is a term used to refer to insect injuries to plants. It is used here to refer to the effects produced on apples by sucking insects. The gross characteristics of stigmonose are very similar to those of bitter pit. The spots, however, are more irregular in size and outline than those of bitter pit, and instead of having a rather smooth, hemispherical depression of the skin the stigmonose is usually a roughened and irregular depression. It appears earlier in the season than bitter pit and is usually found particularly abundant on those branches where aphids are of most common occurrence. It is not confined to the middle or calyx end of the apple, as is usually the case with true bitter pit. It also differs from bitter pit in that it is not found deep in the flesh and that there is no streaking beneath the spots. Our first years work in Washington State was practically

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wasted, so far as results on bitter pit were concerned, because experiments were outlined for this disease and carried out in orchards which it had been reported to us were badly affected with bitter pit, but which we later found were affected with stigmonose and not true bitter pit. Within the last year in certain orchard sections of the East, large blocks of Yorks and other varieties have been so badly affected with stigmonose that the owners, thinking they had some physiological trouble, were planning to either top work their trees or cut them out, as they despair of ever controlling the disease. Upon examination it was found that the disease was not bitter pit but a bad case of stigmonose. While the bitter pit and stigmonose are so much alike in appearance the manner of control is entirely different. Stigmonose is due to sucking insects. Its occurrence runs parallel with that of the aphids, particularly the rosy apple aphid. It is sometimes found on the small gnarled apples on the inside limbs of the tree, which have been damaged by the early attacks of the rosy aphid, but it also occurs on other apples which are near these, as well as those in other parts of the tree, and to which the aphids spread later in the season. It has to be controlled by controlling the sucking insects. In order to carry out bitter pit experiments with stigmonose eliminated we have found it necessary to spray our experimental trees for the control of aphids. This control was accomplished this past season through the co-operation of Mr. E. J. Newcomer of the Bureau of Entomology, who has been associated with us in the stigmonose experiments. We found in one of our experimental orchards, where rosy aphid was particularly abundant, that spraying with Black Leaf 40, diluted 1-1000 plus-lime sulphur testing four degrees Beaume, and applied just as the terminal buds were becoming green, reduced the amount of stigmonose from 16 to less than 1 per cent. True bitter pit does not usually appear until the fruit is nearly mature, and often develops in storage, particularly where improper methods are used. It is worse on large apples and on fruit from young trees. Irritation is a very important factor in its control. In our experiments on the disease it has been found that heavily watered trees, particularly those watered late in the season, have a much greater percentage of diseased fruit than those receiving medium or light watering.

The following data, showing the percentage of bitter pit present, has been obtained in experiments of the past year on Grimes variety, counts being made twelve days after picking.

Heavily watered through the season . . . . . 45%  
Medium supply of water throughout the season . . . . . 17%  
Medium supply of water until Aug. 1, then heavily watered, 49%  
Lightly watered throughout the season . . . . . 14%  
After six weeks in cellar storage the amount of disease (bitter pit) had increased to the following percentages:

Heavily watered throughout the season . . . . . 73%  
Medium supply of water throughout the season . . . . . 54%  
Medium supply of water until Aug. 1, then heavily watered . . . . . 81%  
Lightly watered throughout the season . . . . . 40%  
These results are graphically presented on the accompanying chart, where the soil moisture is expressed in per cent of soil saturation as determined by frequent tests throughout the summer. It might be noted in a consideration of the above figures that the results were obtained from five years old trees of a very susceptible variety. Practically the same contrasts were obtained in another similar experiment using Jonathans instead of Grimes. Our results in this case differed from the above only in the relative smaller amount of disease occasioned by the differing susceptibilities of the varieties. The production of Jonathan spot, so far as has been thus far determined, closely parallels that of bitter pit in these experiments. It is evident that bitter pit can be largely reduced in irrigation sections by the proper handling of the irrigation water. There are other factors concerned, however, but our experiments do not justify a report on these at the present time. In

storage the disease is partially prevented or at least delayed in appearance, by prompt cooling. This report on these diseases is not given as a final statement on the subject, as there is yet much to be found out, but there are things of practical importance that can be definitely stated. The fungus fruit spot of the East does not occur in Washington, and sprays for spot and pit troubles are unnecessary. Jonathan spot is a skin disease of a physiological nature. It appears most often after the fruit has gone into storage and is not controlled by spraying. Stigmonose is of common occurrence, has been much confused with true bitter pit, and can be controlled by controlling the sucking insects. The control of corky pit or drouth spotting should be attempted along lines of soil improvement and maintaining a uniform water supply. True bitter pit can be greatly reduced by proper handling of irrigation water, that is, by avoiding excessive irrigation, especially late in the season, and by hastening the fruit in to cold storage.  
—From BETTER FRUIT.

### HARVESTING THE CLOVER SEED CROP.

Agricultural Department  
Truro, N. S.

The most important consideration in harvesting the clover seed crop either from the first or second growth is that the major portion of the crop should be ripe. This can be ascertained by the flower head being almost black, and may be further tested by shelling out a few heads in one's hands and observing the stage of maturity of the seed.

The harvesting is best accomplished with the self-rake reaper, though a binder with the twine removed answers equally well. A mower and horse rake are occasionally used, and this method is unsatisfactory. If the mower is used, since the fields in Nova Scotia are not very large, we would strongly recommend the use of the hand rake to gather the clover up into bunches. A table attachment for the mowing machine can be had from manufacturers, which is quite satisfactory when followed by a man with a hand rake who takes the swath off in bunches.

In any case the bunches must be frequently turned to attain quick drying. The turning of the bunches should be done while they are still damp with dew to prevent shattering of the seed.

Threshing can be accomplished by means of the ordinary threshing mill by closing up a portion of the feed space, and also back of the cylinder with strips of board, thus causing the hay to pass through more slowly. However, this method only secures a portion of the seed and even then it is in none too clean a condition. The Clover Huller is the one satisfactory means of threshing clover. During the coming winter it is planned to place the Clover Huller, owned by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture at Berwick, Kings County, Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, Truro, Colchester County, Bridgewater, Lunenburg County, Antigonish, Antigonish County, and in the district from River John to Tatamagouche in Pictou and Colchester Counties. Further particulars may be had by writing to either S. J. Moore, Dominion Seed Inspector, Truro, who has already done considerable work in interesting farmers in clover seed growing, or to the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1916.

**PREPAREDNESS**

One of the great words of the day is this word, preparedness. We find it in parliamentary discussions, in the deliberations of business concerns, in newspaper editorials, in private conversation. One important use of the word relates to a successful prosecution of the war. Victory for the Allies depends upon their preparedness in men and munitions to meet and defeat the schemes of the enemy. It is not altogether to the discredit of Great Britain that at the beginning her army was incompetent to the task. Her leaders dreaded war and hoped that it might be prevented by negotiation. But as soon as it was found inevitable, the whole energy of the nation was immediately directed to the business of sustaining her honor, and England was turned into an arsenal.

At present the word is used in discussions relating to what will certainly happen at the close of the war. Great numbers of men will be returned to their homes.

Employment must be found for them by which they may be able to earn an honest living. Many of them will not be able to engage in their former occupations, and opportunity must be given to them to prepare for what they may be able to do. It is a wise thing to anticipate, as far as possible, the coming necessity and to be able to give the right job to the right man.

This word preparedness has many other useful applications. On Monday of last week the public schools of the Province were opened after the summer holidays. Youth passes rapidly, and it will be well for all the girls and boys to ask themselves why they are attending school, and to get the proper answer to the question. The correct thing for every young person is to determine to secure the very best preparation possible for his or her life work.

It is not a hard judgment to pronounce upon many boys and girls that they fail to take this matter of education seriously. They are satisfied with the rudimentals, and then they wonder that they never attain to positions which others reach, who are really their inferiors in natural endowments.

The opportunities in these days are at the hand of everybody. Difficulties may arise but, health, determination and high moral purpose will overcome them. There is always room in the upper story, and "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's Heaven for?"

**Educational Opportunity**

The pages of the "Busy East" for August are devoted to the Educational Institutions of the Maritime Provinces. King's College, our most ancient university, Dalhousie, Acadia, Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, St. Francis Xavier, Prince of Wales, and the associated Academies, Professional and Technical Schools are all well represented, and all are ready to open their doors and give a hearty welcome to aspirants, male and female, after a higher education. Some of these institutions are superior in the opportunities afforded in their special lines to any similar institutions in other parts of Canada.

There was a time when young people, especially young ladies, were sent to certain institutions, it was said, to be finished off. But there is no such thing as being finished off in education. Young people are not like paintings to be finished off with another touch of the brush, neither are they like statues which need only another touch of the chisel to make them perfect. Education prepares the person for the life-work. The better the preparation, the better the life-work may be done. Many young people fail to make the needed effort to obtain what is within their reach regret it once in after years, and that once is always. This is true not only of those who enter upon the so-called professions, but of housewives, farmers, merchants and mechanics. The want of mental training prevents them from entering opening doors to usefulness and success.

The Short Courses for young men and women in the Technical Schools are doing a splendid work for those who are prevented from undertaking more lengthened study.

As for the excellence of our Maritime Schools in general, proof is seen in the fact that so many of their graduates are called to occupy the highest places as Presidents and Professors in the Universities of Western Canada and of the United States, as well as in the ministry and the law.

**When Will the War End?**

It is natural that this question should be upon many lips, and that the wish for a speedy termination should be, with many persons, the father of the thought.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among the well informed. Canon Doyle limits the time to six or at most nine months. Sir Gilbert Parker says nine months. Sir Cyprian Bridge thinks the end will not come until the Germans are compelled to fight in the open.

Those who are at the centre of affairs are most reluctant to give a decided answer, but all speak with assurance of the issue.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of War, writes, "The last chance of the Germanic Powers to achieve victory is now past. The trained valor of our new armies and the skilful toil of our munition workers have combined, with the like efforts of our brave Allies to make assured the defeat of our foes. The final victory may come soon, or it may come late; but as far as human foresight can perceive, it is coming with the grim tread of destiny."

Sir William Robertson, the head of the army, adds:

"The British Empire has now at the end of the second year of the Great War, put new armies to the proof, and they will not be found wanting. She has still men, guns and ammunition to bring into the field, and enters with confidence the third year of this great struggle for life and liberty."

General Joffre is of the same mind. "Victory," he says, "is now for us certain. It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last before the break down of the enemy's strength comes, as come, I am absolutely certain, it will. The French resistance for five months at Verdun definitely turned the scales in our favor by shattering the German plans, and yet we must not imagine that there is a distinct weakening of the force still opposing us. We now have over two-thirds of the whole German armies, namely one hundred and twenty two divisions, facing us, while the remaining fifty divisions, in co-operation with the Austrians, are on the Russian front. But we are fully equal to the task we have undertaken."

As for the masses of the British people they are a compact unit in the determination to persevere, until they and their allies have made it impossible for such scenes of barbarism and bloodshed to be again enacted, at least for many generations.

Mr. James M. Bick, a prominent American Lawyer, remarked in a recent interview, "What I have heard and seen in England during my four weeks' stay has filled me with admiration. Nothing could be finer than the quiet, but resolute purpose of the English people to push this vital struggle for the basic principles of civilization to a conclusive victory. They are neither elated with success, nor depressed by defeats. Both are regarded merely as the eddies of a swift current, which is steadily moving to its appointed end."

**The Deutschland**

A correspondent of the New York Telegraph reports a German port Missionary held a special religious service on the Deutschland before she left the German port. The crew had spent a jolly night in the Beer Gardens, and some of them on their return to the submarine slept during the service. The leader likened them in their undersea voyage to the early Christians in the catacombs of Rome, who lived in the darkness because of their love for humanity. He likened them also to the Crusaders who went forth to deliver the holy places out of the hands of the infidels, and announced that on their return each would receive the reward of the iron cross. He hoped also that the brave captain would be honored with the Order of Merit.

We hear many expressions of regret and words of sympathy for Mrs. Florence Sanford in the loss of her home by fire at Lawrencetown last Wednesday afternoon. The fire is reported to have caught from an oil stove which was being used and when discovered had made such headway that it was impossible to save much of the furniture. Mrs. Sanford had a large collection of antiques and curios of great value which were destroyed, as were also many valuable Victrola records belonging to her son, Mr. Henry Sanford.

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

As we go to press we learn of the death of Mr. Edward W. Rice, which occurred at three o'clock this morning at the age of 45 years.

I have a very fine horse, a good driver and worker, which I will sell right. Sound, not afraid of autos. Weight 1050. FRED E. BATH.

During month of September will offer special bargain on balance of Wagons in stock.  
B. N. MESSENGER.

A report of the African Baptist Association which has been in session at Inglewood since Saturday and ended last evening, will appear in our next issue.

The 1916 Gray-Dort was just a little better than anything else in her class. The 1917 is better than ever. She has been styled the "Queen of small cars." Look her over before you buy.

Since the registration of automobiles began in Nova Scotia 4,359 have been registered and over 1,400 this year. Since the 1st of May, 1,174 have been registered. A large number of those first registered, of course are out of commission.

Mrs. Burton's compliments to her friends and the public, and wishes to inform them that she intends to open her store on Queen street with a good selection of teas, coffees, cocoa, extracts, etc., on the 9th day of September. Also Lingard's Cough Balsam and Lingard's Dyspepsia Cure.

The Centrelea Red Cross Society has sent the sum of \$50 being part of the proceeds of the garden party held in August to the headquarters of the Red Cross at Halifax. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, Sept. 9th, at the home of Mrs. Rupert Rice.

The death of Laurie Spurr, son of Mr. Wm. Spurr of Clarence, occurred at Dartmouth on Sunday last, at the age of 37 years. The remains were brought here and interred at Round Hill yesterday. The deceased met with an accident while in the West a few years ago, which impaired his health, and from which he never fully recovered.

The annual convention of the Annapolis County Sunday School Association will be held in the Methodist Church, Upper Granville on Thursday, Sept. 21st. The Association needs \$140 to meet its pledge and all schools are asked to send in their contributions before Sept. 21st. A letter from the County President will appear in our next issue.

An automobile belonging to Mr. Freeman Corbett of Clarence, caught fire while standing on Queen street last evening, and was practically destroyed. The tank of the machine had just been filled with gasoline and a small quantity had spilled on the ground, which in some way became ignited, and in an instant the car was enveloped in flame. The fire department was called out to extinguish the blaze.

**CARD OF THANKS**

Mrs. Sanford wishes to thank all those who so kindly assisted her at the fire which destroyed her home on Wednesday last, and desires especially to thank the firemen of Lawrencetown.

Rev. A. F. Newcomb pastor of the Baptist Church, Fredericton, has been extended a call to the Baptist Church, Brandon, Man.



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**Men, Buy Your Fall and Winter Clothing at PAGE'S, Halifax, Exhibition Week**

Of course you are going to get away for a few days to take in the Provincial Exhibition, September 13th to 21st. While you are down taking in the great show, looking over the great terminals and other points of interest, be sure and do your Fall shopping. Drop in and see our magnificent stock of everything that men and boys wear—except boots.

Here you will find the pick of the best clothing made in Canada. Such well known brands as 20th Century and Fit-Reform are well represented.

Every year finds us doing a larger and still larger business with men who grasp the opportunity of coming to the city to get the very latest in clothing, in hats and in furnishings, to say nothing of leather baggage.

The buyer's problem is a difficult one to solve these trying days, but we are happy to say that because for years we have done business with the leaders in each line, when the test came we found that we were able to get just what our customers want—in variety, in range of prices, and very important indeed, in value. We want you to drop in and let us prove this to you.

- For instance, you can get unbeatable values in:—
- Men's Suits for \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25.
  - Hats for \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.
  - Men's Fall Overcoats for \$12.00, \$13.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and \$20.
  - Caps for 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25 and \$1.50.
  - Men's Winter Overcoats for \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00.
  - Sweaters for \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50.
  - Neckwear 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Besides, we have a complete stock of boys' and youths' clothing and furnishings. A complete stock of trunks, suit cases and bags at reasonable prices is another of the shopping attractions at this store.

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RATHER than carry over the balance of our stock of SUMMER GOODS, we are going to offer them at greatly reduced prices. It is possible you may need some of them. If so, it will pay you to come in and look them over and get our prices. The list includes:

- Hammocks
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K O O D A K

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

Thanksgiving Day this year is to be on Monday, Oct. 9th.

**WANTED.**—Print Butter 27c. lb. Eggs 29c. doz. W. W. CHESLEY.

Mrs. Ronald E. Thurber will be "at home" on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Sept. 12th and 13th.

**TO LET.**—At Carleton's Corner, Bridgetown, an eight room house with bath. Apply to W. H. Dargie, Bridgetown.

Mrs. John H. Healy announces the marriage of her daughter Grace Louise to Mr. Howard Somers Barnaby of Bridgewater, on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

**Autofists Attention!** When passing through Bridgetown get your gasoline at W. A. Warren's sidewalk tank. No waste of time.

Tupperville Red Cross Society will serve a corn supper in the Tupperville Hall on Friday evening of this week, Sept. 8. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lantz announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Muriel to Mr. Melbourne Donley of Port George. Marriage to take place this month.

The September session of the Baptist Quarterly of Annapolis County will be held with the Margaretville Church on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 11th and 12th.

Mr. W. A. Warren has installed a sidewalk gasoline tank of about 300 gallon capacity in front of his drug store. The apparatus above the surface is illuminated with an electric light.

Mr. Avard L. Anderson lost a valuable horse this week. The animal was hurt at the railway crossing by the train two weeks ago. Lock jaw set in and it was found necessary to shoot the dumb creature.

The St. James Church Sunday School Picnic, postponed last Saturday on account of the weather, will be held next Saturday. The rendezvous chosen is "The Pines," West Paradise, and the children are asked to assemble at the Church at 9 a.m. Those at Carleton's Corner at Mr. Harry Dodge's.

A number of the delegates to the African Baptist Association will give a concert at the Inglewood Church to-night, at which time a number of Southern melodies will be rendered. The meeting will be of a patriotic nature, and Rev. M. B. Puryear will deliver an address on recruiting.

Six pupils of the Bridgetown school who wrote at the last Provincial examinations were successful in obtaining their "D" certificates. They were Ruth Jackson, Pearl Cole, Hazel Freeman, Carroll Charlton, Gordon Charlton and Harold Miller. Miss Jackson made the exceptionally high mark of 561, or an average of 80 on seven subjects.

Two of Bridgetown's popular young people, Mr. Albert J. Burns son of Mrs. James E. Burns and Miss Nellie Ruth Rice were quietly married at the Methodist Parsonage, Annapolis Royal, on Wednesday last, Aug. 30th, by Rev. W. H. Langille. They returned to Bridgetown on Saturday, and are making their home with the groom's mother. The Monitor with a host of friends, extend congratulations and best wishes.

The Annapolis District meeting is being held in the Methodist Church, Granville, today (Wednesday.) A public meeting will be held this evening at which the centenary of Rev. Robt. H. Crane, the first native preacher of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia will be observed. Dr. M. E. Armstrong will give a historical address. The other speakers will be Rev. W. H. Hartz, D.D., and Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B.A., of Halifax, President of the Nova Scotia Conference.

Owing to changes in the Board of Directors for Riverside Cemetery, the appointment of a new secretary, etc., the tax notices are somewhat late in being sent out this year. It is hoped however, that lot owners will see the importance of prompt payment, as while this war continues and national demands are so great, the upkeep of our cemetery must depend almost solely upon these taxes. Any one wishing to purchase a lot or half lot in the old part of cemetery where there are a few still for sale, should attend to the matter before the lot markers are put down or the lots permanently numbered. Apply to W. A. Warren, Secty.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

Lieut. R. R. Layte of the 85th battalion spent Sunday with his parents at Paradise.

Pte. G. N. Banks of the 35th overseas battalion, spent Sunday with his family at Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll of Kentville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reed over the Labor Day holiday.

Miss Brenda Lockett of Kentville was in town over the week-end, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. R. Troop.

Miss Grace Todd of Wrentham, Mass., is spending a month here at the home of her mother, Mrs. James Todd.

The Misses Grace and Annie Ricketson left yesterday for Wolfville, where they will enter Acadia Seminary as students.

Mrs. A. N. Murray and son, of Wollaston, Mass., have been recent guests of her mother, Mrs. Phineas Chesley, Upper Granville.

Mrs. Enna Crossman of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) F. S. Anderson, returned home on Wednesday last.

Miss Eva Troop, who is training for nurse in the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, is spending a two weeks vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Wm. Driver, Mr. Andrew Whitman, and Miss Bertha Miller all of Providence, R. I., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Turner on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farrell of Boston who have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Hopkins, Centreele, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Fisher of Boston, who has been a guest for two weeks of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fisher and the Misses Fisher, returned home on Monday.

W. H. Weldon, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, returned to his home on Monday, after spending several days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. C. Turner.

Mr. R. E. Banks of the Halifax Chronicle composing room staff, who is spending his vacation in the valley paid the Monitor a fraternal call on Friday.

An auto party, Mr. Wm. Zwicker wife and two sons and Mrs. E. A. Harris all of Mahone, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lloyd over the holiday.

Pte. A. V. Moore returned to Halifax on Saturday after spending a week's furlough at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Moore, Paradise West.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Healy, of Sioux City, Mich., who have been summering at Round Hill, were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggies.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Messenger accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Price enjoyed a very pleasant auto trip of some four hundred miles around the South Shore last week, returning by way of Yarmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. R. Young and baby Mildred, of Winthrop, Mass., arrived from Boston on Saturday last and have been the guests of Mr. Young's mother, Mrs. E. C. Young. Mr. Young returns to Boston today.

Mrs. Cameron VanBuskirk and little son Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. Max VanBuskirk and son Harold of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Mr. Hector M. L. VanBuskirk of Charlottetown, P. E. I. who were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Hector MacLean have all returned to their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Borden Chapman, and children, and Eugene T. Parker, Barrister, of Amherst, enjoyed a motor drive to Mrs. Chapman's old home in Belleisle, and left for home on Thursday last. On their return they were accompanied by Miss Muriel Parker who will remain some time in Amherst.

Miss Mary Phelan who for a month has been motoring through the New England States with her cousins Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Whalen, attended the millinery openings in Boston last week and will join Miss Dearness in St. John this week to take in the millinery openings there, returning to Bridgetown the last of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myatt, Stephen Myatt Sr., Joseph Pettipas and son Arthur, Miss Gertrude Wright, all of Dartmouth, motored here on Sunday spending the holiday with relatives and friends. The party came in a car owned and driven by A. J. Day of Dartmouth. They were delighted with the beauties of the Valley and the ideal weather added greatly to the enjoyment of the trip.

Mr. James Ricketson wife and daughter, of Hatfield's Point, N. B. were the guests for two weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ricketson, returning to their home on Friday last. Mr. Ricketson's father the late Joseph Ricketson, at one time owned the farm now owned by Mr. Edward Piggott. Mr. James Ricketson moved to New Brunswick with his father when very young, and this is his first return visit to his birthplace.

**Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**

We have just received another lot of this excellent tonic builder. Now is a good time to get tuned up for the winter.

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

*The Rexall Store*

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug 18, 1894.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,  
DR. JOS AUG. SIROIS.

Frank Saulnier, the chauffeur of the auto which ran over the Meteghan River embankment few nights ago, died from his injuries. Thus the entire party of five perished.

**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.

**FOR SALE**

Some pieces of household furniture including piano, \$65. MUST SELL QUICKLY.

MRS B. C. SHAW  
Granville Street.

**TEACHER WANTED**

For Weymouth Falls section (colored) Salary \$160; grant \$80. I will grant a Permit if no licensed teacher offers. Apply to

M. C. FOSTER,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Bridgetown, N.S., Sept. 5th, 1916.

**FOR SALE**

A second-hand Ford car. Many extra attachments. In splendid condition. A bargain. Also a second-hand carriage and a second-hand sleigh.

REV. J. D. MacLEOD,  
Paradise.

**Desirable Property for Sale**

Mrs. Eliza Vidito offers for sale her property on Granville Street, consisting of half of double house, containing 8 rooms, town water in house. Garden, 25 apple trees, small fruit trees. Choice building lot and stable. Apply to owner at property 19-4

**Desirable Property for Sale**

The subscriber offers for sale his property situated in Karsdale consisting of about 8 acres of cultivated land besides wood land and pastures. The dwelling house is a modern two storey building thoroughly built very recently, with concrete cellar, furnace, and water supply in the house. A most desirable house for any one. Reason for selling business interests requiring us to reside in the U. S. Apply to

E. S. McELHINNEY,  
Karsdale  
Sept. 4 1916—22 tf.

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

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

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

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

**Buy Now**

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

**TO LET**

A very desirable cottage conveniently situated in Lawrence town. Immediate possession. Right price to the right party.

H. H. WHITMAN,  
Lawrencetown,  
18-51

**Administrator's Sale**

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE, COUNTY OF ANAPOLIS, S.S.

In the Estate of BENJAMIN W. SHAFNER, late of Lower Granville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased.

To be sold on THURSDAY, the 5th day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1916, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the homestead property below described, at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, pursuant to a license to sell granted by the Court of Probate in and for the County of Annapolis, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1916.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the said Benjamin W. Shafner at the time of his decease, of, in and to the following real estate, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, and being the homestead property of the said late B. W. Shafner, bounded on the south by the mainpost road; east by land of Stephen E. Thorne, and west by land of Howard Croscup.

Lot No. 2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville in the County of Annapolis, and bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of William Croscup; on the south by the Annapolis River; west by lands of Joseph Croscup, and on the north by the main post road.

Lot No. 3. A one-sixth part of a certain piece of flats known as the Pompey Fish Weir, lying on the southwest part of Goat Island, being the part or share owned by the late Wiswell Winchester, and conveyed by the administrators of the estate of the said Wiswell Winchester to the said Benjamin W. Shafner. Also three twenty-fourths in the said Pompey Fish Weir which the said Benjamin W. Shafner inherited from the estate of his father, making in all seven twenty-fourths in said Pompey Fish Weir belonging to the said estate of the said Benjamin W. Shafner.

Lot No. 4. Three sixteenth shares on Goat Island, bounded on the northerly by land of Fred W. Harris, S. W. W. Pickup, and land leased or sold to W. H. Weatherspoon; easterly by land of the estate of Christopher Winchester and land of the Potter heirs; southerly by land of Gilbert F. Shafner, and westerly by the Annapolis Basin.

Lot No. 5. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north, east and west by land of Mrs. Elliott, and south by the Annapolis Basin, said lot being about sixty by twenty-five feet, together with a right of way to and from same to the main road.

Lot No. 6. All that certain lot of marsh on Queen Ann Dyke at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north by marsh land of Russell Longmire; east by marsh land of George Halliday; south, by the Annapolis River, and west by marsh land of S. W. W. Pickup, containing two acres, more or less.

Lot No. 7. All that certain lot of marsh land on Queen Ann Dyke at Lower Granville, County of Annapolis, bounded on the north by marsh land of Stephen E. Thorne; east by marsh land of William C. Shaffner; south by the Annapolis River, and west by marsh land of Stephen E. Thorne, containing two acres, more or less.

Two pews in Karsdale Baptist Church. One pew in Port Wade Baptist Church.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

JOHN K. WINCHESTER,  
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

Dated at Annapolis Royal, August 30th, 1916. —22 51

**The Bridgetown Importing House**

**Corduroy Velvets**

For Suits, Skirts and Coats

**Plain Velveteens for Dresses, Etc.**

Light and Dark Brown, Pheasant, Green, Garnet, Black, Mid and Navy Blue.

**Heavy White Corduroy**

A make that washes perfectly, 31 inches wide, for Children's Coats and Ladies' Skirts.

**Blankets**

Now that the season of colder nights is beginning you will need that extra Blanket. Considering the higher price of raw materials, the values we offer are exceptional. Large size in Plain White, White with Pink or Blue Borders; also Plain Grey or Grey with Colored Border.

We would call special attention to our English Flanellette Blanketing by the yard, in White and Grey, full two yards wide.

Crib Blankets for the Baby, 25c each

**J. W. Beckwith**

**SHINGLES**

We are offering three carloads of Shingles at special prices

**Cedar • Spruce • Pine**

Call or write for information

**J. H. HICKS & SONS**

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

**Let us market your Apples and help you make money**

We are prepared to handle your fruit and obtain for you the best possible results.

**REASONS**

We have the experience. We have the Trade. We have the facilities. We have Steamship space. Orders and enquiries are now coming freely from the Canadian West and Newfoundland. Operators of large blocks of Apples, Associations and Growers: It will pay you to make your arrangements now. We furnish our clients with most trustworthy information covering markets and market prospects. We can furnish all necessary supplies. Nails and Pulp Heads now ready for delivery.

Get in touch with us. A card will bring our organizer

**The Nova Scotia Fruit Shipping Company, Ltd.**  
BERWICK, 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**

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.  
ALFRED PHELAN  
Bridgetown, N. S.

**H. K. FRANCIS**

HANTSPOUR, N. S.

Manufacturer of Mill Machinery and dealer in all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies, including Saws, Belting, etc.

INQUIRE FOR PRICES.

**For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor**

# Mid-Summer Sale

AT

## CLARKE BROS.' LIMITED

If You Want to Buy Savingsly Here is Your Opportunity

This Mid-Summer Sale should be a Banner one when you consider the value we give in this bulletin. Seasonable DRESS GOODS and Prices at so moderate a figure that we feel sure you will take advantage of the opportunity and order quickly. We send samples of material on request

### Broad Cloths

Chiffon Broad Cloths, British make, beautiful lustre finish, a high-class fabric for costumes, 52 inches to 56 inches wide. Shades in stock: Black, Navy, Brown, Myrtle, Light, Grey, Old Rose, Apricot, Reseda and Blucher Blue. Prices \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25 per yd.

### Silk Striped Voiles

Just the materials for Evening Dresses or Blouse Waists. Shades in stock: Rose Pink, Reseda, Pale Blue, Navy, Old Blue and Grey. 42 inches wide. Worth 60c. per yard. Sale price 45c. per yd.

### Mercerized Bengalines

Fine even cord weave, high lustre finish. Suitable for Women's Suits or Coats. Colors in stock: Pink, Pale Blue, Grey, Brown, Old Blue and Black. 42 inches wide. Sale price 65c. and 70c. per yard.

### Pan Velvets and Velvet Cords

A splendid Costume Cloth, plain and cord weaves. Shades in stock: Black, Brown, Navy, Blucher Blue, Grey, Claret and White. 22 to 27 inches wide. 90c. to \$1.25 per yd.

### Serges

Fine Wool, thoroughly shrunken, fast dye. Shades in stock: Black, Navy, Cream, White, Brown, Tan, Blucher Blue, Sand, Myrtle Nigger Brown and Grey. 50 to 56 inches wide. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3 per yd.

### Homespun Suitings

Pure Wool, 58 inches wide. Colors in stock: Fawns Greys and Blues. Sale prices \$1.25 to \$1.90 per yd.

### Granite Cloths

All pure wool fancy weaves, suitable for costumes or suits. Colors in stock: Nigger Brown, Reseda, Tan, Blucher Blue and Navy. 40 to 50 inches wide. 75c. to \$1.35 per yard.

### Colored Dress Muslins

Just the material to wear during the hot days. 27 inches wide. 8c. Muslins—Sale price 6c. per yard  
14c. " " " 10c. per yard  
16c. " " " 12c. per yard  
24c. " " " 17c. per yard  
37c. " " " 20c. per yard  
40c. " " " 20c. per yard

### Shantung Silks

Plain Striped and Floral Designs. 36 inches to 40 inches. 60c. to 75c. per yard.

### Ginghams

Patterns are new and a good range of colors. 27 inches to 30 inches wide. 10c. to 20c. per yard.

### Victoria Lawns

Fine Sheer Weaves, 10c. to 25c. per yard

### Mail Orders

Just start writing your order, the rest will be easy. Your orders are filled with as much ease as though the customer were personally selecting the merchandise.

# CLARKE BROS.' LIMITED

## BEAR RIVER

August 17, 1916.

#### TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

When news comes to us that British prisoners have been starved and neglected in Germany, there are those who immediately suggest that we should retaliate upon German prisoners who are in our power.

Col. Morris, Commander of the Amherst Camp, makes a very good reply to these proposals.

"These people who are always growling about the way we treat our prisoners, annoy me. What right have we to call the Germans 'Huns,' if we immediately start to imitate them? Because Germany has broken every law, human and divine, is that a reason why England should do the

same? No. This is the time, if there ever was a time, to show the world what British fair play means. Let Germany do what she chooses; let her disgrace herself in any way she likes; but let us play the straight game."

"Besides," he added a moment later "these poor fellows are not responsible for the delinquencies of Germany. They love their own country naturally; they fought for her naturally. That is their duty as they see it. Ours is to look after them and to treat them humanely when they fall into our hands. Anything else is contemptible."

This is the man of whom the interned German wrote:

"We have a new commander lately, who is very particular as to good order, but otherwise fulfills our every wish. He cares for us as for his own children."

When the terrible war is over; when the bitter chasm of hate yawns wide between Germany and England; will not these artless words of a poor German prisoner do more than to span the chasm than the finest efforts of rhetoricians?

It is estimated that the motion picture industry spends \$35,000,000 a year in Los Angeles. And yet the average Angeleno says "Hang these movin' picture people; we'd be better off without them."

## Bear River

Sept. 4

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris on the arrival of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fleet of Marblehead, are in town visiting old friends.

Mr. E. G. Longley of the Royal Bank of Canada left for Lawrencetown on Thursday.

Mrs. Adaline Rice left for Rossway on Friday, where she will visit Mrs. Israel Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anthony are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Copeland of Roxbury, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Copeland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Tibert and family, who have been visiting in Little River, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinton Rice returned from a visit to Bridgetown, Granville Ferry and St. John on Monday.

Mrs. Thomas and Miss Grannan, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Purdy, returned to St. John on Friday.

Mrs. E. G. Whidden of Parrsboro, arrived in town last week to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Longley in the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Corbett and little daughter Helen of Sydney, C. B. who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Dunn, left for Auburn, N. S. on Monday.

Among the arrivals at the Commercial House during the week were:— E. W. Balcom, Annapolis Royal; W. R. Gates Providence, R. I.; Frank Dodge, Bridgetown; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Cameron, I. McDonald, St. John.

### BEAR RIVER WEDDING

DAKIN-ZWICKER

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Zwicker, Bear River was the scene of an interesting event Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30, when their youngest daughter Harriett Gold was married to Rev. Ellery Gordon Dakin, B. A., B. D., pastor of the Waterville Baptist church.

The bride who was given away by her father looked charming in a gown of white silk crepe-de-chine, with over dress of lace. She wore the conventional veil and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and maiden hair fern.

Mrs. Willard Apperley Porter sister of the bride acted as matron of honor the groom being unattended.

The nuptial knot was tied by a particular friend of the groom, Rev. Clyde Robbins, B. A., pastor of the Digby Baptist Church, the double ring service being used. He was assisted by Rev. O. P. Brown. The wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Bessie Durling, Paradise.

The house was most artistically decorated with flowers the color scheme being gold and green.

After the young couple received the congratulations of their friends, a dainty collation was served. The presents were numerous and appropriate.

Rev. and Mrs. Dakin motored to Annapolis en route to Kentville, where they will spend a week among friends.

The bride's going away suit was of midnight blue silk poplin.

### LOWER GRANVILLE

Sept 4

Miss Annie Hiltz of Nictaux, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Melanson.

Capt. Farrell spent a few days last week with Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Melanson.

Miss Alice Robblee has gone to Lawrencetown and South Williamston to visit friends.

Mrs. J. Longmire, Mr. C. Longmire wife and children, were recent guests at Riverview Cottage.

Lawyer Betts, who has been at "Riverview Cottage" for several weeks, left to-day (Monday) for St. John, N. B.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. James F. Morrison, Senior, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Geo. Anthony.

Mrs. Reuben Couley and children of Lynn Mass., who have been spending the Summer in this vicinity left on Saturday for their home.

Mr. and Mrs. David I. Wade are visiting Mr. Wade's mother, Mrs. R. P. Wade; Miss Hilda King of Annapolis is also a guest of Mrs. Wade.

At Lower Granville in August, there was a meeting of three sisters and a brother, the occasion being the Anniversary of the birthday of one of the number and all were over seventy years of age. They were Mrs. E. Manning Mrs. J. R. Elliott and Miss Betts of Lower Granville, Mr. Betts of New York. How is that for Nova Scotia?

### NORTH RANGE

Sept. 4

Miss Mildred has gone to Digby for a few weeks.

Our school has opened with Miss Fox as teacher.

Mrs. Budd from Rossway, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook. Miss Mima Young of Brighton, was the over Sunday guest of Mrs. Bruce Height.

Mr. J. Sherman Thurber and bride went to Westport, Monday, where they will in future reside.

Mrs. Max Dakin and little daughter Alice from Boston are visiting her father, Mr. James Wright.

Mrs. E. Andrews of Hillgrove spent last week with her husband's mother Mrs. J. A. Andrews.

Mrs. Gillatt of Granville Ferry, who attended the wedding at Mrs. Wambolt's has returned home.

Miss Ethel Brown, of Springfield, Mass., was the over-night guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Bragg, last week.

Miss Lennie MacNeil has gone to Mount Pleasant, Digby County to teach the school this coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Donley were the over Sunday guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McNeil and family from Boston, are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McNeil.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ullman, of Halifax, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook.

Mrs. E. Gesner of Granville Ferry, who spent a few days with Mrs. William Wambolt, has returned home.

Miss Hattie Cook has gone to Virginia East, Annapolis County, to continue her teaching the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parker and three children of St. John, are visiting Mrs. Parker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. White.

Mrs. Fred Johns, of Weymouth, and Mrs. Edward Wagner, of Danvers, spent a couple of days recently with Mrs. L. D. McNeill.

Mrs. Hugh Armstrong and little son Donald, of Bellisle, is visiting her mother Mrs. Jane Andrew and her brother and wife Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Andrews.

A very quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cook, Saturday, Aug. 26, when their fourth daughter Jennie M. was united in marriage to J. Sherman Thurber, both of North Range, Rev. Harry Burgess of Weymouth officiating. Only immediate relatives were present. We wish them a long, happy and prosperous life.

A very pretty wedding took place Aug. 24, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wambolt, when their eldest daughter Florence and Mr. Melbourn Bacon of Barton were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry Burgess of Weymouth. The happy couple left in the east-bound train Friday for Bridgetown, where they will make a short visit at his sister's, and from there visit Halifax, Berwick and other places when they will return to their home in Barton. We wish them a happy and long life.

### KARSDALE

Sept. 4

Miss Ella Shafner went to Boston on Saturday.

Herbert Condon of Boston, visited relatives here this week.

Capt. O. R. Farrell is spending a short vacation in this place.

Mrs. Saule of Rangley, Maine, is visiting her sister, Miss Sarah G. Oliver.

Miss Helen Thorne came from St. John on Friday to attend her sister's wedding.

Schooner Emma E. Potter, Capt. Johnson, is loading piling at Littlewood's wharf for Boston.

We regret to hear that Mrs. James Morrison, senior, is very ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Anthony.

Mrs. Dickie of Lynn, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Foster for a few weeks, returned to her home on Saturday.

### MORE TROOPS ARRIVE AT CAMP ALDERSHOT

Over five hundred men of the 212th Battalion from Winnipeg arrived Sunday evening at Camp Aldershot, the advance party arriving Saturday. These will reinforce the 97th Battalion. It is expected these will go Overseas soon. They are a splendid looking company of men ready to do their share in the cause of freedom.

The lovers of the oyster will regret to learn that the crop is not promising. The price will probably soar, too.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

# SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

## DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA.

### TRADE AFTER THE WAR

The question of the trade relations of the British Empire after the war—the relations between the various parts of the Empire, between the Empire and the Allies, between the Empire and the neutral nations, and between the Empire and the nations now at war with us—is a very large one, a very complicated one, and a very difficult one. It is so full of difficulties that all who have the responsibility of dealing with it will probably discover that they will be wise if they do not attempt to settle it fully at this time. On that part of the subject which touches the relations between the Allies and the enemy countries, the Economic Conference at Paris made what some people supposed was a successful effort to frame a policy; but a little examination shows that while the Conference resolved that a common effort should be made by the Allies to extend the trade relations between them, and to discourage trade with the enemy countries, the methods by which these things should be accomplished were not defined. The resolutions were so framed as to secure the approval of delegates holding widely different views on fiscal questions, and to obtain subsequent confirmation of the declarations from Governments composed of men entertaining equally diverse opinions. It seems that they were intentionally drawn in very general terms, designed to set forth the object in view, while leaving each country free to adopt its own method of reaching the desired end.

In Great Britain it is certain that when the moment arrives at which details of fiscal policy become necessary there will still be a wide difference of opinion. The war is modifying some of the views strenuously held in the past. But it is much too soon to assume that there will easily be an agreement among those who have in the past found themselves so much at variance. An admission by strong free traders that there may have to be a new policy to meet the new conditions should not hastily be accepted as evidence that the doctrine of tariff protection is now to be adopted. Much has been said in recent cables concerning the attitude of Sir Alfred Mond, hitherto a strong free trader, who, it is claimed, is now to be counted among the advocates of tariff protection. It may be that later events will justify this interpretation of Sir Alfred's position, but it does not appear that he has yet so enrolled himself. He has indicated that there are some industries which may have to be dealt with in a different way from that of the past, but it does not follow that he regards tariff protection as the proper remedy. In a statement made by him some days in advance of the recent cabled reports, and which may have been the basis of those reports, Sir Alfred said: "The free exchange of goods presupposes that trade is carried on between individuals, without other object than the greatest economic advantage. As soon as there enters on the field a nation whose trade is carried on, not by individuals but by a government, not for trade but largely for political purposes, with a view to obtaining dominion over free and independent nations, it is surely clear that the whole basis of trade relations becomes altered. "The war has shown us that a number of materials and industries of

great importance for our national defence, and for the maintenance of great industries such as textiles, had practically become German monopolies. It would surely be driving theory to the extreme limit of pedantry to lay down as a principle that such industries many of which we have created with much toil and expense during the present war, should be allowed to slip back into the hands of those whom we shall certainly have to regard for a long time to come as potential enemies."

In all this there is not a word about tariff protection. It shows clearly enough that the war will call for new methods of dealing with some of the commercial problems, and that there may have to be a revision of the views of some of those who have in the past taken a prominent part in the discussion of such questions. Signs of divisions are to be found on both sides of the tariff question in England. Sir Alfred Mond's remarks give us one view. On the tariff reform side it is hinted that the question is likely to take a new shape. The tariff reform movement has hitherto contemplated very modest duties. Some of the leaders of the movement are inclined to see in the present situation an opportunity to put forward a protective policy of a more positive character. Whether this will draw more supporters to the movement or detach some of those who have sustained it in the past remains to be seen.

It is more than probable that many of those who in the past have been wedded to the old free trade policy will feel as Sir Alfred Mond does that the new situation will call for new methods. But it is not certain that tariff protection will appeal to them as the only or the best way of meeting the new condition. Indeed, it is quite probable that many of them will regard that as an undesirable way and will hold that if for National or Imperial reasons it is essential that certain industries shall be carried on within the Empire, regardless of the questions of profit or loss which usually govern business transactions, the proper policy will be to either nationalize the industries or support them by a system of subsidies.

All this, however, goes to show how large and complex the problem is and how wise it will be for all concerned, while recognizing the desirability generally of the ends sought by the Economic Conference, to reserve liberty of action as to the methods by which those ends are to be attained.

### A WARRIOR FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Campbell of Weymouth have the enviable record of having six sons who have given their services to King and Empire in the present war. They are: Colin, lieutenant in a regiment at the front.

Kenneth, Lieutenant of the 219th Highland battalion.

Thomas, in the —battalion at the front.

Glidden, machine gun officer with the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Albert with the 58th Howitzer battery of Fredericton, now at Petewawa.

Duncan, sergeant in the 106th battalion, now in England. This is one of the finest records of any family in Nova Scotia, or for that matter, in Canada.

# FAMILY DOCTOR'S GOOD ADVICE

To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Because They Did Her Good

Rochon, P. Q., JAN. 14th, 1915.  
"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I had frequent dizzy spells and became greatly run down. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve, and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'.  
I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches—'try Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well". CORINE GAUDREAU.  
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## THE MOST DISMAL SWAMP

To the Editor:—

The following extracts are from an editorial in the New York American.  
"There are on the earth many dreadful swamps and deserts where he who ventures upon them must die if he does not turn back in time. There are in the ocean great whirlpools that draw the small boats to destruction.  
But of all earth's swamps, deserts and death places, none can compare in horror and misery with the whiskey swamp, that darkest morass of sorrow, hopelessness and despair. Into that swamp millions have wandered and in it millions have died.  
The dreadful feature of the swamp is this; those who wander on it, sinking deeper, are watched by others who sympathize with them and are powerless to save them. There is no other shore to the whiskey swamp. The middle of that swamp is failure and disgrace and the other side is death.  
It takes courage and will to turn back. And courage and will are the parts that whiskey attacks first and destroys. 'This will not hurt you,' says whiskey, and lights the light of hope a little farther on in the swamp and the victim founders on farther and deeper. 'You're a man of strong will,' says whiskey, 'and can control yourself and stop when you please.' 'I know I can,' says the whiskey drinker, and drinks again and the mud of the swamp rises a little higher upon him.  
What the individual cannot do for himself, the government of the nation can do for all. No millions of dollars would be required, no patient work of years, simply the expression of the national conscience in a national way forbidding the sale of alcoholic poisons that cause drunkenness and death.  
To put an end to the sale of alcoholic poisons will mean that hundreds of thousands will be freed from bitter slavery. Millions of children and their mothers will be made happier. Wasted lives will be made productive. The number of prison cells inhabited will be reduced by half and crime and its stench and horror will be cut in two.  
Wholesale poisoning for profits under Government license with Government tax will not disgrace the country forever. The swamp will disappear from our civilization and the unhappy millions that dwell in it will be set free."

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

## EGGS IN WATER GLASS

The best method of preserving eggs for home use, or for sale in a limited way, is to pack them in watertight vessels and cover them with a solution of water glass. Cover the vessel and keep it in a cool, dark place to prevent evaporation. Only fresh eggs and those with clean, sound shells can be preserved. Those with dirty shells, even when carefully washed, will not keep well. A few dirty eggs in the vessel may spoil the entire lot.  
Stone crocks holding not over 10 gallons make the best vessels. The eggs should be put in daily as gathered, but one can hold them for several days. Many village and city housekeepers buy a crate or two of eggs in the spring when they are the cheapest and preserve them in water glass. Estimate three dozen eggs to each gallon capacity of the vessel. The liquid water glass, or silicate of soda, which can be purchased at most drug stores for 15 to 30 cents per quart with 10 pounds of pure water. Rain water or boiled water is preferred.

Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland are the only nations of Europe now remaining at peace.

## STORIES OF KITCHENER

Lord Kitchener, whose tragic death the nation and the Empire now mourns, is generally conceived as a man of iron will and stern discipline, but he had also a softer side to his character which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, even as his fine soldierly qualities compelled the admiration of all. Both sides of his nature are brought out in a recently published book—"Egypt from 1794 to 1914."

"His Lordship," says the author, "well knew how to humour his Egyptian friends and how to reduce his enemies by a word and a look. Those who saw the former leaving his study, beaming with delight, and the latter crawling from The Presence with the cold sweat on their brow describe the spectacles as truly wonderful. 'He puts his hands on my shoulders,' cried an old Sakhel, 'and said to me, 'Am I not your father? Will a father forget his children?'"

"He said to me," declared a British civilian who had nursed a complaint for some years, "Mr. Blank, if there's anything else you want I can always find time to see you." His cordiality astonished both British and Egyptian; for it was supposed that his manners would be somewhat severe; and this fact, combined with his occasional well-merited "shortness," at once created the opinion both in European and native circles that political tranquility was the best policy. Thus he was free to look into the workings of the machine of government and to adjust that which was out of order."

## The Last Word

There was at the time of his governorship an offer to make a road that would link a Cairo with a Suburb. It had been hung up by red tape and the men who made the offer wrote to Kitchener about it:—

"Lord Kitchener having satisfied himself that the proposals were satisfactory, told the financial authorities simply that he wished to motor out to the suburb on a certain date, and that the road must then be finished. 'But,' they objected, 'labor is expensive and difficult to obtain.' Turn the prisoners onto the work," said he. "That isn't possible," they replied; "we have not got a sufficient number of warders to keep them in hand along a straggling line of that kind." "Warders," exclaimed Lord Kitchener. "What the devil is the Army of occupation doing with itself? Let them act as warders. Please see that the work begins tomorrow."

## No Whitewash Wanted

"A few days after his arrival in Egypt a rumour reached the Agency that a certain native official in Upper Egypt had been guilty of some small offence or other, and Lord Kitchener thought the matter worthy of inquiry. He therefore told the startled head of the Ministry concerned to send an English Inspector post haste to the spot—a journey of some 12 hours by the train—in order to ascertain the true facts. The Inspector, being accustomed to settle matters of this kind out of Court, and feeling that the case did not merit the public scolding of the offender, wrote a mild report upon the subject. This was forwarded to Lord Kitchener, who is said to have read it and returned it with the following words scribbled across the corners—I asked you to find out the facts, not to whitewash the official."

## His Way

Lord Kitchener on one occasion became much annoyed at the way the enemy sniped his messengers. Consequently he instructed men to lay telephone wires across a certain stretch of desert. Of course it had to be done, but there was considerable shoulder-shrugging about it, for it was felt that the enemy would summarily sever the wire after they had got over their initial awe of it, and this happened repeatedly. But Kitchener never complained. He just ordered the wires to be repaired. Later on the shoulder-shruggers discovered, to their intense surprise, that Kitchener had caused the real wires to be laid underground.

## Pricks for the Pompous

Lord Kitchener had a strong dislike for anything approaching snobbishness. One day a pompous individual came up and claimed his friendship, asserting that their families were intimately connected two generations ago. "Indeed," replied Lord Kitchener "then, if, as you say, your grandfather worked with mine, they must have been selling tea in the same shop."

An officer came to him with his eyeglass fixed, and was promptly asked, "Is it necessary for you to wear that?" "Absolutely sir," was the reply. "That's a pity," replied Kitchener. "I was going to offer you a place on my staff. As it is, you must go down to the base. Short-sighted men are not wanted here."  
A rich father wrote directly to his

lordship offering to settle £250 a-piece on each of his sons if the War Minister would give them commissions. "Settle the money on your daughter instead," came the reply: "If your sons are any good I will be glad to take them for nothing."

Crushing was his reply to an effusive individual who met him in Whitehall shortly after the South-African War. He started—"Halloa, Lord Kitchener, I bet you don't know me." His Lordship gazed at him unmoved. "You win," he replied laconically.

"What is your taste in hair-pins?" is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer.

## A Man of Business

"Sorry to report loss of five men through explosion of dynamite," was the gist of a telegram from the front put into his hands one day. "Do you want any more dynamite," was his immediate answer.

A favorite captain of Lord Kitchener's was once entrusted with an important mission. There was a delay in executing it through his horse casting a shoe. "Very sorry," was Kitchener's comment. "But I cannot rest my plan of campaign on a horse's shoe or an officer's carelessness."

A nobleman with a pet son in the Yeomanry wired to Lord Kitchener, "Please allow son to return at once. Urgent family reasons." Kitchener was having none of this playing at soldiers. "Son cannot return at all," he wired in reply. "Urgent military reasons."

"Keep the gun," he is said to have wired to the War Office authorities, who were pressing a certain weapon upon him. "I can throw stones myself."

In India when someone complained of the malicious and false reports of the habits of a great personage, he said without a quiver, "What does it matter? Why, they say even worse things about me."

## When He Surrendered

Even Kitchener, stern and unbending, has been known to suffer the pangs of defeat. His conqueror was a little child. The Field-Marshal was dozing in a deck chair en route to India, when a tiny maiden playing with a ball let it fly into his Lordship's face, whence it rolled to his feet. The great soldier woke up, and turned on the child with basilisk gaze which had often made strong men quail. The girl was not abashed. "Pick up my ball!" she said imperatively. Kitchener frowned. "Pick up my ball!" she repeated insistently in awful tones. Lord Kitchener retorted:—"Haven't you got a nurse?" The little girl stamped her foot—"Pick up my ball!" Kitchener looked around despairingly, but espied no reinforcements. "Where is your mother?" he said—and said it weakly. This time he received an ultimatum—"Pick up my ball!" Kitchener meekly complied—and fled to the smoking-room.

## Kitchener as a Spy

It is related how two scouts from the Egyptian lines came upon a ragged Arab sitting under a date tree, who begged from them, in wailing tones of the professional mendicant of the East imploring them in the words so familiar to every tourist for "bakshesh."  
The next day this same beggar was pointed out to one of the scouts as an English officer of great promise, who was able to disguise himself so as to deceive "the very elect." In fact it was none other than Herbert Kitchener, whose name was just being mentioned as a coming man, and who later conquered that very Soudan whose natives he could copy to the life.

## What Did It

At Komatiport the guns had stuck in the mud. Neither horses nor men could move them. Kitchener dismounted, got his tunic off, was at a spare place against the limber, and was pushing like grim death. The gun creaked, moved, a moment more was out of the mud. It was not Kitchener's strength that moved it but the climbing down of this man to their level put fresh heart into the troopers.

## How to Get Valuable Autographs

A journalist relates that when asked for an interview Lord Kitchener briefly replied that he had never given an interview in his life, and had no intention of doing so now. The interviewer, by way of relieving the situation, asked him for his autograph saying that it would be worth having. "You'd better go away and make your own autograph worth having," said Lord Kitchener.

## A Kindly Act

The kindness and human side of Lord Kitchener are shown by the following incident. A corporal's aged mother lay dying and repeatedly asked for her son. Her clergyman sent a registered request to the busy War Minister asking that the lad might



be given leave of absence to see his dying mother; and he was sent home at once.

## An Inspection Story

The best Kitchener stories are those told of his tours of inspection. A certain commanding officer was putting his troops through a series of manoeuvres before Lord Kitchener. He managed to get his men thoroughly mixed up. In the end, however, the C. O. bobbed up smiling, and trotting proudly up to K. of K. remarked—"There, sir; I flatter myself that that was extremely well done." "Oh, excellently, excellently," was the suave reply. "May I ask what on earth you were trying to do?"

## Profitable Acquaintance

While out driving in Egypt one day Kitchener saw a poor old man in the street whom he had seen before in the Soudan. He very kindly stopped his carriage and gave the old fellow a lift. The native was delighted with the honour done him, and sat by Kitchener's side the observed of all observers. A few days later the old man was seen hovering about Kitchener's quarters, and an officer asked him what he wanted. "I should like very much to drive out with Lord Kitchener again," he replied. "Why?" asked the officer. "Well you see," said the Soudanese, "after my friends and acquaintances had seen me sitting in the carriage by the side of Lord Kitchener, they came to me one after the other, and from one I received £5, from another £2, and from another £1, and from the poor 40 pence. They all believe that I have great influence with his Lordship, and they think I could speak to him in their favor. And," he added naively, "I should very much like that to happen all over again."

## Striking and Treason

A certain well-known firm recently obtained a large contract from the War Office. To ensure it being carried out in time, it was necessary for the work people to work overtime. This they were perfectly willing to do, being paid at the union rates.

After a few days the Secretary of the trade union called upon the head of the firm concerned, and advised him that unless the overtime was stopped all the "hands" would be called out. As there seemed no way out of it, the employer concerned went to the War Office, and succeeded in seeing Lord Kitchener, and placed all the particulars before him.

Lord Kitchener asked for the name and address of the trade union man, and said "Be here to-morrow at eleven o'clock." At that time the next day Mr.—was admitted into Lord Kitchener's presence, the trade union man being also there.

The following conversation then took place.—  
Lord Kitchener—"Now Mr.—kindly repeat what you told me yesterday as briefly as you can."  
Mr.—did so.

Turning to the trade union man, Lord K. said, "Mr.—, are these facts as stated?"

"Yes my Lord; but it is strictly against our rules to—"  
Lord Kitchener—"Are the facts right?"

"Yes, my Lord but—"  
Lord Kitchener—"If you call those people out on strike I will get you seven years under the Treason Act for preventing the supplying of His Majesty's forces. Good morning." Glasgow Herald.

## BRITISH PRISONERS IN A GERMAN INTERMENT CAMP

A correspondent of high standing has forwarded to us two reports about the conditions of British prisoners in the German interment camp at Ruhleben. The reports are written by men who have themselves suffered severely in health owing to the cruel treatment received in the camp during the earlier months of the war. The question of the 4,000 English prisoners still shut up at Ruhleben has become prominent once more owing to the report of Mr. Gerard the American Ambassador. According to Mr. Gerard's statement the conditions in the camp are deplorable, and the men interred there are incurring serious danger.

An ex-prisoner, who spent fourteen miserable months in these surroundings tells that he was conducted to a hayloft, and slept for some nights on the floor without straw or covering, although later on both straw and a rug were supplied. One hundred and fifty men were lying in such a confined space that there was hardly room to turn on the floor, and the roof was so low that on both sides it sloped down to a height of four feet

six inches. A number of the prisoners were removed to the horse boxes in the stable below, where the manure was still lying deep. The boxes were never lighted from first to last. There was one small window, too high to see out of, and no part of the stable was, during the whole of the first winter, warmed in any way. The first attempt at heating by a small steam pipe took place in March, 1915. In this box six prisoners had to sleep and live tightly wedged in, for some months without a change of the straw which formed their beds. Among the occupants of the stable were a Non-conformist minister and his son, a schoolmaster, a chemist, and a distinguished member of the Authors' Club.

Mr. Gerard's report discloses the horrible fact that at the present time many of the prisoners are in a serious mental condition, while others are suffering severely in the matter of their eyesight. The writer of this account was released in consequence of his age and ill-health. We earnestly hope that the Foreign Secretary will be able, before another winter comes, to arrange for decent treatment of the unhappy Ruhleben prisoners. We hope it may be possible for Viscount Grey to make a reassuring statement about our unfortunate prisoners before Parliament separates for the August recess.—The British Weekly.

## STRIKING FACTS ABOUT AFRICA

(By Rev. J. E. Crowther.)

Africa comprises nearly one-fourth of the earth's land surface. Africa is four times the size of Canada.

It is as great a distance around the coast of Africa as it is around the world.

Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the Dark Continent. The blacks double their numbers every forty years, and the whites every eighty years.

There are 843 languages and dialects in use among the blacks of Africa. Comparatively few of these languages have been reduced to writing.

The coal fields of Africa aggregate 800,000 square miles; its copper fields equal those of North America and Europe combined, and its undeveloped iron ore amounts to five times that of North America.

Its forests would build a board walk six inches thick and eight miles wide around the world. It would be made of ebony, teak, rosewood, mahogany and almost every known kind of timber.

In the interior of Africa the black man is the freight train. Each man carries about sixty pounds. To carry the load drawn by an American freight engine would require an army of 125,000 blacks.

The Africans are eager for education, for this means wage-earning power. It is a common sight in the railroad yards during the lunch hour of ebony, teak, rosewood, mahogany and almost every known kind of timber.

Almost the entire continent is now under European flags. France has a colony in Africa twenty times the size of France itself. The British flags flies over a territory as large as the United States, and extends almost without interruption from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of six thousand miles.—Men and Missions.

By the entrance of Roumania into the war three-fifths of the world's population is engaged in battle. The totals are: At war, 1,041,701,910; still neutral 650,139,679; Allied powers 855,526,717; Central powers, 176,175,193.

The average British losses on the western front are placed at 3,000 daily. This means that it would be unwise to let recruiting drop. The closest military observers have very little idea that the struggle can be ended inside of a year.

## The Light of 65 Years Ago

are still doing duty in the shape of

## Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first common-made matches were made at Hull by EDDY, and since that time for materials and striking qualities EDDY'S have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify EDDY'S

## Joker's Corner

Policeman: "What are you standing here for?"  
Lodger: "Nuffink."

Policeman: "Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"

A backwoodsman who had been elected to get some stamps. "What denomination?" inquired the clerk. "Lutheran," said the member, modestly.

An Englishman in Dublin was asked by an Irish cab driver if he wished to ride through the city.

"No," replied the Englishman; "I am able to walk."  
"Ah, well," remarked the jehu, "may your hono'r long be able, but seldom willing."

"Dad, I was simply great in the relay events," boasted the boy from college.  
"That's fine, son; We'll make use of them talents. Your ma will soon be ready to relay the carpets."

Desirable, anyway.—"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied:  
"Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper."

An old darkey appeared in the doctor's office one morning, plainly very low in his mind. The doctor, recognizing his old patient, greeted him in his most inspiring manner. "Well, Elijah, how is the rheumatism these days?" "Porley, porley, sah!" replied Elijah, dejectedly. "Belieb me, Marse Doctor, I'se jest a movin' picture ob pain!"

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."  
"Duck eggs?" sneered the grocery-boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."  
"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

The New Maid: "If you please, mum, these flowers come for you 'en you was out, an' I put 'em in water."

The Mistress: "Good heavens, girl! What have you done? Why, that's my new hat!"

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. Later she was surprised to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity. The young author was asked how he got that idea.  
"Please, miss," was the reply, "it says in the textbook the population of London is very dense!"

"I see you have your arm in a sling, said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken isn't it?"

"Yes sir," responded the other passenger.  
"Meet with an accident?"  
"No, broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."  
"Great Scott! What for?"  
"For minding my own business."

A young lady telephone operator recently attended a watchnight service and fell asleep during the sermon. At the close the preacher said: "We will now sing hymn number three forty-one—three forty-one."  
The young lady, just waking in time to hear the number, yawned and said, "The line is busy."

In a certain school a teacher was giving his class reading. It came to a part about a woman drowning herself. The teacher asked the boy to read again. He began:  
"She threw herself into the river. Her husband, horror-stricken, rushed to the bank."  
The teacher said, "Now, tell me why the husband rushed to the bank?"  
Quick and sharp came his answer: "Please, sir, to get the insurance money!"

For nine long years he had been wooing the fair daughter of the farmer. "Jennie," he mused, as they sat on the old rail fence, "I read the other day that in a thousand years the Lakes of Killarney will dry up." Jennie clutched his arm excitedly. "Oh, Tom!" she exclaimed. "What's the matter, lass?" "Why, as you promised to take me there on the honeymoon, don't you think we'd better be a little careful that they don't dry up before we get there?"

"Johnny lost his nickel," said Willie to his mother.  
"That's too bad," said the mother, sympathizingly. "Did he search for it?"  
"Yep," said Willie, "but he didn't find it, cos it was in my pocket, and Johnny said 'Findin's is keepin', when he found my knife.'"

## DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE

On and after July 1st, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows:

Service Daily, Except Sunday  
Express for Yarmouth . . . 11:42 a.m.  
Express for Halifax and Truro . . . 12:07 p.m.  
Bluenose for Yarmouth . . . 12:47 p.m.  
Bluenose for Halifax and Truro . . . 12:47 p.m.  
Accom. for Yarmouth . . . 12:47 p.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 trains from Halifax, daily.  
R. U. PARKER,  
General Passenger Agent,  
GEORGE E. GRAHAM,  
General Manager.

## FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	Steamer	From Halifax
	Kanawha	Sept. 13
	Sachem	Oct. 1
Sept. 16	Rappahannock	Oct. 14
Oct. 2	Kanawha	Oct. 24

From Liverpool via Nfld.	Steamer	From Halifax via Nfld.
Aug. 23	Graciana	Sept. 14
Sept. 12	Durango	Sept. 30
Sept. 8	Tabasco	Sept. 28

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

## H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Tues. & Fri.	Time Table in effect April 2nd, 1916	Accom. Tues. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.R.	15.45
11.38	* Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.28	Granville Centre	14.36
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	* Kaysdale	14.05
13.15	Ax. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

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

P. MOONEY  
General Freight and Passenger Agent

## Yarmouth Line

Summer Service

Steamships Prince Arthur and Prince George  
Leave Yarmouth every week day at 6:00 P. M. (Atlantic Time.)  
Return—Leave Boston every day except Saturday at 3:00 P. M.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.  
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.  
A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent  
Yarmouth, N. S.

Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

## School Days

Are here again. We admit students at any time. Tuition counts from day of entrance. The calls for Maritime-trained are much in excess of the supply. Enter now and prepare for usefulness.

## MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

HALIFAX, N. S.  
E. KAULBACH, C. A.

## The First Week In September

Is the beginning of our busy season, but you can enter at any time. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

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St. John's Business College

LAWRENCETOWN

Sept. 4 Miss Green of Bridgewater is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Bent. Mrs. J. E. Shaffner has returned from a pleasant outing at Port Wade. Miss Mildred Longley of Lynn, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Heber Boland. The Missionary Circle met at the home of the Misses Durling at 7.30 on Tuesday. Miss Ida Newcomb gave a much appreciated address at the Epworth League on Friday last. Mrs. (Rev.) Chas. Turner (nee Miss Stella Saunders) is visiting her father Mr. P. N. Saunders. Mrs. Primrose Miller of Kentville was a recent guest of her aunt Mrs. (Dr.) S. Primrose. C. H. Balcom of Toronto is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom. Mrs. Johnson Corbett of Port Lorne spent a week visiting Mrs. F. O. Foster and other relatives. Rev. Fred McDonald and wife of Westley, R. L., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Feltus. Max Balcom and sister Miss Fanny of Halifax, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Balcom. Miss Rita Phinney of the staff of N. H. Phinney and Co., Halifax, is spending her vacation at home. John W. Lewis, M. D., of Boston, and Dr. H. K. McDonald of Halifax, visited Dr. F. W. Young recently. Miss Olive Rice of Lake La Rose, was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. W. Durling, for a few days last week. Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Mellick arrived home on Saturday, having spent a month visiting relatives in P. E. I. Mrs. J. M. Parker of River Hebert, spent the week end a guest of Mrs. (Rev.) S. J. Boyce and Mrs. W. P. Morse. Mr. Harry Durling and daughter Miss Margaret of New London, Conn., have been recent guests of Mrs. E. A. Phinney. On Friday evening in the Epworth League, Dr. J. B. Hall will speak on the important subject of "The Young Person and Education."

GRANVILLE CENTRE

Sept. 5 Mrs. Le Roy Willett has returned from a visit with her parents in Margarettville. Miss Durling of Yarmouth, who recently visited Mrs. Arnold Eaton has returned home. Mrs. Albert O. Noel and son Edward of Malden, Mass., are guests of Mrs. J. Everett Withers. Mr. and Mrs. Simcoe Willett and Master Gilbert Willett are visiting relatives in St. John. Mr. Robie L. Palmer leaves to-day for Halifax where he joins the artillery to train for overseas service. Miss Mabel Troop goes to St. John to-day to attend the millinery opening en route to Campbellton, N. B. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hutchinson of Boston, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Withers. The death occurred at an early hour this (Monday) morning of Mr. Daniel Young after a lingering illness. The annual meeting and missionary tea of the W. M. A. S. will meet Thursday afternoon this week at the home of Mrs. Weston Eaton. Mrs. S. S. Reed of Roxbury, Mass., was a guest last week at the homes of her brother, Mr. Howard W. Young, and niece Mrs. Ernest Bent. Mrs. Harry Goodwin and little daughter Blanche have returned from a week's visit with relatives in Canard and Aylesford, Kings County. Those who were successful in obtaining "C" certificates from this neighborhood are: Misses Hazel Gillatt, Flossie Troop, Edith Goodwin, Robie Palmer and Roscoe Calnek. Our teachers have taken their respective schools as follows: Misses Flora Longmire and Bessie Troop, Yarmouth; Beatrice Troop, Parsboro; Alice Troop, Noel Hants Co; Stella Covert, Karsdale; Vera Eaton, Port Wade; Annie Roney, Granville Ferry; Helen Gillatt, Sherbrooke, Guysborough County; Carroll Gillatt, Young's Cove; Principal A. E. McCormick returns to Paradise for another year.

PARADISE

Sept. 4 Ronald S. Longley went to Round Hill on Monday. Miss Jessie Bowlby went to Wolfville on Monday. Mrs. Fenwick Hatt of Liverpool is visiting her daughter Mrs. J. D. MacLeod at the parsonage. Rev. Wm. Inglis and Mrs. Morse and little daughter returned to their home at Lynn on Thursday last. Charlotte Bowiby, Marion Bishop and Anthony Banks were successful in obtaining "D" certificates. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ruggles of Halifax are spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey Phinney. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter and two sons of Yarmouth are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey Phinney. Mr. Geo. Ricker passed away at West Somerville, Mass., on Aug. 25th this (Monday) morning at a former residence of Paradise. Mr. Andrew Brooks and friend from Kentville spent Labor Day at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks. Mrs. L. E. Landers of Middleton and Mrs. Harry Hanson and children, Paul and Ruth, of Cambridge, Mass., have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse.

BELLEISLE

Sept. 4 Miss Hilda Goldsmith returned home from Halifax on Saturday. Miss Annie Bent left on Sunday for an extended visit with friends in Tupperville. Mrs. Samuel Reed of Roxbury, Mass., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Nelly. Mrs. Archie F. Troop and two daughters are visiting relatives in Kentville and Upper Canard. Mr. Vernon Bent of Phinney Cove, was the over Sunday guest of his friend, Mr. Willard Gesner. Mrs. Joseph Graham and children of Dartmouth were recent guest at the home of Mrs. Grahams' uncle, Mr. Leander Gesner. Miss Margaret P. Troop and niece Miss Susie Troop who have been visiting at Granville Ferry, have returned home. Mr. Fred Tremain, who has been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bent, left on Saturday for his home in Halifax. Mrs. William Bustin and family, who have been visiting for several weeks at the home of Capt. A. J. Bustin, left on Saturday for their home in Yarmouth. Among those who took in the military celebration at Kentville recently was an auto party including Messrs. Archie F. Troop, Gladstone Parker, E. R. Wade and John Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Amberman of Granville Ferry, and Mrs. Fred Timmons and little son of Boston were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Troop. We understand that some of our young seamen of West-end will ask the Government to place an automatic whistling buoy at or near the entrance of "Troop's Creek," as landing at that point on foggy nights is extremely difficult. Our school teachers left last week to take charge of their respective schools namely: Miss Lucy Tosh, Clementsvalle; Miss Ruth Young, Beaconsfield; Miss Mary Goodwin, Aylesford; and Miss Jennie Bent, Upper Granville. The schools here are in charge of Mr. Gladstone Parker, Gesner School Section, and Miss Rhoda Bent at Belleisle. We wish them all a very successful year.

HAMPTON

Sept. 4 Rev. R. B. Kenley occupied the pulpit Sunday evening. Miss Myrtle Foster has gone to Wolfville for the coming year. Miss Grace Dargie spent the past week with Miss Alma Foster. Mr. Simon O'Neal has been a recent guest of his brother W. H. O'Neal. Miss Estella Brooks and Miss Grace Tompkins start this week for out West. Mr. Elijah Risteen, having spent the past few months in Boston, returned home last week. Mrs. John Favor of New Hampshire and Enna Marshall of Bridgetown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Curtis Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Shearer and two children from Paradise, and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Titus. Mrs. Ina Peck and Miss Mildred Cushion, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Snow, returned to their homes in Somerville on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. John Slocumb of Mt. Hanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marshall Outram, recently visited at the home of Mr. Curtis Foster and Mr. J. E. Marshall.

PRINCE DALE

Sept. 1 Dennis Wright has gone to South Range to teach school. Mrs. Helen Jefferson returned to Bear River East on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wright spent Sunday at South Range. Miss Westhaver of Digby is a guest at the home of Mrs. Zenas Sanford. School reopened on Monday under the management of Miss Spurr of Round Hill. Miss Winnifred Patriquin of Massachusetts is visiting her grandmother Mrs. S. A. Fraser. Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dunn, Mrs. John A. Fraser spent Friday at Aldershot. Mrs. Harold Fish and daughter Dorothy returned from a visit with friends at Round Hill and Digby. Mr. and Mrs. Forest Connell of Bridgetown were recent guests of Mrs. Connell's father, Mr. Charles Dukeshire and Mrs. J. Symes who have been recent guests at Mrs. Albert Fraser's returned to Litchfield, Tuesday.

CENTRE CLARENCE

Sept. 5 Mrs. M. C. Marshall has returned from a pleasant visit to Round Hill. Miss Ruth Ward returns Wednesday to Wolfville, to resume her studies. Mrs. Everett Sprowl and daughter Pearl spent Thursday of last week at Lequile. Mr. Roy Poole of Everett, Mass., has been visiting his grand-mother, Mrs. Emma Sprowl. Sergt. Samuel Williams of the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders spent Sunday at his home here. Mr. Gladstone Bishop and bride of Halifax, have been visiting his mother, Mrs. A. L. Bishop. Miss Amy Rumsey and Miss Alice Henderson, Paradise, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mil-edge Banks. Mrs. Maude Marshall and little daughter Miriam, who have been visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. M. C. Marshall, have returned to Boston. Miss Lena Pearson and friend Miss Lilla Cashman having spent a pleasant vacation here at the home of her parents, returned to Boston on Saturday, accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Mason of Halifax.

TOBBROOK

Sept. 5 Mrs. Rebecca Dodd of Springfield is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Martin Uihman. There was born at the home of J. B. Barteaux, Sept. 1st, to Councillor and Mrs. Eri Nelly a son. Mrs. Wm. Charlton of Lake Pleasant is spending a few weeks with her niece Mrs. L. A. Allen and other friends. Mrs. Frank Nelson, two children, and Miss Belle Nelson who have been visiting at A. M. Spinney's have returned to their home in the West. Schools have opened with Miss Ora Elliott in the advanced Dept., Miss Marion McAloney in the Primary, and T. H. Spinney in the Mines Section. Mrs. Henrietta Fenerty of Brooklyn, who has been some weeks with her daughter Mrs. Eri Nelly, is seriously ill with cancer and at present is sinking rapidly.

SPA SPRINGS

Sept. 5 Mr. Leslie Lewis has gone to Boston for an indefinite period. Capt. and Mrs. Murray Lewis have returned to their home in Three Rivers, Quebec. Mr. Ralph Robertson went to Weymouth last Friday en route to his home in Revere, Mass. Mr. Elijah Balsor of Allston, Mass., was home last week to see his mother, Mrs. George Balsor. Miss Mattie Martin of Marblehead, Mass., who spent the summer with Mrs. George O'Neal, went home last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Watson Hutchinson and son Lawrence of Morrinstown, Kings County, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Daniels.

PORT LORNE

Sept. 5 Miss Louise Foster has gone to St. John. Rev. R. B. Kinley occupied the pulpit here on Sunday afternoon. Mr. W. Anthony and family have returned to their home in Bridgetown. Capt. S. M. Beardsley and family returned to their home in Wolfville last week. Mrs. John Graves and Miss Jimma Beardsley spent Sunday with friends in Hampton. Miss Jimma Beardsley was successful in obtaining her "D" certificate at the Provincial Examination. She is going to school in Bridgetown this year.

Sept. 4 Messrs Major Amon and son Owen Romsey, Freeman Fitch, J. E. Shaffner and Fred Bishop made an Auto trip to Kedegnakooogee last week. Miss Muriel Phinney of Halifax, arrived home Saturday evening to spend over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney. Dr. Reginald Morse and wife, Missionaries from China, also Miss Ellen Morse, M. D., of New York, are guests of Dr. L. R. and Mrs. Morse. Next Sunday evening in the Methodist Church at 7.30, Dr. Reginald Morse, returned missionary from China will speak on "Canadian Missions in China." Mrs. Miles (nee Miss Edith Moore) of Sussex, N. B. has been visiting her mother, and left last week for Halifax to visit her brother and wife Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Moore. Mrs. Harry Starratt of Halifax, is visiting Mrs. Logan, and Mrs. B. Starratt is spending a few weeks in New Haven, Connecticut, the guest of her sister Mrs. James Bancroft. The following pupils were successful in obtaining their certificates Grade X Lena Foster, Jean Palfrey, Hazel Conrad, Gordon Boland, Grade IX John Hall, Freeman Phinney, Marion Morgan, Ethel Shaffner, Ethel Wallace. A farewell Missionary Meeting for Miss Ida Newcomb was held in the Baptist church on Sunday evening. A solo was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Turner. The pastor made appropriate remarks. Rev. Reginald Morse gave an address, also an address by Miss Newcomb, who is to leave in a few days for India. A number of Missionaries were present. The Meeting closed with the hymn "God Be With You." The Farmers picnic on Wednesday was a success in every way, but about five p. m. while the speeches were being made the sound of fire bells was heard and all rushed to the place of the conflagration when it was found that the beautiful home of Mrs. Sanford was in flames. The firemen were on the spot as soon as possible, and were heroic in their efforts to save the buildings and belongings, but without avail. Nearly everything was destroyed. It was a sad ending to a very pleasant day. The boys worked all night to put out the flames in order to save other houses near by. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Sanford and her son.

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AWARDS—Each person sending a reply will receive a beautiful and useful souvenir (if called for) regardless of whether the answer is correct or not. In addition to this, each person sending a reply will receive a credit check of \$25.00 or more, good on the purchase price of any new piano or piano player that we carry in stock.

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We have arranged for one thousand pieces of silverware. It is our intention to give this silverware absolutely free to contestants in the great "Mysterious Owl Puzzle." Send your answer in at once—you may be one of the lucky ones. Today might be your lucky day.

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