

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 12, 1916

NO. 14

Hot Biscuits for Breakfast

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YPRES—OUR FIERCEST BATTLE SINCE LOOS

Canadians Again Prove Their Splendid Courage in the "Bastion"

(By Phillip Giggs)

With The British Armies in the Field June 8.—The attack on the Canadian front of the Ypres salient, beginning on the morning of June 2, and still being held in check by great gun fire, is a battle more fierce and bloody than any action in which we have taken part since Loos. The full brunt of it has fallen upon the Canadian divisions, and the unforgettable courage, and self-sacrifice of the Western men who fought in the second battle of Ypres thirteen months ago has been repeated on a greater scale.

Yesterday I spent some hours with the Canadian officers and men who faced the fire of the German batteries who saw the enemy come over their parapets and helped to thrust back the assault of the columns forcing their way forward through the broken woods of Maple Copse toward Zillebeke Lake. These men had been holding their ground for forty-eight hours under shell-fire more severe than any bombardment that has been seen upon our front except at Vimy, and as I listened to their stories of the battle, I stood in the presence of men who had escaped from the very pits of that hell which has been invented by human beings out of the earth's chemistry, and yet had kept their reason and their courage and their pride of spirit. That was wonderful.

One of these young Canadian officers who had come out of the battle showed me how a piece of shell had torn a great tatter in his tunic just below the left shoulder, yet had not scratched him. Yet the wonder of it was not his escape, but the laugh he gave as he thrust his hand through the hole. And the wonder of all of it is that the human creature can resist so much that is terrifying and be so little scathed when the horror has passed. The Canadians have suffered heavily, but the fighting quality of the troops has not been hurt.

The enemy's bombardment began suddenly, with one great crash of guns at half-past eight on Friday morning. Generals Mercer and Williams had gone up to inspect the trenches at six o'clock in the morning.

It had been almost silent along the lines when the enemy's batteries opened fire with one enormous thunder-stroke, which was followed by continuous salvos. The shells came from nearly every point of the compass north, east and south. The evil spell of the salient was over our men again. They were in an encircling fire, as I have seen them at night when the wide loop which puts an arc round Ypres is illumined by the white light of the flares. The Germans turned

everything they had in gun-power, from heavies to trench-mortars, on this one line of trenches from Hooge to the Ypres-Comines Railway, flung forward a dense barrage of shells to prevent the Canadian supports from going up, whipped the roadways behind with shrapnel, and extended their fire zone as far as the ruins of Ypres and Vlamertinghe.

Princess Pat's Again

In the trenches just south of Hooge were the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, and with some battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment south of them, some of the Canadian Mounted Rifles (who have long been dismounted) and units from another Canadian Division at the extreme end of their line of front. It was these men who had to suffer the great tempest of the enemy's shells. Their line of trenches ran through wooded ground, rising a little from Sanctuary Wood on the left to Observatory Ridge and Mount Sorel on the right. Behind them were other bits of woodland known as Zouave Wood and Maple Copse.

Although many of the trees here were scorched and slashed by shell fire from previous bombardments, and the limbs of dead branches stretched out nakedly, yet there was still life enough in the wood to be green with foliage in June and to shelter men from the enemy's observation. But now, under the clash of shells which came screaming into these coppices from all directions, and branches were lopped off by bits of dying steel. The earth below them opened up into great craters, as high explosive shells burst continually, flinging up masses of soil, flattening out breastworks, and scattering sand bags into dust.

Canadians in the front trenches held on in the midst of the uproar. "They took it all," said one of the officers, and in that phrase, spoken simply by a man who was there too, lies a great spirit of pride and sacrifice. "They took it all" and did not budge, though the sky seemed to be opening above them and the earth below them. General Williams and Colonel Escher were last seen going into a deep trench called the Tube a few minutes after the bombardment began. The General I am told, was wounded slightly in the head. General Mercer, who was also trapped by the sudden opening of fire, was seen later in the day—at one o'clock—with two other officers on the right sector of one of the Canadian brigades, holding the centre of the line. He was suffering from shell shock, and was deaf.

"The Germans were using a number of naval gins which we call 'Silent Lizies,'" said one of the officers, "and they came smashing through the trees in a horrible way. They were also firing a lot of tear shells—lachrymatory shells—which stung one's eyes like cayenne.

On rush of the Foes

The bombardment continued without a pause for five hours, by which time most of our front trenches had been annihilated. At about a quarter-past one the enemy's guns lifted a little, and through the dense smoke-clouds which made a solid bar across No Man's Land appeared a mass of German infantry. They wore their packs and full field kit, as though they had come to stay.

"They all looked big fellows to me," said a Canadian boy who was in the front trench when they appeared. Perhaps they expected that no one lived in the British trenches, and it was a reasonable idea, but wrong. There were brave men remaining there, alive and determined to fight. Although the order for retirement had been given, single figures here and there were seen to get over the broken parapets and go forward to meet the enemy half-way. They died to a man, fighting. It seemed to me one of the most pitiful and heroic things of this war, that little crowd of men, many of them wounded, some of them dazed and deaf, stumbling forward to their certain death to oppose the enemy's advance.

Last Stroke of a Happy Warrior

From the network of trenches behind, not altogether smashed, there was time for men to retire to a second line of defence, if they were still un-wounded and had strength to go. An officer in command of one of these support companies brought several men out of a trench, but did not follow on. He turned again, facing the enemy, and was last seen—"a big, husky man," says one of his comrades—as he fired his revolver and then flung it into a German's face.

Near a place called Cumberland Dugout was a small square between the trenches and here Colonel Shaw, commanding a battalion of Canadian riflemen, collected a small party of his men and made a last stand against the enemy, who had worked round through a gap in the rear and advanced upon him. They fought it out, there each man with any weapon that remained to him—a nag, a bayonet, a revolver or a trench spade.

Canadians called to Germans, daring them to come on. There were fierce shouts louder than the cries of the wounded and the last groans of men who fell. The Germans were kept at bay for some time, but they flung their bombs into the square of men so that very few remained alive. When only eight were still fighting among the bodies of their comrades, these tattered and blood splashed men, standing there fiercely contemptuous of the enemy and death, were ordered to retire by the last officer among them.

(Continued on page 8)

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Continue to Drive Back the Teutons, Capturing Large Quantities of Ammunition

PETROGRAD, July 10, via London.—The Russian forces advancing in Volhynia towards Kovel are crossing the River Stokhod at various points, closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says today's War Office statement.

The passage of the river is being accomplished under serious difficulties. The official communication says that the crossings of the river have in most cases been destroyed by the opposing armies. Throughout the whole line, on both sides of the front, aviators made numerous flights. In the region of the Choubinsky Canal, east of the confluence of the Nieman and the Beresina, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane. The pilot and mechanic were made prisoners. A group of at least ten aeroplanes attacked Molodechno and dropped forty bombs which set the hay depot on fire. Near the villages of Svidniko, Stary Mossor and Novy Mossor, on the left bank of the Stokhod, lively fighting is progressing. We took German prisoners at these points. Between Kiselin and Zubilino the enemy attempted a surprise attack but was put to flight.

The total number of prisoners taken by General Kaledines from July 4 to July 8 is 341 officers and 9,145 unarmoured soldiers. He also captured ten pieces of artillery, 48 machine guns, 16 bomb-throwers, 2,929 rifles, 62 limbers and depots of engineering materials. These figures must be added to those given in the communication of July 8, which included 300 officers, 12,000 men and 45 pieces of artillery.

On the Galician front there was a particularly intense artillery action on both banks of the Dniester. In the Dvina sector the enemy undertook an offensive southeast of Lake Sventen, but was repulsed and thrown back into his trenches. East of Baranovich, in the region of the village of Odochavskhi, the Germans launched a counter attack, which broke down under our artillery and infantry fire.

French Troops Continue Their Onward March

PARIS, July 10.—In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, a height which dominates the Somme south-east of Biaches, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Somme, the day passed quietly. South of the river we made some progress in the region between Biaches and Barleux. In the neighborhood of Biaches we captured a field fort where a detachment of the enemy still maintained themselves. We took 133 prisoners of which ten were officers."

PARIS, July 10.—The taking by the French of the Biaches village, on the bank of the Somme opposite Ste. Radegonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French Lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows: "About noon word came for the division to keep ready, and at one o'clock our soldiers advanced to the attack along the front from Sorment farm to Belloy-en-Santerre. The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches at ten minutes, after two we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with a number of machine guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power destroyed these defences, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies."

Germans Making Desperate Attacks on British Positions

LONDON, July 10.—After the sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Tones wood, according to the British official statement issued tonight. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties, the statement adds, and the fighting in the wood continues. The text reads: "This afternoon, after the sixth desperate attack, the Germans succeeded in entering Tones wood, at the expense of very heavy casualties. The fighting in the wood continues. Further west we gained lodgment in the Mametz wood, where the enemy's defence hitherto had resisted well our efforts. We also gained ground east of Ovillers and La Boisselle. Yesterday the Royal Flying Corps operated several successful bombing attacks against various detaching centres, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous combats occurred in the air, as a result of which one German machine was destroyed and several others were driven to the ground in a damaged condition."

WAR BRIEFS

One day recently New York sent munitions to Europe, valued at \$25,485,816. This broke all previous daily records.

Kilts are to be abandoned when new suits are needed. They are not suitable for the trenches. A distinctive hat will be given to these men.

Lieutenant Lawrence, a London-derry, Col. Co. boy, was called to Petrograde on important business. He is said to have invented a marvelous war machine for the British Government.

The body of General Mercer was found in a demolished dugout. He had been shot in leg and head. And decorations and buttons had been removed from his tunic. He has been buried in a military cemetery.

Two deserters at Truro lately were captured and given 3 months in jail. The military authorities thought this sentence too light, and two other deserters have since been given 2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Beware of parties begging funds to provide artificial limbs. Ample provision is made by the Government both in England and Canada, for all the members of the C. E. F. who have suffered amputation.

The Kaiser has conferred the order of the Red Eagle on Captain Boy Ed whom he recalled at the request of President Wilson. The motto of this order is "sincere and faithful." To confer an order with such a motto on such a man is a subversion of moral distinctions.

Mr. Rider Haggard says that the Province of Rhodesia in South Africa, has agreed to give half a million acres to the war veterans, and that Austria and New Zealand will do the same. He is on the way to Canada, in the interest of similar colonization schemes.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

GRAVES-BLENKHORN.

An exceptionally pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Graves, on Tuesday morning, July 11th, at 10 o'clock when their elder daughter, Ena Elizabeth, became the bride of Mr. Sidney Blenkhorn of Canning.

The house was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The colour scheme in the dining room was pink and white, the effect being carried out in clover, roses and daisies, while potted plants and roses were used in the parlour with an arch of daisies and ferns, from which suspended a white bell, and under which the ceremony was performed.

Rarely does a bride present a more attractive and winsome appearance than did Miss Graves as, gowned in a dainty dress of white silk crepe de chene, with bridal veil caught up with lilies of the valley, she entered the room leaning on the arm of her father who gave her away. The wedding march was skillfully played by Mrs. G. C. Warren.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. Warren, the single ring service being used, after which refreshments were served to the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties who were present. The bride was the recipient of many useful and handsome presents at a shower given at the Baptist Parsonage on the Thursday evening previous, and also received many other gifts making a collection of silver, cut glass, china and linen, besides several substantial gifts of money which evinced the popularity of the bride and the esteem in which she and the groom are held.

The happy couple showered with rice and confetti, boarded the east bound Bluenose for a trip to Montreal and other Canadian cities followed by the good wishes of a host of friends. The travelling suit of the bride was of navy blue serge with hat to match.

HYMENEAL

COWLING-HEALEY

The Church of the Redeemer on Pine and 22nd Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y. was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, when Miss Francis Healey of Nova Scotia, became the bride of Mr. Chas. Cowling of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Sagar.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Fred Littlewood, was gowned in pink silk crepe de chine, and wore a white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations and was attended by Mrs. John Whittaker as matron of honor, who wore white embroidered voile with hat to match. Mr. Nathan Whittaker acted as best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, 1559 Pierce avenue, and about thirty guests were present. The table was decorated with pink peonies and roses. In the evening the happy couple left for Toronto and other Canadian cities for a short wedding trip. The bride wore a blue tulle dress with hat to match. The bridegroom is well known in musical circles on both sides of the river.

(The bride is a daughter of Mrs. John Healey of this town.—Monitor.)

FORMER GRANVILLE BOY MAKING HIS MARK

(From Brantford (Ont.) Expositor of June 23rd.)

The announcement that Mr. George L. Goodwin has resigned his position as general secretary of the Brantford Y. M. C. A. in order to accept an important position at Washington, D. C., in the same line of work, will be received with great regret by all classes of Brantford's citizens. It was the good fortune of the association to secure Mr. Goodwin's services at a critical time in its history. He had much to do with the designing of the new association building and with seeing to the proper execution of the plans, and also with the reorganization of the association on an enlarged scale after the present imposing structure was occupied. The part he has played in making the local Y. M. C. A. of the utmost possible value during the war is of more recent history, while in almost every civic endeavor he has sought to lend a helping hand. (Mr. Goodwin is a son of the late Isaac Goodwin and a brother of the Messrs. Harry Bartlett and Church Goodwin of Granville.—Monitor)

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

HARRY W. HAYWARD REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

Was a Member of an Alberta Regiment Which Had Been Decorated for Bravery.

A telegram from the Militia Department at Ottawa received at Bridgetown on Monday morning, July 10, gives the report that Pte Harry Webb Hayward was killed in action on June 27th.

Mr. Hayward was 36 years old and only son of the late Gilbert Hayward of Fredericton Junction, N. B. He spent a few years at Acadia College, came to Bridgetown in 1910 and carried on a gent's furnishing business. Later he went West and in February 1915 enlisted in a regiment from Edmonton, Alberta.

Pte. Hayward sailed for England June 3rd, and went to France October 9th, and has been in active service ever since.

His wife, who was Miss Dora B. Fersereau, is now in Bridgetown with her sister Mrs. J. W. Peters, and has been very anxious as he has been in all of the important engagements in the past few months. His Battalion was brigaded with the Princess Pats and others in the 8th Brigade.

A few weeks ago the Colonel of his regiment received the distinguished service medal for his battalion, and in Mr. Hayward's last letter to his wife received July 5th, he said, that after the big drive of June 3rd, the Colonel said, "Boys, we were decorated for bravery before, but this time we have covered ourselves with glory."

During ten months of active service he had only received a slight wound. A shrapnel burst near him, one piece went through the sleeve of his tunic, another through the pant leg, and a third through his puttee and just rested against the bone of his leg. He removed it himself; took his own field dressing and a comrade dressed it for him. Later the doctor ordered him to the hospital for fear of blood poisoning. He only remained there a few days, then went back to the front.

Beside his wife there are left to mourn, his sister, Miss Myrtle Hayward, household science instructor of Claresholm, Alberta, and a step-mother Mrs. Gilbert Hayward of Bridgetown.

The Monitor extends its sympathy to the bereaved ones.

RED CROSS CONCERT

Through an oversight no mention was made in our issue of June 28th of the very enjoyable performance given here on June 27th by the Misses Grant, Payne and Wilson, in aid of the Bridgetown Red Cross. Miss Helen Grant's violin selections were rendered with feeling and very much appreciated, especially "The Couquette" the brightness and sparkle of which captivated her audience. Miss Marjorie Payne's performance on the piano could not be too highly praised. Her rendition of the beautiful "Valse d' Juliette" and selections from Lemoine, including the exquisite "Reverie d' Armore" and "The Dancon" was very fine. Miss Belle Wilson is a young vocalist but all her selections served to show the quality of an exceptionally fine voice which is bound to make its mark. Her pure soprano, with high notes, clear and true as a bird's, was heard to advantage in Tosti's "Good Bye," "A Lovely Night" and other favorites. We wish these talented young ladies every success in their tour and hope the Red Cross may benefit by their ability.

WORD FROM A WOUNDED SOLDIER

Mrs. D. Mosher received the following message from her son, Zenas Mosher: "As I'm out of danger now, I'll tell you about my wounds. Five men were killed by the bursting of the shell that wounded me. I received 3 wounds in left arm, 3 in right thigh, one in left knee, and one in left shoulder. It seems a miracle how I escaped with my life. But God is good. My left arm is numb and I may never have the use of it again, but otherwise I'm doing fine. Expect to be walking around soon. The nurses are very good to me. We are used all right here. Every Friday there is a concert in the hospital, and I'm carried out to it on a stretcher. If I'm not fit for service when I get around, probably I'll be home by Christmas."

Pte. Mosher was wounded in France May 26th and is now in the Northumberland Hospital, Gosforth, England. We are proud to have one of our villagers nobly doing his bit for King and Country.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

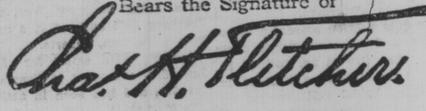
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that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

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MIDDLETON, N. S.

WHAT BIRD LIFE MEANS TO US

(By El Comanche)

Bird life, meaning the common wild birds with which every country boy is familiar from the old black crow to the meadow-lark, blackbird, bobolink and all the rest of the song-birds, is of much more value each year to the people of the United States than the biggest railroad system in the country. That may seem to be a pretty broad statement yet it falls far short of stating the actual facts.

The agricultural department of the United States Government has kept tab on the birds, what they do, what they eat every day in the year, and what their habits are, until now their lives are an open book. This work done by the biological survey, has brought out some very astonishing things besides natural history, for it has been so thoroughly and so painstakingly done that not only is the list of foods for each bird for the entire year accurately tabulated but the average bulk amount of each kind of food is known so closely that values in dollars and cents can be reckoned, and thus the actual live value to the nation of each individual bird be easily computed.

For forty years I have made it a part of my daily life to watch and to study all nature, and especially to study our common song-birds. This has given me a great volume of accurate information so that I have for years had a very good working idea of the value of birds as insect and weed seed destroyers.

It remained for the biological survey, however, to get these things down to scientific accuracy because, where I was only one man, they put hundreds of observers into the field and thus were able to carry on a system of espionage that covered every State in the Union simultaneously. In addition to this they were able to bring in expert scientific observers and laboratory men whose life business is the study of bugs, good, bad and indifferent. This system was organized and the laboratory men began to examine the crops of birds sent in by hunters from all over the country.

Immediately things began to happen; certain insects were found (in whole specimens and fragments) in the crops of many birds; certain other insects were found only in the crops of certain

Middleton

July 10

Miss Flora Roop left on Saturday for Kentville to spend a couple of months.

Mrs. Graves and Miss West of Aylesford are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Beals.

Miss Maggie Lacy of Annapolis Royal, was a guest at the Central House last week.

Mrs. (Hon.) Hanbury-Lennox left on the 10th inst for England to be absent for a couple of months.

Pte. John Doucette of the 85th Battalion, Kentville, spent Sunday with his brother, A. D. Doucette, Main St.

Mrs. Pauline Wright left last week for her home in Pictou. Miss Wright made many friends during her stay in Middleton.

Miss Gwendolyn Phinney who has been teaching in the West for the last three years returned to her home last Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Jacques and daughter Pauline left last week for Boston, where they will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Jacques' sister.

Mr. William Morris spent a few days with his parents, Rev. W. H. S. Morris and Mrs. Morris. He left last week to enjoy a camping trip in Ontario.

Those who knew Pte. Fred. Meisner of the 112th Battalion during his stay in Middleton last winter, will learn with regret of his death in Halifax last Wednesday.

ALBANY

July 10

Mrs. Lemuel Murray returned from Lynn, Mass., the 9th of June.

Miss Kelly of Yarmouth, is the guest of Mrs. Clayton Zwicker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitman of Nictaux Falls visited his parents last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Millidge Sheridan of Paradise spent Sunday July 2nd with his parents.

Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Oakes of Wolfville, were the week end guests of his brother Mr. Albert Oakes.

Miss Mary Oakes accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKay in an auto ride to Wolfville on June 25.

Misses Julia and Hettie Fairn are spending this week with their sister Mrs. Edgar Mason of Falkland Ridge.

Mrs. Rachel Saunders and daughter Annis are spending a few weeks with the former's sister Mrs. Albert Oakes.

Mrs. Etta Zwicker has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neander Whitman. Also of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitman.

PORT GEORGE

July 9th

Lieutenant L. W. Slocumb is taking the artillery course at Halifax.

Mr. G. A. Gilman is spending the week end with friends at Wilmot.

Miss Annie Hewens of Forest City, Pa., is spending the summer months at the Bayside House.

Mrs. Sophia Parks arrived from Wakefield Mass., last week, and will spend the summer at her cottage.

Mrs. Wm. Vroom of Clementsport, and Mrs. Frank Elliott of Middleton, were calling on old friends in this place last week.

Mrs. Henry Spinney and daughter Beatrice of Lynn, Mass., arrived Saturday to spend the summer with her father, Mr. Guilford Weaver.

Mr. R. W. Lindsay and wife intend spending their vacation at Bay View, Digby County. There will be no service in the Baptist Church while he is absent.

FAULKLAND RIDGE

July 8

George Roop made a business trip to New Germany this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dorey, a baby daughter on July 3. Weight 2 lbs.

We are glad to know that Mrs. Edwin Wile, who was so ill, is improving.

Miss Edwina Elliott, having finished the year as teacher, returned to her home July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Stoddard and family have gone to Harmony to see Mrs. Stoddard's father, who is very ill.

Frank and Bamford Marshall went to Truro on Saturday to see their brothers in the 112th battalion, returning on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kaulback and son Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Marshall went to Bridgewater, on Tuesday to attend the picnic given by the Creamery Company.

Mrs. Hettie Green, known as the richest woman in the world, died at New York on July 5th.

MARGARETVILLE

July 10

Miss Kirk of Halifax, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dor-man.

Mrs. Lewis Morton, who has been visiting in Springfield, returned home on Thursday.

Miss Myrtle Morse of Melvern Square, visited her friend Miss Georgie Balcom recently.

Mrs. George Beck of Nictaux is spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. H. B. Moody.

Miss Helen Downie of Evergreen, entertained a few of her friends from this place at tea on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. P. D. Hammond of Akron, Ohio, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Harris.

Rev. Wm. Brown preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening to a large congregation.

Margaretville Lodge visited Rippling Ware Lodge at Port George on Tuesday evening. A short program was rendered, after which ice cream and cake were served, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

Miss Georgie Balcom entertained a few friends at a picnic on the shore on Thursday afternoon. A dainty supper was served on a large flat rock after which we watched a beautiful sunset over the water. Later we all sat around a bon fire and sang old songs; then a display of fireworks ended a very pleasant day.

INGLISVILLE

July 10

Mr. John F. Hatt has returned from Worcester Mass., where he spent the past month.

Miss Nina Best is spending a few days at Woodville, Kings Co., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Best.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kniffin and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Veinot visited Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Beals recently.

Rev. Mr. Gates from Margareville, preached very acceptably on Sunday the 9th inst. His address was based on 1 Cor. 3:9.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Beals and baby Harold, from Smith's Cove, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Beals.

Miss Margaret Gates has returned from New Germany. While there she was the guest of her cousin Mrs. R. Feindel and her grandmother Mrs. Durling.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Stoddard on the birth of a son July 4th. Also to Mr. and Mrs. Primrose Whitman on the birth of a son, July 7th.

On July 4th death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Connell and claimed their little girl Julia, aged 1 year and 2 months. Deep sympathy is felt for the parents in their loss. The funeral services were held the following day at the church conducted by Rev. H. G. Mellick. Miss Muriel Banks sang very sweetly a solo "Baby's only gone to sleep." The little white casket was covered with beautiful flowers.

A little cry in the night,
A clear sweet voice at even,
But the little cry was just "Good Bye"
She is waiting for you in Heaven.

ADMIT WEST INDIES TO CONFEDERATION.

Union Would Benefit Colonies and Canada, Says Harry J. Crowe.

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

"Canada should eagerly embrace the opportunity now open to her in the British West Indies, whereby she can add to her territory in the temperate zone that which she lacks namely, tropical territory," asserted Mr. Harry J. Crowe, who is well known in his native province of Nova Scotia and in Newfoundland as an advocate of closer Imperial union, in the course of an interview yesterday. Mr. Crowe cited declarations by newspapers in the British West Indies in favor of the entrance of those islands into the Canadian Confederation. He said that public feeling in Jamaica had changed since that colony rejected Canada's offer of reciprocity in trade and he contended that both Canada and the West Indies would benefit by a free exchange of their respective products.

Mr. Crowe, who has just returned from Jamaica, at the outset stated that the British West Indies offered Canada an opportunity for the problems which arise after the war by reason of the influx of immigrants into the Dominion, the return of Canadian soldiers from the front and the stopping of operations in munition factories. "We should now endeavor," he said, "to open up new markets for our industries and the products of our soil, in order to give employment to those workers who will be thrown on our hands as a result of the struggle going on in Europe. The British West Indies would open a market represented by about one million and three-quarters of consumers, and if British Guiana and British Honduras are included, the number would exceed two million. Why should not these British possessions be secured to Canada thus assuring this large market for the consumption of our Canadian products?"

"Australia and New Zealand have won tropical islands from the Germans," he said, "and when peace comes they will develop these possessions. South Africa also is adding German colonies to her territory, and after the war will devote itself to the development of what amounts, in reality, to a tropical empire. All this goes to prove that Canada should eagerly embrace the opportunity now open to her in the British West Indies whereby she can add to her territory in the temperate zone, that which she now lacks, namely, tropical territory. This would give her variety in climate and resources equal, if not superior, to those of the United States."

Feeling in Jamaica.

"Jamaica rejected our offer of reciprocity made through Sir George E. Foster a few years ago, but sentiment there has now changed and the people are most desirous of closer relations with Canada. This opinion was freely expressed to me by the leading men on the island, including some of the highest authority. The merchants having in view the strengthening of the British Empire, are desirous of buying from Canada rather than from the United States, all things being equal. So far Canada has made no intelligent effort to develop the British West Indian markets or to cater to their requirements. However little could have been gained in the past by such an effort. Very little benefit could be obtained until these islands are united with Canada, and we have free trade and suitable steamship lines established. The present means of transportation are practically under the control of the United States.

"Canada could practically furnish all the goods that these islands are now importing," went on Mr. Crowe, with enthusiasm. "Jamaica alone exports over \$12,000,000 on her exports. For the one item of flour, she pays the United States about one and a quarter million dollars yearly, while Canada, the most important grain-producing country in the world, sells the island only about one-tenth of this amount. On the other hand we are unable to raise any of the products of Jamaica. Instead of purchasing millions of dollars' worth of B. W. I. products in New York, we should have our own line of boats and deal directly with the planters in the islands, thus saving the New York brokers' profit, cost of re-handling, etc. The results would be a great increase of commercial interchange between Canada and the British West Indies.

"When Jamaica declared our overtures for closer trade relations," continued Mr. Crowe, "she feared that any preference granted to Canada would cause the United States to retaliate by curtailing the large banana trade they were then transacting with that country. This trade had increased to 17,000,000 bunches per annum, the Jamaica planters being obliged to grow bananas in large areas formerly under sugar cane cultivation, because the free trade policy of Great Britain gave German bounty-fed sugar the preference and almost wiped out the sugar industry of Jamaica."

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excited; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Canada's Opportunity

"If the British Empire is to be perfectly consolidated," said Mr. Crowe, "we must have a commercial tie as well as one of sentiment. I venture to say that the one and only way of effectually strengthening the Mother Country is by uniting her outlying possessions into larger dominions. It is therefore most important that our Canadian statesmen lose no time in taking advantage of the opportunity now offered of adding to the Dominion over one hundred thousand square miles of rich tropical territory, equal in size to the Dominion of New Zealand, with double the population, and over twice the size of United South Africa. The union of the West Indies with Canada would moreover be a great additional incentive for Newfoundland to enter the Dominion, because she, too, would then have free entry into the markets of the British West Indies, where large quantities of salt fish are in demand at good prices. Newfoundland would also be able to secure an abundance of cheap fruit. Thus she would share in the benefits of an interchange of trade with a prosperous tropical country."

In conclusion Mr. Crowe said: "While in Jamaica this Winter I could not help but feel impressed with the importance of our Government acting promptly in this matter. The Island of Jamaica, lying as it does in such close proximity to the Panama Canal, is in the pathway of the future expansion of trade with South America for the United States as well as Canada. One can see at a glance the importance of its geographical position as well as its resource, especially having regard to the development of British Columbia."

CANADA IS OUR TASK

Canada is the land that spells Opportunity.

Patriotism with a moral purpose is the kind we need in Canada.

This is the country for chivalry greater and nobler than that of the Middle Ages.

We have outward unity from coast to coast; our greatest need now is unity of the spirit.

Canada is the land for growing big people; men to match her mountains and plains!

This is the land where faith and hope and courage always count for something forthwith.

What will the people who celebrate Canada's Hundredth Birthday say about those who live now?

Canada ought to be open to all who are willing to work and take their share in carrying moral and social responsibilities.

It will take a good deal of moral vision courage, enthusiasm, and patience, to fuse Canadians into one homogeneous people.

It takes a big manager to run a big concern; Canada is a big concern and the men who would lead her must be big men. The outcome will spell glory or ruin.

We must learn to appreciate each other. There is no East and West except as points of the compass; we are one people. If we think carefully about it we will see that we cannot very well get along without each part.

What country in the world more fortunate than Canada in its constituent races? In its inspiring religious traditions? political heritage? in wide outlook and resources? far extending commerce, and in future possibilities?

"The twentieth century belongs to Canada," and so does everything else that will help make her great and good.—Onward.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Real Estate for Sale

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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

Apply to

3 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

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

Apply to

4 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

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

Apply to

5 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

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

Apply to

6 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

Apply to

7 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

Apply to

8. The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

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

9 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.



Jamaica now realizes that Canada in defeating the reciprocity pact with the United States in 1911, proved that the resources and trade of Canada were a dominating force in the United States, since the United States subsequently gave her practically all she offered in the reciprocity pact, without demanding in return any tariff favors. Therefore, if Jamaica were to become a part of our Dominion, she need have no fear of being penalized by the United States, because that country is fully aware of our powers of retaliation.

"Jamaica will not have as many bananas to sell the United States after the war and when union with Canada becomes an accomplished fact, for they are now preparing to put much of the land at present producing bananas again under sugar cane cultivation, which industry has been stimulated by high war prices and the prospect of a preference in the Mother Country at the close of the war, when it is expected Great Britain will change her fiscal policy so as to favor the colonies to a greater extent."

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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.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF EGGS AND POULTRY

How Two Hundred Leeds County Farmers Put Their Poultry Business on a Sound Basis

(By Wm. J. Webster, Secretary, Lansdowne Farmers' Club)

Lansdowne Farmers' Club is mainly an egg circle in operation. Its scope however, is extended to include the marketing of poultry as well as of eggs. The latter branch of work, like the egg circle, aims to eliminate what is not best in quality, and no poor grade poultry is handled. The products handled by the Lansdowne Club are egg circle eggs, guaranteed crate-fed chickens and fat hens.

Particular attention is being paid to breeding with a view to improving the appearance and quality of both poultry and eggs. This work was begun two years ago by the clubs supplying pure bred eggs to members for hatching at an advance of six cents per dozen above prices paid for ordinary eggs. The result of this has been that where three years ago there were only some half dozen pure bred flocks in the vicinity, at the present time 95 percent of the flocks are largely pure bred. Eggs are graded as "special" and "extra." Eggs grading "special" must be from pure-bred flocks and be uniform both in size and color. They command one cent a dozen more than others. After June 1, non-fertile eggs will be paid for at a premium of one cent a dozen.

With regard to poultry, broilers are largely marketed in July at one and one-half and two pounds. All other birds must be well fattened before being marketed, whether marketed live or dressed. The chickens of the heavy birds are all crate fattened and killed co-operatively by a man employed for that purpose. The old birds are shipped alive, being graded at time of purchase. Fat ones are shipped at once and the others put in and fed until fit for the best market. From 400 to 1,000 birds were in feeding constantly during the season just past, from September to March.

Co-operation Satisfactory

The co-operative work of the Lansdowne Club has proved very satisfactory in each particular line undertaken. The gathering of eggs at the farm and the introduction of cash payment are both very agreeable factors. The elimination of bad eggs and the consequent enhanced value of good eggs in the warm summer and good months is encouraging to those who desire proper value. The selling of fall and winter eggs direct to the retail trade is another gain secured. We are independent of the commission man, who reaps a good profit during the season when the supply is scarce and markets are easily manipulated.

Grading poultry and payment according to quality, feeding and finishing so as to command the best price; crate-fattening and killing of chickens, co-operative marketing which places us in touch with both retailer and packer; the possibilities of co-operation in distributing the output over a lengthy season; all these have worked to the advantage of the co-operation.

Large Business Done

Our egg circle was organized in connection with the club four years ago and after struggling through a serious of failures, began serious work during the second year of its existence. That year, 1913, 7,552 dozen eggs and 474 lbs of dressed chickens were sold. The following year, 1914, the output of eggs was increased to 16,000 dozen, and poultry amounting to \$2,254.73 was sold. During the past year, 28,777 dozens of eggs and poultry amounting to almost \$4,000 were sold.

The present season we appear to be working with the united endorsement of the whole community. We are entirely lacking a competitor in connection with the poultry end of the business, and with the eggs practically all who are within reach of this shipping point are egg circle members. Our membership is close to 200, and in the neighborhood of 100 cases weekly are being shipped.—Farm and Dairy.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AS I HAVE FOUND THEM

(By Geo. E. Slaybaugh, in Poultry Item.)

I have bred the S. C. White Leghorns since the spring of 1912. Previous to that time I had never been interested in the feathered family but owing to an accident which left me a cripple, I was compelled to quit the carpenter trade.

My start was made with four hens and a cock bird. One of these hens

won 1st at our local show. From these I raised a nice flock for the following year. The pullets I trapped, using a trap of my own invention, which worked fine. My best pullet, the first year laid 197 eggs. She also won best pullet in entire show held here. I have birds bred from her that have laid 200 eggs in their pullet year, each one winning at our local show which proves that utility and exhibition qualities can go together.

Most people think Leghorns lay too small an egg. I do a good bit of custom hatching and the only eggs that are larger than my Leghorn eggs are the Minoras eggs.

The reason Leghorn chicks can be bought cheaper than other varieties is that they are bred in larger numbers than any other breed; in the second place, they lay more eggs; in the third place, you can hatch more chicks from the same number of eggs than you can with any other breed and you can house and feed almost 3 Leghorns with the same space and feed required for two of the heavier breeds. Some object to their nervousness. I am almost certain this can be governed by the caretaker or owner. You should never frighten them. My birds are as tame as most of the larger breeds. I have a fox terrier that goes with me at each feeding time, right among the birds and they do not mind him at all. One cock bird especially will stand for battle every time the dog comes in his pen.

Each spring I purchase two or three settings of eggs of some other breed, but have sold them all as they did not come up to my Leghorns. Different parties have asked me what kind of chickens to get. They usually wanted some variety in which there was not much competition at the shows. I don't see where the fun is in showing where there is no competition. In S. C. White Leghorns you are always kept guessing, even if you do lose out don't raise a kick because you think yours are just as good as the winners. Be a good loser and go after it harder the next year. Take in several shows and if you don't win at one you may at the other. All judges do not see alike. For instance at one show I won 1st cock, a friend won 3rd cock. At another show with the same birds, under different judges my friend won 3rd cock and mine was not placed. I did not kick, but will be back next year to try again.

HOUSING GEESSE

Because geese are very hardy birds that is not sufficient excuse to neglect them so far as their housing arrangements are concerned. To achieve good results a comfortable shed should be provided for their accommodation. The house should be about 4 ft. high and made of fairly thick boarding. If the timber is very thin the interior becomes too cold during the winter and too hot during the summer. The earth makes the best floor, as wood, cement, and bricks are all unsuitable and liable to lead to leg weakness. I have always found it a good plan to use a shed entirely, or almost open in the front. If the house can be placed in a sheltered position no shutter is necessary, but if out in the open, exposed to the wind and rain, it is advisable to have one which can be opened or closed at will. The best plan is to have it hinged at the top so that during a driving rain it can remain partly open, yet at the same time afford protection. An abundant supply of fresh air is necessary, without which ill-health will make itself apparent among the birds. No overcrowding should be allowed, and as far as possible about 6 square feet of floor space should be given to each bird; that is, a house 6ft. by 8ft. accommodates eight adults.—Expert.

FINISH BROILERS QUICKLY

The "early bird gets the worm" and the poultryman who gets his broilers onto the market first gets the top prices. Remember that early in the season the trade will accept much smaller chicks than it will later on. Those who are raising Leghorns should rush the cockerels to market just as early as possible—they make excellent broilers, but as roasters they are not high class, as the flesh of a Leghorn cockerel "hardens up" very rapidly.

In selling as many cockerels as possible early in the season you not only get quick returns, but you make room for the pullets. This is of importance. Chickens in crowded quarters will not do well, no matter how well you try to ventilate the houses. They will crowd, sweat, become stunted and tender and the first bad weather that comes trouble will appear in the form of colds.

SUNBURN BLISTERS SORE FEET

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.



THREATENED LEATHER FAMINE

(Journal of Commerce)

The present "Great War" is epoch making in many respects, for besides the number and variety of nations and men involved, and the new methods employed, strange economic effects are already resulting. Every industry finds itself face to face with the civil purposes, the industry is in a critical position today, with future prospects far from reassuring. At the present time about fifty million men are either at the front or under arms, and are therefore wearing out shoe leather at the rate of a quarter of a billion shoes a year. In addition to this, immense quantities of leather are required for army equipment of various kinds, forming an entirely new feature in the situation since the war. The result of these abnormal conditions is a world wide leather shortage so acute that the Government of the countries affected are regulating the available supplies.

The British Government have placed an embargo on leather and have commandeered practically all supplies, thus indicating the serious view they take of the situation. A conference of wholesalers was recently called together by the authorities and the former were notified that they must not exact more than profit or the Government would take the entire control in its own hands. Army orders for boots and shoes from both Russia and Italy have now almost exhausted the stocks of leather on hand, which at best were quite inadequate. The British Government, which has taken charge of these orders, insists that in the meantime manufacturers shall not contract for more than their stocks of leather.

This scarcity in Great Britain has doubled their shoe imports of 1915 from the United States as compared with 1914, with a consequent shortage of leather in the latter country. Other European countries being similarly situated have also turned to the United States until the American market is becoming distinctly embarrassed for supplies. Already action has been taken by the Retail Shoe Association which has called a conference of leather and shoe producers to discuss methods of conservation and control of leather products. Quite apart from the needs of the warring countries they have to consider their own programme of "preparedness" and its attendant requirements of leather for boots, harnesses and other army equipment. A certain amount of agitation is going on in American shoe and leather circles at the present time to memorialize Congress to place an embargo on the export of leather but it is doubtful if this move would be a benefit in the long run. As the leather shortage question has been widely heralded throughout the United States press, dealers find themselves momentarily overwhelmed with orders from firms anxious to lay in stocks sufficient to cover long periods and are therefore enjoying unusual prosperity. What the future will bring is difficult to predict.

The situation in all European countries is very critical. According to "Das Berliner Tageblatt" the German Government will not grant an export license for a large quantity of sole leather purchased some time ago in Germany by the Austrian military authorities. The shortage is growing in both countries and notwithstanding the Maximum prices fixed by the Government a considerable rise is expected. Russia and France have both placed an embargo on all leather exported. France is buying shoes in the United States, Canada and other countries, but is still making a large proportion of her own requirements within the country. Experiments are being made with wooden soles in Austria, and Russia is considering felt tops to replace upper leather.

The Canadian market merely reflects world conditions on a small scale. The eastern market is depending chiefly on local hides, as the Western production is exported to the United States on account of freight rates. Difficulties are increased by lack of tanning materials, as imported extracts are high in price and very scarce. Prices are 40 to 50 per cent above normal, and dealers are very conservative about booking orders. It is consequently predicted that shoes will advance \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair in a few months time.

New York has many labor troubles, due to increases in the cost of living.

The Farm

PRODUCE MORE BEEF PER ACRE

Pasture is the Cheapest Kind of Feed—A Proper Mixture of Grass Must be Used

When visiting a most successful beef producer in Ontario recently he was asked him which paid the best—to finish cattle in the stable or on pasture. He replied, "That depends on what you are paying for the grass. I find in our section where we can rent one hundred acres for from \$225 to \$240 that it pays rather better to finish the cattle on grass. With the exception of one or two years for the last fourteen years we have always been able to get as much off the grass in the beginning of July as we get in the stables. When you have them in the stables you are always wondering if the buyer is going to come along before your feed runs out."

Although when pastures are properly cared for there is no cheaper way to feed either dairy cattle or fattening steers, if allowed through neglect to become bare pasturing cattle may become a very costly way to feed them. Nothing is harder on a pasture than to turn the cattle out on it too early in the spring. The feet of the stock injure the tender young shoots of grass, which if they had been allowed to grow undisturbed for a week or ten days longer would have been strong enough to bear the pressure of the animals' hoofs.

With the tramping of the cattle in the early spring the soil becomes hard and a kind of hardpan is formed, and the tiny root hairs cannot get a proper chance to acquire the plant food and air necessary for the growth. The consequence is that when a dry spell sets in the pasture dries twice as fast as it otherwise would, and grain feeding or soiling crops have to be fed, which entails labor and expense.

That there is no cheaper way of feeding than on pasture is also borne out by some experiments carried on by Mr. Leitch, manager of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm. On the college farm during one summer season 32 cows were pastured and they produced in four months \$1,650 lbs of milk at a cost of \$368.28. This figures out to a production cost of 46 cents a cwt. of milk, and 11 cents a pound butter fat. In the stable 15 mature cows were fed. They were better individuals than the cows on pasture. In the same four months they produced 56,290 pounds of milk at a cost of \$426.21, which figures out to 86 cents a cwt of milk and 22 cents a pound butter fat, or very nearly double the cost of milk produced on pasture.

Permanent Pasture Best

For feeding beef cattle—and any kind of stock for that matter—a permanent pasture is much more desirable than one that is laid for only two or three years. Although the climate of this country is not so well suited for pastures as that of the Old Country if proper care is taken of them they will last for years.

A permanent pasture mixture should be made up to quite a large extent of the clovers and alfalfa. These leguminous plants are richer than are the other grasses in protein, and also are easier on the soil as they are able to take their nitrogen from the air. A common pasture mixture is timothy and red clover, but unless care is taken the clover does not last long and the timothy makes but a poor pasture by itself. A good pasture mixture, and one that has been proved to give very good results consists of alfalfa 5 lbs; alsika clover, 2 lbs; white Dutch clover, 2 lbs; orchard grass, 4 lbs; meadow fescue, 1/4 lbs; tall oat grass, 3 lbs; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs; and timothy 2 lbs. This is sown at the rate of 24 pounds to the acre.

If the pasture is poor and the grass thin a cause must be sought. It may be due to over-grazing or to a deficiency of mineral elements in the soil.

Annual Pasture Mixture

It is wonderful what a difference the application of a few hundred pounds per acre of basic slag or lime will make to the condition of the pasture and to the thriftiness of the stock.

If for some reason enough permanent pasture is not available to carry all the stock on hand, it will pay, and pay well, to sow an annual pasture mixture. After experiments extending over fifteen years, the mixture recommended by Professor Zavitz, of Ontario Agricultural College for this purpose is: oats 51 lbs; early amber sugar cane, 30 lbs.; and common red clover, 7 lbs. per acre. The mixture is usually ready to pasture about six weeks after the seed is sown. The oats are early and rapid in growth. The sugar cane is later, stools well and thrives in hot weather. The clover forms the principal pasture during the fall. If desirable the clover may be allowed to remain over winter to furnish one or two cuttings in the following year. During each of the past five years eight or nine acres

of this pasture has been used at the College, and has carried a little over one two-year-old steer per acre. The animals have thrived splendidly and kept in the best of health, gaining on an average about two pounds per day. That it will pay to conserve our pastures and raise all the stock we can is evidenced by the fact that the general beef situation, from the standpoint of the home and foreign market, emphasizes a shortage of supply. One feature is particularly noteworthy. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand fully confirm this fact. The position in Europe is well known. The Argentine output has been absorbed for army supply to such an extent that very little frozen Argentine beef is available for civil consumption in Great Britain. Australia has passed through a severe season of drought, and her exportable surplus has been greatly diminished. Moderate supplies of cow beef are going forward from New Zealand, but these are not of first-rate quality. Canada and the United States have not appreciably increased their cattle population and are clearly able to find any of their product available for export. The steady and continuous rise in price definitely reveals the condition of the world market for beef and emphasizes the fact that the situation is growing worse with the progress of the war.

Quality Should Stand First

Quality must be placed before quantity however. On the British market Canadian beef does not equal in quality and as regards finish, we need not expect to be able to effect sales at Smithfield, but shall be obliged to seek a market in France or Italy. Even our best grass fed cattle, when offered on the Chicago market last year, yielded disappointing returns. In Canada there is any number of good beef cows, but we can never develop a beef trade by breeding these to dairy bulls, to grade bulls, or even to pure bred bulls of inferior type. A really good pure bred sire is an asset to any community. He should have the patronage of all the farmers in the neighborhood. The maintenance or use of a scrub bull, under the present circumstances, should be deemed an unpatriotic act.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of the seasons. If labor is not available to milk all of them, two calves may be put on a single cow, possibly followed by a third and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or a butcher or export stock, will insure a steady income.—The Canadian Countryman.

RAISING GEESSE PROFITABLY

The first feed for the young gosling should be grass, fed on sod, and a small allowance of corn meal moistened. Sand and charcoal are sometimes mixed with the corn meal. These feeds are fed three times a day for a couple of days when they are given a ration composed of equal parts by measure of bran, middlings and steamed cut clover or cooked vegetables. This feed is given them morning, noon and night until they are eight weeks old, when they are penned to be fattened for market at ten weeks of age.

To fatten young geese, place them in a pen not too large, so that they will not exercise too much and feed three times a day all they will eat up mixed of the following: corn meal, mixed to a dry crumbly state, and beef scraps amounting to about 20 per cent of the bulk of corn meal. While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible. Any excitement which will disturb them will cause loss. When feeding approach them quickly and do not irritate them in the least, or they will not fatten readily, and are apt to "throw out" or grow another crop of feathers.

MARKET THE HENS

It is the pullets that return profit as layers; only the best of these should be held over for breeders next spring.

The time to dispose of your old hens, if you have not already done so, is right now. As soon as the breeding season is over these birds should be fed heavily for ten days or two weeks and marketed. A better price will be obtained at this time than later, as the spring chickens are scarce as yet. Keep over the summer and sold in the fall, they help glut the market. This results in low prices, not only for the old hens, but for the spring chickens as well.

The disposal of the old hens which began last month should be continued throughout July. As the season of high production is over and feed prices are high it doesn't pay to keep the non-layers or boarders (as they are sometimes called) throughout the summer.

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... 2:07 p.m. Bluenose for Yarmouth... 12:47 p.m. Bluenose for Halifax and Truro... 12:47 p.m. Accom. for Yarmouth... 7:10 a.m. Accom. for Middleton... 6:55 p.m.

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 LINE

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

TABASCO DURANGO GRACIANA

LONDON SERVICE

KANAWHA SANTERAMO RAPPAHANNOCK

Steamship Passages arranged to Great Britain, Bermuda and West Indies. Agents for the Allan Line, Holland-America Line, Canada Steamship Lines, etc. We can arrange tours on the S. S. Caspasia fortnightly, from Pictou to Charlottetown, Summerside, Quebec, Montreal and intermediate points, returning same way; also through the Great Lakes to Thousand Islands and Niagara. Rail connections arranged. For information regarding sailing dates, rates of freight and passage, apply to

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 Ax.	15:45
11:38	* Clarence	15:17
11:55	Bridgetown	15:01
12:23	Granville Centre	14:38
12:39	Granville Ferry	14:21
12:55	* Karpdale	14:05
13:15	* 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.

Vacation Time

Is here again. All our classes are closed. We do not deceive and disappoint new students by leaving senior students in charge when the experienced teachers are on holiday. That is not Maritime-service. Our new term opens Tuesday, September 5th.

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

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by fitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

S. KERR Principal

Professional Cards

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Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

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Sept. 30, 1914—t. f. Phone 23-22

Dr. F. S. Anderson

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Funeral Director and Embalmer

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J. H. HICKS & SONS

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The Weekly Monitor
ESTABLISHED 1873

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO

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The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

The Federal and Provincial Governments of the Dominion are doing a valuable and necessary work in encouraging improvements in Agricultural methods, by grants of money and the distribution of information on all related subjects.

The former has provided for a subsidy of ten millions of dollars, spread over a period of ten years. The fruits of this forethought are already beginning to be observed. The Provinces are left free to use the grants desired from this fund as their individual circumstances may demand, subject only to the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act.

For the year 1914-15, the sum of sixty-one thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-five cents was spent in Nova Scotia, being applied to College Maintenance, Rural Schools, Entomological and Horticultural Investigation, Instruction in Dairying and Poultry Raising, Women's Institutes, Short Courses on various subjects, Field Demonstration Work, etc.

Included in the work of these different departments, the salaries of thirteen persons are fully paid out of the sum mentioned, and the salaries of seventeen others are partly paid from the same source.

A pamphlet of two hundred and four pages, covering the work throughout the various Provinces, for the year 1914-15, under the Agricultural Act, may be obtained without cost by anyone who applies to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every home in which there are the young or the old who are endeavoring to make good in the garden or in the field, will find much interesting and instructive reading in it.

The day is past when hap-hazard methods of agriculture will suffice. Our farmers to be successful must keep themselves informed of what is transpiring elsewhere in their profession and profit by the experiences of others.

A LADY PHILANTHROPIST.

She has a beautiful home in Westmoreland, an old Elizabethan house with pleasant surroundings. She is now living in a small wooden hut in a room only a few feet square, with an iron bed, a wooden chair, and a few books. This has been her home for many months.

The explanation is that the person referred to, Lady Bagot, was in Dunkirk during the battle of Ypres. She might have been satisfied with laurels already won, for she had already two decorations from the Royal Red Cross for excellent ambulance work done in India and in the Transvaal. But, when she observed the many wounded taken from the hospitals at the front to the base hospital, she determined, if possible, to arrange some method by which they might be cared for without so long a journey.

In two months, she installed a field hospital just behind the fighting line, which can easily be taken down and put up again as need may require. This hospital has a well-lighted operating room, a spotless kitchen, a furnace outside to consume all waste, tents with chairs for the less seriously wounded, and an ambulance car, the gift of a lady whose only son has been killed in the war. The car is used to convey the seriously wounded to the base as soon as they are able to stand the journey.

When a wounded man is brought in, he is first laid upon an oilcloth covered bed. A screen is thrown around him, his clothes are removed and sent to be disinfected, a suit of pajamas are put on him, and he is ready for the doctor.

A visitor reports that he saw on a pleasant day, Belgians, Canadians, and Zouaves, enjoying the sunshine, playing draughts together, reading, and in other ways endeavoring to find their way back to health and vigor.

WAR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

The case of the women and children widowed and orphaned by the war, is evoking a great deal of sympathetic discussion in England. At the present time they are generally being well cared for by the military and naval departments, but, when the war is over and things begin to return to the normal, there is the danger that the sympathy now felt for them, which takes the form of tangible help-

fulness, may die away and much suffering may be experienced by them. At least, many are afraid this will be the result unless plans are now formulated to prevent it. It has been suggested that many of these families might be sent to Canada, where the population is not so congested as in the Motherland, or to some other of the Dominions or Colonies where like conditions obtain. This plan, however, does not meet with favor, and deservedly so. In a new country, among new surroundings, a widowed mother, with young children, would be in a much worse condition than among friends and acquaintances and conditions with which she is more or less familiar.

General Booth of the Salvation Army has given to this subject a good deal of thought. Large numbers of these families are connected with this organization, and are now being assisted by it in various ways, and the General has felt that special responsibility rests upon him in relation to them. He has launched a scheme under the title of "The Widows' Counsellors." An office has been opened in London, and a Secretary appointed to receive all applications for assistance. It is not so much a money scheme, as an organization to provide personal service, in the way of advice and direction. Many of these war widows have had thrust upon them burdens usually borne by the husband and father, and the knowledge that when any perplexing problem arises there is a society which will give them the aid of a sympathetic and judicious Counsellor will do a great deal to lift the burden and smooth the pathway. This plan of General Booth will, no doubt, prove of great value, as it is developed by experience. But, no single organization will be able to meet all the demands, and every patriot will feel that the families of the brave men, who have made the supreme sacrifice for the nation must be in a special manner the nation's wards.

CANADIAN BUILT SUBMARINE.

The first submarines which ever made their way across the Atlantic were built in Montreal. The ship "Canada" conveyed them down the St. Lawrence and they made a short stay in a Newfoundland port, being the first craft of the kind ever seen in the waters of the Ancient Colony. The Calgarian joined the Canada, as well as another larger steamer supplied with everything needed to effect repairs, if accidents should occur. The submarines were well supplied with oil, food, water, and torpedoes, and they and the convoys each under its own power, crossed the Atlantic.

Others have safely followed them on the same voyage from Montreal to Portsmouth. Four found their way from Portsmouth to Gibraltar and thence to the Dardanelles, distant from Montreal about seven thousand miles. Several of the number have been employed in the North Sea. One of them last September sent the German battle cruiser, Moltke, to the bottom, and others of them have treated in the same manner several Swedish vessels on their way to Germany with loads of ore.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

As many of our readers are aware a National Mission is to be held in the Church of England in England next Autumn to be known generally as "A Mission of Repentance and Hope." Synchronizing with this a similar movement is on foot in various parts of the Anglican Communion. In the Diocese of Nova Scotia it has been decided to hold a Parochial Mission at certain centres, some during the Autumn and some the following Spring. The centres chosen for the Rural Deanery of Annapolis are Annapolis Royal, Digby, and Bridgetown. The missioner for Bridgetown will be the Ven. Archdeacon Martell, Rector of Windsor, who is well known in Bridgetown and neighbourhood. With the Mission in view the Archdeacon was in town on Monday and Tuesday of this week for the purpose of meeting the men who are acting as a Mission Committee and it is hoped that, a little later on, he will be able to spend a Sunday in the Parish.

The "Gideons" a society of Commercial Travellers is doing a great work in the distribution of Bibles in the whole of North America. Mrs. John Totten, the National Field secretary visited the Methodist Conference recently held in Halifax and gave a short but interesting address. He and Mr. Moriarty the secretary of the Halifax Y. M. C. A. put 325 bibles in the rooms of the Halifax, Queen, and St. George Hotels.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT, after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, ect.,
WILFRID GAGNE,
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, August 3rd, 1904.

**DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR**

Consult the impression uppermost in your mind and you will find that you think of this car as very carefully and conscientiously made.

People think of the car in this light because of their high opinion of Dodge Brothers as manufacturers.

And that good opinion is justified by the facts, and by the performance of the car. For example, 22,500 machining operations are involved in the manufacture of the car.

A great many of these parts are machined to an accuracy of one-half of a thousandth of an inch.

At least three processes used in Dodge Brothers factory are distinctively exclusive. Scientific manufacturing accuracy reduces the friction of moving parts to the smallest degree, and a greater proportion of power is available for driving the car.

The use of forged and pressed steel parts instead of heavier castings reduces the weight of the chassis; and the all-steel body is lighter than the usual forms of construction.

The all-steel body also makes possible a lustrous finish of enamel which remains undimmed for a long period.

The special enamel is baked on the steel at a high temperature after each application.

The result is a fast glossy finish of a peculiar elasticity which renders it practically impervious to wear or even ordinary damage.

Dodge Brothers Dealers frankly admit that their task has been made easy for them by the behavior of the car and the things owners have said about it.

It is literally true, as you have probably discovered in your own locality, that the owners of the car are its most enthusiastic salesmen.

They insist in the most emphatic way on the high quality of its performance.

On almost every road in the country, its sturdiness and steadiness and unusual comfort have been fully demonstrated.

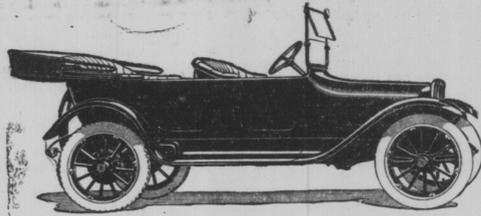
Steep hills, desert sand, rough roads or mud roads have held no terror for it.

It has done everything it has been asked to do, and many things that have been called remarkable.

It has become known as a car of exceptional economy, not in gasoline alone nor in tires alone, but in both.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The tire mileage is unusually high
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete,
is \$1100 (add freight from Detroit)



L. B. DODGE

Dealer for Kings and Annapolis Counties MIDDLETON, N. S.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

WANTED—Cook general. No laundry.
MRS. O. R. PETERS,
Rothesay, N.B.

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

The seventy-second session of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America will convene in the city of Halifax today, July 12th.

An Ottawa despatch says: H. H. Marshall, of Digby, is gazetted as acting Inspector of Fisheries for the Counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings.

Digby has just organized a new golf club, which adds another good course to the Maritime list. It is said to be in fine playing condition, and to possess a beautiful situation, as well as fine natural qualifications.

The June number of "The Busy East" is especially devoted to the interests of the Annapolis Valley. It is finely illustrated with a number of views of the "beauty spots" in the Valley. "The Busy East" has faith in the Maritime Provinces, and is doing "its bit" (a big bit) for the future progress of the provinces by the sea.

In the recent war news a matter of local interest is the recommendation for the D. S. O. upon Capt. Barry W. Roscoe. He led a company of men over the open for some distance, to retake a trench that the Germans had captured at Maple Copse. Only 30 men out of 150 returned. It is reported that Sergt-Major Gill also distinguished himself in the same attack. A thrilling account of the battle in which these brave men distinguished themselves, is found on page 1 of this issue.

HOSIERY SPECIAL

15c AND 19c

FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

Only a Few Dozen Left

Fine 1-1 Rib Hose

Similar to Princess Rib. Would be good value at 25 cents

Sizes 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2 **15c pr.**
This Sale only

Sizes 8, 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2, 10 **19c pr.**
This Sale only

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The Registered Hackney Stallion
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Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1916 for service.
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Second Hand Machinery for Sale
In First Class Condition

One 22-inch Saw Dust Blower.
One 20-inch Saver Sawing Machine.
One Mumford Style Shingle Machine.
One Planer Knife Grinder.
For further particulars write to
H. K. FRANCIS,
Hantsport, N. S.

New Goods

Now that the hot weather has come, every one will be asking "Where is the best place to buy our outfit?" Most every one will say go to J. HARRY HICKS. He has the best assortment. All the leading styles in

Men's and Boy's Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Neckwear, Hosiery

And everything to make you feel comfortable during the summer months. Your inspection solicited.

J. HARRY HICKS
CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER
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Home-Made Hay Rakes

We have something special in Home-Made Hand Hay Rakes

Warranted Scythes, Quick Kut Stones Iron and Wood Snaths, Etc.

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KARL FREEMAN
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

We have Just Received Direct from the Factory

One Car Canada Cement

To arrive this week—ONE CAR LIME in casks and barrels. This is the kind you require when spraying.

Also SPRUCE and all grades of CEDAR SHINGLES

The prices on above have not advanced since last season

We also have in stock several grades of FERTILIZERS, including Grain Phosphate and Bone Meal.

Write or call on us for prices

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

Great Saving in Footwear

We can fit you out nicely in Summer

Fleet Footwear

LADIES' AND MISSES'
White Canvas Pumps and Boots

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Combination Canvas and Rubber Sneakers and Sneakerettes
in Brown, White and Blue

Granville Street
Boot and Shoe Store **J. E. LLOYD**

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Grass for Sale. Apply to J. W. Beckwith.

See the value in Men's Raincoats at J. W. Beckwith's.

The local legislature is called to meet in Halifax on July 20th.

WANTED—Print Butter 24c lb. Eggs 26 cents a doz. W. W. CHESLEY.

For the past week J. W. Beckwith has been paying 26 cents per dozen for eggs.

FOUND—A lady's purse containing a small sum of money. N. E. Daniels, West Paradise.

Mrs. H. S. Magee will be at home on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, July 19 and 20 from 3 to 6.

The Lawrencetown Women's Institute will meet in the Demonstration Building on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LOST—Tuesday, on Main Road between Paradise and Middleton, a lady's handbag, containing purse and papers. Finder will kindly leave with or notify CHAS COVERT, Paradise.

You will save money and trouble by inspecting J. W. Beckwith's immense stock of Dress Goods (all direct importations) before sending your orders away. Colors guaranteed.

There is now a daily morning and evening train from Middleton to Halifax and return. The Middleton people are hoping it will be a regular service the year round. But, there is no certainty as yet of its continuance.

Miss Alice Kent teacher in Kentville took the prize of \$25.00, offered by Manager Graham, to the school which sent the greatest number of letters to friends in the U. S., recommending Nova Scotia as a resort of tourists. Miss Kent's school wrote 340 letters.

Freeman Beals son of Mrs. Chas. A. Neily of Brooklyn, and brother of Mrs. Parker Young of the same place, is reported killed in action. Thus another is added to the list of heroes from our fair Province who have laid down their lives for the survival of freedom and justice.

During the vacation periods of the Pastors of the Methodist and Baptist churches, the congregations of these two bodies will unite for the Sunday services. For the next four Sundays the Rev. A. R. Reynolds will be the preacher at the Baptist church in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening in the Methodist Church at 7.30.

Mrs. I. B. Freeman has recently had her beautiful residence on Granville Street made more beautiful by a coat of paint. The colors chosen perfectly harmonize, and give the house an added neatness and attractiveness. The work was done by Mr. A. R. Bishop. Other town residences that have also recently been improved and beautified by the painter's brush, is that of Dr. M. E. Armstrong and Mr. Karl Freeman.

A public meeting will be held in Warren's Hall on Tuesday evening, July 18th, under the auspices of Olive Branch Division, at which time an address will be given by Mr. Harry Lantz, who has recently returned from France. He will give an accurate account of his experiences with the First Canadian Casualty Hearing Station, Medical Corps, of the First Canadian Contingent. All of our boys in khaki in this vicinity will be especially welcome. A silver collection will be taken.

Walter Scott, "The Keen Kutter" is showing a fine range of Messrs Tooke Bros. "Tailor-made" Shirts for men, sizes 14 to 18 inch. Call and see our latest styles. Fine shirts 49 cents, to 95 cents. Boys' fine shirts 12½ to 14 inches. Tooke's collars 13 to 18 inches. Working shirts 38 cents up. A fine line of silk Ties, all one price, 23 cents. Men's "Parasilk" Sox, all colors. Also hosiery, cotton, and cashmere sox at very special prices. Boston Garters, Men's and Boy's Braces. Next door Public Telephone Office, Granville street, Bridgetown.

The town was aroused about eleven o'clock last Saturday night by the alarm of fire and at the same time the southern sky was illumined. It was discovered that the house of Ezekiel Marsman, situated near the Carleton Corner school house, was on fire. Before any assistance could be rendered the house was completely enveloped in flames, and the structure, with a greater part of the furniture was destroyed. Mr. Marsman was in town when the fire broke out. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pte. G. N. Banks spent Sunday with his family at Paradise.

Capt. Samuel Williams spent Sunday at his home in Clarence.

Lieut. Layte was a passenger on the "Owl" Saturday night to Paradise.

Miss Martha Gross of East Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. Kenneth Dodge.

Mrs. Wm. Barclay Halifax, is visiting Mrs. Jarvis Chute, Granville street, Bridgetown.

Mr. O. E. Underwood of Detroit, Mich., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Graves.

Mrs. Henry R. Shaw of Denver, Colorado, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. H. Hall of Middleton.

Miss Hilda Brittain of St. John, is spending a few days in town, renewing former acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lockhart of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Lockhart's sister, Mrs. Burpee Phinney.

Mrs. M. M. Anderson and Miss Minard, of Newton, Mass., are guests at the home of Mrs. A. S. Crowe, Granville street.

Mr. Elmer Brinton of Halifax spent several days in town last week with his little daughter Annie at the home of his sister Mrs. E. C. Hall.

Miss Jean Moses and brother Earle, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, are guests at the home of their brother, Mr. Joseph S. Moses, Granville street.

Miss Effie Brinton who has been teaching in Vancouver during the past year has returned home and is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. C. Hall.

Miss Marion Freeman of Hyde Park Mass., and Miss Francis Kennedy of Arlington, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Alley in her home on Granville Street.

Mrs. G. E. Hoyt returned home on Saturday last, after having spent several weeks visiting friends in Point Duchene, Moncton, Salisbury and St. John, N. B.

Miss Eva Daniels, the popular and efficient saleslady at J. W. Beckwith's left for Boston on Saturday last and will spend her vacation in that city and its suburbs.

Mr. Porter Lowe, freight agent at the D. A. R. station, is enjoying a well-earned vacation. His position is being filled during his absence by Mr. Max Piggott.

Miss Bertha Wohlford of Charlotte, North Carolina, arrived here on Saturday last, and is a guest at the home of her uncle, Mr. G. O. Thies, Granville street east.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bath and two children and Miss Robb are enjoying an auto trip, this week to Truro, Sackville, Moncton and other Nova Scotia and New Brunswick towns.

Mr. George DeWitt of North Easton, Mass., was here last week to attend the funeral of his uncle, the late William Miller of Clarence. He returned to his home yesterday.

Dr. W. H. Beckwith and family came out from Halifax in their auto and were in town over Sunday. They left on the return trip Monday, going by way of Mahone Bay and the south shore.

Mrs. Watson A. Kinney and daughter, Miss Josephine, are leaving today.—Mrs. Kinney for Medicine Hat to visit her son Fred, and Miss Kinney for Ottawa to visit her sister, Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. F. Stratt of the staff of the school for the Blind, Halifax is spending her vacation at her home in Port Lorne, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Flemming of Glasgow, Scotland.

Miss Florence Lee returned last week from Weymouth, where she has been engaged in the millinery department of Journey Bros. and will spend her summer vacation in Bridgetown and Hampton.

Drs. Charles and Robert Miller of Ashmont, Mass., came here last Wednesday to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Wm. Miller of Clarence, which took place on Thursday. They returned on Saturday.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. H. Vatcher of Rochester, N.Y. (nee Mattie Hinden of Annapolis Royal) is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bishop. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Vatcher and Miss Juanita Bishop enjoyed an auto outing to Stoney Beach.

Mrs. G. E. Trowbridge, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Louis Piggott returned to her home in Newton, Mass. last Saturday. She was accompanied by her niece Miss Helen Piggott, who will spend several weeks visiting relatives in Massachusetts and Maine.

Adjutant and Mrs. Harvey Kendall of the Salvation Army, Montreal are visiting Mr. Kendall's sister, Mrs. James Jackson, Carleton's Corner. The Adjutant conducted a service in the Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon, it being twenty-six years on that day since he first left Bridgetown to engage in Salvation Army work.

Lieut. Owen Graves, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Graves, who gave up his studies at Harvard College to enlist,

and who has since qualified as a Lieutenant, left recently for the front. Although Mr. Graves holds a Lieutenant's commission and had the prospect of a position of that rank in a University Corps, yet he was not content to wait and finally enlisted as a private. This is certainly a commendable and truly patriotic spirit.

Among the out of town guests who were present at the Graves-Blenkhorn marriage were Miss Bertie Greenwell of Sydney, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wheelock of Lawrencetown, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Blenkhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Loring Blenkhorn, Miss Huldah Blenkhorn and Miss Gladys Kennedy of Canning Mr. and Mrs. Jas. DeLap, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Litch, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Covert and daughter, Miss Winchester, and Mr. Wm. Winchester and daughter of Lower Granville.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Wm. Miller, Sr. and family desire through the columns of the Monitor to thank their many friends for their words of sympathy and acts of kindness during their recent bereavement.

BORN

NEISH.—At the Rectory, Granville Ferry, July 4th, to Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Neish, a son.

MARRIED

KELLY-GIBSON.—At Annapolis Royal June 19, 1916, at the Parsonage by Rev. Henry Howe, Laura S. Kelly, of Bridgetown to Myers E. Gibson of Dalhousie West.

Sheriff's Sale

1916 A. No. 2498.
IN THE SUPREME COURT
Between JESSIE BALCOM, Plaintiff,
—and—
FRED W. MAUGHAN,
Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction in pursuance of Order for Foreclosure and Sale dated herein the 11th day of July, 1916, by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Unless before the time of said sale the above named Defendant pays to the Plaintiff, or her solicitor, the amount due on said mortgage, together with the taxed costs, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, of, in, to and out of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of Clements, County and Province aforesaid, being part of the Estate of the late Henry F. Maughan, and bounded as follows:

Beginning on the South side of the Pickup Road (so-called), and at the North-east corner of land owned by or in possession of Frederick Balcom; thence running south one degree west along said Balcom's land and land of Herbert Berry to lands owned by William Roop and others; thence north-easterly along said Roop's line fifteen rods; thence north one degree east or parallel to the first named line to the said Pickup Road; thence Westerly by said Road to place of beginning, together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent at time of sale and remainder on delivery of Deed or tender thereof.

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

DANIEL OWEN of Owen & Owen, of St. George street, Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff

Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum

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

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

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

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

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

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

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

FOR SALE

New Milch Cow and Calf.
Apply to
CUTHBERT L. G. HERVEY,
14-11 Round Hill, N. S.

For Sale

Three slightly used Wagons. These will be sold at special discounts to quick purchasers. Call and examine.
B. N. MESSINGER.

Public Auction

Grass For Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises formerly occupied by the late Stephen S. Ruggles, on Friday evening next, the 14th instant, at 7.30 o'clock, the grass not before sold at private sale.

TERMS.—Approved joint notes on three months with interest at six per cent.

E. and H. RUGGLES,
14-11 Administrators.

Acadia Institutions

ACADIA COLLEGIATE and BUSINESS ACADEMY

WOLFVILLE - NOVA SCOTIA
A Residential School for Boys and Young Men

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

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

Expenses Moderate.
School reopens September 6, 1916
For Calendar apply to
PRINCIPAL W. L. ARCHIBALD,
Wolfville, N.S.

Watch for Announcement of ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY next week.

The Bridgetown Importing House

NEW GOODS

Curtains

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

Dress Goods

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

Wash Goods

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

Suits and Coats

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

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

J. W. BECKWITH

Carpet Squares

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

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

Be sure and see our line of Curtains

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Business As Usual

Provincial Exhibition HALIFAX

September 13th to 21st

Entries close in all classes August 31

For Prize List and any information, write

M. McF. HALL

Manager and Secretary Halifax, N. S.

Patronize Advertisers in the Monitor

CASH MARKET

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

Thomas Mack

NEW SILVERWARE

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

ROSS A. BISHOP
LOCKETT BLOCK

Nova Scotia Technical College

New Correspondence Course in Dressmaking

Especially prepared for this season's styles. Instruction adapted to the Nova Scotian Home and the modest purse. Learn how to make garments in the most approved way and teach your daughter. Learn dressmaking by mail.

Write for details today to

F. H. SEXTON, Principal,
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Correspondence Courses also in Steam Engineering, Drafting, Gasoline Automobile, etc.

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

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

Importing Retailers

Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

<p>TOWELS Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock. 5c. to \$1.00 each.</p> <p>CRASH LINENS Silver Bleached: 10c. to 18c. per yard.</p> <p>TABLE LINENS Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide. 50c. to \$1.50 per yard. Napkins: \$1.00 to \$1.50 doz.</p> <p>ART SATENS A full range of designs and colorings. 28 to 30 in. wide. 18c. to 30c. per yard.</p> <p>ART DRAPERIES Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colors and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms. 12c. to 60c. per yard.</p> <p>COUCH COVERS Plain and Tapestry. Prices: \$1.25 to \$5.50 each. 2 1/2 to 3 yards long.</p> <p>WHITE LACE CURTAINS 2 1/2 to 3 yards long.</p> <p>No. 6602 2 1/2 yards long . . . \$.50 No. 6603 " " " " " " " " 50 No. 6607 " " " " " " " " 75 No. 6616 3 " " " " " " " " 1.00 No. 01266 " " " " " " " " 1.25 No. 6232 " " " " " " " " 1.35 No. 2982 " " " " " " " " 1.50 No. 6039 " " " " " " " " 1.75 No. 6241 " " " " " " " " 2.00 No. 6244 3 1/2 " " " " " " " " 2.25 No. 2631 " " " " " " " " 2.50 No. 5673 " " " " " " " " 3.00 No. 5466 " " " " " " " " 3.25 No. 5885 " " " " " " " " 3.50 No. 6278 " " " " " " " " 3.75 No. 5891 " " " " " " " " 4.00 No. 5678 " " " " " " " " 4.50</p> <p>CURTAIN POLES White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets. 10c. each. Brass Extension Rods 10c. to 50c. each.</p> <p>FLOOR OILS 1 yard and 2 yards wide. 30c. to 50c. per square yard. Linoleums 60c. per square yard.</p> <p>WALL PAPERS Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect. Prices 4c. to \$1.20 per roll. Borders: 1c. to 30c. per yard.</p> <p>MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the daintiest, newest and withal the least expensive, visit our Ladies' Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Gingham, some of white and colored Pique, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting. Prices: .75c. to \$2.75 per suit. We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years. Prices: \$2.65 per suit.</p> <p>BRITISH STEAMER RUGS A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916. Prices: \$3.00 to \$8.00 each. Ask to see them when visiting our store.</p>	<p>GLOVES Women's Fabric Gloves in White and Colours. 25c. to \$1.00 per pair. Kid Gloves, in Tans, Blacks, and Greys, dressed and undressed. \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.</p> <p>MEN'S CAPE GLOVES Dents and Fownes. Colors: Tans and Greys. Sizes 7 1/2 to 10. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair.</p> <p>HOISERY We sell the "Wear Well" Hosiery. They are knit to fit and knit to wear. Children's sizes: 4 1/2 to 10 1/2. 15c. to 25c. per pair. Women's sizes: 8 to 10 1/2 in. Colors Black. 15c. to 50c. per pair. Women's Silk Hose, in Black and Tan. Men's Hose, Colors Black and Tan: Sizes 10 1/2 to 11 in. 15c. to 50c. per pair.</p> <p>CORSETS We sell the "D. & A." Corsets. They fit perfectly, support the body gracefully and are always comfortable. No. 450 with suspenders . . . \$.50 No. 182 with suspenders 75 No. 227 with suspenders 1.00 No. 294 with suspenders 1.25 No. 636 with suspenders 1.50 No. 498 with suspenders 1.75 No. 550 with suspenders 2.00 Numode with suspenders 3.75 Nos. 640 & 652 with suspenders 2.25 No. 3 Children's Corset Waists . . . 50 Gloria Waists for Misses 75 Brassieres 50c., 75c., and \$1.00</p> <p>WOMEN'S WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR A full assortment always kept in stock. Night Robes: 60c., 69c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00 each. Corset Covers: 20c. to 75c. each. Women's Drawers: 25c. to \$1.00 per pair. Children's Drawers: 25c. to 35c. per pair. Underskirts: 50c. to \$2.50 each.</p> <p>WHITE SHIRT WAISTS We sell the Eclipse Brand. The styles are positively correct. Every garment is well made from good, reliable materials. The blending of good taste in trimmings with perfect fit and satisfactory wear has imparted that "something different" which has made them popular. Prices: 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.</p> <p>WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS A large assortment kept in stock, some plain hemstitched and some fancy. Prices: .3c. to 25c. each.</p> <p>COTTON DEPARTMENT Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard. Long Cloths: 10c. to 18c. per yard. Shirting, Bleached and Unbleached, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide. 25c., 30c., 35c., and 42c. per yard.</p> <p>CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON 40 in., 42 in., and 44 in. wide 25c. to 30c. per yard.</p>	<p>MERCHANT TAILORING. You have to wear clothes and when you buy you look for the best value for the money. Good clothes, well made and at reasonable prices are the cheapest to buy and these you get when dealing with us. We carry a splendid range of English and Scotch Tweeds. A suit to order: \$18.00 to \$25.00. Ask to see our samples when visiting our store.</p> <p>READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT Men's three buttoned sack suits, made from 1916 pattern tweeds \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per suit. Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits. \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per suit. Men's Black Serge Suits: \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit. Men's Grey Serge Suits: \$20.00 per suit.</p> <p>YOUTH'S AND BOYS SUITS Sizes 24 to 35 bust. \$3.75 to \$10.00 per suit. Men's Pants. \$1.25 to \$4.50 per pair. Men's Grey Plaid Suits: \$19.00 per suit.</p> <p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS Fancy and White Shirts, soft and stiff fronts. Men's Shirts: 50c. to \$1.50 each. Boy's Shirts: 50c. to 75c. each. Men's Collars: 2 for 25c. Men's Neckwear: 25c. to 50c. each.</p> <p>HATS AND CAPS Men's Soft and Stiff Hats. 75c. to \$2.50 each. Men's and Boys' Caps. 50c. to \$1.25 each.</p> <p>MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS We sell nothing but English made garments, the best in the world, every seam sewed and cemented. Men's: \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00. Women's: \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.</p> <p>BOOTS AND SHOES Men's Patent and Calf Boots: \$4.00 to \$5.50 per pair. Youths' and Boys': \$1.75 to \$3.75 per pair. Women's Boots, Buttoned and Laced Patent Colt, Gunmetal and Dongola Kid. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair. Women's Oxfords: \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair. Misses and Children's Boots: \$1.00 to \$2.25 per pair.</p> <p>FURNITURE AND BEDDING We carry in stock: Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Folding Cots, Feather Pillows, Chairs, Bureaus, Commodore, etc. Mattresses \$2.25 to \$6.55 each. Springs \$2.65 to \$3.25 each. Iron Beds \$4.00 to \$6.50 each. Divans \$3.25 each. Spring Cots \$2.50 each. Pillows \$1.75 to \$3.50 per pair</p>
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Mail Order Department
We can fill your order with just as much pains and care as if you came personally

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

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

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

BEAR RIVER

THE THREE POISONS

To the Editor:—

It has been shown that beer contains three poisonous substances, alcohol, lupulin, and hop acids. The alcohol has a tendency to excite, the lupulin to make stupid and the hop acids work havoc on the kidneys which later causes congestion of the liver and heart. This combination of poisons, the one to enforce the other, accounts for beer being so much more destructive to life than whiskey or brandy. Whiskey drinkers often live to be old men, but we see the beer drinkers dropping off all around at an early age, under the names of Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Heart Failure, etc. These cases might properly be called what they really are—Deaths from Beer.

Beer has no inviting taste apart from the alcohol which it contains. Brewers themselves say, in a pamphlet which they publish, that "beer would be better without alcohol, if it could be made as attractive to the taste." When a man acquires the beer habit, just as a person acquires the morphine habit, he finds when it is too late, that he has become its slave. From my own professional experience I believe that three men break away from whiskey to one that gives up drinking beer. Medical men often advise those who cannot do without drink to drop beer and take whiskey instead.

A glass of beer seems so harmless and the drinker thinks he can give it up whenever he wills, but this or was proved that whether he can or not he will not do so—not for the pleading of the King and his ministers, nor for wife and family, no, not to save the nation from defeat and ruin. The truth is he cannot, for his moral nature has been drugged and his will power paralyzed by the three poisons hidden in the beer. The poet describes him as calling for his ale till near the hour of death, but that has not been my experience.

When such men become very ill, they frequently will not touch either beer or tobacco. They are very much to be pitied for when they try to break off they have the customs of society as well as the craving for drink to fight. And they do try to break their bonds but it is almost hopeless so long as the treating custom and powerful selfish interests are combined to prevent them.

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

The Mistress: "I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary."
The General: "Yes; which?"
The Mistress: "Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress."—London Sketch.

A sentence of three years penal servitude has been imposed at London, England, upon Ignatius Triblich Lincoln, the self-styled German spy who recently confessed to forgery at his preliminary hearing on that charge.

Bear River

July 8.

Miss Alice Rice returned from Halifax on Friday.

Mr. W. E. Reade made a trip to Digby on Friday.

Mr. James Rice of Digby was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. W. M. Romans was in Halifax on Sunday July 2nd.

Mrs. W. M. Wyman and family left for Kentville, Saturday.

Miss E. S. Annis spent the week-end with Miss Bessie Snow, Digby.

Mr. E. G. Longley spent Sunday July 2nd at his home in Paradise.

Mr. William Smith of St. John was in town on Monday, of last week.

Mr. Percy Spears left for Halifax Wednesday where he will remain for a while.

Mrs. Ada Norwood and daughter of Bar Harbour, Me., are guests of her sister Mrs. Stanley Sullivan.

Mrs. Peach arrived from Boston Friday and is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cahoon.

Pte. Freeman Rice of the 219th, Kentville, arrived home Monday and spent the week with his family in Lawnsdown.

Mr. and Mrs. Vic. Romans and daughter accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Steven of Halifax were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Romans last week.

The Tennis Club gave a tea on the grounds on Friday afternoon. The hostesses were Mrs. Gordon McIntyre, the Misses Annie Chute and Gladys Clarke.

Col. and Mrs. Warren who spent the past month at the Bear River Hotel left for Kedge Lake on Thursday where they will remain for an indefinite time.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. M. Parker and children Miss Ruth, Master Milard and Katherine have arrived at their residence, Parkhurst Farm, for the summer. The Doctor will arrive later.

Miss Irma Campbell arrived home on Saturday July 1st from her school in Bay View. She left on Tuesday for Truro where she will take the Rural Science Course, returning to Bay View in the fall.

News has been received here that Corp. Fred C. Simpson has been wounded in the thigh while fighting in Flanders. He is now in a hospital in France. Corporal Simpson was the first one to sign the enlistment roll in his home village, Bear River, when war was declared. Although he has had many narrow escapes this is the first time he has been wounded.

Bear River has lost another much respected citizen in the person of Mr. Charles H. Dunn who passed away at his home here on the morning of June 27th, at the age of seventy four years. He has been in failing health for a long time, being confined to his house for more than two years. A wife, three daughters, a sister and two brothers survive him.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. L. H. Crandall pastor of the Baptist Church assisted by Rev. J. W. O'Brien pastor of the Methodist Church. Interment in Mount Hope cemetery.

DEEP BROOK

Mrs. Edgar Adams left for Boston, July 6th, for a few weeks visit.

Miss Phyllis Robinson of Round Hill is visiting her cousin, Miss Vera Dittmars.

Miss Vera Poole of Paradise, has been the guest of Miss Marion Spurr for the past week.

Rev. Arthur Archibald arrived from Lowell, Mass., July 4th, to join his family at their cottage for the summer.

Miss Mildred Adams has returned to her home at Deep Brook, from Parker's Cove where she has been teaching for the past year.

Miss Dorothy Moses of Yarmouth, Miss Cooke of St. Stephen, N. B. and Rev. A. H. Kochaly of Ontario, are guests of Mrs. C. V. Henshaw.

Miss Ethel Chute returned to Boston on Saturday, after a two weeks visit with friends and relatives at Deep Brook and Bear River.

The June shipment of supplies from the Deep Brook Red Cross Society consisted of 41 pairs of socks, 20 pyjama suits, and 14 face cloths.

Pte. Karl Nichols and friend, Pte. E. Davis from the military camp at Aldershot, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Manning Nichols.

Pte. W. A. Sullis, formerly of Digby has been transferred from the 112th Battalion and is now at Ottawa, serving as an engineer of the Machine Gun Section.

Intercessory service was held at St. Matthew's Church on Wednesday evening, Rev. A. W. L. Smith preached a very impressive sermon from the text "Jesus wept."

Pte. Frank Rice, of the 11th C. M. R., spent one day this week with his

mother, Mrs. F. W. Rice, before leaving for overseas service. His return to Deep Brook after an absence of five years, was a pleasant surprise to all.

Sea Breeze House now has fourteen guests. Among the arrivals of the week are:—Miss Jessie Dittmars, Mrs. T. Davis of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Peters and Miss MacIntosh of Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, and grandson of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peabody of Needham, Mass.

Pte. Frank Pinkney, who has been serving at the front for the past year has recently been reported wounded. Pte. William, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pinkney, who enlisted a year ago, is now seriously ill in England with tubercular trouble. The community shares the anxiety of the family, and hopes for a more favorable report soon.

PRINCE DALE

July 7

Sorry to report Mrs. Albert Dunn ill with measles.

Mr. Norman Wright spent Friday at Smith's Cove.

Miss Minerva Hudgens returned to Weston, Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser entertained the Clements circle on Tuesday.

Miss Violet Wright has gone to Smith's Cove to remain the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Robar of Bear River East, spent Sunday at Mr. Milledge Wright's.

Clifford and Sara McCormick of Bear River are spending the week at Mrs. E. Wright's.

Mrs. William Sibbins of Greywood spent the week-end with her daughter Mrs. Milledge Wright.

Chipman and Lloyd Dukeshire of East Waldec were guests of Mrs. George Wright on Wednesday.

Miss Oressa Wright, Ipswich, Mass., is spending her vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Wright.

Mr. Ward Wright and Mrs. William Brown of Ipswich, Mass., are spending a few weeks at the home of their brother, Mr. George Wright.

The following articles were forwarded to Annapolis by the Red Cross Society: 4 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 6 pairs bed socks, 2 knit face cloths, 4 pairs field comfort socks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harvey and daughter Eva of Kentville, arrived on Saturday to visit relatives here. Mr. Harvey returned to Kentville Monday. Mrs. Harvey and Miss Eva will remain a week.

THE TOMB OF PERNÉ

Removed from Ancient Egypt to Modern America.

(By Oliver H. H. Geddiss.)

Forty-five hundred years ago a man was buried in Egypt. Centuries afterward vandals stole the body and carried it away. And now Egyptologists have taken the tomb, brick by brick and stone by stone, and carried it by camel back, desert train ship, and automobile truck to the Metropolitan Museum of Art New York City, where it has been re-erected to serve in teaching modern Americans some of the customs of the Egyptian past.

It was a long time ago for a man to live and build a tomb and still be in the limelight about it. But twenty-seven centuries before Christ sounds so vague that perhaps some will not readily realize the great length of time that has elapsed between the reign of Pernebe in an ancient Egyptian king's court and the present time. If you find this true, look up Gen. 7:6, and you will find this: "And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth." Then remember that Pernebe's tomb was erected three hundred years before the flood, and some conception may be had of the centuries that have passed since this Egyptian dignitary was laid to rest in the tomb upon which alone, rather than good works, he could depend for keeping his memory fresh in the minds of people in the succeeding ages.

Many interesting discoveries were made in the course of the removing of this tomb, but none, perhaps, of more popular interest than the "mason's marks," scrawlingly written in red ochre on the backs of many of the blocks; and the hardened imprints of the fingers of the workmen of the long ago time of construction just as distinct as when the men were handling the blocks while placing them in position in the structure. But still more helpful to the mind in bridging the centuries was the finding under the plaster-and-mud flooring of the offering chamber the scattered shells of nuts which the workmen had eaten while at their work laying the floor. The great pyramid shown beyond the step of excavation is known as the "Step Pyramid" tomb of the King Zoser, who lived three hundred years before Pernebe. This tomb is the most imposing one in the cemetery of Sakkarah, at Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt. The cemetery of Sakkarah

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"

382 St. Valier St., Montreal.

"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough". H. WHITMAN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The illustration, if there had been passengers aboard they would have found plenty of time to view the scenery; for how could a train break speed records when the cars ran on rails fastened together in sections which had to be constantly taken up and brought forward from behind the train and placed before it again as it advanced? And who but an Egyptian with methods as old as his race would have had the patience to travel almost continuously for a whole week to cover a distance of four miles? And yet that was necessary when the cars were loaded with heavy boxes of tomb material and started on their return journey from the cemetery to Bedrachein, from whence they were shipped on a real railroad into the yard of the Cairo Museum.

The boxes in which were packed the blocks that had made up Pernebe's tomb reached the total of six hundred and one. From Cairo the boxes were shipped by railway to Suez, and from there they were sent on two different steamers through the Suez Canal to New York City, reaching the Metropolitan Museum of Art in August, 1914 about five months after the actual work of dismantling the ancient tomb began.

In such an undertaking as this precaution was necessary to prevent the disintegration of the material as it was removed from beneath the sands of centuries and changed to a different climate. This required a special chemical treatment in Egypt and another after the arrival of the blocks in New York. The necessity of this was more urgent because of the great amount of limestone used in the construction of the tomb, and the fact that the shifting sands of the ages had shut out air and light until the discovery of the tomb of Pernebe in 1907.

A question that will probably come into the mind of the reader is, "How could such a large tomb be taken down and re-erected in its proper form? This presented a problem, of course, but not an insurmountable one. Plans were made of each wall, showing the blocks of which it was composed; on the back of each block was painted a number as it was removed, thus recording the position of each block for exact reconstruction in the Museum. In addition a careful photographic record was made of all stages of the work. More than four hundred negatives were made of the constructive features of the tomb. In this manner the reconstruction of the tomb was a much more simple matter than taking it down and preparing it for shipment.

Thus the ancient tomb of "Pernebe, Sole Companion (of the King) and Lord Chamberlain," the most imposing monument ever removed from Egypt, comes into our twentieth century life as a reminder of the lasting quality of the handwork of these ancients.

THE FORESTERS AT WORK

Says a London cable: "Canada has once more come to the assistance of the Empire. A Forestry Battalion of Canadians, born and bred to the axe, has been at work in England cutting up some of her show trees into serviceable timber. Public acknowledgment of their work has been made in the House. The stoppage of Sweden's supply of mine timber and the demand for shipping for other purposes drove England to an inspection of her available waste trees. It was decided that the highest sphere of forestry was as timber, not as ornaments. It is to the credit of the landowners of England that they offered the trees of their estates at prices below the market. The question of labor was solved by Canada.

That luxuries are still in demand in London is proven by the fact that on June 20th, \$120,000 was paid at a sale at Christie's for a pearl necklace comprised of 193 pearls in three rows of the finest ornamental quality, slightly graduated.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING

Changing to Grass Is a Critical Period

It is doubtful if any of us realize the longing for the fresh green grass of spring that our animals have after the long winter and the dry feeds. Because the animals are so uneasy and anxious for the pasture, and the farmer is tired of feeding, and perhaps the hay and grain are gone, the temptation is to turn them out too soon. They get a taste of grass and then refuse other feed. The grass is not enough to supply their needs and they fall off in flesh and in milk.

The pasture is kept down from the start and never has a chance to get a good strong growth that it would otherwise have. Wait until the pasture is large enough to furnish a full feed. A few days makes a lot of difference and if it should get a little ahead of them they will eat it down later on.

Make Change Gradually to Pasture

For cows that are fresh or giving a good flow of milk, continue hay and grain in smaller quantities for the first few days on pasture, making the change gradually. We do like to leave off all dry feeds from four to six weeks and get them out of the system, giving the digestive organs and the bowels a change and comparative rest.

Later on the pasture grass gets dry and woody and loses some of its nutrition and the cows commence to shrink in milk. Then the summer silo comes into use and will keep up the milk flow. We have tried feeding ground feed with pasture and also soiling crops, but the silo we like the best and it is the cheapest and the labor is less than with soiling crops.

Many farms have rough land or low land unfit to plow that can be used for pasture; these lands can be renewed by the application of stable manure. After the crops are planted we have some manure that needs to be cleaned up and this is used to top dress pasture land. The cows will not feed there at first, but will later in the summer.

Soiling Crops Produce More Than Grass.

If high-priced land that can be cultivated has to be used for pasture we can use fewer acres and depend more on feeding. Much more feed can be obtained from an acre in crops for the silo than in pasture.

Have plenty of shade in the pasture and pure water, and always salt. Many of our best dairymen are keeping the cows in the stable during the hot days and when the flies are the worst use screen doors and windows and turn them out only at night. We look today for long persistent milking cows, and in order to get them we must study these questions of feed and care.—(I. D. Griswold, La Crosse Co., Wis.)

Best Use of Pasture

When turning my cows to pasture in the spring I make the change gradually. There is a big difference between winter rations and young tender grass, and too sudden a change is not good. About two hours a day on grass for a day or two while the cows are still getting their full winter rations is the way I start, then increase the time to half a day and gradually take the grain away, but I prefer giving to cows their regular feed of silage for two weeks after going to pasture.

The silage prevents the cows from eating such large quantities of grass until their system become thoroughly accustomed to it. After this I seldom feed grain or silage while pasture is good, or until generally about July 4, when the grass commences to fall, when I start feeding silage or grain again.

I have 10 acres of permanent pasture, and two smaller lots of rough land pasture. My cattle are first turned into the rough land pastures until about June 1. This method gives my permanent pasture grass a chance to get several inches high before pasturing, which not only is a great benefit to the pasture, but allows feed for more cattle.

I alternate grazing the rough land pastures, and my permanent pasture lot all through the summer. By so doing the permanent pasture grasses get a chance to gain in growth, and the cattle like a change of pasture at times.

I generally start turning my cattle onto the rough pastures about May 10 or May 15, but do not let them out nights for two weeks or so until the weather and earth becomes warmer, and the cattle a little hardened to outside temperatures. When cows are confined in the barn and covered barnyard all winter and allowed to lie out nights on the cool damp ground when first turned to pasture there is danger of swollen udders. When the cold and frosty nights of autumn arrive my cattle are also kept in the covered barnyard at night.—(C. R. Weidle, Erie Co. Pa.)

Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano. Sixteen countries supply them.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

For 4 Weeks Only Shares Carrying a 20 per cent. Guaranteed Cash Dividend Will Sell at 95 Cents Each

Island Pelts Bring the Highest Prices.

In spite of the "World-War" and the fact that the European markets are practically cut off, Silver Black Fox Pelts are bringing big prices, and Prince Edward Island skins head the whole list.

An enquiry addressed to Messrs. Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis, brought the following reply:

"In response to your letter of April 6th, 1916, will say that Fox Pelt No. 43 sold for One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) in our recent March Sales, was a Prince Edward Island Fox."

This is not supposition, but clear, cold, convincing proof, and gives some slight idea of what may be realized by efficiently managed companies with low capitalization like the **Security Company**.

AT LAST—A Company on a strong business-like basis, with the highest quality of stock procurable and the lowest possible capitalization—a company organized with the object of paying big dividends on a pelt basis and bigger dividends on a breeding stock basis.

This is a "Ground flour" proposition that will be offered at the present price for 4 weeks only.

Every share of stock is backed by a 20 p. c. guaranteed dividend with the money in the Bank now to pay every cent of it.

Not a feature has been overlooked—not a factor lost sight of—every phase has been carefully considered. It is the strongest, clearest, most attractive proposition yet advertised in this paper.

There is but a limited quantity of the stock offered for public subscription—and this allotment is offered for 4 weeks only.

Make application for the amount you want at once. Don't subscribe for more or less than you can conveniently take care of, but don't let this opportunity get away from you.

Shares carrying a 20 p. c. guaranteed cash dividends selling for a short time only at 95 cents.

Big Dividends Should Be Paid This Year.

While many Fox Companies have paid cash dividends last year the majority of them placed their production back in the ranches in order to reduce the capitalization, so that they could pay good dividends on a pelt basis. This was a commendable course to take, and as a result, commencing with the present year liberal cash dividends should be paid by competently managed Companies, and the industry will be thereby placed upon a stable and permanent basis.

In the meantime it is the investor who secures stock in a good Company while the price is right, who is going to clean up the most money.

The opportune time is NOW—The Company is **SECURITY**.

"GET IN" BEFORE THE PRICE OF SHARES SOAR!

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

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

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

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

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

Only a Small Amount of Stock Offered

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

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

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

20 per cent. Guaranteed Cash Dividend with the money in the Bank to pay it as Per Prospectus—The Strongest, Soundest, Safest Investment of its kind yet offered.

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

Application for Shares

CASH PAYMENT APPLICATION

D. J. BONNELL,

Summerside, P. E. I.

Date.....shares

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

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....

State or Province.....

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

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

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

Directors of Security Company

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

J. LeROY HOLMAN,
President and Treasurer

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

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

D. J. BONNELL, Secretary
Advertising Manager R. T. Holman, Limited.
Founder Bonnell Advertising Agency.

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

SECURITY SILVER BLACK FOXES SUMMERSIDE P. E. ISLAND

20 per cent. guaranteed Cash Dividend with the money in the Bank to pay it as per Prospectus. The Strongest, Soundest, Safest investment of its kind yet offered.

FILL IN THIS FORM FOR PROSPECTUS

D. J. BONNELL,

Summerside, P. E. Island.

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

Name.....

Address.....

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

CENTRE CLARENCE

July 11
Mr. Harry Durling is visiting friends in this place.
Miss Muriel Bartheaux spent Sunday with her aunt Mrs. Ralph Williams.
Miss Muriel Allen, Hampton, is visiting her cousin Mrs. William Johnson.
Miss Ella Chesley, Brooklyn, is engaged as teacher here for the coming year.
Mrs. Agnes Foster spent the day recently with Mrs. Emma Rumsey, "Locust Cottage."
Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mader, Hampton.
The ice-cream social held at Mr. Everett Sprowl's was a great success. The sum of \$15.60 was realized.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bezanson, Hampton, have been visiting at the home of her parent, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Banks.
Mrs. Edward Rumsey of Kendall Green, Mass., and Mrs. Clarence Young, Bridgetown, have been calling on friends here.
Pte. Samuel Williams of the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders spent Sunday at his home here, returning on Monday to Aldershot.
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. John Bath, Bridgetown enjoyed an auto ride to Kentville on Sunday in Mr. Burke's car.
Mrs. W. Whitman and daughter Viola, accompanied by Mrs. Harry Viets, spent Sunday at Port Lorne. Miss Viola Whitman expects soon to leave for the West.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Aiken and three children, with Miss Aldward, motored from Windsor recently and were guests at the home of Mrs. Aiken's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Leonard.
A colt in the vicinity judging from appearance has been playing a game of foot-ball with a porcupine. Mr. Colt, however got badly beaten as he arrived at the barn with a big foot from which a number of quills had to be extracted.

LOWER GRANVILLE

July 10
Mrs. Herbert Hudson of Brooklyn, New York, is visiting friends in this vicinity.
Miss Hattie Clarke of Boston, is a welcome visitor at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke.
Mr. and Mrs. Stange Mills, who left last fall to visit friends in Amherst and Lynn, Mass., have returned home.
Mrs. Corkum of Dartmouth, who has been spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. T. F. McWilliam, has returned to her home.
Mrs. Reuben Couley and children of Lynn, Mass., arrived last week, and will occupy her father's house for the summer.
Mrs. R. P. Wade and granddaughter Miss Gwendolyn Bird, of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaffner, Junr.
Mr. and Mrs. Milo Hale and Mrs. Vinton Farrington of Lowell, Mass., are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Winchester.
Mrs. L. D. Holly of South Milford, Indiana, arrived on Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaffner.
The Ladies of Karsdale meet on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Balcom to organize a Red Cross Society for the purpose of commencing work for our soldiers. The following officers were appointed viz: Mrs. Ralph Bohaker, President; Mrs. Frank Covert, Vice-President; Mrs. Wallace Covert, Jr., Secretary; Mrs. Arthur Chisholm, Treasurer.
The society will meet with Mrs. R. Bohaker, Friday afternoon, July 14.

WEST PARADISE

July 10
Preaching service in the hall Sabbath afternoon, July 16, at 3 o'clock.
Miss Vera Poole is at home spending the summer vacation with her parents.
Miss Lottie Saunders of Annapolis Royal, is visiting her mother Mrs. J. W. Saunders.
Mrs. Manetta Prall of Windsor, Hants County, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. F. J. Poole.
Mr. Milledge Sheridan while tearing up his barn floor to replace with a new one, found a nest of hen's eggs, spreading over a space of more than three feet in diameter from which he counted 144 eggs or twelve dozen.
The Red Cross Society of this vicinity, since November to the last of June, have made and forwarded the following list of articles; 66 hospital shirts, 17 flannel shirts, 28 pair of knit woolen socks and 20 handkerchiefs.
The Red Cross Society held an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Hirtle on Tuesday evening July 4th. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the number present was not very large. The sum of \$10.15 was realized.

OUTRAM

July 4
Mrs. Charlie Healy has gone to the "Hub" for the summer.
Miss Alberta Slocumb attended the Baptist Association held at Chester.
Master Elliott Brown is spending a few days with his grandfather, Mr. John O'Neal.
Mr. Milton O'Neal from Berwick, is spending his vacation with friends in this place.
We are glad to report Mrs. Joshua Banks somewhat improved in health at time of writing.
Mr. Perry H. Bordon from Waterville, was the guest of Mr. Parker Banks last Friday.
Miss Lillian Banks returned home Thursday last, after spending a week with Mrs. L. Strong.
Mr. and Mrs. Bent spent the weekend with the latter's sister, Mrs. Frank Marshall of Middleton.
Pte. Avarad O'Neal of the 85th Highlanders Battalion from Kentville, is home on a few days furlough.
Mrs. Ritson Bent is spending a few weeks with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bent of Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. David Milbury, Sr. from Port Lorne, spent the past week with her sisters and many friends in this place.
Deacon Charles Hudson and wife from Bridgetown spent one day quite recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. Banks.
Quite a large number from her attended the excursion to Kentville on Wednesday last. All report a good time.
Mr. Simon O'Neal and Varner Smith from Berwick were calling on their many friends in this place a few days last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Marshall and son Roscoe from Arlington, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Susie Bent.
Deacon Christopher Grant and wife spent a few days last week the guest of his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels, Lawrencetown.

ST. CROIX COVE

July 10
Mr. James Hall, Bridgetown, is visiting friends here.
Miss Leta Poole is visiting her aunt Mrs. Harold Kinnear, Halifax.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole spent Friday with relatives at Mount Hanley.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Healy, Mount Rose, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall, Tuesday.
Mrs. Charlotte Anderson, Port Lorne, visited her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hall, Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Myers Gibson, Dalhousie West, and Miss Ethel Kelly, Bridgetown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall, yesterday.
Miss Bertha Neaves, Wolfville, Miss Ella Beardsley, Port Lorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Lansdale Hall, Beaconsfield were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley.
Mr. Stephen F. Hall, after acting as Deputy Examiner at the Provincial Examination at Church Point, Digby County spent Sunday in Westport, and returned home this week.

PORT LORNE

July 10
Miss Louise Foster is visiting her brother at Smith's Cove.
Miss Pollard of Japan is spending the vacation at Mrs. Hall's.
Mrs. Celena Starratt returned home today (Monday) from Halifax.
Carroll and Stanley Charlton, Bridgetown, are visiting friends here.
Mr. Elmer Brinton of Halifax is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Brinton.
Rev. W. Machum will speak in the interest of the Bible Society work on Sunday afternoon, July 16th.
Mr. F. K. Hall, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Linnie Hall returned to Lynn on Saturday last.
Mr. Frank Bogart and Mr. Andrew Bogart from San Francisco, Cal., have been guests at the Bay View House, the past week.
Rev. Asaph Whitman has accepted a call to the church at Port Maitland and left here last Thursday with his daughters, Misses Lillian and Beulah for that place.

PORT WADE

July 10
Miss Nellie Kempt of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Reynolds.
Mrs. John Hayden and little daughter Bessie arrived home from Lynn on Tuesday.
Mr. Frank Wilson of the 112th Battalion, arrived home on Tuesday, and left again on Saturday for Windsor.
Mrs. Fred Fleet and three children, of Lynn, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnson. Mrs. John Fleet of Lynn is also a guest at the same home.

PARKERS COVE

July 10
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weir are visiting Mrs. Weir's home at Victoria Beach this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Willett of Belle Isle, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on Sunday.
The silent messenger of death entered our community and took as its victim Mr. Murdock Clayton. Murdock enlisted in the 112th Battalion in February last and while there he contracted measles which developed into tuberculosis. He was removed from Digby on May 1st to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clayton, and despite all that human hands or medical assistance could do it was of no avail. He leaves to mourn their loss, father, mother, seven brothers and five sisters. The service was largely attended. The deceased brother was liked by all his comrades. The pall bearers were Arthur and Gordon Weir, Charles Campbell and Willard Guest. Rev. I. Brindly, Baptist, conducted the ceremony at the house and grave.

PARADISE

July 10
Mrs. R. H. Mason has returned after spending a few weeks with friends in Springfield.
Principal and Mrs. McCormick and child are spending the holidays at Granville Centre.
Miss Myrtle Wambolt of Port Medway is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Archibald Gillis.
The Mission Band will hold a picnic on the grounds of the Athletic Club on Thursday afternoon.
We welcome as residents of our community Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Kinley. Mr. Kinley was a former pastor of the Paradise and Clarence Church.
Reginald Boehner, Professor of Chemistry at Syracuse University, N. Y., was a recent guest at the home of his brother, Aubrey P. Boehner.

HILLSBURN

July 10
Misses Bernice and Rita Longmire of Lynn, are visiting relatives here.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hamilton of Litchfield, spent Sunday with her parents here.
Miss Selma Halliday has returned home after spending several months at Lower Granville.
Mrs. S. E. Halliday and little John Thurber of Lower Granville, are visiting relatives here.
Mrs. Reginald Young is spending a few days with Pte. Young at Kentville before he leaves for overseas.
Mrs. S. Tufts and son Earle of Lynn, Mass. are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Halliday, sr.
Service in the Baptist Church here on Sunday, July 16, at 3 o'clock p. m. by the Rev. Mr. Brindly.

BELLEISLE

July 10
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dodge of Bridgewater were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dodge.
Miss Grace Bent of Lawrencetown is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dodge.
Master Frederick Tremain of Halifax is spending the summer holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bent.
Mr. and Mrs. Porter Lowe and child of Bridgetown spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gesner.
Light-keeper Harold MacDougall of the Geodetic Survey arrived here last week and is showing light from the observatory here.
Mr. Ralph Goodwin returned to Needham on Saturday after spending his vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Albert Goodwin.

TOREBROOK

July 11
Judson Armstrong has purchased a Ford car of L. Phinney.
Mr. Earle Payson and sister Laura are visiting friends in Boston.
Miss Elizabeth Spinney is recovering after being sick with measles.
Mrs. W. V. Spurr and children has been at her parents at Granville during the past week.
Miss Eva McAloney has returned from Truro, after spending a week with friends in Londonderry.
Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Harlow and daughter of Bridgetown, were guests of relatives here over Sunday.
Mr. Heber Spurr of Somerville, Mass., is spending a short vacation at the old homestead. With his brother W. V. he went fishing a couple of days last week and caught over a hundred trout and report they could catch just as many as they wanted.

At the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney, N. S., the wages of labourers employed on the surface and in the mine were recently advanced from \$1.63 to \$1.70 per day, and other classes received various advances.

YPRES OUR FIERCEST BATTLE SINCE LOOS

(Continued from page 1)

"So He Stayed With His Friend."

There were many acts of self-sacrifice done by Canadian lads, rough enough outwardly, perhaps, but with a great tenderness in their hearts for "pals" who were hurt. Only a few of these stories will ever be known, but I heard one of them about a young private soldier from Kamsac, Saskatchewan, which has come out of all that tumult of shells. He had been crouching behind the shelter of some sandbags with one of his officers and an N. C. O. and a man who was his best friend. All three men were wounded. This young soldier from Kamsac had bandaged them. But his comrade was most badly wounded, and when the shell-fire lifted, and there was just a chance of escape, it was utterly impossible to move him. The young soldier said "You go" to the other wounded men, who were just able to walk, and then he sat down again by his comrade's side and said "I'm staying." So he stayed with his friend.

There were other men who stayed with their friends. One Canadian doctor, with his assistant, had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver, who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors deserted their post, but "carried on" to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them.

"Muscular Christianity."

There was a chaplain of whom the Canadians are proud, who first enlisted for the war as a trooper in the Canadian cavalry—"the finest trooper in the squadron" was the verdict of officers and men—but while at Shorncliffe he was made chaplain and captain. He seems to have been a cherry, large-hearted man, and had a great influence among his fellow soldiers, with the spirit of a soldier himself, always keen to get into the trenches. He was there when the bombardment began, and devoted himself to the wounded all through the worst hours. When the Germans came through the gap he did not make his retreat but remained to face them, and was not seen again.

"Verdun System."

So far I have described the situation which resulted from the enemy's bombardment upon our front line system of trenches and chiefly as it affected one brigade in the centre of the line. It will be seen that by adopting the Verdun system of artillery attack the enemy had damaged our front trenches to such an extent that they had become utterly untenable, however great the courage of men. It was practically so upon the whole line of the enemy's attack, so that the Princess Patricia's and the Royal Canadian Regiment to the left (in and south of Hooge) were obliged to yield a little ground.

But meanwhile the battalions in support were holding firm in spite of the spell fire, which raged above them also, and it was against this second line of Canadians that the German infantry came up—and broke.

I have no details of some parts of this second phase of the first day's battle. With regard to the troops on the left, I only know that the "Princess Pats" behaved with a superb self-sacrificing courage, more wonderful than even their former actions in the war—and Canada knows the glory of her sons—and that the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment were steadfast, not less noble in resistance.

In the Land of the Maple Leaf

I can tell more of what happened in the centre against which the German thrust was hard towards Zillebeke Lake.

Here some of the Canadian Rifles were in support, and as soon as the infantry attack began they were ordered forward to meet and check the enemy. An officer now in command of one of their battalions tells me that he led his men across country to Maple Copse under such a fire as he had never seen. Because of the comrades in front, in dire need of help, no notice was taken as the wounded fell but the others pressed on as fast as they could go.

One platoon had an astonishing escape. Two shells burst right over them, but only one man dropped. Maple Copse was reached and here the men halted and awaited the enemy with another battalion who were already holding this wood of six or seven acres. When the German troops arrived they may have expected to meet no great resistance. They met a withering fire, which caused them bloody losses. The Canadians had assembled at various points, which became

strongholds of defence with machine guns and bomb stores, and the men held their fire until the enemy was within close range so that they worked havoc among them. The survivors retreated hurriedly and the enemy directed their guns upon the defenders. Colonel E. H. Baker, a member of the Canadian Parliament fell with a piece of shell in his lung. Many other officers were killed in these assembly posts but the men showed great initiative and non-commissioned officers replaced the officers, carrying on the command, and private soldiers took up the work of the N. C. O.'s when they also fell.

"Guns, Guns, Guns."

A most gallant attempt to support C. Company of one battalion of the Canadian Rifles was made by D Company when word came down that their comrades were hard pressed. They struggled forward under frightful fire with a most dogged valour, and it was only the overwhelming power of guns which kept these men back and made their courage vain.

Guns, guns, guns! That was the secret of the German attack. Machinery and not men won our front line trenches and caused the losses which the Canadians suffered. It is the horror of this war that all the spirit of men, all their valour, all that is fine and good in their manhood, are at the mercy of gun-metal, and that flesh and blood cannot prevail over chemistry and mechanics, unless supported in equal strength by the same powers. In this case, owing to the nature of the ground in the salient, which enabled the enemy to fire upon one point with artillery from all points the German artillery was able to concentrate a greater intensity of shells upon our front than we could in reply.

Subject to this handicap, the reply of our guns was formidable and effective. To their barrage we answered with ours.

"Long Shall the Tale Be Told"

Hour after hour our gunners fed their breaches and poured out shells. The edge of the salient was swept with fire, and though the Canadian losses were heavy the Germans must have suffered a most terrible punishment, so that the battlefield is one great shambles. Our own wounded who were brought back owe their lives to the behavior of the stretcher bearers who were supreme in devotion. They worked in and out across that shell-swept ground hour after hour through the day and night, rescuing many stricken men at a great cost in life to themselves. Out of one party of 20 only five remain alive. Very gallant, too, were the signaller and "runners," who kept up communications.

"No one can say," said one of their officers yesterday, "that the Canadians do not know how to die." It is a tragedy that so many of them have fallen in this battle under that devilish shell-fire, but the splendour of their courage will live for ever.

The Dominion Government has made a contribution of \$50,000 to the relief fund established in aid of the war sufferers in Poland, Serbia and Montenegro. The money has been forwarded to the Acting High Commissioner, Sir. George Perley.

For Delicious Strawberry Preserves tell your grocer to send you Lantic Sugar "The All-Purpose Sugar" packed in original bags or cartons. The accurate weight of LANTIC SUGAR in original packages is a great help in preserving as it enables the work to be done without weighing the sugar. For strawberry preserves in light syrup use 4 quarts of berries to a 2-lb. carton of LANTIC SUGAR. For richer preserves increase the proportion of sugar according to taste. PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Mail us a red ball trade mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 54 ready gummed printed labels containing 6 for each of the following fruits: strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, cherries, plums, peaches and pears. Address ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, Ltd. Power Bldg. Montreal

LETTER FROM ROY JACKSON Received by His Sister, Mrs. Arthur Chute of Clarence. June 10, 1916 Dear Sister:— Received your letter written the 21st to-day, and am now snatching a little time to write a few lines. We have been so broken up and had so much to do that it has been impossible to write at all. We have been marching, and it means night and day work. We have had to work very hard, what are left of us, and that is not very many. I expect there is many an anxious home in Canada, from coast to coast. I am one of the lucky ones, but how I escaped I cannot imagine. Poor little Will Hamilton got wounded in left arm, both hands and face. Where he is I do not know, but think he is in England. I am feeling a little better to-day. To tell the truth we have had to work so hard, day and night, that one does not know which end they are on. Some days we get one meal a day, and several days did not get time to eat at all. So you can imagine what it was like. Chester and Sam may know where we are, but I think they are away South of us. Did you get those picture cards of Ypres I sent you. I wish you could see how those beautiful buildings have been destroyed. You cannot imagine what it is like. Part of our work to-day has been going through the kits of the brave boys who have fallen. Believe me, it was a hard job. I am sending a few view cards and a

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