

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1915

NO 33



FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

THE NEW 1.00 SIZE CONTAINS 3 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TRIAL SIZE SOLD AT 50c PER BOTTLE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA EXPOSITION

The Exhibition Commission will hold next year's Fair from Sept. 13th to 20th, both dates inclusive. Arrangements will be endeavored to be made to have the dates of the N. S. P. E. I. and N. B. falls to run so that a circuit from one to the other could be made by the exhibitors.

Officers were elected by the commission in annual session as follows: President—Hon. E. H. Armstrong; Vice-President, Mayor Martin. Executive Committee—R. B. Colwell, James A. Fraser, F. W. Foster, A. A. Gaston, A. N. Griffin and

The new members of the executive committee are R. B. Colwell, and F. W. Foster. The retiring members are F. A. Gough, C. E. Smith and H. S. Kennedy. Manager and secretary, M. Mc F. Hall.

No changes were made in the superintendents of departments or committees.

The deficit is \$7,315 for the two years. This year's shortage was only \$4,306.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

CANADA'S ROOT AND FODDER CROP FOR 1915

Ottawa, November 16, 1915.—The Census and Statistics Office issued today a report on the yield, quality and price of the root and fodder crops of 1915, the acreage and condition at October 31 of fall wheat sown for 1916, and the progress of the fall plowing.

Root and Fodder Crops

Root and fodder crops in Canada consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of about 8,977,000 acres, as compared with 9,067,000 acres in 1914, and their estimated value, subject to revision, is \$230,379,000 as compared with \$226,227,000 last year. The decrease in area is principally in respect to hay and clover, and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield of the same crop. Hay and clover yield 10,953,000 tons from 7,875,000 acres or 1.39 ton per acre, as compared with 10,259,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres or 1.28 tons per acre last year. The yield of alfalfa is 261,955 tons from 92,665 acres, or 2.83 tons per acre, of fodder corn 3,429,800 tons from 343,400 tons or 10 tons per acre, and of turnips and other roots 64,281,000 bushels from 172,700 acres, or 372 bushels per acre.

The Potato Crop

The conditions governing the production of potatoes have this year been as bad, as last year they were good. The total estimated yield is 62,604,000 bushels from 478,600 acres, an average yield per acre of only 131 bushels. Last year the corresponding figures were 85,672,000 bushels, 475,900 acres, and 180 bushels. Not since the average of 119 bushels in 1910 has the rate per acre been so low; it is 27 bushels below the average of 158 bushels for the five years 1910-14. In Ontario, where the record yield of over 167 bushels per acre was obtained last year, the average yield per acre this year is not more than 92.6 bushels, the lowest yield on record for the province. In other provinces the potato yield is also poor, excepting in Alberta and in British Columbia. In the former province the total yield is 5,155,000 bushels from 37,200 acres, an average of 138.8 bushels per acre, and in the latter the yield is 3,956,000 bushels from 16,000 acres, an average of 247 bushels. In both provinces the yield per acre is larger than in any year since 1911 when the respective yields were 211.6 and 252 bushels. For all Canada the quality is 84 p. c. of the standard as compared with 90 p. c. last year; but in Ontario the quality is down to 66 p. c. as compared with 101 p. c. last year. In Prince Edward Island the quality is 81; in Nova Scotia it is 76, and in New Brunswick it is 88 p. c. In Al-

berta the quality is good with 91 p. c. and in British Columbia it is 84 p. c. The average price per bushel to the grower works out to 57 cents for Canada, 76 cents for Ontario and 33 cents in Alberta. Potatoes are very generally reported as affected with rot and blight, especially in Ontario, and the indications are that the keeping qualities this year will be very poor.

Acreage and Condition of Fall Wheat

The area sown to fall wheat for next year's harvest is estimated to be 1,100,500 acres which is about 15 p. c. less than the area of 1,294,000 acres sown in 1914 for 1915. The decrease is principally in Ontario and is due to the heavy rains of August which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding. The area sown to fall wheat in Ontario is estimated to be 820,600 acres, as compared with 1,043,000 acres sown in 1914, the decrease being 222,400 acres, or over 21 p. c. In Alberta there is an increase from 230,000 acres in 1914 to 260,500 acres in 1915, the plus difference representing 13 p. c. In Manitoba there is a decrease from 10,900 to 9,400 acres; in Saskatchewan there is no change from the estimated area of 4,100 acres, and in British Columbia there is a small increase of 200 acres making 6,200 acres sown to this crop. As regards condition on October 31, the figures are 88 or 89 p. c. of the standard for Canada and for Ontario and Alberta. In Manitoba the condition is 69, in Saskatchewan 93, and in British Columbia 95. For Ontario and Alberta the figures of condition are less in either of the two previous years when the condition on October 31 was over 90.

Progress of Fall Plowing

For all Canada about 53 p. c. of the area intended for next year's crops is reported as ploughed by October 31, as compared with 71 p. c. last year and 54 p. c. in 1913. In the Northwest the percentages are as follows: Manitoba 36 against 92, Saskatchewan 27 against 77, Alberta 34 against 55.

With the view of perpetuating the name of Edith Cavell, martyred English nurse, the proposal is made to change the name of Mount Robinson, the loftiest peak in the Rocky Mountains, to Mount Cavell. The matter has only reached the suggestion stage however. Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, originated the idea and it has been taken up by several patriotic societies on the Pacific coast.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Richter*

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Lord Kitchener Holds Conference with King Constantine of Greece

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An Athens despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Earl Kitchener, British Secretary for War, after an audience with King Constantine, lasting more than an hour, conferred with Premier Skoufoudis and left Athens at six o'clock this evening. The anxiety felt over the Allies' intentions to bring pressure to bear on Greece, in order to assure the unopposed passage of the Allied troops through Greek territory, in case such a course is necessary, adds the correspondent, has been partly allayed by Kitchener's visit.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Athens correspondent for the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following: "The Athens newspapers publish a communication, issued by the British Legation, stating that the Entente Powers have declared an economic and commercial blockade of Greece. The Cabinet afterwards sat from nine o'clock in the evening until three in the morning."

Allies on the Offensive in the Dardanelles

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A news agency despatch from Rotterdam today says: A tremendous offensive has been begun by the Allies at the Dardanelles, according to a Constantinople despatch to Koelnische Zeitung today.

British Inflict Heavy Losses on the Germans in the Western Front

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in his report from the front, issued tonight, describes briefly an organized bombardment by the British artillery of the German lines, and refers again to the fighting in October around Loos. Of the Germans counter attacks on October 8, Field Marshal French had previously reported that the German losses were very heavy, "some 8,000 or 9,000 dead being left in front of the British and French trenches."

Blockade of Greece Has Commenced

LONDON, Nov. 22.—No definite news has been received here of Greece's reply to the Entente Allies' demands for guarantees for the safety of the Anglo-French troops landed at Saloniki, or for that of Serbians who might be forced over the Greek frontier. One despatch from Athens, however, says the Greek Cabinet is disposed to accept the conditions laid down by the Entente Powers, except that condition requiring Greece to participate in the war, and that a solution of the whole difficulty may be expected immediately.

Meantime the blockade of Greek commerce has commenced and Italy, it is reported, is participating in the measures of restraint decided upon. This, with the news that the Serbians have won a victory over the Bulgarians northeast of Pristina, that the Bulgarians have delayed their march on Monastir, and that the Austro-Germans are laboring under difficulties as a result of the wintry weather, has created a more hopeful feeling in the Capitals of the Entente Allies. The British and French forces daily are being strengthened by men and guns landed at Saloniki, and part of the reinforcements are being sent to Monastir, where the Serbians also are reported to be concentrating and threatening the Bulgarians at Prilep.

WAR BRIEFS

Belleville Licensed Victuallers Association offered the Red Cross \$1,500, if the Committee would persuade the temperance people to call off the proposed vote for local option in January, until after the war. They wanted pay for their patriotism!

Women's Institutes of Eastern Ontario have contributed about \$85,000 to patriotic purposes. That is patriotism without pay.

Since the outbreak of the war, the lifeboats of the National Institution have saved 334 lives from British warships, including torpedo boats, patrol boats, mine-sweepers and seaplanes.

Berlin has put a ten shilling tax on cats. Some Nova Scotia towns might benefit greatly by following that example.

The British army has the best balloons in the world. They are made out of the intestines of oxen, instead of silk, and it takes 40,000 to make one balloon.

In response to the King's call for volunteers, Australia reports 160,000 soldiers, as an assurance of hearty co-operation in the determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

Up to October 20th, the admitted losses of the Prussian army totalled 2,021,078. This makes the total losses to Germany and Austria about five millions of men.

More than 300,000 Japanese made rifles, with sufficient ammunition for a long campaign have gone to Russia during the last three months.

A Belgian Professor who buried his entire fortune of \$250,000 in bonds, stocks, jewels, gold and plate, in his garden in Malines before the war, has received word that his property is safe, under the protection of the United States Consol in Malines.

The City of St. Catharines raised \$130,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, setting a new high per capita record for cities.

Ontario expects to raise \$1,500,000 for the British Red Cross Fund.

The price of coal ran up to \$30 per ton in Rome, and arrangements are being made to import coal from Japan, where it can be had for \$3,00 per ton.

Private persons in France have handed over to the Bank of France a total of \$200,000,000 in gold coin, receiving Government notes in exchange.

Under a law passed October 12th, any German citizen who owns a share in any merchant ship is forbidden to sell to any one not a German subject. The law applies to German citizens not living in Germany.

The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille by the Germans is estimated at \$360,000,000, and war taxes imposed by the Germans on Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, manufacturing cities has amounted to several millions of dollars.

A coalition ministry has been formed in France, but there has been no change of policy. The New Premier says, the policy of France is summed up in one word, "Victory."

Albert Stewart, of Hamilton Ont, has been fined \$500, or jail for three months for supplying soldiers with whiskey.

Oxford University has had to send three sets of papers for Rhodes Scholarship Exams to the United States for last month. One set was lost in the Arctic another in the Hesperian. The third arrived safely.

Dr. Infort of Paris has performed successfully the operation of taking a shrapnel bullet from the right aricle of a man's heart. By the same method buttons and coins have been taken from the lungs, the brain and the liver.

A Russian General has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment with hard labor, and the loss of all his rights, because of his absence from Koono, and neglect of adequate protection for the defence of that town.

Philadelphia has commenced since the war to manufacture porcelain heads for dolls. Hitherto they have come chiefly from Germany.

JACK ALDOUS IS IN GOOD HEALTH

Report He Had Been Executed for Striking German Prison Officer is Denied

A report circulated in Ottawa, and which reached Winnipeg, to the effect that Jack Aldous of hockey fame, had been executed in a German prison camp, is believed to be untrue by Montague Aldous, father of the young soldier. All avenues through which such a story could reach Canada have been carefully checked, and the family is in the position to state that the report is probably without foundation in fact. The news created a sensation in Winnipeg as Jack was not only widely known but was immensely popular.

A letter from Jack's brother Harry, now in England, tells of the hero's part played by the Winnipeg hockey star just before his capture, when he charged a German trench, single-handed. He was attached to the 7th Battalion from British Columbia, and was the only survivor of the machine gun section.

In the story from Ottawa, it was said that young Aldous, who is a boy of spirit, had struck a German officer; and had been sentenced to death; and the penalty duly executed. Relations at Ottawa who were in close communication with the military authorities investigated the story and proved its untruthfulness.

Good Health and Spirits

The latest news from Jack was received by his sister, Miss Doris Aldous, on Tuesday. It was dated on Oct. 3 from Lager 2, Munster, Westphalia, and the sender was then in good health. The card reads as follows:

"By the time you receive this card I hope the war will be nearly over, as we did ourselves along that peace is near at hand. Hamilton Chipman is our interpreter ('French') and he is certainly great fun. He has an easy job at the works. I will tell you all about it when I return. I am in good health and spirits; so 'we should worry'."

Escaped Zeppelin Bomb

From his son Harry, who is with the 19th battery of the 5th brigade at Otterpool, England, Mr. Aldous has received a letter telling of the Zeppelin raid of Oct. 13. Gunner Aldous says: "We had quite a bit of excitement here last Wednesday, Oct. 13. A German airship visited our camp and killed 17 men and 30 horses, and wounded 16 men, and a number of horses. I had just come in (9.15 p. m.), when the order came for 'Lights out,' and they were out three minutes afterward. I heard a noise just like a train going over an overhead crossing. It got louder and louder until it became a roar. I saw a flash away up. A second later there was an explosion which shook the earth, and then another and another. The third was so close the concussion knocked me on my back. Then there was one more bomb which made holes all over our tent. I tell you I was a pretty nervous boy for a few minutes."

"I went up to where the bombs had hit, and it was the worst sight I had ever seen. I gave the doctor a hand, as his men had all been wounded. I saw two men die. We couldn't do anything for them. The bombs made a hole in the ground about the size of a bell tent and threw pieces of casing half a mile."

(Jack Aldous is a nephew of Mrs. F. C. Harris of this town.—Ed. Mon.)

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Halifax, Nov. 16.—The body of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, and the last link with pre-Confederation times, with all the impressiveness of a state funeral, was laid to rest in the quiet little cemetery of St. John's to-day, after the remains had been carried through the streets of Halifax from St. Paul's Anglican church, where a solemn service was held. The period of lying-in-state ended this morning and during the twelve hours that the body was in

view it is estimated that more than ten thousand people passed before it to look a last time at the peaceful features of the aged statesman, lying in the plain oak casket shrouded in the Union Jack.

The procession which followed the body to the grave in St. John's cemetery where Sir Charles was buried near Lady Tupper, emphasized the fruition that his efforts as a public man have brought. Thus the imperial aspect of his work was testified to by the presence of Lord Richard Neville, the representative of the Duke of Connaught, governor general; the lusty Dominion that has sprung from confederation, by the Prime Minister and members of the House of Commons, and those here on behalf of the various provinces and the railways that owed much to his vision and determined advocacy in parliament, by Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific; Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, and Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission.

The more personal element in the discourse of mourners was provided by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Sir Charles Tupper, the latter the statesman's heir.

The procession, which was two miles long, contained several naval and military contingents.

The service in St. Paul's Church was intensely moving.

The music included Chopin's funeral march and the favorite hymns of Sir Charles, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er." As the body was removed to take its place in the procession the Dead March in Saul was given.

LORING BRINTON DIES IN RHODE ISLAND

(Pawtucket Paper)

Nov. 17, 1915.—Another of the valued and prominent citizens of Pawtucket passed away to-day, as Loring W. Brinton breathed his last about noon at his residence, 29 Greene street in his 71st year. His death removes one who was long known in this city and Central Falls as a man of sterling worth, and with the Weatherhead-Thompson Company of Central Falls a concern of which he was the secretary for a period of 25 years, his demise will mean a personal loss.

Mr. Brinton had not been in good health since last spring, when he ceased to be active in business, and for the past two months he was confined to his home taking his bed for the last time one week ago Sunday.

Mr. Brinton was born at Port Lorne N. S. in Annapolis County, and he came to Rhode Island 42 years ago, his stay being measured by the period of his secretaryship with the Weatherhead-Thompson Company, tanners. His long period of service with that concern proved a credential most valued, and he became deeply attached and endeared to the members of the concern and its employees.

He was a member of Jenks Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Central Falls, an organization which holds its meetings in this city; also of Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the same city. He was a past chancellor of the last named lodge, and for 23 years served the lodge as its keeper of records and seal.

For a portion of the time since his residence in Rhode Island he resided in Central Falls. Although not a member of the Broad Street Baptist Church of that city, he was a regular attendant, and was deeply interested in the Carpenter Bible class of that church, and was its secretary and treasurer for many years. The various positions of trust he held proved him to be the same reliable servant as with the concern he served as secretary so long. His home life was equally commendable, and sincere will be the grief at his death.

The deceased leaves a daughter, Idella, wife of George Kent of this city, and a son, Joshua E. Brinton, also a resident of Pawtucket.

(The deceased was an uncle of Mrs. E. C. Hall of this town.—Ed. Mon.)

TELL YOUR FRIENDS THAT I WANT CASH

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

Special Lines for Xmas Presents

WALTER SCOTT "The Keen Kutter"

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

FOXES

Get "More Money" for your Foxes
Fisher, Muskrat, Lynx, White Weasel, Marten, Skunk and other Fur Bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS
A reliable responsible safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Surest Bargain," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.
Write for it—NOW—It's FREE
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THE BIG DRIVE!



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

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

Balance of **November Only** at these figures

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

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

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

N. B.—All drafts made on customers are to be accepted or arrangements made satisfactory to me.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

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

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

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

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

Butter Parchment

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

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

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

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

The Monitor Publishing Co. LIMITED

Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

General Bingen 39997

Enrolement No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2,064, sire of Ullhan, 1,58 (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2,01, sire of Dan Patch, 1,55 (world's fastest pacer)

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

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Tel. connection Kingston

ALARM CLOCKS

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

ROSS A. BISHOP'S
LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

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

Thomas Mack

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MONTREAL

HAND SEPARATOR CREAM

Patrons of cream gathering creameries frequently complain of the variations which occur in the percentage of fat as revealed by the test of the cream delivered from time to time. These variations have given rise to more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons, and have been the cause of unnecessary friction between them and the managers of creameries. A series of tests and experiments bearing on this point have recently been completed by the Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and the results obtained are published in circular No. 14 of that Branch. It is desirable that creamery patrons should know the results of these experiments. Managers of creameries may apply for and secure from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, sufficient copies to supply each patron. Individual copies will be sent to those who apply for them.

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend, Maude, in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.

"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well; but at the critical moment he always skids."

Binard's Linctant relieves Neuralgia.

Middleton

Mrs. W. B. Crouse of Italy Cross, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Messenger.

E. A. Kinney of the Canadian Bank staff, has been transferred to New Glasgow.

A. C. Smith of Barrington has joined the staff of the Commerce Bank here.

Mr. Millett of Windsor has been relieving Mr. Ruggles of the Royal Bank here.

Miss Woodworth of New Germany was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joudrie, the first of the week.

Miss Annie Hillz spent the weekend in Lawrencetown the guest of Miss Marguerite Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vroom of Clementsport were the guests of their brother, Mr. F. R. Elliott, and sister, Mrs. G. N. Reagh.

Miss Mary Reed returned to Middleton last week, after spending a couple of weeks at her home in Bear River, and Yarmouth.

The annual church supper given at the Parish Hall on Thursday evening last, was a grand success. The sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars was taken.

MELVERN SQUARE

November 22

Miss Lilla Gates left Melvern recently to spend the winter in Boston.

Miss Edith Gates of Middleton, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Almada Jackson spent a few days last week at her home at Carleton's Corner.

The Red Cross Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Chas. VanBuskirk, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin and family spent the week-end with friends at North Williamston.

Mr. William S. Phinney left week before last for Stewiacke, where he will remain for an indefinite time.

Colonel S. Spurr recently spent the week-end at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Burgess, Sheffield Mills, Kings County.

Mrs. Wheeler and children recently spent a week at the Baptist parsonage, Margareville, the guest of Mrs. Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Gage.

Miss Lena Goldsmith of Middleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Plumb, of the same town, were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. E. F. McNeil, on Sunday last.

One of our leading men, Colonel McNeil, witnessed the state funeral of the late Sir Charles Tupper, in Halifax, last week, and reports a grand and imposing ceremony.

The male population of this community will meet in the good old fashioned way of a "frolic" on Tuesday next, for the purpose of making some much needed repairs on our public hall.

One of our Melvern boys, Mr. Eugene Baker, who is in training for overseas service, spent a few days' leave of absence at his home here, during last week. Glad to see Eugene looking so well.

CLARENCE

November 22

Roy Whitman has installed electric lights in his house.

Mrs. S. N. Jackson is laid aside with a scalded foot.

Miss Pearl Chute goes to Halifax this week to spend a few weeks with friends.

Messrs. Whitman and Bishop left on Friday for the South woods on a hunt for game.

Wilfred Bishop, Manning Jackson, and Floyd Smith, returned from the West on Wednesday last.

A gang of men are replacing the bridges put in last year that have been condemned by the chief engineer.

A public Missionary meeting under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. will be held in the Clarence Church on Thursday evening. Addresses will be given by Miss Ida Newcomb, returned missionary and Mrs. W. C. McPherson. A special collection will be taken.

A Thanksgiving service was held in the Church on Thursday evening, when the following program was carried out.

Anthem by choir.
Invocation by Pastor.
Scripture reading; Ps. 103: by Rev. G. C. Warren, Bridgetown.
Hymn 690.
Solo by F. V. Warren, Bridgetown.
Prayer by Pastor.
Violin Duett by Miss Fairn and Mr. Sawford.
Sermon by Rev. G. C. Warren, Bridgetown. Text, Psalm 118:1.
Solo by F. V. Young.
Hymn 691.
Violin Duett by Miss Fairn and C. Sanford.
Offering, \$11.50.
Benediction by Rev. G. C. Warren.

THE ANNAPOLIS COUNTY DEMONSTRATION BUILDING

The Annapolis County Demonstration Building is now being built at Lawrencetown and will be completed in January.

Many interested people are asking if there will be a "Short Course" in Agriculture during the coming winter. It is, we believe, the present intention of those in authority to hold a "Short Course" early in the New Year.

This is the first year in the history of the County that a course in Agriculture has been given in the County.

Every farmer and farmer's son should take a week off, attend the "Short Course," visit Lawrencetown, and spend a social week that may do much to change and improve the life of the farmers in every community in the County. Lectures and demonstrations will be given by the different members of the Staff of the Agricultural College, Truro. The farmers will receive much benefit from mingling with the best farmers in the County and the Professors of the Agricultural College.

The lectures are free and all those interested in stock-raising or other departments of Agriculture are cordially invited to share in their benefits. It has been suggested that some time during the opening week, there will be a special opening meeting at which some of the leading men in the Province will be invited to speak.

In due time arrangements will be made for boarding houses for those who come from a distance. The prices of board and other necessary information will be noted later, in the County papers.

The building and grounds will be a credit to the County. No better place could be found for holding our County Exhibition at a future time.

It is confidently expected that hundreds of farmers will arrange to be present at the opening exercises of the Demonstration Building, at the New Year, and attend the Course of Lectures, Demonstrations, Exhibits, and social conversation.

MADAME LILLIAN HAMBLY HOBBS AT LAWRENCETOWN

"It was worth a dollar," was the overheard comment of one who attended the Madame Lillian Hambly Hobbs concert in the Methodist Church at Lawrencetown on Wednesday evening last.

The program opened with a much appreciated solo by Mr. Fred R. Beckwith of Bridgetown, "Rock of Ages," and from this to the last item a delighted audience testified to the various numbers.

"The Jackdaw of Rheims" was the difficult but well rendered reading by Miss Ethel Fitch.

Mr. Henry B. Hicks of Bridgetown was well received in his pleasant rendering of "There's a Beautiful Home on High," and "True 'Till Death," and Mr. Beckwith was heard again with pleasure in "Summer Rain."

Mrs. A. R. Reynolds of Bridgetown, scored a distinct success by her readings. She gave "One of Job's Comforters," and "His Own Obituary," and the audience would have been much disappointed if she had not kindly responded to insistent calls for encores.

From Madame Hobbs much was expected and it is no exaggeration to say that she exceeded one's expectations. She has a rich contralto voice under splendid control, and her enunciation is so distinct that not a word is lost. Her voice also possesses the national qualities which are characteristic of her Welsh home. She beautifully rendered "The Dear Homeland," "Alone on the Raft," and "My Ain Folk." The dramatic situations in "Alone on the Raft" were made most realistic by the flexibility of her voice. Her encores showed her ability in lighter work, and her audience was charmed by her delightful singing of "His First Love," "Little Boy With His Mummy in His Eyes," and "Zuider Zee."

The program closed with a splendid duet, "Love Divine," sung by Madame Hobbs and Mr. Beckwith.

Mrs. Ralph Shattner of Lawrencetown kindly presided at the organ and proved a most efficient accompanist.

Since the beginning of the war 14 battleships and battle cruisers, all super dreadnaughts, have been added to the British fleet, as well as a large number of minor warships designed to meet the demands which have developed during the course of the great conflict.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

CAPT. ISRAEL SLOCOMB

The Passing of a Hardy Mariner, A Native of Annapolis County

At his home in Liverpool, England, recently, after a short illness, Capt. Israel Slocomb passed to his rest at the age of eighty-three years. He leaves a widow and one son, Sydney, in Liverpool, and one son, Alfred, and one daughter, Annie, now Mrs. Brand, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Capt. Slocomb was the son of the late Capt. J. E. Slocomb, of Port George, and was well known along the Bay of Fundy coast in his early years especially among those who, like himself, "went down to the sea in ships."

Capt. Slocomb's experience at sea during the palmy days of the sailing vessel, and his career was both varied and eventful. His apprenticeship began at an early age, and some of his letters recently in possession of the writer give details of experiences which would have disheartened and discouraged most youths, and would have driven from the sea to a less hazardous vocation any but the most resolute and determined.

On his first voyage, when a mere boy, he had two of his toes frozen, and these were amputated in a London hospital without the use of an anaesthetic. He was discharged from the hospital and without boots or money with which to buy them, was obliged to cross London to reach his ship's office. A sailor who offered to pilot him to the office met too many friends on the way and got too drunk to even pilot himself. He succeeded in reaching the office, however, and was sent to the sailors' home. He soon joined another ship, and the day after starting out was taken with typhoid fever. The captain and mates being drunk, the boy was left to the care of sailors, who brought him, when he could take it, a sailor's biscuit soaked in tea, without milk or sugar. He was unconscious for some time, but owing to a strong constitution, eventually rallied. He came on deck one afternoon and early the next morning the ship went ashore in a gale of wind and became a total wreck. The company offered to cancel the boy's indentures, but he would not agree to this, and in seven years he had risen from "before the mast" to the position of captain.

At the time of the great rush to the gold fields of Australia, Capt. Slocomb was attracted thither. In company with three others, he walked two hundred miles to the scene of operations, but evidently he made no great strike, or perhaps the lure of the sea exceeded the lure of gold. Be that as it may, his stay was short. The four soon started back again, and, after being without food for some time and going through other trying experiences, they reached the shore and shipped for home again.

Capt. Slocomb had a fine position on an opium ship out of Shanghai, China, for five years, and in an interesting letter home, dated Shanghai, April 9th, 1857, he expressed the hope that the £64 sent in a previous letter had reached his mother. This was sent after hearing that his mother's home had been burned.

On the 25th of September, 1868, the ship Kate Dartin, of which Capt. Slocomb was master, took fire at sea, caused by spontaneous combustion, the ship being coal laden. After filling the ship's hold with water the fire had been extinguished. Smoke was a terrific explosion blew off the hatches and the whole ship became a mass of flames. The captain and crew were obliged to take to their boats and abandon the ship to her fate. The captain's boat after being nearly swamped in a fierce gale, landed at St. Helena, having run a distance of nearly 1500 miles in twelve days. The mate's boat, after a long and arduous voyage landed on the West coast of Africa. When the captain's boat landed at St. Helena, the governor and a host of people turned out to meet them, and the governor, who had been an admiral in the navy, complimented him very highly on his splendid seamanship and complete preparation for the emergencies which might have arisen.

Capt. Slocomb was part owner of the ship, and as the insurance had not been renewed, as he expected, and as the term of her previous insurance had just recently expired, the ship was a total loss. In a letter to his brother written shortly after the disaster, he stated that though he had lost his all, he was not discouraged, but would immediately start out again.

Captain Slocomb had the reputation of being an authority on the laws of storms, and while he was on the opium ship there hung in the company's office at Shanghai a very clever storm chart designed by himself upon the laws and principles derived by investigation and verified by practice and experience.

A story is related of a little episode in the captain's career which gave an idea of his courage and resourcefulness. In Galveston, Texas, and other ports in the Southern States, a well-dressed and rather gentlemanly appearing darkey had fraudulently represented himself as the person authorized to measure ships. He approached Capt. Slocomb's and asked to measure his ship. The captain told him that she had already been measured, but in a few days a bill was presented at the company's office and the cashier not being aware of the fraud paid it. Inquiries by the captain revealed the fact that the same game had been played on nearly all the ships in port. Incensed at the outrage, Capt. Slocomb went to the master of the port and ordered the man arrested. He was told that the police dare not tackle him. Then the captain visited the ships in port, and found that though hundreds of dollars had been lost through the rascal, yet such was their terror of him, owing to the desperate character of the man and his gang of accomplices, that not one of them dare make a move against him. The captain found the ship where the rascal was next expected and asked the captain to have a signal run up which he came alongside, having previously obtained a warrant for his arrest. At the appearance of the signal, the captain, accompanied by his mate, started in their boat for the ship, and, as they came alongside pushed off the darkey's boat and stepped on the bottom of the ship's ladder just as he was nearing the top. The darkey ordered the captain to get back or he would push him into the water, but as he turned he found himself looking into the muzzle of the captain's revolver, and decided to quietly precede the captain to the ship's deck. Then ordering the darkey to sit down, and handing his revolver to the mate with the caution to shoot the darkey if he moved, the captain brought the police and gave the rascal in charge. He got twenty years in gaol, and the captain won the lasting gratitude of all concerned.

The captain had the reputation of lifting his vocation out of the commonplace by stopping profane language and drinking on board his ship, and by substituting good food and kindness for starvation and brutality.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, PLEASE LISTEN

To the Editor:—

If more evidence be needed as to the immensity of harm done by the liquor traffic to business interests it is to be had on a large scale. Statisticians have divided the United States into four divisions, first—prohibition states, second,—near prohibition states, including those that have more than fifty per cent. prohibition, third—partly license states those that have less than fifty but more than twenty-five per cent. under no license and fourth—those states that have less than twenty-five per cent. under no license. This gives an excellent chance for comparison along several lines which has yielded results that are very surprising. When the people learn the facts like those there will soon be no more liquor traffic.

Let us first take up the economic aspect of the drink question. The facts revealed by this method of investigation are of the utmost importance both to employers and employees. It shows that in the prohibition states in ten years there has been an increase of fifty-three per cent. in the number of wage earners. In the near prohibition states the increase was 43.3 per cent., in the par-

Children Cry for Fletcher's



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.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

tially licensed states the increase had dropped to 40.3 and in the licensed states it was only 36.7 per cent. This surely shows clearly enough that the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy of labor.

Next as to the increase in the quantity of goods manufactured in ten years. In the prohibition states this was 116.3 per cent. In the near prohibition states the increase was 85.6 per cent. In the partially licensed states it was 82.2 while in the licensed states it was only 73.7 per cent.

These facts show that from the standpoint of business activity the states which do most to control the liquor traffic are marching ahead of the others. The relation between the quantity of liquor used and business progress is very remarkable. The per cent. increases in the wages paid to labor in the prohibition state is no less remarkable. In the prohibition states the increase in ten years was 103 per cent. In the near prohibition states it was 77 per cent. In the partially licensed states the increase was 75 per cent. while in the licensed states it was only 61 per cent.

These figures completely refute the liquor falsehood that prohibition injures labor. It is a benefit not only in wages but many other ways. It also shows that the sober man can do more work than the drinking man who often goes to his work with a fuddled brain and unsteady hands. Probably the worst showing of all is labor's share in the manufacture of liquor as compared with other industries.

In all the industries of the United States the average percentage of all expenses that goes to labor is 54.4, while the percentage paid for wages in the manufacture of malt liquors is only 20.2 and the portion that goes to wages in the manufacture of distilled liquors is less than two per cent.

With these facts before us we must organize and fight this great obstacle to business prosperity.

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

ARROW POINTS

Usefulness promotes happiness.

To see Christ is to see the best of everything.

From the errors of the past learn wisdom for the future.

Our ears are for God's voice; our lips for God's praise; our hearts for God's love; and our hands for God's service.

Sorrow, that unwelcome guest, Will not always with us stay; Gloom's fears, that haunt the night, Leave us at the break of day.

—PASTOR J. CLARK

Three million dollars in nickels, dimes and quarters and half dollars, has been demanded from the United States Treasury by sub-treasuries for the purpose of circulation since August 1. This is an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the usual demand in such a period. Treasurer Burke, commenting on the announcement, said it was a sure sign of prosperity.

For Afternoon Tea
as well as at meal-time, KING COLE is equally appreciated.



Its choice refreshing flavor seems just what is needed. Try the "Gold Label" grade.

"You'll like the flavor"



CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

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

CHAPTER VI.

Improving Canadian Methods of Sheep Husbandry

Perhaps the greatest need of the sheep raising industry of this country consists in generally improved methods of preparing and marketing the production—mutton and wool. In order that sheep raising may be a profitable undertaking, attention must be paid to the attainment of the several requirements of both markets, namely: quality, proper preparation for the market, and efficient marketing arrangements. When these requirements are fulfilled the market for either commodity is only limited by the limitations of the world's demand, and invariably the average ruling market price for the commodities on the world's markets leaves a wide margin of profit to the sheep-raiser. In fact, on farms throughout the Dominion where these conditions prevail, it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the returns from a small or comparatively large flock, are larger in proportion than any other live stock. The requirements for such success entail neither additional expense nor effort but rather a livelier interest in the production of a higher average quality of mutton and wool and better methods of preparation and marketing the same than has been the custom in Canada, in order to bring about a development of the sheep-raising industry on a scale proportionate to the opportunities offered. To this end the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is providing facilities and assistance to improve the average quality of Canadian flocks and institute the proper methods of handling the wool on sheep farms throughout the Dominion.

States buyers at equally good prices. The result has been that the farmers have secured good prices so long as they follow the methods adopted by the associations under the direction of the branch.

Good quality, saleable wool and mutton depend more upon the quality of the flocks from whence it is obtained than upon any other factor. The best quality of mutton produced in Canada is unsurpassed by any other country in the world, and under the conditions outlined, it is possible to produce an average quality of mutton equal to this standard. The Canadian production of mutton at the present time falls far short of filling domestic requirements. The imports of mutton and lamb during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, amounting to 3,466,876 pounds, valued at \$369,967, offer an immediate inducement to the Canadian producer to supply this demand, and he will control the home market provided he maintains the quality of his product. The foreign demand for fancy mutton, including the United States and England, offers an additional market that will absorb the Canadian production at prices satisfactory to the producer.

The Canadian wool producer has never depended upon domestic consumption for the sale of his wool. The quality of the wool is equal to that produced in England which commands the highest prices on the world's markets. It is in demand in the United States and England when it is properly prepared, packed and marketed and brings good prices. Facilities are now provided to enable the producers to meet these conditions without additional expense or effort.

CHAPTER VII.

Sheep Raising in Other Countries

The success of the sheep raising industry in other countries where agricultural conditions are very similar to those found in Canada notably Australia and Great Britain, presages a great development of the industry here, provided similar efficient methods of husbandry, and handling the products are followed. Australia vies with Canada in the production of wheat, and although she does not possess such great natural resources in forest, and mineral wealth, nor so great an agricultural wealth as Canada, her development of the live-stock industry has more than made up for the lack New Zealand is a country of mixed farms, a country very similar in topography to Eastern Canada, and she has developed a great dairying and live stock industry that is the backbone of the Dominion. In Great Britain intensive farming is the rule but the efficient utilization of all her land has been accomplished. In these three countries sheep occupy a dominating position in the agricultural wealth and the industry of sheep-raising has been developed far in excess of its development in this country. The mildness of their climates is the only advantage they possess over Canada, but in the case of Australia, this is more than counterbalanced by other conditions, which prevail here but are not found in the Antipodes. There is little or no disease among live stock in Canada; drought is unheard of; there is a great abundance of well-watered grazing land; Canada is nearer to the great consuming centres of the world than Australia, and New Zealand, and the stock already established is a better combination mutton and wool producer than the Australian stock. On the other hand the fact that Canada possesses an available grazing area greatly in excess of Great Britain with the consequent possibility of maintaining larger flocks with less expenditure, offsets any advantage British sheep-raisers may have in the matter of climate in view of these facts, therefore, a few remarks regarding the industry of these countries are in order.

Although Australia is to-day the greatest sheep-raising country in the world the introduction of sheep into the country is of comparatively recent date, the first importation having been made from Cape of Good Hope in 1788. The present sheep population is over 85 million, of which about 74 per cent are Merino and the remainder cross-bred—a mixture of English breeds and Merino—there being few pure-bred sheep in the country. Husbandry is mainly carried on under the ranching system, but the cutting up of the arable land into farms is bringing about a change in methods. This is typified by the State of Victoria, where, in 1913, the sheep population numbered 12,113,682. The number of flocks was 24,834, or an average number of sheep to a flock of 478. There were 19,582 flocks of under 500 sheep and only 25 flocks of over 20,000 sheep. The flocks of New South Wales and Queensland, where the sheep population in 1913 numbered 39,842,518 and 21,786,660 respectively, have not been reduced in size to the same extent but the change is being made as the country becomes more closely settled. In spite of this, however, the sheep population has not decreased to any appreciable extent on account of the changed conditions, which is due to the development of the industry with proper attention to quality, preparation and marketing of the products.

The States have organized the handling of the products. A population of sheep and wool experts have been developed. The wool is clipped, assembled, classed and graded by experienced men. It is then tied up and baled to meet the needs of the marketers and sold to the wool brokers or consumers throughout the world on the home markets at specified sale periods. The advent of cold storage has made the fresh mutton trade possible; so successful, in fact, that even in great agricultural countries like Canada, Australian mutton has a considerable sale.

Sheep-farming in New Zealand is now practically merged into mixed farming, the average number of sheep in a flock being 1,000. The sheep population of the Dominion is 24,798,763, of which 10 per cent are Merinos, and the remainder English types with an infusion of Merino blood. The English and Border Leicesters, the Lincoln, Romney-Marsh, Southdown and Shropshire are the breeds in highest favor. The frozen mutton trade is the principal feature of the industry, the wool production being incidental but conducted with the greatest efficiency. The fattening of lamb and sheep for the meat trade is carried on very extensively, the sheep being either fattened on natural grasses or on cultivated grasses and forage crops. The object first of the majority of the farmers being toward the production of the greatest possible number of fattened lambs at from 4 to 8 months for export, with a good breeding stock maintained. In this manner New Zealand has developed a great export business in frozen mutton, upholding a high quality of product, and at the same time has made herself a world factor as a wool producer. Agriculture has made great strides during the past quarter century and the sheep raising industry has played an important part in the progress, under conditions that might well be imitated in Canada.

The sheep raising industry of the United Kingdom is carried on with a greater degree of success than that of any other country in the world, with a larger sheep population per area, a higher standard of breeds and a better quality of product. Great Britain is the home of the pure-bred sheep. There are 29 distinct breeds, and although a fair proportion of the population is of crossbreds, the sheep-raisers are most loyal in their support of the breed existing in their own locality, with the result that even in the case of the crossbreds the grade is exceptionally good. The following is a list of the distinct and separate breeds maintained in the British Isles: Long Woolled Lincoln, Cotswold, Roscommon, Wensleydale, Romney Marsh, English Leicester, Border Leicester, Devon L. W., South Devon, Dartmoor, South Blackface and Hardwick. Medium Woolled: Cheviot, Shetland, Lonk, Swaledale, Penistone, Lunestone, Exmoor Horn, Mountain Wools, Clun Forest, St. Kilda, Welsh Mountain, Rough Brownface, Mayo Horney and Ronaldshaw. Down Wools: Shropshire, Kerry Hill, Rye-

land, Oxford, Hampshire, Suffolk, Southern, Dorset Down, Dorset Horn, Norfolk Horn, Wiltshire, Radnor and Gritstone.

The industry is carried on in such a way that all districts are utilized whether they be highly cultivated, park lands or otherwise waste lands, which accounts for the comparatively large sheep population of the country amounting to over 33 millions. The industry is popular among the great land owners who have done much to maintain the high quality of breeding stock. In the mixed farming districts flocks averaging from four to five hundred sheep are common. The principal factor in such cases is the raising of fatted lambs and mutton for the meat trade in which quality of the breeding stock counts very high, and wool of excellent quality is the incidental result. The climate, although much varied, permits of keeping the sheep out all winter. The sheep are grazed both on natural grasses and cultivated grasses and fodder crops, a common method in the cultivated districts or parks, being to enclose sections of the flock in portable fences which are moved every day, or at most every few days, according as the pasture is cropped. The hilly and rough parts of the Kingdom are utilized for maintaining comparatively large flocks in which case the sheep are placed under the care of a shepherd or sheep herder. This method of husbandry is common in Scotland, where large flocks are pastured in the mountain districts. The success of the industry throughout the United Kingdom is due to two things, first successful husbandry methods, involving careful breeding and accurate maintenance of the breeds, and grazing under conditions peculiarly adapted to the districts. The methods are applicable in this country and have been followed on the majority of the successful sheep farms in each of the Provinces.

FALL IS THE TIME TO PREPARE SOIL FOR EARLY VEGETABLES

November Plowing Insures Good Seed Beds and Favors Rapid Growth of Garden Crops

November is the proper month to prepare the ground for the planting of early vegetables and garden crops in the following spring. Quality in vegetables is largely dependent on rapid growth; and, this, in turn, is dependent on the early tith and the richness of the soil. Fall plowing and other preparations bring about the ideal conditions of the soil as seed-beds and favor quick growth of vegetables.

For onions and other heavy-feeding crops a good coat of manure should be turned under, and, if possible, another coat added to the surface of the plowed ground. If the land tends to wash it would be well to let it mix with the soil, but leaving the rough surface exposed to the weathering action of the winter frosts, rains and thaws.

These operations will insure there being in the Spring a finely pulverized seed-bed, very favorable to the growth of delicate and shallow-rooted seedlings. But if plowing and other preparation of the ground is left until Spring there is a loss in time from other work that should be done then, and the delayed preparation results in the soil not being what it should be to favor rapid growth and fine quality of early vegetables and garden crops. Plow and manure your garden patches now.

"De trouble wid me and muh wife," admitted old Brother Gaumpers, "am dat, w'ile we 'gree mos' of de time, we don't 'gree at de same time. I kin 'gree 'bout anything, an' she kin 'gree 'bout anything, but we kain't 'gree wid each odder 'bout it. When I'm willin' to 'gree wid her she won't 'gree wid me, and when she is ready to 'gree wid me I've changed muh min' and kain't 'gree wid her. We kin hafe 'gree separate, but we kain't 'gree togeddor on de same thing at de same time, and de mo' we tries de wuss we gits."

THE SECRET OF A GOOD COMPLEXION

Did it ever occur to you that there is a reason for your sallow complexion, pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes? Your skin, when healthy, has to excrete 17 per cent of the waste matter of the body! If the pores become clogged, this poisonous waste is imprisoned and skin troubles follow. To rid yourself of these blemishes the skin must be cured of its sluggishness. This is just what Zam-Buk does. Zam-Buk is composed of stimulating and healing herbal essences, which penetrate the skin and enable it to expel the accumulated poisonous waste matter. A clear, healthy complexion is your reward.

The folly of endeavoring to cover up skin blemishes with powders and other cosmetics is quite apparent. Use Zam-Buk; remove the root cause of the trouble, and enjoy a good complexion without resorting to artificial means. Apply Zam-Buk at night when retiring, and wash with Zam-Buk soap.

\$ \$ \$ \$

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Stagnation in one's business is greatly to be feared and greatly to be avoided.

Action -- an effort to get ahead--keeps a business healthy, wealthy and wise.

Visible action is advertising in the

MONITOR

The preparation and publication of a new advertisement is a sure indication of business energy.

"Start something" is the slogan of to-day. Start advertising NOW. Keep up the advertising all through the year, and your business will feel the tonic effect of your action.

To the Merchants of Annapolis County

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Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men. This is especially true of office work. Of course we are prepared to qualify either men or women to take advantage of their opportunities and you can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue containing tuition rates, etc.

S. KERR
Principal

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

Twisting the Lion's Tail

A prominent United States politician, in a recent speech in Washington, remarked, "What we ought to do at once is to say to England, 'strike cotton from your list of contraband, and put it back on your free list, or you don't get any more munitions.'"

The Wall Street Journal refers to this remark as a twisting of the British Lion's tail for election purposes, and pertinently asks, what if the lion should turn and decide to pull a few feathers from the tail of the American eagle? The writer proceeds to justify his question by presenting a few official figures from the report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

The United States imported 97,000,000 pounds of tea for domestic use. Of this amount, 74,000,000 pounds came from sources controlled by Britain and her Allies. Of just 120,000,000 pounds were imported, all from sources which Britain controls. Of tin plate 100,000,000 pounds were used by U. S. Manufacturers, all of which save 5,000,000 pounds came from British sources. The U. S. raises about half the wool it uses. It imports clothing, wool and comings to the amount of 237,000,000 pounds, of which 122,000,000 pounds come from British sources with a small additional amount from her Allies. Britain's financial relations with Argentina are such that the supply of wool could soon be cornered.

Going back to the last census, the writer shows that in 1909, the U. S. manufactured boots, shoes and other leather goods to the value of \$642,000,000, with a pay roll of \$148,000,000. The business in leather has increased since that date. Half the hides necessary for these manufactures come from sources controlled by Britain, and a large proportion of the balance Britain could control. Rubber imports were 120,000,000, two-thirds of which come from countries which Britain controls. Add the supply of such imports as ferro-manganese, platinum, antimony and many other things, which Britain controls and could withhold, and it can easily be seen that too much twisting of the lion's tail might result in very great disadvantage and loss to the United States manufacturers and their employees.

These tall twisters who show themselves occasionally are men of very contracted vision. They see no farther than their individual interest, and are frequently mistaken in regard to that. Every citizen of the British Empire is glad that in her present trouble we have a friend in the United States.

Exchange

This is the name of a Province in the north of Russia, and also of a town of the same province. It is situated on a branch of the White Sea. A year ago it was a comparatively unimportant town, depending upon saw mills and fishing fleets for most of its business. Within the short time of twelve or fourteen months, or since the war began, it has become one of the most important ports of the world and now rivals New York in the number of vessels which arrive during the open season, from May 1st to the close of navigation by the cold weather. It is connected by a magnificent system of waterways with many cities and towns in the interior of Russia, which are thereby supplied with the products of other lands. It has 60 to 70 miles of river frontage, along which many piers, sheds and warehouses have been constructed for the accommodation of the great rush of her new business.

But, as this port is closed by the ice about the first of January, Russian statesmen have, with wise forethought, taken advantage of another port in the Arctic Ocean which is free from ice during the whole of the year. The name of this port is Ekaterina, and a new line of railway from this port to Petrograd, a distance of 1,220 miles, is about being opened up. This railway with double lines the whole distance has been built in about six months, under the direction of American engineers, with an army of 10,000 men, mostly prisoners from Siberia. Large docks and sheds have been erected for the convenience of vessels, and Petrograd is not dependent as formerly upon the navigation of the Baltic for its supplies, whether of war material or other articles of com-

merce. The great Empire of Russia is now awake and gives promise, when the war ends, of internal improvement along many lines, and on a grand scale.

Soldiers' Life Insurance

The Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has taken risks to the amount of \$3,000,000, for the lives of Canadian soldiers. It has a scheme of group insurances, which covers more than two-thirds of the amount named. The balance is covered by the insurance of individual soldiers. Some of the insured are at the front, and others will soon follow them. Hamilton, Ont., has the largest interest in this investment, having insured 1,208 soldiers to the extent of \$775,000.

Thus far the losses of the Company have been comparatively slight. Twenty-one claims have been presented and paid, amounting to \$23,500. All soldiers having wives and families dependent upon them do wisely if they make similar provision in case they do not return.

Busy Winnipeg

Wheat has been passing through Winnipeg at the rate of two and three million bushels every twenty-four hours, and the Great Lake freighters are being kept busy. So says the Journal of Commerce, which also refers as follows to the early beginning of this business. The first shipment for export was made on the 17th day of October, 1877. It was consigned to Glasgow, Scotland, and had to pass through the United States. The first shipment by an all Canadian route was also made to Glasgow. It was put in bags in Brandon, sent to Port Arthur by rail, thence by boat to Owen Sound, thence by rail to Montreal and thence by ocean to Glasgow. But, it consisted only of 1000 bushels of No. 1 hard, and was an insignificant quantity in comparison with some of the modern cargoes of 476,000 bushels or more.

Exports

The British Weekly is responsible for the following statement of the comparative exports of the European countries and Japan before the war. It admits that the statement may need revision, but, is essentially correct. It will be seen what a preponderance there is in favor of Great Britain and her Allies, over Germany and Austria. And moreover, Great Britain and her Allies have the control of the seven seas. Germany's exports were twenty billion francs, Austria's six billions, Turkey's one billion. Great Britain led with twenty-eight billions, France and her colonies, fifteen billions, Belgium seven billions, Italy six billions, Japan three billions, and Russia seven. This makes a total of eighty-one billions for the Allies against twenty seven billions for the others, and suggests a much greater ability on the part of the Allies to carry on the war to a successful issue.

RECEPTION TENDERED NEW RAILWAY MANAGER

Mr. Graham, the newly appointed General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway was recently tendered a reception by the Kentville Board of Trade. Mr. Graham in responding to the many speeches of the evening, referred to the tourist trade, how much it meant to the Valley and what the Board of Trade could do regarding it. Better accommodation was required and if possible some control of rates. He wished to see a federation of all the Boards on the line of railway. Joint action of all the towns was sometimes necessary and this could be accomplished by having a Federated Board of Trade. He also referred to the farmer, that it was his desire to assist him and develop the resources of the country.

RECRUITING NOTICE

Orders have been received for the formation of a new Nova Scotia Battalion to be known as the 112th Battalion, to be raised by Hon. Col. H. B. Tremaine. This battalion will be recruited in the Counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Queens and Halifax. Recruits will remain in counties where enlisted until further order. Men wishing to join will kindly inform the Mayor, any of the recruiting committee, or Mr. L. Wiltshire, Deputy Recruiting Officer, Round Hill.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT, in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

PARCEL POST RATES TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

We reprint herewith the parcel post rates on parcels for France and Great Britain. A slight error occurred in the rates published last week on parcels to France of seven pounds and up.

Table with 2 columns: To France and To Great Britain. Lists weights (1 lb to 11 lbs) and corresponding rates in cents and dollars.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. At the morning service the pastor will continue the series of sermons on "Temptations of Jesus."

CENTRELEA

Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p. m.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30. A debate in which six of the League members will take part is the program for the evening. Services next Sunday, Nov. 28:—Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible study 10 a. m. Public Worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Other services: Granville 11 a. m., Bentville 3 p. m., Belleisle 7.30.

The five German bomb conspirators in New York who attempted or did place bombs aboard ocean liners carrying ammunition to the Allies, are now on trial, and no doubt, will find something else to do, for some few years to come.

1914 "A" No. 2235

IN THE COUNTY COURT For District No. 3.

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

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

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

Terms: Cash. Sgd. J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff. Dated Sheriff's Office, Annapolis Royal, November 22nd, 1915. 33-21

Public Auction

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

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

No. 1. A certain lot of land situated on the Phinney Mountain, well known as the Lorimer land. Containing 250 acres, more or less. Boundaries given at day of sale.

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

No. 3. A certain lot of land situated on the Young's Mountain, well known as the Chas. Milbury place. Containing 300 acres more or less, with house and barn and other out-buildings on it. Two-thirds of the purchase price of this lot may remain on mortgage if required. Boundaries given on day of sale.

No. 4. A certain lot of land situated on the Young's Mountain, well known as the Alfred Young land. Containing 190 acres more or less. Boundaries given on day of sale.

Also a Portable Saw Mill, with the exception of the boiler. Leonard engine and Lloyd Edger, carriage, 2 new big saws, two sets of Edger saws, haul-up, and two Trimmer saws. All new belting. All in good condition.

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

Notice of Meeting

TAKE NOTICE that the regular annual meeting of the stock holders of The Rayner, Clark & Harlow Black Fox Company, Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company in Bridgetown, on Tuesday the 30th day of November, 1915 at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon

D. G. HARLOW Secretary

32-21



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

DOMINION SALES ASSOCIATION 29-Si Box 897, Halifax, N. S.

MIDDLINGS

BRAN

FEED FLOUR

AT

J. I. Foster's

Did it Ever Occur to You

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

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

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

Orders taken for Christmas Cake

KEN'S RESTAURANT

Specials for Saturday

NOVEMBER 27th

- 3 tins Tomatoes 35c 7 lbs. Onions 25c
3 tins Corn 27c 6 cakes Surprise Soap 25c
3 tins Peas 27c Cow Brand Soda, pkg 5c

GOOD MIDDLINGS \$1.40 per bag

- Corn Meal, pkg 11c Sodas, lb. pkg 9c
Corn Starch, pkg 9c Sun Ammonia, pkg 9c
Rolled Oats, pkg 25c Strawberries, tin 25c

20 lb Bag Best Granulated Sugar for \$140.

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street - Bridgetown, N. S.

EVERYBODY'S SHOE STORE

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

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

The Best Shoemakers Known to the Trade

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

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

J.H. LONGMIRE & SONS

Winter Goods

All our lines in the following goods are full and complete and we invite your kind inspection of same

Undervest and Drawers

For Ladies, Misses and Children

Sweater and Sweater Coats

For Ladies, Misses and Children

Undershirts and Drawers

For Men, Youths and Boys

Sweater and Sweater Coats

For Men, Youths and Children

Suits, Overcoats and Reefers

For Men, Youths and Boys

Blanket Cloth

For Coats, extra heavy quality pure wool, colours White, Tan, Cardinal and Navy

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

STRONG & WHITMAN

Phone 32

Ruggles Block

STOVES AND RANGES

New and Second Hand Base Burners Heating Stoves and Ranges

—Also Just Arrived—

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

KARL FREEMAN

HARDWARE AND PAINTS

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

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

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

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

All are invited to call and inspect them

Granville Street Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD

Plumbing and Heating

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

Job Work Given Prompt Attention

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN

Phone 27-4

Granville Street

(Under Oddfellow's Hall)

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

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

SUBSCRIBE NOW

The open season for moose hunting closes next Tuesday, November 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks have rented the Munro cottage on Rectory street and are moving in this week.

Rev. Mr. Kyle will conduct the services both morning and evening at Gordon Memorial Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

The regular monthly union Intercessory service will be held in Providence Methodist Church next Sunday evening, Nov. 28th, at 8.15.

For Sale.—One Yearling Clydesdale Colt.

MRS. I. M. LONGLEY, Paradise.

The induction service of Rev. L. F. Wallace will be held in the Annapolis Royal Baptist Church on Friday evening of this week at 7.30.

An auction sale of farm stock will take place on the premises of George M. Daniels, Lawrencetown, to-morrow, Thursday, Nov. 25th, at one o'clock.

Mrs. John A. C. Moore will be "at home" to her friends on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 25 and 26, from 2 to 6 p. m., at her residence, Lawrencetown.

By a special order of the new management of the D. A. R., at Kentville, all the old railway shacks along the line between Windsor and Truro have been removed.

Mr. S. N. Weare is now the weather man for Bridgetown, the government meteorological apparatus having recently passed into his hands. A daily record of weather conditions is kept at Mr. Weare's residence.

Sir Wilfred Laurier celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary on Friday last, Nov. 19th. From all parts of the Dominion and from all classes he had sincere wishes for many happy returns of the day.

J. T. Arenburg, band master of the 75th regimental band at Lunenburg, has been appointed bandmaster of the 106th Nova Scotia Rifles. Mr. Arenburg has been a most faithful and efficient musical instructor as his band amply testifies.

"Acadia Night," which has now become a regular annual event in the calendar of the Bridgetown Baptist Church, will be held this year on New Year's Eve. Dr. H. T. DeWolfe has been secured as the speaker for the occasion.

Mr. Andrew B. Clarke, manager of the Raynor, Harlow and Clark Black Fox Ranch, informs the Monitor that he found among this year's crop of parsnips one that measured 2 ft. 5 1/2 inches in length and 8 3/4 inches in diameter.

Messrs Geo. E. Dixon and W. A. Warren returned the middle of last week from a most successful moose hunt, each having secured a fine specimen of moose they hunted in the vicinity of Crocker Lake, Dalhousie, with Mr. Freeman Shipp as guide.

The Bridgetown High School football team went to Middleton last Saturday and tried conclusions with the Middleton school team. Our boys were badly defeated, 30-1. A return game will be played here next Saturday afternoon, and we feel sure our boys will give a better account of themselves.

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

In the Epworth League of Providence Methodist Church last Friday evening, Mrs. F. R. Fay gave a most interesting account of her recent trip to the Panama Exposition, San Francisco. Mrs. Fay in an altogether delightful and graphic manner described the scenes through which she passed, and the wonders of the great Exposition. At the close of her address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Fay, expressive of the pleasure and appreciation of the large number present.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The Amherst Winter Fair will be held on Dec. 6, 7, 8, 9, and is expected to be the best fair in the history of Amherst.

Lost—On Nov. 19th, between Clarence and Bridgetown, a \$20.00 bill. Finder will please leave at this office and receive reward.

Through the Province of Ontario the National Anthem is to be sung every morning in the public schools. Why not in Nova Scotia?

It is now stated that Cape Negro Island is to be connected by telephone cable with the mainland as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with the telephone company.

The prospectus of the new Canadian War Loan appears on our eighth page. The issue is for \$50,000,000, and in denominations of \$100 and upwards ensuring a very wide distribution. The interest is payable half-yearly at 5 per cent.

Mr. Greatorex Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Avar Anderson, who is in France with the 25th Battalion, had the distinction of being selected on the "guard of honor" to King George on His Majesty's last visit to the firing line.

"The Southern Follies" played to a fair sized audience at the Primrose Theatre last Friday evening that seemed well pleased with the evening's performance. Mr. W. G. Birmingham, well known throughout the province as an announcer, was one of the company's performers.

Nova Scotia is now recruiting two battalions, the 106th and 112th. The 106th is to recruit in Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro and the Island of Cape Breton, and the 112th in Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg and Halifax.

The Post Office Department urges that parcels to be despatched for Christmas to soldiers at the front be mailed as soon as possible. A ship is sailing from Halifax on December 11th, and parcels should be posted to catch this. The Atlantic service is disarranged and the handling of the mail is consequently subject to delays.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Pelton has filed his decision in the appeal suit of Charles S. Bothamley against Wilfred B. Rymer, tried before him at the November sittings at Bridgetown, and has dismissed the appeal, and affirmed the conviction with costs, including the costs of appeal, and the costs of the court below. Edwin Ruggles, K. C., for the respondent, Charles R. Chipman, Esq., for the appellant.

A former Monitor typo, Rev. Silas M. Morse, has been doing faithful and successful pastoral work in Massachusetts. At present he is pastor of Mount Washington Baptist Church, Haverhill. The church building is located in a district that is rapidly filling up with aliens. Its house of worship can be sold for a Jewish synagogue, and the church is considering moving to a more favourable location.

When before the Supreme Court of Canada lately J. L. Ralston, K. C., of Halifax, wore his uniform as a lieutenant in the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders and it is said to have been the first time that counsel appeared before the Supreme Court without the usual professional gown. Following the practice in England, the court gave Lieut. Ralston special permission to appear in his military uniform.

While Mrs. Arthur Wheelock of Clarence, and her daughter, Miss Hattie May, and Miss Pike, were driving home from Bridgetown last Thursday, their horse became frightened of an automobile. The occupants were thrown out of the carriage but were not seriously injured. In the mishap, however, the horse's leg was broken, and the valuable animal had to be shot.

CARD OF THANKS

Miss Bel Ruffee wishes through the columns of the Monitor to thank the many friends who were so kind during her mother's illness and death, and especially Mrs. M. Blanchard, who was untiring in her gentle care and attention of her father. Also to the friends who contributed the beautiful flowers.

MARRIED

HARRIS-HINXMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Landsdowne, Nov. 18th, 1915, by the Rev. J. W. O'Brien, Wm. L. Harris of Lake Jolly, to Mildred I. Hinxman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hinxman.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. T. B. Chipman leaves this week for New York.

Mrs. (Dr.) F. S. Anderson returned last Saturday from her New York and Boston trip.

Miss Gladys Elderkin of Wolfville is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCormick.

Mrs. Percy Harnish of Annapolis was in town on the 20th inst., visiting relatives and friends.

Howard Marshall, of Clarence, leaves to-day for Boston to remain for an indefinite period.

Mr. Boyd Chute of Clarence, took his examinations in St. John, recently, fitting himself for Civil Service.

Councillor Jos. I. Foster and F. E. Bath left for the woods in the vicinity of Dalhousie yesterday, in quest of big game.

Pte. Herman Hyson of the 64th Overseas Battalion, spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hyson, returning to Halifax on Monday.

Miss Florence Lee has returned from Weymouth, where she has been in charge of the military department at Journey Bros., and will remain home until after the New Year.

Miss Mae Hall, teacher in the Upper Granville school section, is suffering an attack of whooping cough. Miss Mildred Wheelock of Clarence, is substituting during Miss Hall's illness.

Mrs. M. C. Higgins of Barrington is making a visit to her mother, Mrs. John Healy, who we regret to state, has been confined to her home on account of illness, for several months past.

Messrs T. D. Ruggles and Robert Lowe were among those from Bridgetown who attended the funeral service of Sir Charles Tupper at Halifax last Tuesday. They were greatly impressed with the solemn service and commented on the magnificent floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Daniels of Clementsport, are guests at the home of Mr. Norman Longley, Paradise. They expect to leave in a short time for Dorchester, Mass., where they will spend the winter at the home of Mrs. Daniels' daughter, Mrs. Frank Bauman. The many friends of Mr. Bauman will be glad to learn that he is making a success as a traveller for the New York Chemical Company.

FOR SALE

Horse, 5 years old, sound, kind, good worker and driver, weight about eleven hundred. Also mare colt, three years old next spring, 3/4 Percheron, weight about 1050 pounds.

H. I. MUNRO, Nictaux West, Annapolis County. November 22nd, 1915.

Auto Tire Bargain

One 32 x 3 1/2 Clincher type, No. 1 quality Dominion tire. Run about 300 miles, good as new. Also full gas tank. First remitter can have contents of tank and tire for \$15.00.

"Some Bargain." R. M. HARNISH, Annapolis Royal. 23-11

TENDERS

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

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

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

125 cords good merchantable hardwood in lots of 15 cords or more.

FREEMAN FITCH, J. C. GRIMM, E. W. GATES, Committee on Tenders and Public Property. 32-21

Buy Rexall Chewing Gum

Regular Price 5c

SPECIAL

3 Packages for 10c

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

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

Business Notices

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

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

For Sale

1 Horse, 2 farrow Cows, 4 Yearlings, 6 young Pigs. A. M. KENNEDY West Paradise 32-t.f.

GENTS

Before purchasing your Winter Overcoat look our stock over

A new line arriving this week. Quality and price sure to please.

6 Gal. Kerosene Oil \$1 BURKE'S, Paradise

AUCTION

To be held at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber at LAWRENCETOWN Thursday, November 25th, at one o'clock

6 Cows 1 pr yearling Steers 1 old yearling Steer 1 yearling Heifer 1 six month's old Heifer. 1 Brown Gelding, 10 years old; weight 1250 1 Black Gelding, 10 years old, weight 1400 1 Brown Filly, 2 years, sire Kingborough 2 cheap Horses 1 Disc Harrow 1 spring tooth Harrow 1 Horse Rake 1 Cultivator, 2 double and 1 single mowing machine 1 Plough, 1 Heavy Ox Wagon 1 Double Horse Wagon, 1 Sleigh 1 Top Buggy rubber tired, 1 set single Bob-sleds 1 Canopy Top Surry rubber tired, nearly new 1 Second-hand riding wagon. 1 Base Burner nearly new Other articles to numerous to mention, Terms—5.00 or under cash, over that amount 9 months with approved security. GEORGE M. DANIELS Lawrence town, N.S. 32-21

The Bridgetown Importing House

Soft and Fluffy SWEATERS

A large stock of Men's Ladies' and Children's Sweaters in all shades and prices.

Extra High Grade English Flannelette Blankets

Large size in white and grey, also white and grey blanketing full 2 yards wide.

Children's Crib Blankets 25c. Quilts for the cold weather

Men's extra large size Shirts in Flannel, Galatia and Gingham

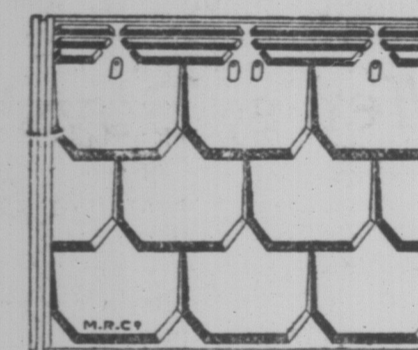
We call Special Attention to our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats carried from last year on which we will give 25 p.c. discount.

36 inch Flannelette 10c per yard, 40 inch Grey Cotton 12c per yard

J. W. BECKWITH

Queen Street

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



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

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

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

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

10 p.c. off all Queen Stoves and Oak Stoves

FROM

November the 10th

TO

November the 27th

Buy Now and save money. This Sale is for Cash Only.

CROWE & MUNDEE BRIDGETOWN



Queen Street

NEW GOODS

Lamps, Burners, Wicks and Chimneys Glassware and China See our 25 cent Specials—just arrived—Fancy Biscuit and Soda Biscuits, Prime Dulce and Fruit in season Candied Peel Citron, Lemon and Orange Dried Fruits Raisins, Currants, Dates and Cooking Figs Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Fancy Molasses, Lantic Sugar and Frosting Sugar Bargains in Dishes and Toys for 2 weeks to make room for my Xmas Goods Highest prices paid for good Butter and Eggs

MRS. S. C. TURNER MASONIC BUILDING

"DOLLAR DAY"

J. HARRY HICKS' SATURDAY, November 27

You may have your choice from the following list of good values for \$1.00

- A Good Hard or Soft felt Hat
- One pair \$1.25 Gloves
- Four pairs Good Cashmere Hose
- A Knitted Silk Muffler
- A good Umbrella
- Three Silk Ties
- One Good All Wool Undershirt

And Many Other BARGAINS See Window Display

J. Harry Hicks'

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

Announcement

We beg to announce that our
**Women's, Misses' and Children's
 Winter Jackets**

are opened up for your inspection. It is none too early to own your new Coat for Fall and Winter wear. The nights are chilly and the days will soon be cold. We sell the Northway Garments which are strictly tailor-made, good style and perfect fitting. We beg to quote you:

Women's Jackets \$5.00 to \$20.00 each
Misses' Jackets \$3.50 to \$10.00
Children's Jackets \$2.50 to \$7.00 each

All the above Coats are made up from Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Black Curl Cloths.

In ordering please state size, color and price you desire, remembering always that we deliver all parcels to your nearest railway station freight prepared.

DRESS GOODS

At this season we are particularly well prepared in our showing of all grades of Dress goods, including British Broadcloths, Serges, plain and fancy Tweeds, Worsteds Checks and Plaids; also Cloaking for Women's and Children's Jackets; Patterns in plain Checks and Stripes. We quote you:

Dress Goods 50 cents to \$2 per yard
Cloakings \$1.25 to \$3 per yard

Ask for samples. We will be pleased to mail them to you

Kimona Flannels and Flannelettes

We have just yut on our counters new Kimona Cloths, Wrapperettes, Flannelettes and Shaker Flannels in plain, striped and floral designs. Prices 8 cents to 25 cents per yard

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Reefers

Made of good heavy Tweeds, plain and fancy patterns

Men's Overcoats \$9.00 to \$20.00 each
Boys' and Youths' 5.00 to 10.00 each
Reefers 3.50 to 7.00 each

When in need of any of the above goods and you cannot visit our store we will be pleased to submit to you samples on request.

Soliciting your Fall and Winter business, we are

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., October 26th, 1915.

A BELGIAN HEROINE

All Belgians have heard with intense regret and sympathy of the tragic, and yet sublime, death of Madame Depage, the wife of the great surgeon. She was absorbed in active work in support of her husband's scheme, and helped him with devotion and enthusiasm in the noble work he has in hand. She had given up three of her sons to fight for Belgium, and, though frail in body, had a strength of mind and of soul to which all who knew her paid tribute. She set out for America to raise funds for the hospital and for the Belgian Red Cross, which is in such great need. The story of the tragedy had been eloquently told by M. Emile Cammaerts. Returning in the ill-fated Lusitania, she might have been saved, for there was room for her in one of the boats. But when the ship sank Madame Depage was no longer a passenger; she was a nurse once more. One of the sailors had been wounded by the first torpedo, and staying behind to bind up his wounds,

with me everywhere with photographs of my husband and my mother. You know Joffre said: "Everything is helpful in the struggle—a kind thought flashed to the trenches helps." And so I flash waves of loving thoughts many times a day, to all our Allies, in obedience to our great chief. His very face and bearing mean strength and give one confidence." The supreme test for the French commander-in-chief seems at hand.

FAITH IN JOFFRE

(By the Listener in the Boston "Transcript.")

General Joffre is quoted as replying to the question what would happen if the Germans turn their armies westward after trimming in Russia. "Don't worry about them—I'll start before they do." How absolute is the faith and trust in him felt by his countrymen is suggested in the tone of a private note just received by the Listener from a French lady in this country. "Dear Joffre! His superb photograph which I cut from the "Illustration" is the only picture in my room and it is enough! I carry him

with me everywhere with photographs of my husband and my mother. You know Joffre said: "Everything is helpful in the struggle—a kind thought flashed to the trenches helps." And so I flash waves of loving thoughts many times a day, to all our Allies, in obedience to our great chief. His very face and bearing mean strength and give one confidence." The supreme test for the French commander-in-chief seems at hand.

A soldier who fought at Mons and now discharged through disablement, was to have married at Bonnes, Firth of Forth, says a London paper. Over a hundred guests assembled, but the bride failed to turn up. Two girls friends, we are told, by the Exchange Telegraph Co's correspondent, there and then offered to fill the breach, and as a result there was an actual toss up as to which one should become the soldier's bride the next week. The winner was an old sweet-heart of the soldier.

PRINCE DALE

November 19

Mr. Albert Dunn has purchased a horse recently.

Messrs Harry and Norman Sanford returned from the West this week.

Mrs. Helen Jefferson of Bear River East, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Wright.

Mr. Archie Wright of Bear River East, was a guest of Mr. G. Wright over Friday night.

Mr. Elder Fraser purchased a yoke of oxen from Mr. Charles Ruggles, East Waldec, on Friday.

Misses Violet Wright and Nettie Fraser returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Greywood.

Messrs Osmond Dunn and William Hern were successful in capturing a moose after a few hours absence from home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dondale are spending their honeymoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manning G. Dondale.

LOWER GRANVILLE

November 22

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Croscup spent the week-end with friends at Bridgetown.

Mr. Reginald Young who has been in the Canadian West, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Willett of Granville Centre visited Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Shaffner quite recently.

Miss S. Halliday is now occupying her new house which she had built during the summer months.

There will be a clam supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Winchester on the evening of November 24th. Supper 25 cents, served from 7 until 9 p. m. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

We regret to report the death of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Robbins which occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Young on November 12th. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

PORT WADE

November 22

Miss Hattie Mussels has arrived home from Annapolis for a short time.

Miss Vera Poole and Miss Lamberson are guests of Miss Elizabeth Burke.

We regret to report Mrs. Edward Keans and Mrs. Geo. Johnson on the sick list.

Miss Ada Mussels met with an accident recently. While about her house work she fell and broke her wrist.

Some of our boys who went West on the Harvest Excursion have returned home safely. Among them are Kenneth Thorne, Kenneth Young, and Mr. Brown.

KARSDALE

November 22

A company of Karsdale young ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Miss Etta Shaffner, gave a concert in the Hall in this place on the evening of the 16th inst. The program consisted of dialogues, readings, recitations and songs. Messrs John Parker, Capt. David Robinson on the violin, Stan Mills on the harp, and Mrs. W. C. Shaffner on the organ, gave at intervals excellent instrumental music. All did splendid work but Miss Ella Shaffner as Jeremiah Pike in "Way Down East," and Albert Parker as Mr. Penelope, in "Woman's Rights," made a humorous part produce a general laugh, while Miss Etta and Ella Shaffner in a coon act brought down the house. Miss Stella Covert gave a very comical reading in fine style. Two recitations, one by Mrs. John Parker and the other by Miss Gesner, were rendered in a very pleasing manner. The others, Hugh Foster, Ray Thorne, Mrs. Hugh Foster, Mrs. Hazel Thorne, Mrs. L. W. Porter and Maudie Thorne, were faultless in their parts and all combined made one of the most delightful evenings of the season. At the close the ladies entertained the crowd with a splendid lunch. The proceeds, \$10.50, went to the funds of the Episcopal Church. The following Friday evening the same company repeated the performance to a crowded house at Port Wade, and were given a splendid lunch. The proceeds, \$11.40, were presented to the secretary of the Red Cross Society, by Miss Helen Snow and E. H. Potter, in behalf of the Karsdale company.

MORGANVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. James Snell are guests of Mr. Joseph Snell.

Red Cross Society met at Mrs. J. H. Berry's home on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Roy Snell has arrived home from the West where he has been harvesting.

Miss Bessie Morgan arrived home from Middleton to spend the winter with her parents.

CANADA'S LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

In competing for the markets of the world there is no branch of industry that exceeds in importance that of live stock breeding and raising. Paraphrasing the old Jingo cry, we have the land, we have the will and we have the climate. What is needed is the means, and ever more means, and simultaneously the ways of marketing. However divergent in views and theories people may be, it cannot be denied that they are all united in a common effort to improve both agricultural and industrial conditions. In helping the one the other is being aided. The interests are inextricably involved. If either is especially prosperous both ultimately must be, although one may feel the benefits of extra demand and high prices before the other.

In the past few years especially, all the provincial governments as well as the Federal government have bent much of their energies towards the improvement and extension of agriculture. While a deal of scientific effort has been devoted to the cultivation of the land and improvement of productions of the soil, sight has not been lost of the needs and necessities of that other branch of inestimable worth—live stock, meaning thereby, horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In the latter direction purebred animals have recently been placed in various districts where their services were previously difficult to obtain, the registration of pedigrees has been nationalized, systematized and subsidized, grants towards greatly liberalizing the premiums at exhibitions have been made, a special branch has been established in connection with the Experimental Farm system at Ottawa to investigate the cause of the disease, to give counsel to breeders and to control outbreaks of infectious or contagious ailments. Judges and lecturers have been appointed free of cost, cold storage facilities have been arranged and refrigerator cars equipped and paid for, grants have been made under the tremendously beneficial Agricultural Instruction Act with its ten million dollar attachment, for the encouragement of veterinary education and research and everything possible has been done for the development and increase of co-operation.

Important and valuable as have been the efforts above enumerated in the interests of live stock breeding the devotion of the Federal department and the Provincial departments has been by no means limited to them. In fact as far as present human ken can travel little has been left undone. But one of the greatest lines of endeavor has yet to be mentioned, namely the improvement of marketing and transportation facilities. While this object has never been lost sight of, constant attention having been bestowed upon it in various ways, it remained for the present Dominion Minister of Agriculture to take the matter boldly into his own hands and, with the assistance of a capable staff, to devise a policy calculated to lead to definite distinct and permanent advancement. Without inquiry and investigation nothing can be methodically and satisfactorily accomplished. With this principle in view a marketing commission was appointed, the duties of which were to ascertain advantageous points of sale and to effect and bring about the most convenient and economical arrangements for disposal, shipment and carriage to destination. It was in following this policy negotiations were carried on for the purchase by the British Government of six and a half million pounds of meat canned in Canada.

Owing to the high freight rates, disturbances in shipping and scarcity of boats, unwonted difficulties have recently been experienced in exportation and even in handling across the continent. It is towards remedying these and placing matters in a much better light and on a greatly improved footing that the commission has been created. In many ways there is evidence that this is being accomplished, although undoubtedly there are obstacles to overcome that will be continually cropping up. Nor is the appointment of the aforementioned marketing commission the only step that is being taken for the advancement of the live stock and agricultural interests, but a commission of influential, widely known and experienced business men has been appointed to go into the whole subject and to report upon the most advisable measures to be taken for the advancement of farming, breeding and raising, shipping and selling and financing, and for the aggregate prosperity of the country.

To stimulate church goers, a man has invented a contribution box with a bell attachment. When a penny is dropped the bell rings very feebly; a nickel produces a louder noise and a dollar brings out the fire department and a brass band two blocks down the street, according to the Byrantville News.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Every barrel of

PURITY FLOUR

is alike. Always the same. Never changes. When you use it you get **More Bread and Better Bread** Buy it and see for yourself.



WITH THE GRAND FLEET

By FREDERICK PALMER IN THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

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

Ships That Have Fought

But was that really it? That spread of greyish blue-green dots set on a huge greyish blue-green platter? One could not discern where ships began and water and sky, which held them suspended, left off. Invisible fleet it had been called. At first glance it seemed to be composed of baffling phantoms absorbing the tone of its background. Admiralty secrecy must be the result of a naval dislike of publicity.

Still as if they were rooted, these leviathans! How could such a shy, peaceful-looking array send out broadsides of 12 and 13.5 and 15-inch shells? What a paradise for a German submarine! Each ship seemed an inviting target. Only there were many gates and doors to the paradise, closed to all things that travel on and under the water without proper identification. Submarines that had tried to pick one of the locks were like the fish who found going good into the trap. A submarine had about the same chance of reaching that anchorage as a German in the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars, with a bomb under his arm, of reaching the vaults of the Bank of England.

And was this all of the greatest naval force ever gathered under a single command, these two or three lines of ships? But as the destroyer drew nearer the question changed. How many more? Was there no end to the greyish blue-green monsters, in order as precise as the trees of a California orchard, that appeared out of the greyish blue-green background? First to claim attention was the Queen Elizabeth, with her 10 15-in. guns on a platform which could travel at nearly the speed of the average railroad train.

The contrast of sea and land warfare appealed the more vividly to one fresh from the front in France. What infinite labor for an army to get one big gun into position! How heralded the snail-like travels of the big German howitzer! Here was ship after ship, whose guns seemed innumerable. One found it hard to realize the resisting power of their armour, painted to look as liquid as the sea, and the stability of their construction, which was able to bear the strain of firing the great shells that travelled 10 miles to their target.

Sea Power and Land Power

Sea-power, indeed! And world-power too, there in the hollow of a nation's hand, to throw in whatever direction she pleased. If an American had a lump in his throat at the thought of what it meant, what might it not mean to an Englishman? Probably the Englishman would say, "I think that the fleet is all right, don't you?"

Land-power, too! On the Continent vast armies wrestled for some square miles of earth. France has, say, three million soldiers; Germany, five; Austria four—and England had, perhaps a hundred thousand men, perhaps more, on board this fleet which defended the English land and lands far over seas without firing a shot. A battalion of infantry is more than sufficient in numbers to man a Dreadnought. How precious, then, the skill of that crew! Man-power is as concentrated as gun-power with a navy. Ride 300 miles in an automobile along an army front with glimpses of units of soldiers, and you have seen little of a modern army. Here, moving down the lanes that separated these grey fighters, one could compass the whole.

Four gold letters, spelling the word Lion, awakened the imagination to the reality of the Blucher turning her bottom skyward before she sank off the Dogger Bank under the fire of the guns of the Lion and of the Tiger, astern of her; to the Princess Royal, and the New Zealand; to the latest

fashion in the battle-cruiser squadrons which are known as the "cat" squadron. This work brought them into their own; proved how the British, who built the first Dreadnought, have kept a little ahead of their rivals in construction. With almost the gun-power of Dreadnoughts, better than three to two against the best battleships, with the speed of cruisers and capable of overwhelming cruisers, or of pursuing any battleship, or getting out of range, they can run or strike as they please.

Ascend that gangway, so amazingly clean, as were the decks above and below and everything about the Lion or the Tiger and you were on board of one of the few major ships which had been under heavy fire. Her officers and men knew what modern naval war was like; her guns knew the difference between the wall of cloth of a towed target and an enemy's wall of armour.

In the Battle of Tsushima Straits the Russian and Japanese ships had fought at three and four thousand yards and closed into much shorter range. Since then, we had had the new method of marksmanship. Tsushima ceased to be a criterion. The Dogger Bank multiplied the range by five. A hundred years since England, all the while the most powerfully armed nation at sea, had been in a naval war of the first magnitude; and to the Lion and the Tiger had come the test. The Germans said that they had sunk the Tiger; but the Tiger adroitly pursued a contented denial.

Sir David Beatty

One could not fail to identify among the group of officers on the quarter-deck Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, for his victory had impressed his features on the public eye. Had his portrait not appeared in the Press one would have been inclined to say that first lieutenant had put on a vice-admiral's coat by mistake. He was about the age of the first lieutenant of our own battleships. Even as it was, one was inclined to exclaim, "There is some mistake! You are too young!" "Who's Who" says that he is 44-years old, and it must be right, though it disagrees with his appearance by five years.

A vice-admiral at forty-four! A man who is a rear-admiral with us at fifty-five is very precocious. And all the men around him were young. The British Navy did not wait for war to teach against the lesson of "youth for action!" They saved time by putting youth in charge at once.

Their simple uniforms, the directness, alertness, and definiteness of these officers, who had been with a fleet ready for a year to go into battle on a minute's notice, were in keeping with their surroundings of decks cleared for action and the absence of anything which did not suggest that hitting a target was the business of their life.

"I had heard that you took your admirals from the schoolroom," said one of the Frenchmen, "but I begin to believe that it the nursery."

Night and day they must be on the watch. No easy chairs; their ship is their home. They must have the vitality that endures a strain. One error in battle by any one of them might wreck the British Empire.

It is difficult to write about a man-of-war and not be technical; for everything about her seems technical and mechanical except the fact that she floats. Her officers and crew are engaged in work which is legendary to the civilian.

"Was it like what you thought it would be after all your training for a naval action?" one asked.

"Yes, quite; pretty much as we reasoned it out was the reply. "Indeed, this was the most remarkable thing. It was battle practice—with the other fellow shooting at you!"

The fire-control officers, who were

(Continued on page 7)

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By "Fruit-a-tives".



MRS. DEWOLFE

East Ship Harbour, N.S.
"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening headaches."
Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.
"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved more sufferers from Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE AVIATOR

Oh, I clamber up high to the vault of the sky,
Far above all the muck of the trenches,
Far above the quick fire of the max-um-gun fire,
Far above all the reek and the stench,
There's a puff from below in the lines of the foe,
Where a gunner is seeking to harm me,
But I drop and I rise from his bombs in the skies
And I still am the Eye of the Army!
For it's my job to learn every sally and turn
Of the enemy right when they make it,
I'm a sentry whose care is a post high air
And it isn't for me to forsake it
So I duck and I dip and I dodge and I skip
From the aeroplane shells that would harm me,
While the gunner with zest does his Sunday school best
To put out the Eye of the Army.
Now there isn't much chance for the ancient romance
In these days of mechanical slaughter,
When we shed human blood in a horrible flood
On the face of the land and the water.
But I'm not bound by the soldier's dull round,
For in war's mighty game they star me,
And it's still a great game full of glory and fame—
To the venturesome Eye of the Army!

A patient in a hospital had been kept on low diet for a couple of weeks and naturally he longed for a square meal.
One morning the doctor found him so much better that it seemed his appetite could at least be safely appeased. "Do you think you could eat a small chicken to-day, Tim?" asked the doctor.
"Faith, an' I could sor," eagerly responded the patient.
"And what would you like it stuffed with?" queried the doctor.
"If it's all the same t'yez, answered Tim, Ol'd loi kt' have it stuffed with another chicken, sor."

A husband and wife ran a freak show in a certain provincial town, but unfortunately they quarreled, and the exhibits were equally divided between them. The wife decided to continue business as an exhibitor at the old address, but the husband went on a tour. After some years' wandering the prodigal returned and a reconciliation took place, as the result of which they became business partners once more. A few mornings afterward the people of the neighborhood were sent into fits of laughter on reading the following notice in the papers—"By the return of my husband my stock of freaks has been permanently increased."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WITH THE GRAND FLEET

(Continued from page 6)

aloft, all agreed about one unexpected sensation, which had not occurred to any expert scientifically predicting what action would be like. They are the only ones who may really "see" the battle in the full sense.
"When the shells burst against the armour," said one of these officers, "the fragments were visible as they flew about. We had a desire, in the midst of our preoccupation with our work, to reach out and catch them. Singular phenomenon, wasn't it?"
At eight or nine thousand yards one knew that the modern battleship could tear a target to pieces. But eighteen thousand—was accuracy possible at that distance?
"Did one in five German shells hit at that range?" I asked.
"No!"
Or in ten? No! In twenty? Still no, though less decisively. One got a conviction then, that the day of holding your fire until you were close in enough for a large percentage of hits was past. Accuracy was still vital and decisive, but not absolute accuracy. At eighteen thousand yards all the factors which send a thousand pounds or fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds of steel that long distance cannot be so gauged that each one will strike in exactly the same line when ten issues from the gun-muzzles in a broadside. But if one out of twenty is on at eighteen thousand yards, it may mean a turret out of action. Again, four or five might hit, or none. So, no risk of waiting may be taken, in face of the danger of a chance shot at long range. It was a chance shot which struck the Lion's feed tank and disabled her and kept the cat squadron from doing to the other German cruisers what they had done to the Blucher.

"And the noise of it to you aloft, spotting the shots?" I suggested. "It must have been a lonely place in such a tornado."
"Yes. Besides the crashing blasts from our own guns we had the screams of the shells that went over and the cataracts of water from those short, sprinkling the ship with spray. But this was what one expected. Everything was what one expected except that desire to catch the fragments. Naturally one was too busy to think of anything else except the enemy's ships—to learn where your shells were striking."
"You could tell?"
"Yes. Just as well and better than at target practice; for the target was larger and solid. It was enthralling this watching the fight of our shells toward their target."

The Scars of Battle

Where were the scars from the wounds? One looked for them on both the Lion and the Tiger. That armour patch on the sloping top of a turret might have escaped attention if it had not been pointed out. A shell struck there and a fair blow, too. And what happened inside? Was the turret gear put out of order?
To one who has lived in a ward-room a score of questions were on the tongue's end. The turret is the basket which holds the precious eggs. A turret out of action means two guns out of action; a broken knuckle for the pugilist.
Constructors have racked their brains over the subject of turrets in the old contest between gun-power and protection. Too much gun-power, too little armour! Too much armour, too little gun-power! Finally, results depend on how good is your armour, how sound your machinery which rotates the turret. That shell did not go through bodily, only a fragment, which killed one man and wounded another. The turret would still rotate; the other gun kept in action and the one under the shell-burst was soon back in action. Very satisfactory to the naval constructors.
Up and down the all but perpendicular steel ladders with their narrow steps, and through the winding passages below decks in those cities of steel, one followed the guide, receiving so much information and so many impressions that one was confused as to details between the two veterans, the Lion, which was hit fifteen times, and the Tiger which was hit eight. Wherever you went, every square inch of space and every bit of equipment seemed to serve some purpose.
A beautiful hit, indeed, was that into a small hooded aperture where an observer looked out from a turret. He was killed and another man took his place. Fresh armour and no sign of where the shot had struck. Then below, into a compartment between the side of the ship and the armoured barbettes which protects the delicate machinery for feeding shells and powder from the magazine deep below the water to the guns.
"H—was killed here. Impact of the shell passing through the outer plates burst it inside; and, of course, the fragments struck harmlessly against the barbettes."
"Bang in the dugout!" one exclaimed, from army habit.
"Precisely! No harm done next door."

"There!" the host pointed toward an opening at his feet. If that failed there was still another way. In the final alternative, each turret could go on firing by itself. So the Germans must have done on the Bulchere and on the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst in their last ghastly moments of bloody chaos.
"If this is carried away and then that is, why then, we have—," as one had often heard officers say on board our own ships. But that was hypothesis. Here was demonstration which made a glimpse of the Lion and the Tiger so interesting. The Lion had a narrow escape from going down after being hit in the feed tank, but once in dry dock, all her damaged parts had been renewed. Particularly it required imagination to realize that this tower had ever been struck; visually more convincing was a plate elsewhere which had been left unpainted, showing a spatter of dents from shell-fragments.
"We thought that we ought to have something to prove that we had been in battle," said the host. "I think I've shown all the hits. There were not many."
Methods of Gunfire
Having seen the results of German gunfire, we were next to see the methods of British gunfire; something of the guns and the men who did things to the Germans. One stooped under the overhang of the turret armour from the barbettes and climbed up through an opening which allowed no spare room for the generously built, and out of the dim light appeared the glint of the massive steel breech block and gun, set in its heavy recoil mountings with roots of steel supports sunk into the very structure of the ship. It was like other guns of the latest improved type; but it had been in action, and one kept thinking of this fact which gave it a sort of majestic prestige. One wished that it might look a little different from the others, as the right of a veteran.
As the plugman swung the breech open I had in mind a giant plugman on the U. S. S. Connecticut whom I used to watch at drills and target practice. Shall I ever forget the flash in his eye if there was a fraction of a second's delay in the firing after the breech had gone home! The way in which he made that enormous block obey his touch in oily obsequiousness suggested the apotheosis of the whole business of naval war. I don't know whether the plugman of H. M. S. Lion or the plugman of the U. S. S. Connecticut was the better. It would take a superman to improve on either.
Like the block, it seemed as if the man knew only the movements of the drill; as if he had been bred and his muscles formed for that. One could conceive of him playing diavolo with that breech. He belonged to the finest part of the machinery, the human element, which made the parts of a steel machine play together in a beautiful harmony.

The Gun-layer's Part

The plugman's is the most showy part; others playing equally important parts are in the cavern below the turret; and most important of all is that of the man who keeps the gun on the target, whose true right eye may send twenty-five thousand tons of battleship to perdition. No one

Trench traverses and funk-pit shelters" for localizing the effects of shell-bursts are the terrestrial expression of marine construction. No one shell happened to get many men either on the Lion or Tiger. But the effect of the burst was felt in the passages, for the air-pressure is bound to be pronounced in enclosed spaces which allow of little room for the expansion of gases.
Then up more ladders out of the electric light into the daylight hugging a wall of armour whose thickness was revealed in the cut made for the small doorway which you were bidden to enter. Now you were in one of the brain centres of the ship, where the action is directed. Through slits in that massive shelter of the heaviest steel one had a narrow view. Above them on the white wall were silhouetted diagrams of the different types of German ships, which one found in all observing stations. They were the most popular form of mural decoration in the British Navy.
Underneath the slits were a literal panoply of the brass fittings of speaking tubes and levers and push buttons which would have puzzled even the City Exchange girl. To look at them revealed nothing more than what the eye saw; nothing more than the face of a watch reveals of the character of its works. There was no telling how they ran in duplicate below the water-line or under the protection of armour to the guns and engines.
"We got one in here, too. It was a good one!" said the host.
"Junk of course," was how he expressed the result. Here, too, a man stepped forward to take the place of the man who was killed, just as the first lieutenant takes the place of a captain of infantry who falls. With the whole telephone apparatus blown off the wall, as it were, how did he communicate?
"There!" the host pointed toward an opening at his feet. If that failed there was still another way. In the final alternative, each turret could go on firing by itself. So the Germans must have done on the Bulchere and on the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst in their last ghastly moments of bloody chaos.
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eye of any enlisted man can be so important as the gun-layer's. His is the eye and the nerve trained as finely as the plugman's muscles. He does nothing else, thinks of nothing else. In common with painters and poets, gun-layers are born with a gift, and that gift is trained and trained and trained. It seems simple to keep right on, but it is not. Try test and you will find that it is not; then think of the nerve it takes to keep right on in battle with your ship shaken by the enemy's hits.
How long had the plugman been on his job? Six years. And the gun-layer? Seven. Twelve years is the term of enlistment in the British Navy. Not too fast, but thoroughly is the British way. The idea is to make a plugman or a gun-layer the same kind of expert as a master artisan in any other walk in life, by long service and selection.
None of all these men serving the two guns from the depths of the turret saw anything of the battle, except the gun-layer. It was easier for them than for him to be letter perfect in the test, as he had to guard against the exhilaration of having an enemy's ship instead of a cloth target under his eye. Super-drilled he was to that eventually; super-drilled all the others through the years, till each one knew his part as well as one knows how to turn the key of his drawer in his desk. Used to the shock of the discharges of their own guns at battle practice, many of his crew did not even know that their ship was hit, so preoccupied was each with his own duty, which was to go on with it until an order or a shell's havoc stopped him. Every mind was closed except to the thing which had been so established by drill in his nature that he did it instinctively.
A few minutes later one was looking down from the upper bridge on the top of this turret and the black-lined planking of the deck eighty-five feet below, with the sweep of the firm lines of the sides converging toward the bow on the background of the water. Suddenly the ship seemed to have grown large, impressive; her structure had a rock-like solidity. Her beauty was in her unadorned strength. One was absorbing the majesty of a city from a cathedral tower and having been in its thoroughfares and seen the detail of its throbbing industry.
Beyond the Lion's bow were more ships, and port and starboard and aft were still more ships. The compass round filled the eye with the stately precision of the many squadrons and divisions of leviathans. One could see all the Fleet. This seemed to be the scenic climax; but it was not, as we were to learn later when we should see the Fleet go to sea. Then we were to behold the mountains on the march.
One glanced back at the deck and around the bridge with a sort of relief. The infinite was making one dizzy. One wanted to be in touch with the definite again. But it is the writer, not the practical, hardened seaman, who is affected in this way. To the seaman here was a battleship with her sister battle-cruisers astern, and there around her were Dreadnaughts and cruisers and all manner of other craft which could fight each in its way, each representing so much speed and so much metal which could be thrown a certain distance.
"Homogeneity!" Another favourite word, I remember from our own ward rooms. Here it was applied in the large. No experimental ships there, no freak variations of type, but each successive type as a unit of action. Homogeneous, yes—remorselessly homogeneous. The British do not simply build some ships; they build a navy. And of course, the experts are not satisfied with it; if they were, the British Navy would be in a bad way. But a layman was; he was overwhelmed.

Now the place of an admiral is in his conning tower after he has made his deployments and the firing begun. He, too, is a part of the machine; his position defined, no less than the plugman's and the gunlayer's. Sir David watched the ranging shots which fell short at first, until finally they were on, and the Germans were beginning to reply. When his staff warned him that he ought to go below he put them off with a preoccupied shake of his head. He could not resist the temptation to remain where he was, instead of being shut up looking through the slits of a visor.
But an admiral is as vulnerable to shell fragments as a midshipman, and the staff did its duty, which had been thought out beforehand like everything else. The argument was on their side; the commander really had none on his. It was then that Vice-Admiral Beatty sent Sir David Beatty to the conning tower, much to the personal disgust of Sir David, who envied the observing officers aloft their free sweep of vision.
Youth in Sir David's case meant suppleness of limbs as well as youth's spirit and dash. When the Lion was disabled by the shot in her feed tank and had to fall out of line, Sir David must transfer his flag. He signalled for his destroyer, the Attack. When she came alongside, he did not wait for a ladder, but jumped on board her from the deck of the Lion. An aged vice-admiral with chalky bones might have broken some of them, or at least received a shock to his presence of mind.
Before he left the Lion Sir David had been the first to sight the periscope of a German submarine in the distance, which sighted the wounded ship as inviting prey. Officers of the Lion dwell more on the cruise home than on the battle. It was a case of being towed at five knots by the Indomitable. If ever submarines had a fair chance to show what they could do it was then against that battleship at a snail's pace. But it is one thing to torpedo a merchant craft and another to get a major fighting ship, bristling with torpedo defence guns and surrounded by destroyers. The Lion reached port without further injury.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS
The recently issued report of the Veterinary Director General (F. Torrance, B. A., D. V. S.) is a comprehensive document and one worthy of extensive public reading. There is no branch of agriculture of more universal importance than the health of food-producing and utility animals. Dr. Torrance goes fully into the activities of his branch. "In some directions," he says, "such as the control of glanders and of mange, much progress has been made; the country has been protected against invasion by diseases foreign to it; additional facts have been brought to light by the members of the branch engaged in scientific research, and there has been a marked advance in the division entrusted with the inspection of meat and canned foods." On the other hand, the Veterinary Director General continues, "I have to report a serious outbreak of dourine in the Province of Alberta and continued losses from hog cholera."
Regarding glanders it was found necessary to slaughter only 353 horses in 1914 as compared with 638 in 1913. In combating hog cholera 9,900 hogs were slaughtered in 1914 at a cost of \$61,588.44 in compensation. The figures in the latter instance present a formidable aspect, but as Dr. Torrance remarks, "As long as the hog population of Canada is approximately 8,000,000 the loss of even 10,000 is not high." He adds that the disease rarely breaks out a second time on premises where it has been extirpated, that the feeding of uncooked garbage to hogs continues to be in many cases the cause of the initial outbreak, and that the neglect of owners to notify the department of the appearance of the disease is chiefly responsible for its spread. The last remark applies to the initiatory manifestation of all other infectious or contagious diseases. The war against tuberculosis continues with unremitting vigour.
The research and experiments carried on at the different official laboratories is described, and statistical tables given of results, and of the inspection of animals imported and exported and of packing establishments and abattoirs. Import inspections from the United States and Newfoundland in the year ending March 31st, 1914, totalled 29,726 horses, 1,641 mules, 14,747 cattle, 213,332 sheep, 374 swine, 822 goats, 22 asses, 8 elk, and 5 elephants.
Some two dozen contributions from the chiefs of divisions stationed at different points—inspectors, pathologists, biological experts and superintendents of quarantine stations—with a number of illustrations of animals variously infected, combine to make a most useful and widely interesting report, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL BAKING-POWDER

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LAWRENCETOWN
November 22
Mr. Ellsworth Bezonson has moved into Mr. John Hains' house.
Mrs. Barclay Bishop is spending a few weeks with her parents.
Maxwell Shaftner is attending the Business College in Halifax.
Mrs. Agnes Randolph is spending the winter in Winthrop with her daughter.
Mrs. L. D. Hanley is spending the winter in Springfield with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morton.
Mrs. O. A. Rogers is a guest of her sister, Mrs. John Shaftner, and will make a prolonged visit.
The Executive Committee of the Lawrence town District Sunday School Association will meet Saturday evening with Rev. and Mrs. Mellick.
Mr. Phineas Charlton and Miss Charlton are spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Haddon Balcom of Paradise and Mrs. Stanley Marshall of Clarence.
Mr. M. A. Rice of Cambridge, Mass., who purchased the L. D. Hanley property, has removed and with family is nicely settled in the new home. We welcome them most cordially.

OUTRAM
November 22
Mr. and Mrs. Ashel Whitman spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. David Marshall.
Mr. Allen Smith purchased a very fine horse from Mr. A. Rumsey of Clarence.
Mr. Walter Healy was the guest of his uncle, Mr. Alfred Healy one day last week.
Mr. Charles Healy, Sr., spent a few days last week with friends in Middleton.
Mr. Simon O'Neal and Miss Edith Marshall spent over Sunday the guests of friends in Hampton.
Mr. John Slocumb from Douglasville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marshall on Sunday last.
Miss Edna Marshall, Pearl Beardsley, and Susie Bent spent last Friday with friends in Port Lorne.
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews on the arrival of a son, Saturday, October 20—George.
Miss Helena Ward spent over Sunday the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burke, at Prince Albert.
Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Banks spent Thursday last the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wallace Marshall, Arlington West.

PORT GEORGE
November 22
We are sorry to report that Rev. Mr. Lindsay is on the sick list.
Mrs. Jane Bent lies critically ill at the time of writing. Dr. Miller is in attendance.
Mrs. L. F. Weaver arrived home last week from Lynn, where she has been visiting her many friends.
Col. E. A. Potter of Springhill, and W. C. Parker of Lawrence town were recent guests at the Bayside House.
Mr. and Mrs. Obediah Nelly returned Thursday, Nov. 18th, from a six weeks' visit to relatives in Boston, Haverhill and other places in Massachusetts.
Word was received at this place last Saturday of the death at Danvers, Mass., of Mr. Henry Miller. The deceased was a native of Annapolis County and was well known here. The remains will be brought here and laid to rest in the Port George cemetery. Rev. Mr. Boyce of Lawrence town will conduct the funeral services. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

PORT LORNE
November 22
Mrs. W. A. Stark, Mt. Rose, visited friends here last Friday.
Miss Sylvia Neaves, Hampton spent Sunday with friends here.
Mr. Wilson Banks is home from New Britain, Conn., for the winter.
Mrs. Celena Starratt has gone to Halifax for an indefinite period.
Miss Sadie Banks is visiting her friend, Miss Fossie Templeman, Hampton.
Misses Grace Daniels and Marjorie Morgan, Lawrence town, spent Sunday with Mrs. Maurice Dalton.
Mrs. L. C. Marshall, who has been spending the last few months here, has returned to her home in Paradise.
Misses Pearl Beardsley, Edna Marshall and Susie Bent, Outram, were recent guests at the home of Mrs. George Corbett.

GRANVILLE CENTRE
(By an occasional correspondent)
November 22
Mr. D. Cronin of Port Wade spent the week-end at M. H. Roney's.
Mrs. Margeson of Annapolis was a recent guest of Mrs. D. Gillatt.
Mrs. J. P. Bigelow of Kentville is visiting Miss Mildred Withers.
Mr. Herman Calnek spent the week-end with relatives in Paradise.
Mrs. F. P. Mills recently visited friends in Paradise and Moschelle.
Miss Mary Tanch is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. Ray at Upper Granville.
Miss Estella Eaton is visiting her cousin, Mrs. H. W. Longley, Paradise.
Miss Ellen Bent of Young's Cove spent Sunday with Mrs. Isaac Gesner.
Mr. Reginald Wade returned home from his visit to the West on Thursday.
Mrs. W. F. Gillatt was a week-end guest of Mrs. A. E. McCormick, Paradise.

PARADISE
November 22
Miss Minnie Jackson is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Jackson.
The Literary Club will meet on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, at "Ellenhurst."
Miss Annie Jackson who is teaching at Bay River spent Sunday at her home.
Lieut. Lloyd Longley has returned from Halifax where he has been qualifying for Captain.
Mrs. Wallace Young of Bridgetown has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley.
Mrs. L. C. Marshall has returned to her home after spending several weeks at "Fundsidge Cottage," Port Lorne.

BELLEISLE
November 22
Mr. Arthur Munro is making a tour through the neighborhood with his hay pressing outfit, pressing hay for Messrs Lockett and Messenger.
Mr. Gladstone Parker accompanied by two friends, drove from Nictaux on Friday and were week-end guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Parker.
The entertainment given in the hall on Friday night the 19th, was a "double" success. Not only was everyone (that could get in) pleased with the show, but it was a great success financially, the splendid sum of \$35.00 being added to the treasury of the Red Cross Sewing Society.
Next Friday evening, the 26th inst., the show will be put on in Granville Centre hall for the benefit of the Belleisle West Red Cross Society.
Remember at Belleisle hall quite a number were turned away from the doors because of want of room for them inside. Now Granville Centre do your part. Follow the little Red Cross.

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HAMPTON
November 22
Miss Sadie Banks of Port Lorne is visiting Miss Fossie Templeman.
Mr. Simon O'Neal of East Arlington, has been visiting his brother, W. H. O'Neal.
Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Bent of Beconsfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Daley Saulner.
Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Banks of Clarence spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Allan Bezonson.
Mr. Harry Foster from Halifax, spent a few days of the past week with his mother, Mrs. Lavina Foster.
Miss Edith Marshall of Outram, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Curtis Foster and uncle, Mr. Joseph Marshall.
Mr. Avard Risteen returned on Thursday from the harvest fields of the West, where he has been employed the past three months.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON
November 23
We are pleased to report that Mr. William Woodward is convalescent.
Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Schurman and little daughter, Ida, of Middleton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. DeLancey recently.
Two of our young men, viz.: Harry Hiltz and Harold Semone, enlisted last Tuesday for overseas service and left on Wednesday for Halifax. We wish for them a safe return home.
Mrs. Oliver DeLancey received word last week that her nephew Greotorex Anderson formerly of Bridgetown, was chosen on the 27th ult., on the Guard of Honor for the King.

ST. CROIX COVE
November 22
Preaching service Sunday, Dec. 5th, 3 p. m.
Miss Ella Beardsley, Port Lorne, spent yesterday at the home of her parents.
Miss Lucy Marshall, Clarence, spent last week at the home of her parents.
Mr. I. J. Whitman, Bridge Inspector, Torbrook, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zaccheus Hall, Saturday.
The bridge at the west end of this section is completed and is now in safe condition for public travel.
Mr. Arthur Charlton and Mrs. J. E. Burns, Bridgetown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, Sunday.

GESNER SCHOOL SECTION REPORT
The High School examinations for the first quarter of the term held at Gesner School Section were most successful, the following being a list of the marks made by the various pupils.

Grade XI.	
Mary Young—English 70, Geometry 76, History 80, Algebra 98, Science 69, Trigonometry 81.	
Grade X.	
Kathryn Fraser—English 66, Geometry 46, History 74, Algebra 78, Science 49, Arithmetic 63.	
Borden Fraser—English 65, Geometry 57, History 49, Algebra 82, Science 49, Arithmetic 54.	
Ray Goodwin—English 55, Geometry 57, History 79, Algebra 55, Science 47, Arithmetic 61.	
Grade IX.	
John Troop—English 44, Mechanical Drawing 75, Geography 49, Algebra 84, Science 67, Arithmetic 71.	
Hubert Brown—English 49, Mechanical Drawing 66, Geography 59, Algebra 72, Science 57, Arithmetic 59.	

BELLEISLE SCHOOL QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS

Grade X.	
Lizzie Troop..	80 94 57 60 59 76
Vera Hudson..	75 80 66 80 49 95
Edythe Goodwin	84 100 74 50 45 97
Marla Bailey..	88 66 42 100 34 83
Robie Palmer..	57 77 66 80 51 93
Grade IX.	
Joseph Bent..	22 68 48 82 65

HETTIE EATON PARKER, Teacher.

The man who does not advertise because he doesn't know how to write an advertisement should quit eating because he can't cook.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

ISSUE OF \$50,000,000 5 p.c. BONDS MATURING 1st DEC. 1925

REPAYABLE AT PAR AT
OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO,
WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY—1st JUNE, 1st DECEMBER

ISSUE PRICE 97¹/₂

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st JUNE, 1916
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad) being made by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the war, bonds of this issue will be accepted at the issue price, 97¹/₂, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith on behalf of the Government the above named Bonds for subscription at 97¹/₂ payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application,	Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered bank.
7 ¹ / ₂ " " 3rd January, 1916,	
20 " " 1st February, 1916,	
20 " " 1st March, 1916,	
20 " " 1st April, 1916,	
20 " " 1st May, 1916.	

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Scrip certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The loan will be repaid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications which bear their stamp.

Subscription List will close on or before 30th November, 1915

Finance Department, Ottawa, 22nd November, 1915.

LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES
October 29th, 1915.
Dear Father and Mother:—
I received your letters several days ago, but have not had much chance to answer.
I am always very glad to get news from home, although I cannot write much in return for as you know the military authorities are careful.
I also received the tobacco which I was very thankful to get, for that kind of tobacco is worth a lot to be here.
I am quite well, with the exception of a cold, and standing life in the trenches very good.
We have had very good weather up until the last week. It has since then been wet and dirty. Well, I am sorry to say that we have lost several good men in our battalion who stood up to their duty until the last. I have had some very close calls myself, and thank God for bringing me through so far, and if it be His will I will get back.
Well there is not much more I can write you this time, so tell Clara and the boys I will write them first chance. I will send you field cards as often as I can get them. Will close with love to all.
From your loving son,
IRA.

NEW FALL GOODS

Men's and Boys' Underwear

We have a full line of Stanfields Underwear and Penman's Fleece.

Boys' Pen-Angle Fleece Lined.

Shirts and Drawers, the only Fleece Garments worth buying.

SWEATERS

20 dozen Men's and Boys' Sweaters and Sweater Coats.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Ladies', Children's Vests and Drawers, Combinations in fleeced lined and wool. Ladies' and Misses' Equestrienne Tights, Children's Sleeping Garments.

The above goods are mostly Turnbull's and Stanfield's make

SWEATERS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sweaters and Sweater Coats in a variety of prices.

We have the largest stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's Cashmere and Wool Hose to be found in town, and at the old prices.

Furs! Furs!

We have a fine lot of Ladies' and Children's Furs which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Wool and Flannelette Blankets

All sizes Flannelette Blankets and three qualities Wool Blankets at right prices.

Special

100 lbs. only Grey Mill Yarn while it lasts only 12 cents per hank.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"