

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 21, 1916

NO. 11

Successful use by millions of women for generations and expert scientific opinion have thoroughly established the superior merits of

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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No substitute exists for making biscuits, cake, muffins and pastry of equal quality and healthfulness.

Royal is made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes—a natural food element—as contrasted with materials from mineral sources used in cheaper baking powders.



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### INTENSE EXCITEMENT MARKS CLOSING STAGES OF MONITOR CONTEST

Keen Struggle Between Miss Lloyd and Miss Troop for First Place Has Developed. Other Contestants, However, are Still in the Running, and Anyone May Win. Contest Closes 2.30 P. M., Monday, June 26

Miss Feodora Lloyd, Bridgetown, . . . . .	410,200 votes
Miss Flossie Troop, Bridgetown, . . . . .	397,800 votes
Miss Mabel Stewart, Bridgetown, . . . . .	312,000 votes
Miss Lillian Hicks, Clementsport, . . . . .	255,400 votes
Miss Helen Bartheaux, Torbrook Min, . . . . .	207,400 votes

Another five days and the Monitor's big Voting Contest will be a matter of history. The contest will formally close at 2.30 p. m., next Monday, June 26, and immediately thereafter the judges will begin the work of adding the votes. This work will probably consume two hours and doubtless by five o'clock, the results of the competition will be known.

Who the prize winners will be, of course, is a matter of uncertainty, at this time, although it is certain that four of the five remaining contestants will secure prizes. Which one of the five will be left out, is a matter for speculation.

Chief interest centres in the question as to who will win first prize. A great many people regard the race for first place as a matter between Miss Lloyd and Miss Troop, although in justice to the other active contestants it is only fair to observe that the latter have perfectly good chances of winning and at this stage of the contest no one is justified in assuming as a matter of course that the race has narrowed down to a competition between two ladies. But "facts is facts," to paraphrase the language of an American humorist, and it is a fact that many people are of the opinion that the real contest for the \$400 Lonsdale Piano is between the two ladies who now occupy first and second positions. Whether or not this opinion is correct and if it is, which of the two young ladies will be victorious only the events of the next five days can determine.

Undoubtedly the exhibition of the beautiful Lonsdale piano, which will be awarded as first prize, has stimulated interest in the contest to a very marked degree, and has also strengthened the determination of each contestant who has seen and heard it to become its possessor. The piano has been tried by a number of musicians, one and all of whom have pronounced its tone perfectly beautiful.

The appearance of the instrument speaks for itself and many admiring

expressions from interested observers have been evoked by the beauty and simplicity of its design.

#### HOW WINNERS ARE DETERMINED

Since the Monitor has been at so much pains to secure prizes which would be sure to prove altogether satisfactory to those who should win them, it naturally would be expected that no possible cause for dissatisfaction in regard to the manner in which the winners would be determined, would be allowed to occur. That is true. The plan for deciding the prize winners leaves nothing to be desired as to its absolute fairness to each and every worker in the contest.

#### FAVORITISM IMPOSSIBLE

To prevent even the suspicion that favoritism might play some part in naming the prize winners, the Monitor voluntarily takes the matter out of its own hands and the winners will be determined by a Committee of three well-known gentlemen of Bridgetown who will thoroughly review the conduct of the contest, examine minutely the system used and count up the votes of each competitor.

#### NO "INSIDE" INFORMATION

In order that it shall be impossible for any contestant to obtain information from the contest management, or any member of the Monitor staff, as to how many votes might be needed to win, the procedure of closing the contest has been so devised that no one connected with the Monitor in any manner whatever, nor any other person, can by any chance possess any knowledge that would benefit a contestant in this respect.

#### REPORTS GO TO JUDGES

At 2.30 p. m., Monday, June 26, all reports must be handed to the judges who will decide the winners. Before handing in their final reports, contestants are required to place reports, with tickets and money therefore in plain envelopes which must be sealed

by the contestants themselves. Nothing but the name of a contestant handing in an envelope may be written thereon. When all envelopes shall have been handed to the judges, they will formally declare the contest closed, and immediately proceed to open the envelopes in their possession, count the votes and determine the winners.

The winners will probably be announced within two hours after the judges begin their work, as the contest system is very simple, clear, and easily handled by business men. The gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as judges in the interests of everybody concerned are:

W. F. LONGMIRE, Mayor.  
A. F. LITTLE, Manager Royal Bank.  
H. B. HICKS, Merchant.

#### RECRUITING

Men are now wanted for the following—

**OVERSEAS**  
4th Pioneer Battalion, 150 men.  
4th Div. Ammunition Column, 100 men.  
14th Howitzer Ammunition Column, 100 men.  
Canadian Engineers, 100 men.  
8th Siege Battery, R. C. G. A., 25 men.  
Overseas 63rd Regiment, 50 men.  
R. C. R., 100 men.  
Headquarters Co. 14th Field Artillery, Howitzer Brigade.  
No. 1 Construction Battalion.  
In addition to the above the following units have been authorized:—  
23rd Railroad Construction Corps.  
242nd Forestry Battalion.  
A Div. Signalling Co.  
Fifteen men are also required as "orderlies" for the Military Hospital in Halifax.

For further particulars apply to the nearest recruiting office or to  
REV. E. UNDERWOOD,  
Bridgetown

#### Royal Arch Masons

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which includes Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, met in annual session in the Masonic Temple, Annapolis Royal, June 13, the Grand High Priest, Walter Doull, presiding. The reports of the officers showed the order to be flourishing, and harmony prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: Frederick L. Shaffner, Grand High Priest; Arthur F. Stoneham, Grand Scribe; Malcolm F. F. Hall, Grand Treasurer; Samuel J. Waddell, Grand Secretary.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### Russians Capture Czernowitz

PETROGRAD, via London, June 18.—The capture by the Russians of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crownland of Bukovina, was officially announced today by the Russian War Office. The official statement is as follows: The Emperor has received a congratulatory telegram from the King of Serbia on their overwhelming success of the brilliant Russian troops with warm wishes for continued success. A similar telegram was received from the Serbian Crown Prince stating that the Serbian troops were filled with warm admiration and joy over the Russian victories.

On the front of General Brusiloff's army, the enemy maintains his resistance, making repeated counter-attacks, which our troops repulsed successfully, pressing the enemy more closely in various directions and taking prisoners and booty. Yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, General Lechnitzky's troops captured by assault the bridge-head at Czernowitz on the left bank of Pruth. After desperate fighting for the passage of the river, where the enemy had destroyed the bridges, we occupied Czernowitz.

### Canadians Regain Lost Positions

OTTAWA, June 16.—How the Canadian troops gallantly and successfully assaulted the enemy position and regained lost ground is told in the Eye-Witness official report from the front today. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the Highlanders from Montreal, Toronto and West, along with the Western Ontario Battalions, all of them attached to the First Division. The successful assault by the Canadians resulted in our lines being established practically in the same position as before the big fight at Hooge. Three German officers and 150 men were captured. The casualties among Canadian officers in the last fortnight total 395.

### Germans Continue their Attack at Dead Man's Hill

PARIS, June 19.—A German infantry attack on the French position North of Hill 321, was repulsed by the French batteries yesterday, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. The Germans are continuing their bombardment at Dead Man's Hill and in the Chattanooga region. The text of the statement follows: To the south of the River Somme an unexpected attack on the part of the enemy in the vicinity of Libans has resulted in complete failure. On the left bank of the river Meuse the enemy has been engaged in an active bombardment of the Southern slopes of Dead Man's Hill and of the country around Chattanooga. Our artillery everywhere responded with curtains of fire and preparations against further activity were made. On the right bank of the river a pronounced German attack against our positions North of Hill No. 321 was repulsed by our fire. During the night of June 18-19 two of our air squadrons bombarded the barracks and the railroad station at Vonzieres. At the station there had been reported the movement of trains. One squadron threw down 36 shells of large calibre and the other one 25.

### Russians Capture 3000 Prisoners at Czernowitz

PETROGRAD, June 19.—Via London.—The Russians took three thousand prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the War Office announced today. The official statement says: On the front of General Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried, by counter attacks, to arrest our advance towards Lemburg. In the region of the village of Rogovitch, southeast of the village of Lokateli, six versts (about four miles) south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynski, the Austrians, in mass formation, attacked our units and, breaking through one sector of the fighting front, captured three guns belonging to a battery which resisted bravely to the last cartridge. On receiving reinforcements we overthrew the enemy, recapturing one gun and taking three hundred prisoners and two machine guns.

## WAR BRIEFS

The grand total of Britain's war bill to the present is about \$10,000,000,000. Another Canadian Forestry Battalion has been called for by the War Office, and will be at once formed.

Toronto school children on Empire Day celebrated by giving \$12,000 worth of comforts for soldiers.

The City of Guelph, Ont., have a Berlin street, and the citizens are agitating for a change of name.

Seventeen Canadians have been sent to England for the British Motor Patrol Boat Service, and others will leave shortly.

Canada's great ice breaker, just launched in Montreal, has been sold to Russia. This makes the third sold to Russia in two years.

Gen. Gallieni, whose dash from Paris with 80,000 troops in Motor Cars, turned the tide against the Germans in the battle of the Marne, is dead.

Irish-American gold, as well as German gold, was given to assist the Sinn Fein rebels. This has been positively proved.

A company of wandering gypsies in England have been fined and handed over to the Military authorities under the new Military Service Act.

Anxiety is felt for the native Christians and American Missionaries in Syria, who are threatened with an anti-Christian uprising by Mohammedans.

Major-General Sir Julian Byng is now in command of Canadians at the front. He has recently been in command of British troops in Egypt and at the Dardanelles.

Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, urged that most of the soldiers now employed as Officers' servants, and, therefore, kept out of actual war, be sent to the trenches.

A wealthy woman of Southern France has adopted a large group of Serbian refugee orphans, and has pledged herself to feed, clothe and educate them for suitable occupations.

Capt. J. B. White, son of General Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, has been sentenced to prison under the defence of the realm Act. He endeavored to incite coal miners to strike.

The Premier of Italy and the Foreign Minister will shortly return the visit of Premier Asquith to Rome.

The German submarine, U-22, struck a German mine off Zebrugg on May 23rd, and was seriously damaged, but was towed to Ostend.

The new credit which the Reichstag will soon be asked to vote, will bring the total credits up to about \$12,500,000,000. It is reported to be issued in September.

Italy on May 23rd, celebrated with great enthusiasm, the anniversary of her entrance into the war. Flag raising, processions and patriotic speeches, were universal.

Lloyd's register of shipping shows that the net loss of British Merchant Marine during 1915, was only 13 vessels. Vessels lost 451; vessels built 438. Net loss in tons 35,912.

The largest demonstration ever made by women in Scotland occurred recently in Glasgow, when 30,000 women headed by bands, protested against the manufacture and sale of liquors during the war.

King George and Queen Mary finished a round of visitations to hospitals where soldiers wounded at St. Eloi were being treated, by visiting the hospital for wounded Canadians. Officers recently established in Hyde Park.

Sir Edward Grey says the first step toward peace will be taken when Germany realizes that the Allies cannot be beaten, and opinion in Germany has not reached that stage. France, by reason of her sacrifices, will be the first to speak of peace.

A "Food Dictator" has been appointed in Germany. He is directly responsible to the Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, and has full control of sales, consumption, import, export, transit, and prices. A Socialist has been made his assistant.

16,000 men born in the United States are in the American Legion Battalions to assist the Allies. Col. Bullock who originated the idea of this American Legion says the number mentioned is only about one-third of the number Canada gave to the armies of the North in the U. S. Civil War.

## YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

The Nova Scotia election of 1916 is now a matter of history, and as a result of yesterday's vote the Liberal Government will be returned with an increased majority. The Legislature of 1911-16 was composed of 24 Liberals and 14 Conservatives. Five new seats having been added the new Legislature as far as the latest returns indicate, will be made up of 31 Liberals and 12 Conservatives.

In this County the interest was very keen because of the fact that all four candidates are men of high standing and popular throughout the constituency. Appended is the result in Annapolis County.

Polling District	Daniels	Elliott	Goehler	Phinney
Melvorn Square	65	71	58	55
Middleton	95	113	105	85
Brooklyn	57	60	14	10
Lawrencetown	118	113	104	93
Bridgetown	119	89	98	96
Clarence	55	43	63	49
Belleisle	89	79	120	118
Granville Ferry	83	88	62	63
Port Wade	85	75	74	74
Clementsport	70	68	46	44
Bear River	87	88	48	50
Annapolis Royal	60	61	57	93
Carlton's Corner	104	93	85	84
Nictaux Falls	73	84	118	95
New Albany	23	26	30	28
Maitland	48	38	35	36
Dalhousie	39	37	33	33
Torbrook	96	98	70	60
Port George	91	103	28	17
Port Lorne	60	56	51	49
Hampton	31	22	46	44
Parker's Cove	59	53	60	59
Clementsvale	90	89	59	54
Lequille	69	74	101	103
Round Hill	35	30	129	129
Lawrencetown Lane	104	97	42	37
Springfield	90	81	114	114
Margaretville	76	75	37	36
Deep Brook	56	49	51	47
Greywood & Milford	33	24	47	53
	2159	2077	2033	1908

#### STANDING OF COUNTIES

**ANNAPOLIS**  
Hon. O. T. Daniels, Lib.  
F. R. Elliott, Lib.

**ANTIGONISH**  
Wm. Christolm, K. C., Lib.  
Fred R. Trotter, Lib.

**CAPE BRETON**  
3 Liberals, 1 Conservative.

**COLCHESTER**  
Frank Stanfield, Con.  
R. H. Kennedy, Con.

**CUMBERLAND**  
Capt. J. T. Ralston, Lib.  
Capt. R. S. Carter, Lib.  
J. W. Kirkpatrick, Cons.

**DIGBY**  
Hon. J. W. Comeau, Lib.  
H. W. B. Warner, Lib.

**GUYSBORO**  
James C. Tory, Lib.  
Dr. James F. Ellis, Lib.

**HALIFAX**  
Henry G. Bauld, Lib.  
John T. Connolly, Lib.  
John B. Douglass, Lib.  
Geo. E. Faulkner, Lib.  
H. McInnes, K. C., Cons.

**HANTS**  
Albert Parsons, Cons.  
Dr. J. W. Reid, Lib.

**INVERNESS**  
1 Liberal, 1 Conservative.

**KINGS**  
J. E. Kinsman, Cons.  
H. H. Wickwire, K. C., Lib.

**LUNenburg**  
Major J. W. Margeson, Cons.  
J. J. Kinley, Lib.

**PICTOU**  
Hon. R. M. McGregor, Lib.  
R. H. McKay, Lib.  
R. H. Graham, K. C., Lib.

**QUEENS**  
W. L. Hall, Cons.  
Dr. J. W. Smith, Lib.

**RICHMOND**  
Capt. Simon Joyce, Lib.  
B. O. LeBlanc, Cons.

**SHELBURNE**  
Robert Irwin, Lib.  
Maurice Nickerson, Lib.

**VICTORIA**  
Hon. G. H. Murray, K. C., Lib.  
John G. Morrison, Lib.

**YARMOUTH**  
Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Lib.  
H. T. D'Entremont, Lib.

Latest news from France regarding the recent embargo on the importation of lobsters there, they being regarded as a luxury in war time, is to the effect that there is little hope that the embargo will be lifted during the period of the war and buying and selling has been temporarily stopped.

## SUPREME COURT

The June term of the Supreme Court opens in the Court House here today at 10 a. m., His Honor, Mr. Justice Longley, presiding. The following is the docket:

#### DOCKET

##### JURY CAUSES

J. L. Tedford vs. Clarence Cress, Jr. Daniel Owen for plaintiff, F. W. Harris for defendant.

Roy Daniels vs. The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. (a body corporate). W. E. Roscoe for plaintiff, W. A. Henry for defendant.

Freeman Corbett vs. William Avar Marshall. O. S. Miller for plaintiff, Hermann C. Morse for defendant.

Ingram Soban, et al. vs. William H. Edwards, et al. O. S. Miller for plaintiff, Daniel Owen for defendant.

Reuben Hubley vs. Carman Hubley. Daniel Owen for plaintiff, Charles R. Chipman for defendant.

John E. Stephens vs. Herbert Marshall. Charles R. Chipman for plaintiff, Hermann C. Morse for defendant.

Amos Warren vs. Charles Henshaw. Daniel Owen for plaintiff, Charles R. Chipman for defendant.

##### NON-JURY CAUSES

William H. Edwards vs. Arthur M. King. James Terrell for plaintiff, Daniel Owen for defendant.

Crowe-Elliott Co. Ltd. vs. Florence M. Phinney, et al. H. C. Morse for plaintiff, A. L. Davidson for defendant.

David L. Ostro vs. Clarence W. Mills. Daniel Owen for plaintiff, Fred W. Harris for defendant.

J. Havelock Edwards, et al. vs. Fleda Bliss Woodward, et al. Daniel Owen for plaintiffs, O. S. Miller for defendant.

Hugh Lynch vs. Samuel Lynch. C. R. Chipman for plaintiff, Daniel Owen for defendant.

Jessie H. Balsom vs. Thomas N. Burrell. Daniel Owen for plaintiff, C. B. Chipman for defendant.

### TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER IN NEW YORK PICTURE HOUSE.

New York, June 7.—A silent but intensely impressive tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener was paid by a large and representative audience at a theatre in West Forty-Fifth Street last night. The tribute was spontaneous, and was not anticipated by anyone in the audience.

A film entitled "How Britain Prepared" was being exhibited as an object lesson in preparedness. The first part of the picture dealt with the process evolved by Kitchener for the transformation of 5,000,000 recruits into an efficient and well-organized force of fighting men in the time of eighteen months.

Suddenly an excellent portrait of the dead Field Marshal was flashed upon the screen. The orchestra leader tapped his baton, and as the opening bars of the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" were heard the entire audience rose and stood in silence until the strains had died away. Not a sound of applause was heard, but a man who was in the audience said afterwards that the genuineness of the tribute was more marked by the very silence in which it was paid.

### MAY SHIPMENT OF LAWRENCE-TOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following shipment was made from the Lawrencetown Red Cross Society for the month of May.

**Lawrencetown**  
29 pairs socks.  
24 hospital shirts.  
11 pyjama suits.  
Junior girls: 6 knitted face cloths.  
Clarence  
6 prs. socks.  
3 hospital shirts.  
2 pyjama suits.

**East and Centre Ingilville**  
15 prs. socks, also 6 prs. socks donated by Mrs. Henry Beals, East Ingilville.  
Albany  
12 pr. socks.

**MRS. F. B. BISHOP,**  
Sec'y. Red Cross Society.

### Annapolis County Casualties

In the recent casualty lists appear the names of the following Annapolis County boys:

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
Pte. Edwin L. Spurr, Round Hill.  
Pte. Judson Eaton, Granville Centre.

**WOUNDED**  
Pte. Leslie Lent, Lequille.  
Pte. Simon Merriam, Annapolis Royal.  
Lieut. Harold Graham Longley, Paradise.  
Pte. Vincent Fortier, Annapolis Royal.  
Pte. William Hamilton, Hampton.  
Pte. William Mitchell, Hampton.

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



# "Neu-Tone" for the Walls

It is so easy and so economical to have a beautifully decorated home, with "NEU-TONE" Flat Finish.

The soft, restful "Neu-Tone" tints will delight the woman and man who appreciate refinement and delicacy in the home.

When you "Neu-Tone" the walls, you save all fuss and bother of washing and scraping the plaster to re-decorate. Simply apply another coat of "NEU-TONE" in any shade or tint desired.

"NEU-TONE" is cheaper than wall paper. It is truly economical—absolutely sanitary—can't fade, scale or rub off—AND IS WASHABLE. Soap and water cleans a "NEU-TONE" wall and takes away dust, stains and finger prints.

Marble-ite Floor Finish will withstand all the wear and abuse to which a floor varnish is subjected; it can be used on hard or soft wood floors; every can carries with it a money-back guarantee.

"MADE IN CANADA"

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

KARL FREEMAN, BRIDGETOWN, N.S.



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## Middleton

June 19

Mrs. A. C. Fales is spending a few weeks in Boston.

Mr. Perley Grimm spent Sunday in town with friends.

Rev. Mr. Ritchey is at Halifax attending the Methodist Conference.

Mr. H. Layton attended the Masonic Grand Lodge at Bear River last week.

Miss Blanche Dodge, who has been teaching at Remer, Mich., arrived home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fairn of Aylesford were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MacDaniel on Saturday.

Mr. Lemuel Young is spending a few days in his old home town. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hoyt on Sunday.

Rev. S. S. Poole, J. F. Bent, Mrs. D. C. Langille and Mrs. A. J. Banks attended the Association meetings at Chester last week.

Mrs. Sprowl and Mrs. Wilkins and niece Gladys Hiltz are spending a few days at Chester Basin, guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Courtawase.

Mrs. Joel Bowby went to the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax last week for treatment. Mrs. C. R. B. Dodge accompanied her there.

Mrs. E. K. Perry, who has been residing in North Loshaber, Antigonish County, returned to Middleton last week. Capt. Perry is expected soon to arrive at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson and Miss Bessie were at Bear River attending the Masonic Grand Lodge last Thursday. Mrs. Anderson and Miss Bessie spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Reed.

## MARGARETVILLE

June 19

Mrs. C. E. Balcom is visiting friends in St. John, N. B.

Rev. G. H. Gage is attending the Baptist Association in Chester.

Dr. Hutchins occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Susand Ward of Victoria Vale is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Seleda McNeily.

Mrs. J. A. Balcom entertained a few friends on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Miss Margaret Reade of Aylesford and Mr. Wm. Cook of Bridgetown visited Miss Georgie Balcom recently.

Our Lodge is prospering, new members are coming in. Entertainment for next evening will be a debate.

Miss Ina Dorman left on Saturday to spend a few months in the United States before returning to Acadia University.

Miss Georgie Balcom went to the Spa Springs on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. (Capt.) Lewis' little girl baby.

On Tuesday evening the fortnightly Club was entertained with two acts from the Shakespearean play, "As You Like It."

Mrs. S. Harris and Mrs. I. T. Coulstan are attending the Association at Chester Basin as delegates from this church.

Mr. William Little who has recently been attending the Marine School in St. John, was successful in obtaining a Captain's certificate.

## PORT GEORGE

June 19

Election day Tuesday. Everyone is wondering?

Mr. G. A. Gilman is stopping over Sunday with friends at Wilmot.

Mrs. David Weaver and Mrs. Leah Anderson are spending the week-end with friends at North Kingston.

Church services Sunday, June 25: At the Methodist Church at 11.00 a. m., and at the Baptist Church at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lindsay, and Mr. J. E. Slocumb are attending the Western Baptist Association at Chester, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Landers of Boston are camping here for the summer, having their tent pitched on Mr. Geo. Foster's land just below the old mill.

Miss Mildred Dow of Lewiston, Maine, returned home last Wednesday after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. George Fader at the Bayside House.

Mr. Oscar Fader, who is spending the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fader, made a flying visit to the States this week, leaving Wednesday for Lewiston, Maine, via St. John, N. B. From Lewiston to Boston, and home Saturday via Yarmouth.

Since the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, the Dominion Government has issued an order prohibiting smoking in any building occupied by the public service.

## The Farm

### THE PLACE OF THE HORSE

It is essential that all machines be protected from the elements while not in use, and a building should be provided for this purpose.

When the farmer does not properly house his machines, the depreciation due to their exposure is not the only loss suffered, for when they are exposed to the elements during idle seasons much more time and effort is required to get them working properly. This extra time and effort is frequently expended during the busiest season, when the farmer's time may easily be worth several dollars an hour.

It often falls to the lot of farmers who are indifferent about housing their machinery, to have the trying experience of getting a harvesting machine to do even a poor grade of work when the crops are spoiling. No doubt there are many costly experiences during the lifetime of such farmers, any one of which might pay for the entire cost of building a suitable machine shed. How much better it would have been to get rid of this waste and worry by erecting a building adequate to the needs. A farmer who takes pride in keeping his premises looking shipshape, certainly cannot afford to have machines scattered about the barnyard, lanes, and fence corners. This practice greatly detracts from what might otherwise be a neat and tidy place.

While it is essential that machines be properly cared for while not in use, it is also essential that they be properly cared for while they are being used. When a machine is operating in perfect adjustment it has a characteristic sound. A careful operator of machines knowing this sound is able to detect at once when anything is wrong and stops immediately to find the cause of the trouble. It may be that the discordant note was caused by a bolt which has become loose. If this bolt is tightened at once the machine is again in perfect running condition. If, however, the loose bolt is not given immediate attention it means, in many cases, the breakage of a part that causes a delay of several days. The skillful and efficient operator of farm machines takes a keen delight in listening to the hum of machinery operating in perfect adjustment.

### PREPAREDNESS

In the Maritime Provinces again this year, as formerly, some creamery companies are offering cash prizes to awaken more interest in breeding and feeding dairy cattle. In addition to the substantial cash prizes offered by the Scotsburn Nova Scotia Creamery Company and the Tryon Prince Edward Island Dairy Company, there are several special prizes, cups, medals, books, etc., by prominent men connected with the dairy industry locally. It is suggestive of the widespread attention being paid to cow testing, that awards are based on the records of butter fat production of individual cows.

This means a good impetus in several directions. First, to the factory which must benefit considerably with larger supply and lower proportionate running expenses; to the prize donors, who see dairying stimulated, to the herd owners, who are for larger production and are encouraged to see high levels, permanently maintained. This means that attention is directed mainly to the maximum capacity of the individual cow, thus bending energies to better herd building; it also means thorough preparedness for a abundant yet economical production not only this season, but excellent trim for good business in subsequent years. One may almost legitimately fancy that several cows will rejoice at new conditions. Many could do infinitely better if they were given the opportunity with improved conditions tendered, many owners may be surprised at the liberal response.

Forms for recording milk and feed may be obtained free of charge from the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

—C. F. W.  
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

### THE GOOD DAIRY COW

"What are the signs of a good dairy cow?" is a question which has been asked for years. Certain signs are agreed upon by all, but hitherto a deeply rounded bottom line has not been considered essential. Professor Haecker, who has done a great deal of investigation in this line, however, puts great value upon it. He says: Suppose we take two cows similarly built as to angularity, except the one shows the other lacking depth; both being about the same size will require an equal amount of food for support, say 8 lbs. of digestible nutritive matter. The deep cow will eat and digest 16 lbs. of digestible nutrients, using 8 lbs. for herself as food and support, and 8 lbs. she will convert into dairy products; or, in other words, you have a half interest in all the food she eats. You are an equal partner in the business. The cow lacking depth through the middle will take about 12 lbs of digestible nutrients

per day, using 8 lbs. for herself as food and support, and this she converts into dairy products, in which case you have only a third interest in the food.

### HORSE BREEDING

The Secretary for Agriculture at Truro is in receipt of a telegram from the Canada National Live Stock Records in which he is urged to do everything in his power to get farmers to raise all the horses they can this year. The Ottawa authorities claim that everything points to a big shortage in horse flesh ere long and they therefore strongly advise farmers to get ready by breeding as many colts as they can.

### Ask for Minard's and take no other. Real Estate for Sale

#### CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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

Apply to

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#### FIRST CLASS FARM

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Property just outside Annapolis Royal consisting of seven and one half acres of land. Large house with good rooms; size of house 35 x 48 with ell 14 x 21 and porch, ice house, wood house and wagon house attached. Good size barn with stable, hen house and shed for storing machinery. Approximately 160 apple trees on the place a few of which pick early varieties and the remainder hard or winter fruit. Cuts 9 tons of hay at present and can be made to double this quantity. Price on application.

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

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### WORK IS STARTED ON TIDAL POWER AT CAPE SPLIT.

Work has been started on the Bay of Fundy tide power project at Cape Split, N. S., by the Cape Split Development Company, Limited, of Wolfville. R. P. Clarkson, formerly an electrical expert for the United States government, in consultation with other eminent engineers, is directing the work. A surveying party of eight are now at work.

General Passenger Agent R. U. Parker of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, arranged for a test of the Clarkson current motor for the benefit of L. O. Armstrong, an official of the C.P.R., and two other gentlemen. This demonstration took place in the Gaspeaux River, below Hunter's Mill, in the presence of more than a dozen persons. The motor worked perfectly, gradually developing more power as the water rose to a higher level, reaching its maximum of over two horse power when the water buried the top of the machine.

The same model, which is about 12 feet long and 2 1/2 feet high, would develop 5 horse power at Cape Split in a current of nine miles per hour. Mr. Armstrong and the other members of his party were very enthusiastic respecting the demonstration. To a reporter he said: "I consider the trial a success. The model certainly worked well. The tides both ways can be utilized through this machine. I can see nothing in this trial that can be called a discouraging feature."

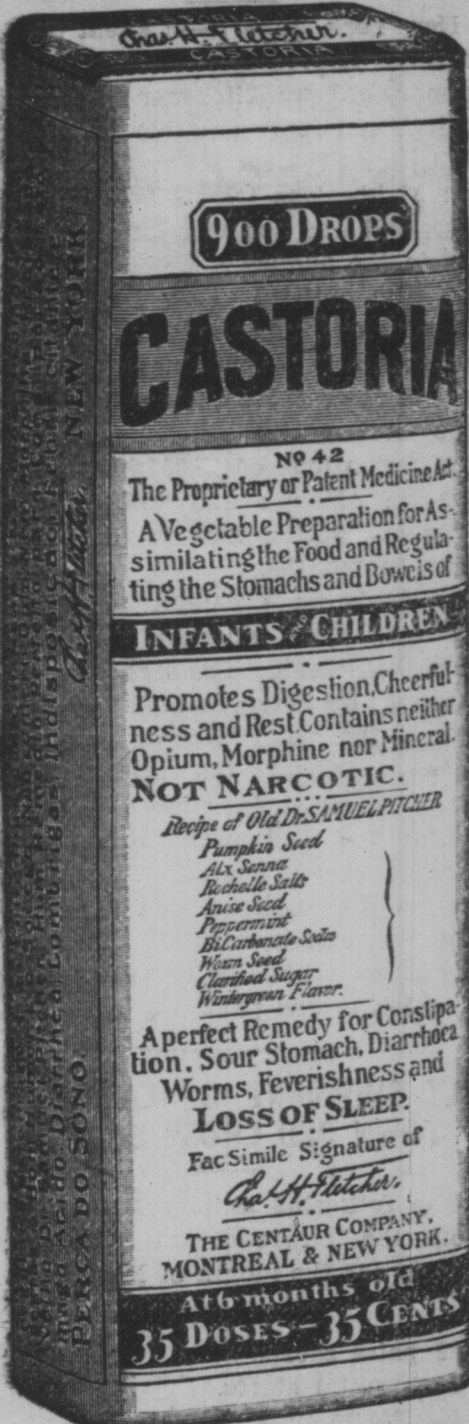
Mr. Armstrong and party were shown over the proposed power site at Cape Split where they observed the phenomenal tidal currents which it is proposed to harness to supply power to our towns and cities.

In fitting collars on horses it is well to make them fit snugly. So long as the hand will pass readily between the front of the collar and the horse's neck at the bottom and sides there is no danger of injuring the shoulder. The hames should then be carefully fitted to the collar.

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# Our Poultry Corner

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

## RAISE YOUR DUCKS PROFITABLY

The raising of "green ducks" is not carried on in Canada to nearly as great extent as it might be. The business is but in its infancy, being practically unknown in most parts of the country. In the United States duck farms are comparatively common, some establishments raising ducks by the tens of thousands each season.

"Green Ducks" is the term used to designate young ducks that have just completed their first coat of feathers. They reach this period at from eight to twelve weeks of age, depending on the breed, and the methods of handling. For profitable production ducks should be marketed at this period as if kept past it they will not be in condition to market for a considerable time and generally consume far more than they will pay for.

In different countries different breeds are in favor. In France the Rouen is the favorite market duck. It is one of the most beautiful of all the varieties. It is very large, has a heavy keel and is of the Mallard type of coloring. It does not mature as quickly as some of the other varieties but the quality of its flesh is unsurpassed. Those who breed Rouens in this country breed them largely on account of their beauty and exhibition qualities.

In England the Aylesbury is the favorite. They are large, snow white ducks with heavy keels and a horizontal carriage. They are not bred extensively in this country, but many strains of Pekins show an effusion of Aylesbury blood.

The Pekin is indisputably the market duck of America. It is as large as either of the aforementioned varieties, is a quick grower, being ready to market at eight to ten weeks of age, and is more prolific. It is more upright in carriage and the keel is not so pronounced as in the Aylesbury or Rouen, although exhibition breeders are striving to develop a heavier keel.

The Cayuga is a medium weight duck, and although the quality of the flesh is of the best it is not bred for market purposes to any extent. Its beautiful beetle green plumage makes it a favorite with fanciers. The Indian Runner is known as the Leghorn of the duck family. It is a light weight duck but very prolific. It matures quickly, being ready to market rather sooner than the Pekin and as a rule keeps in plumper condition than the heavier varieties. It has become a favorite for the supplying of restaurant trade.

## Ducks as Layers

The laying season for ducks is usually not so long as for hens, but while it lasts production is very heavy. Ducks often lay every day for quite a long period. It is customary to mate from four to eight or ten ducks to a drake, depending on the time of the year and the variety. Where they are run in large flocks, early in the season, with Pekins, one male is allowed to four females, but later on they may be increased to six females. With Runners one drake is allowed to six ducks, and later in the season one to eight or ten. Where they are kept under favorable conditions the fertility is usually high.

As they usually lay early in the morning, it is advisable to keep them closed up at night so that the eggs may be laid where they can be found. Otherwise many will be lost, as they are very careless and are liable to drop them anywhere. It is advisable to set the eggs as soon after they are laid as possible, but where they have to be kept for any length of time care should be taken to see that they do not become chilled.

## Incubation and Brooding

Where ducks are raised on a large scale the eggs are usually hatched in incubators. They take four weeks to hatch and are handled very similarly to hen's eggs, although the machine is generally run at a slightly lower temperature at first and more moisture is used throughout the hatch.

When the hatch is over the ducklings should be left until they are perfectly dry. They may then be placed in hovers heated to about 95 degrees. Ducklings can be weaned from the heat much sooner than chickens, but care should be taken to see that they are always comfortable.

## Feeding the Ducklings

When the ducklings are put into the brooders they should be supplied with water. This should be given in a dish that is deep enough so that they can dabble their beaks above the nostrils, but so constructed that they cannot get into it, as young ducklings are easily chilled. If they seem slow in

finding the water it is advisable to catch a few and dip their bills into it. One lesson is usually sufficient. Water should be kept constantly within reach, otherwise the ducklings will gorge themselves when they get a chance and if the water is cold it will cause cramps, which frequently result in death. When ducklings are about thirty-six hours old they are given their first feed. This consists of stale bread soaked in milk and dried off with a mash composed of equal parts bran, shorts, and cornmeal and five per cent. coarse sand. For the first two days food is kept before them all the time, but it is changed so as not to become stale. After two days they are fed regularly four or five times a day just what they will clean up; any that is left is removed. If milk is not available the bread is soaked in water, in which case five per cent. of beef scrap is added. The bread is gradually reduced and by the time the ducklings are ten days old it is dropped entirely. Then the same mash, with the exception that the meat scrap is increased to 10 per cent., continued. A little tender green food is put in the mash after the first couple of days. This is gradually increased until there is as large a proportion of green food used as ducklings will clean up; this, will amount to twenty or thirty per cent. in bulk by the time the ducklings are a couple of weeks old. If an inclination to pick out the grain part of the mash and leave the green food is noticed, the proportion of green food is reduced. This ration is continued for six or seven weeks, when the flock is separated according to the purposes for which they are intended. Those intended for stock purposes are given a large run where they have free access to a stream and where they will forage for most of their feed. Those intended for market are placed in the fattening pens and fed three times a day.

## Rations for Fattening

For fattening the proportion of corn is increased and the bran and green food reduced. The feed at this time consists of one part bran, 2 parts shorts, 3 parts corn chop, 10 per cent. beef scrap, about 5 per cent. sand and the green food is reduced to about half what they had been consuming previously. This mash is moistened to a crumbly state with milk and an abundance of water is kept by the flock at feeding time. The ducks are marketed at eight to ten weeks of age.

## "UTILITY" OR BRED-TO-LAY

(By H. D. Cantlon.)

The word "utility" left the dictionary a very decent noun meaning something that was of practical use. Anyone seeing it would naturally take it to mean just that. Applied to chickens "utility" would mean good layers, good table fowl and rapidly maturing stock. And in the generally accepted meaning of the term, a utility chicken combines these good qualities.

Yet it may be possible for a man to buy eggs advertised as being from utility stock and yet from them hatch chickens that would conform to the above type not at all. So that poultry enthusiasts may be able to separate the sheep from the goats, this article is written.

Now, what a poultry farmer means when he says "utility" stock is really full stock. He is interested in raising fancy exhibition birds which may not—usually do not—have the vigor or those qualities which characterize the truly utility bird. From most matings of exhibition birds there is a large percentage that are off color, poor in form, weak in head points, over or under size. Some birds can't be exhibited, they can't be sold as show birds, and the fancier has come to classify them as utility stock. Their offspring may possibly conform to exhibition type, although no good fancier would breed them for that purpose. It is possible that they may be good as table fowl, although in a critical market, not every breed of bird can qualify for that. But in very few cases indeed are any of them good layers. No breeder who stands high as a breeder of fine exhibition fowl selects his breeders for their egg-laying qualities. Indeed the fancy breeding stock is kept from laying in winter hatchable eggs during the hatching season. What hope is there of getting winter layers from birds raised on this plan year after year?

Now the farmer or town poultryman who is interested only in getting the largest returns in eggs from the food he buys would be certain to grade down his stock if he should introduce the culls from the fancy breeder's pens or the eggs from such

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stock. Yet he may inadvertently buy just such birds or eggs when securing the same from fancy exhibition breeders who advertise utility strains. To increase egg production requires just as careful breeding as to improve the exhibition qualities of a strain. The laying records of the hens have to be kept and the breeding stock selected from those with the highest records. Other points have to be considered. The hens must come into laying early, they must be of good form and color, keeping the type of the breed as closely as possible. The males must be bred from hens with high records.

There are poultrymen who are developing strains of layers in this manner. They do not call their strains utility strains—the word has been so abused that a new name has been adopted. Hens that are bred for their egg-laying qualities are known as bred-to-lay stock, even though the birds be Rocks, Wyandottes, or Rhode Island Reds, which are commonly recognized as utility breeds. This is the sort of poultry for everyone except the fancier.

It is natural to suppose that some bred-to-lay strains will be better than others. Some breeders are more skillful and more careful than others. Some are more scientific. When the reader of this article decides to buy hatching eggs or breeding stock with the idea of keeping hens just for laying, let him remember that some hens will lay twice as many eggs as others and that it will be cheaper for him to buy a few good hens than a flock of ordinary ones. A few good, well bred hens when well fed will pay a profit, whereas it is doubtful if cheap stock can ever be made to pay.

Get in touch with the men who breed hens to make layers of them—bred-to-lay. Ask them for the records of the hens and their breeding pens. The reliable man will give you full information and will not attempt to satisfy you with a few generalities such as "heavy winter layers," "fine, vigorous utility stock," etc. If you don't feel sure of the man you are dealing with, write to your agricultural college. The staff connected with the poultry department can help you to secure good stock. But don't buy "utility" stock from a fancier's pen if you are after a bred-to-lay strain. Hens that will lay a lot of eggs and will keep at it summer and winter are not to be found in the exhibitor's pen, who deals entirely in show birds.

## THE NEST BOXES

A matter requiring careful attention, but which is frequently overlooked, is the nest boxes. These are best made of bottomless boxes, about fifteen inches square and eighteen inches high, standing upon a shelf a few inches above the ground. Fixed nest boxes should never be employed, as they are so difficult to clean, and if the greatest care is not exercised will harbor vermin and the like. They should be a few inches from the ground, because when on the floor there is a danger of the hens eating or the rats removing the eggs. There should always be a sufficient number, as when too few are supplied the hens lay about the house, and in this way the vice of egg-eating is encouraged. The nest boxes should be placed in the darkest part of the house, preferably below the window, as the less the birds are disturbed while laying, the better. More than this, if facing the door or the window, it would mean that during hot weather the sun would shine directly on the eggs, possibly starting the germ into activity, at any rate doing the eggs no good. Straw is the best material with which to litter out the nests, and oat straw is better than either wheat or barley, being more pliable. Hay is not so suitable as straw, as it is a retainer of heat, and becomes foul sooner than the latter.

## FRIED CHICKEN

Cut up the bird, putting unfryable pieces on to boil. Sprinkle the rest with pepper and salt, roll in flour and fry brown in butter. Next, transfer boiled pieces and broth to frying pan. Simmer a few minutes and thicken.

# Horticulture

(By Prof. W. Saxby Blair)

## METHODS OF CONTROLLING CUT-WORMS

(Continued from last week.)

### The Yellow-headed Cutworm

Appearance.—This Cutworm is very similar in appearance to the Glassy Cutworm; but, as its popular name indicates, it has a yellowish head. The shield behind the head is of a tawny yellow and the body of a smoky-grey colour, without markings. When mature it is about an inch and a half long.

The moth is a fairly large species, expanding when the wings are spread from an inch and three-quarters to slightly more than two inches. The front wings are reddish-brown, shading towards the base and the outer space with bluish-grey. In some specimens the cross lines are distinct being pale-yellowish in colour; in others they are darker and not so conspicuous. The same applies to the round and kidney-shaped marks. The latter one is large and more or less filled with a whitish or pale yellowish colour. At the apex of each of these wings is a pale blotch. The hind wings are brownish, the outer third being darkest; in the centre there is a dark brown spot. The thorax is the same colour as the front wings, the abdomen being paler and of a rust red shade particularly along the back.

Habits and Life-history.—The habits of this cutworm are similar to those of the Glassy Cutworm. It usually lives about 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the ground, feeding on the roots and cutting off the lower portion of the stems of oats, wheat, corn, etc. Fields of spring grain in western Ontario have been frequently injured and in some instances the crops were so badly attacked that it was necessary to replough the fields and sow to peas, or use the land for other purposes. Besides grasses, the species is also known to attack cabbage, turnip, spinach, lettuce, and other garden vegetables, as well as the young shoots of roses, currants, etc. These cutworms are mostly prevalent in May and June. We have reared the moths in eastern Ontario in the latter end of June. In 1914, one larva found at Ottawa, pupated on June 2, and the moth emerged on July 2—exactly one month later. The pupa is of the same size and colour as that of the Glassy Cutworm. Some years the moths are extremely numerous and are on the wing in June, July, and August. When they are abundant they have an annoying habit of flying into houses, getting into lamps, etc., and soiling curtains and clothes. In Canada the species is widespread, being found from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

### The Clover Cutworm

Appearance.—This caterpillar varies considerably in colour, some specimens being distinctly green, or greenish-yellow, others quite dark above owing to brownish or blackish mottlings. Down the back is a pale yellowish central line. Between this and a broad pinkish band along the middle of the side is a broken stripe of yellow, more or less edged above with black. The pinkish colored band is bordered above and below with white or pale yellow. The spiracles, or breathing pores, are each surrounded by a blackish patch. The under surface of the body is greenish-grey with pale yellowish spots and streaks. The head is pale-yellowish, or pale-greenish, with white mottlings. When mature, this cutworm is about 2 inches in length.

The fore wings of the moth are of a yellowish-brown colour marked with gray and dark brown. The cross lines are distinct, the outer one being whitish and, in the centre, forming the letter W. Outside of this line the wings are dark. The round and kidney-shaped marks are distinct, the latter being mostly dark. The hind wings are pale to a little beyond the middle, then dusky. The thorax and abdomen are of the same general colour as the fore wings. With the wings spread the moth measures about 1½ inches in width.

Habits and Life-history.—This insect is a common species, and the larvae have on several occasions inflicted damage in Canada. In some years in Ontario, this cutworm has attracted considerable attention during August, from its ravages particularly in pea fields. Specimens of the remains of vines sent to the department showed that much of the outside fleshy covering of the pea pods had been gnawed away by caterpillars as well as all the leaves and green portions of the stems. Clover is also attacked as well as mangels, turnips, cabbages, lettuce, spinach, and other vegetables. In years of abundance when food becomes scarce, this cutworm assumes the marching habit characteristic of the true Army-worm.

The insect occurs across the breadth of the Dominion. In Ontario and the eastern provinces we have collected

the moths from late in May until Autumn; so, most probably, the species is at least double-brooded. In one breeding experiment the larva became full-grown and buried itself in the earth on August 26, and the moth did not emerge until June 8 of the following year. In Manitoba the moths have been taken commonly in August, and in Alberta in June, July and August.

### The Dingy Cutworm

Appearance.—Of a dull grayish colour, marked down the middle of the back with a series of paler blotches, which almost give the appearance of a very wide dorsal band, down the centre of which is an indistinct line. Looking at the caterpillar from the side the skin between the blotches mentioned and the spiracles, or breathing pores, is dark, the wide sub-stigmatal band just below the spiracles is of a pale yellowish colour, and the side of the body below this to the feet is pale brown. The spiracles are wholly black and appear as spots along the side. The shields on the back of the first and last segments are noticeably darker than the skin of the rest of the body. The head is pale brown, with two conspicuous, curved, blackish bands down the front; in addition it is distinctly marked with a network of dark-brown. When mature it is about an inch to one and a quarter inches in length.

The moth in general, is brown in colour with a purplish tinge, the shading being greyish. The cross lines are not well defined, but the round and kidney-shaped spots are distinct, the former being open above and of the same colour as the grey shading near the upper edge of the front wings. The kidney-shaped spot is marked with reddish-brown. The claviform mark near the centre of each front wing is wholly brown defined by a black margin. Between the kidney-shaped spot and the outside margin there is a conspicuous wide, irregular greyish band. The veins near the centre are lined with white. The hind wings are whitish, shaded with brown particularly at margins. The thorax is brownish, greyish or purplish-grey at centre and on sides. The abdomen is of a pale yellowish or cream colour. With the wings expanded the moth measures from about 1¼ to 1½ inches in width.

Habits and Life-history.—In the early reports of the Division of Entomology and Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms in which mention is made of this cutworm, the scientific name of the insect is given as Agrotis (Feltia) subgottica Haw. This name, in fact, has been used by economic entomologists generally in treating of the Dingy Cutworm. Feltia duccus Walk, however, is the common and widespread species which occurs in Canada. In Eastern Canada this cutworm has attacked all kinds of garden crops—turnips, cabbages, etc. Of late years, however, no reports indicating serious injury have been received. In the United States it is an important pest of corn, wheat, early vegetables and has even been found climbing fruit trees and shrubs to devour the buds and leaves. In the Ottawa district we have found the young larvae of Feltia duccus in September and the caterpillars have been found in the spring up to the end of June. About this latter time they enter the ground for pupation, and the moths emerge in July and August. In Eastern Canada the moths are some years very abundant in August and specimens have been collected up till the middle of September. In Western Canada the moths are on the wing from about the middle of July, being common in some seasons, especially in August.

### The Black Army Cutworm

Appearance.—Full-grown specimens of this caterpillar are from an inch and a half to about an inch and three-quarters in length. The general colour when mature is brown with white lines and dark brown and blackish markings. Down the centre of the back is a series of velvety black, somewhat diamond-shaped marks, one on each body segment excepting the first. On each side of the back is a white line bordered above with black, and just along the lower edge of the spiracles is a wide white band, reddish-brown in the centre. Between this band and the stripe on the side of the back, the color of the skin is blackish. Before the caterpillars become full-grown they are more of a general velvety black colour, the white stripes being very conspicuous, but as they become mature they are brownish in colour the back being more or less shaded with reddish. The whole body is spotted and streaked with white. The head is yellowish-red, black in front, the shield behind the head being black. All the feet are of a pale-brownish colour.

The moth, like the caterpillar, is of rather handsome appearance, and with the wings spread it measures about an inch and a half across. The front

wings are blackish-brown shaded with black and with a more or less purplish sheen; the round or obicular spot is whitish with a few yellowish or dark brownish scales. The reniform or kidney-shaped spot is large and either distinctly yellow, reddish, or yellow and red. The double cross lines are black, excepting the sub-terminal, near the outer margin, which is whitish. In the males the lower third of the front wings is conspicuously yellowish brown. The hind wings are pale becoming brown at edge.

Habits and Life-history.—The habits of this cutworm are very similar to those of our common species; some years, in fact, it is found working in company with the White Cutworm and the Red-backed Cutworm. In years of ordinary occurrence it feeds as do these latter species, but when present in large numbers it marches ahead in swarms in true army-worm habit. In eastern Ontario its favourite food are plants belonging to the Leguminosae; cultivated peas and clover are especially attractive to the caterpillars, although asparagus and other garden vegetables are often attacked. It has also been found climbing young oak, black walnut, horse chestnut, elm, negundo and maple, which were being grown from seed on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In one instance at Ottawa, the larvae in the third week of May spread from a clover field to a 3-acre field of peas, which they soon devoured almost bare. They are, in their later stages, exceedingly voracious, and in a single night do great damage. Although this insect is widely distributed in Canada, most of the complaints of injury by the caterpillars have been received from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From larvae collected in the field near Ottawa we have reared the adult moths, the dates of emergence being from June 15 to June 30. Outside, we have collected the moths from about the middle of June until the middle of September. The larva hibernates when about half-grown, and matures rapidly in spring, the injury being done before the end of May or early in June. The full life-history of the insect is not as yet known.

As the Black Army Cutworm becomes full-grown and disappears in most years about the end of May, it is often necessary if the farmer knows the species, to apply any remedy. It has been found where we have advised correspondents not to re-sow land to another crop, that the peas, or clover, recovered from the attack and, later, heavy crops were harvested.

(To be continued.)

## ROAST CHICKEN

Over-seasoning mars the delicate flavor of young chicken. A little ground veal, pork sausage, or fresh pork may be mixed with the bread dressing, flavoring with savory, thyme, parsley, pepper and salt, adding butter, if meat is lean. Stuff, truss, and roast till tender in a moderate oven. When well browned, pour in salted water for brown gravy. Turn to prevent overdryness. Boil giblets, shred, mince and add to gravy before thickening.

## BROILED CHICKEN

Only very young birds may be successfully broiled. Split in two, through centre of back and breast. Each half of a bird serves one person. Fasten into broiler, hold over heat (preferably wood coals), brown delicately on both sides, usually taking about 15 minutes. When done sprinkle sparingly with boiling water, then pepper and salt.

## CREAMED CHICKEN

Cut the chicken into pieces right for serving. Put into saucepan, cover with water, season delicately, and boil tender. Add a cupful of thin cream or a pint of milk with a lump of butter. If cream is used, thicken before adding, if milk, let boil up, then thicken. Line a deep platter with thin pieces of toast, from which crusts have been cut. Pour gravy over it and arrange on top the pieces of chicken.

Eggs for hatching should be laid in clean nests so that there is no necessity for washing them and removing their protective covering. They should be gathered often enough to safeguard against chilling, overheating by other hens sitting on them, soiling or any other injury.

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—AND—  
**WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL**  
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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

**The Greasy Pole**

When Benjamin Disraeli was congratulated by a friend on his attainment of the Premiership in the House of Commons, he replied, "Yes, I have climbed to the top of the greasy pole." The figure is a very expressive one. Many a man has begun to climb, but has slipped down before reaching the top.

Disraeli himself did not find the climbing an easy job. Every one knows that his first speech was, as he himself confessed, a great failure. As he sat down amid the laughs and jeers of the House, he remarked that he had several times endeavored to do something and at first failed, but afterward succeeded, and he assured the House that, although they would not now listen to him, the time would come when they would do so. It was in 1855 that he began to climb and it was in 1868 that he reached the top. Finally, as the Earl of Beaconsfield, he took his seat in the House of Lords.

Dr. Samuel Johnson had a greasy pole to climb. He wanted to attain not only a living, but an immortality among the British men of letters. Like many other literary men of his day, he sought to climb the greasy pole by the aid of a well-known man of wealth and influence. When undertaking the work of his great dictionary he called on the Right Honorable the Earl of Chesterfield with the hope of securing him as a patron, but found his attendance so little encouraged that, as he said, neither pride nor modesty would suffer him to continue it. When he succeeded, however, and his great Dictionary had made him a well-known man, and brought him help and honor, Lord Chesterfield wrote two papers in which the Dictionary was recommended to the public. It was then that Dr. Johnson addressed him in a letter which has ever since been regarded as a model of manly respect or a belated favor, and in which he said, "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it, till I am so literary and cannot enjoy it, till I am known and do not want it."

**Canadian Year Book Figures**

The Canadian Year Book furnishes the following figures respecting the work of the Post Office for the year 1914. Money orders issued in Canada 7,228,369, with a money value of \$109,500,670.

Money orders paid in Canada, 5,129,923, having a value of \$75,837,652. Postal notes issued to postmasters, 5,379,696, having a value of \$10,170,355.

Total number of poststamps issued, 756,572,522; of the value of \$14,623,142.

The increase in the cost of living from 1910 to 1914 is stated to be as follows,—for food 5.3 per cent; for rent 14.8 per cent; for fuel and lighting 7.7 per cent; making a total increase of expenditure between these dates of about 9 per cent. At the beginning of the war there was a slight decrease in rent, but the prevailing tendency in all other things necessary for the family was upward.

The next Year Book will, without doubt, indicate a considerably larger per cent. of increase in the cost of living.

**Belgium and the Iron Duke**

At the time of the Battle of Waterloo, in 1815, Belgium was under the government of the Netherlands, and King William of the Netherlands, in appreciation of the Duke of Wellington, as the conqueror of Napoleon, granted him some entailed estates near the spot where the great victory was won. These estates brought at the time a yearly income of 20,000 florins, or about 2,000 sovereigns. By permission of the King these estates were cleared, in part, of their woods, which greatly increased their value, and when Belgium became a separate state, by what is called the Treaty of the Twenty-four Articles, a sum equal to their entire value was made a charge on the Dutch debt for which Belgium was responsible. From that time, the descendants of the great Duke have been receiving annually the interest at four and a half per cent on the capital sum. By an arrangement made before the war with the present Duke the amount to be distributed was about twenty thousand dollars. This gentleman, the

present Duke, is proving himself to be a great friend of the Belgium refugees in their dire distress, and hopes are entertained that when matters generally become settled, this matter of Belgium's indebtedness may be ended by some honorable compromise.

**In Dorset Dialect**

The Society of Dorset Men in London organized a concert for the 1st of May, and announced it thus,—“We be agoin to hwoild what we mid call a motherlandish zing-zong, wi a tidy spell vor a chinwaggin.” An’ stead of payin’ vive shilluns a piece to vill our skeins, we’ll shell out a few dibs to cheer up the Do’set lads in the ditches owt to th’ warr. Then they’ll know agean that they be a-kep in mind by we at home. The zing-zong will be at the Holbon Resturant, at seben o’ th’ clock. Cards to let ‘ee in, a shillun a piece. But if our wealthy men an’ women be a-minded to sent on a bit mwore brass, we ‘oont zay nup to ‘em.

**Coal Mining in the West**

Coal mining in parts of the West is a very different thing from coal mining in general. In Nova Scotia for instance, the coal mines are below the surface, generally at long distances, and in some cases extending far under the ocean. In Alberta the cuttings are on the surface. The cars are run right into the seam and loaded from the level. There is no danger of the fatal “after damp” here, or other gases so dangerous to workers in deep pits. This Alberta Coal field covers several hundred acres, and the seam varies from twenty to thirty five feet. The coal is fine lignite.

**A Willing Worker**

In one of the districts in Belgium occupied by the Germans, the officer in charge offered to pay in potatoes all Belgians who were willing to work under his direction. As in other districts the great body of Belgians refused the offer. One man, however responded favorably. The officer said to him,—“Then you are willing to sign the declaration?” The man responded, “Yes, quite willing.” “And, what is your trade?” was again asked. “I’m a grave digger,” was the reply.

**John D. Rockefeller and the Caddie**

Mr. Rockefeller himself tells the story. The Caddie did not know him but noticed that he made a very bad stroke. Before trying again, he asked the caddie what he had better do. The boy told him to drive straight for a certain tree. He obeyed and having made a good stroke, asked, “How is that, my boy?” “Ge, boss,” replied the boy, “If I had your strength and you had my brains, what a pair we would make.”

**L. O. F. GRAND LODGE**

Fredericton is to have one of its largest conventions in history in August next, when the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces, Independent Order of Oddfellows, meets there, says the Gleaner.

Upwards of 800 or 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention. The convention is open on August 7th and will continue for four days, the sessions being held in the Provincial Normal School Building, the use of which has been granted the Grand Lodge by the Provincial Department of Public Works.

There are four branches of the Grand Lodge that will be in session, the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment, Canton or the Patriarchs Militant, and the Grand Assembly of the Daughters of Rebekah. The last occasion on which the convention was held in Fredericton was in 1905.

The arrangements for the Grand Lodge are now in the process of completion and efforts are being made to have the Grand Sir, J. B. A. Robertson, of Oklahoma City, attend the convention.

The Grand Lodge has at present a total membership of 11,319, all members in good standing. There are 131 lodges in the Maritime Provinces and in Newfoundland. The Independent Order of Oddfellows is a fraternal benefit association, and almost \$20,000 was paid out in benefits to sick members and widows in the year ending June, 1915.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON,  
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Sir Sam Hughes, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, last week inspected the troops in training in various parts of Nova Scotia.

**JUNE WEDDINGS**

**BISHOP—STODDART**

On Wednesday morning, June 14th, the Baptist Church, Lawrencetown, was the scene of an interesting event, when Myrna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stoddart, of the Elm House, was united in marriage to Mr. Harry T. Bishop of Williamston.

Promptly, at nine o'clock to the strains of the wedding march, the bridal party entered the church. Rev. H. G. Mellick performed the ceremony, the double ring service being used. The bride was lovely, gowned in white crepe-de-chine, with veil and orange blossoms. She carried an arm bouquet of white carnations and asparagus fern. The bridesmaid, Miss Ethel Phinney, wore pale blue chiffon. Her bouquet was lily of the valley. Little Miss Marjorie Stoddart, niece of the bride, made a very dainty flower girl, dressed in white, trimmed with pink silk and roses. Mr. Vernon Stoddart, brother of the bride, was groomsmen. The ushers were Messrs. Wilfred Prince and Paul Durling, and Mrs. R. J. Shaffner presided at the organ.

The church was beautifully decorated in green and white, palms, ferns, lilies, geraniums and lilac.

The bride, who is one of Lawrencetown's most popular young ladies, is a graduate of the New England Baptist Hospital. Her bridesmaid, Miss Phinney, is a graduate of the same institution.

The father and mother of the bride gave her a piano and china dinner tea set. The Baptist choir, of which she was a member, showed their appreciation of her services by gathering at the house of Mrs. R. J. Shaffner, organist, and presenting her with some pieces of fine china. A Kitchen Show-er was given at the home of Miss Ethel Fitch. Miss Muriel Bishop, who was married on Thursday evening, was also presented with gifts on both these occasions. From friends at home and across the line there were many other beautiful gifts of china, cut glass, sterling silver, and eighty-five dollars in gold.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop went by auto to Bridgetown where they took the train. They will visit St. John, Fredericton, and Bangor, Me. Their many friends unite in hearty congratulations and best wishes for long life and prosperity.

**BLAUVELDT—BISHOP**

An event of much interest took place on Thursday, June 15th, at the home of Mrs. Kenneth Bishop, Lawrencetown, when her only daughter, Muriel Carrie, was united in marriage to Corp. Robert B. Blauveldt of the 219th Overseas Battalion, now in training at Aldershot camp, son of Mr. Ralph Blauveldt of Tusket.

Promptly at five o'clock, to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, skillfully rendered by Mrs. Harold Bowby, of Wolfville, the bride entered the room on the arm of her uncle, Mr. James Crandall of Malden, Mass., and took her place beside the groom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. Mellick, pastor of the Baptist Church, Lawrencetown.

The bride was prettily gowned in white voile and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. Both bride and groom were unattended. Immediately after the ceremony “The Voice Which Breathed O'er Eden” was sung by Misses Peters, Fielding and Pick.

The rooms were prettily decorated with flags and purple and white flowers.

After the ceremony an enjoyable social hour was spent during which a dainty supper was served and appropriate songs were sung.

Mr. and Mrs. Blauveldt amid showers of confetti, motored to Bridgetown and thence on a short wedding trip. The wedding gifts were numerous and valuable including silver, cut glass, and money.

The out-of-town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. James Crandall of Malden, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Blauveldt, Tusket; Mrs. Samuel Bishop, Mrs. Harold Bowby, Miss Hilda Fielding, Miss Vesta Pick, of Wolfville, and Mr. Hugh Blauveldt of Windsor.

The bride and groom have the best wishes of a host of friends for future happiness.

**BISHOP—MOORE**

Halifax, June 14.—Dean Liwyd officiated at the marriage at three o'clock this afternoon in All Saints cathedral, of Miriam Binney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moore, 243 Robie St., and W. E. Gladstone Bishop, of Central Clarence, Annapolis County, T. F. A., Canadian Government railways, a large number of friends being present to witness the ceremony. It was, however, a very quiet wedding, the bride and groom being unattended. The chancel, which requires no embellishment to make it beautiful, had none, but on the altar was the one solitary floral detail—long stemmed white roses in tall vases to right and left of the Cross.

Mr. Sangar, the cathedral organist,

was present, his rendition of the wedding march being very fine.

Miss Moore, who was given away by her father, looked the personification of girlish grace, wearing a going away suit of white broadcloth, and soft white hat trimmed with flowers, her bouquet being of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bishop left for a trip to the White Mountains whither they are followed by the best wishes of a host of friends. Upon their return to Halifax they will take apartments with Miss Brims, 61 Morris street.

The collection of wedding gifts was a large and beautiful one, including silver, cut glass and china from friends in many different parts of the province as well as in Halifax.—Halifax Herald.

**Reception to Rev. A. E. Wheeler at Hebron**

(Yarmouth Light.)

A most enjoyable function was the reception tendered Rev. A. E. Wheeler and family in the Baptist Church, Tuesday evening, 13th inst. Notwithstanding unpleasant weather conditions, the large vestry was filled to its utmost capacity. The room presented a pleasing appearance, being prettily decorated with flags, cut flowers and potted plants. Rev. Mr. Bezanson of Temple Church, Yarmouth, presided over the meeting. After the opening chorus by the choir, and prayer by Rev. G. W. Schurman, Deacon Nathan Durkee gave an address of welcome to the pastor and family from the church with the right hand of fellowship into church membership to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and daughter. Addresses were also given by Rev. A. W. Brown of Cheogoggin, Rev. W. H. Jenkins of South Ohio, and Rev. G. W. Schurman of Zion Church, Yarmouth, welcoming Pastor Wheeler and family to the County, the District and the Southern Association respectively. Mr. Wheeler in well chosen words, responded, in behalf of himself and family, in a fitting manner. Readings by Mrs. Ernest Crosby and Miss Kathleen Herkes were greatly enjoyed. The audience was also delighted with solos by Miss Marion Crosby and Pastor Wheeler, and two selections by the always appreciated Milton quartette. After a chorus by the choir, ice cream and cake were abundantly served, then followed a social hour, and the meeting was brought to a close by singing “Our Saviour the King,” and “God Bless Our Splendid Men.”

**For Sale**

A small property in Lawrencetown, consisting of a cottage house of seven rooms and one and one half acre of land, containing seventy apple, five plum and eleven pear trees. Also a garden planted. No water tax. Good reason for selling. For further particulars apply to THOS. GREEN.

**Special Potato Fertilizer**

We have a few bags of the above in stock and a quantity of BONE FERTILIZER

—ALSO—

Clover and Field Seed  
Spray Pumps  
Arsenate of Lead  
Blue Stone and Paris Green

**KARL FREEMAN**  
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

**We have Just Received Direct from the Factory**  
**One Car Canada Cement**

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

Also SPRUCE and all grades of CEDAR SHINGLES

The prices on above have not advanced since last season. We also have in stock several grades of FERTILIZERS, including Grain Phosphate and Bone Meal.

Write or call on us for prices

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

**Dainty Silk and Wool**  
**Crepe de Chenes**

Opened and on our counters this week, a most attractive range of these goods in the following shades:

Sky, Pink, Ivory, Reseda, Steel, Limoges and Black

**Yard Wide Paillette Silks**

Also another lot of the following shades:

Sky, Pink, Limoges, Helio, White, Saxe Blue, Black, Navy, Tan, Dark Brown, Maroon, Steel, Black and White Stripe, Heavy Plain White Untearable Silk

These goods are scarce and hard to get. It will pay you to see them early, as there is bound to be a great demand for them.

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

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Send us your orders for Wedding Stationery or Announcements. We are prepared to give your first-class work.

**New Goods**

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

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

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

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LADIES' AND MISSES'  
**White Canvas Pumps and Boots**

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

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

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society will meet in Halifax on June 28th and 29th.

The Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies of N. S. Ltd., will be held in Berwick on June 27th and 28th.

The degree of Phm. B. was conferred on Mr. Guy P. McNinch, son of Rev. A. M. McNinch of Paradise, at the closing of Toronto University on June 16th.

The School Concert to be held in Phinney's Hall, Lawrencetown, Thursday evening, June 22, under the direction of Miss Robb is worthy of a large patronage.

A list of all the lights and fog signals on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion of Canada, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence to Montreal, corrected to the 1st of April, 1916, has just been published. Copies will be supplied to mariners free on application.

It is an excellent opportunity the Dominion Atlantic Railway is offering the farmers and their residents of the Valley to visit the Experimental Farm at Kentville next Wednesday, June 28. A special train and reduced fares are offered. See notice elsewhere in this issue.

The D. A. R. time table changes on July 1st when the Bluenose will resume leaving Halifax at 9 a. m. and connecting at Digby with the steamer for St. John. The steamer service between Boston and Yarmouth will be increased to four boats a week on June 25th, and the daily service on July 1st.

It is understood that the secretaryship for war, made vacant by the death of Field Marshall Earl Kitchener, has been offered to David Lloyd George. He is expected to accept the portfolio, according to the understanding, but not to sever entirely his connection with the ministry of munitions.

The annual meeting of the Bridgetown Fruit Company was held on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at which time the following officers were elected: President, W. R. Miller; Vice-President, John A. Myers; Secretary, Ernest B. Miller. Delegates to the meeting of the United Fruit Company at Berwick are: J. A. Myers, E. B. Miller and Stanley L. Marshall.

Wolfville Acadian: Two of our Wolfville boys at the front are reported wounded—Ernest Bars, son of Rev. J. H. Bars, now in a hospital in France, and Burton DeWolfe, son of Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, now in the Edmont Military Hospital, London, with a gun-shot wound in his wrist. Both of these young men were in the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry and have bravely maintained the honor of Canada in the recent German assault.

Digby Courier: The former Bear River barkentine, Ethel Clarke, has made her first trip across the Atlantic. Previously to being sold to Mobile parties, who kept her busy between Southern and West India ports, the Ethel Clarke was continually engaged in the West India trade from Bear River and Digby, generally bringing up a cargo of molasses to St. John in her old days. The Clark is a veritable gold mine to her present owners. She passed Gibraltar June 6th bound to Naples from a Gulf port.

Do not forget the Farmers' Excursion on Wednesday next, June 28th, to Kentville. See the display of flowers at the Experimental Station. A solid acre of bloom. Remember there is a half-hourly train service to Aldershot (only one and one-half miles), where you will see the boys in khaki and hear the music from fifteen military bands. Many picnic groves on the farm grounds, so bring your lunch baskets. Tea and coffee free. Many prominent agriculturists will talk to you at the farm.

The loss of the schooner Virginian, at Salisbury Beach, Mass., is a severe one for her owner, Mr. Herbert Hicks of Clementsport, who only purchased the vessel less than two months ago from Parrsboro parties. Mr. Hicks has a large quantity of lumber, cordwood and piling to ship to the Boston market this year and as his other vessel, the Mercedes, was not able to carry it all before winter set in, he purchased the Virginian. She was in command of Captain David Robinson, late of the Princess of Avon, now on the passage to Barbadoes from Bear River. The Virginian sailed from Digby, Thursday, June 8th, after putting in here for a harbor from Clementsport.

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

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

As we go to press we learn that the D. A. R. Station at Middleton was burned to the ground early this morning.

The monthly union service of Intercession will be held in the Baptist Church next Sunday evening at the close of the services in the various churches

It is reported that Mr. Frank Nichols, barrister of Digby, has been appointed postmaster in succession to the late Dr. Jones, who died very suddenly a few weeks ago.

Don't forget the School Concert in Phinney's Hall, Lawrencetown, Thursday evening, June 22nd. The program will consist of choruses, solos, etc. Outside talent will assist. Tickets 15c.

Mrs. Tympany, returned missionary from India, and a former resident of this town, will give an address in the Baptist Church on Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 p. m. The public are cordially invited. A silver collection will be taken.

The marriage is announced at Winchester, England, on June 9, 1916, of Major E. L. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Dragoons, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Caldwell of Centrelea, to Miss Winnifred Bingham-Day, daughter of Col. Bingham-Day.

To further enhance the comfort and safety of the patrons of the Primrose Theatre, Mr. Bishop is having the operating room moved back outside of the main building and is also having an extra exit put in at the east side of the hall.

**DOMINION DAY**

The Halifax and South Western Railway will grant excursion fare for Dominion Day. Single fare going and returning July 1st, and one and one third fare going June 30th and July 1st return limit July 3rd, 1916.

We have been handed a program of the concert to be held in the Primrose Theatre next Tuesday evening, June 27. It is of a high class order and the young lady musicians are artists in their respective lines, and receive flattering comments from the press of this province.

The S. S. Valinda of the Bridgetown Steamship Company after having received her annual overhauling, left Meteghan last Friday for St. John. She there took on a cargo of freight left St. John at 4.00 p. m. Saturday, and arrived at this port at midnight Saturday under command of Capt. Ernest Lewis.

The death of Milledge Foster, a native of Bridgetown occurred at the home of his son George, in Lawrence, Mass., on the 11th inst., at the age of 90 years. The deceased is a brother of Mr. T. A. Foster of this town. For forty years he conducted successfully a large furniture business in Taunton, Mass.

Don't miss the musical treat to be heard at the Primrose Theatre next Tuesday evening, June 27th. The artists will be Miss Belle Wilson, soprano; Miss Helen Grant, violin; Miss Marjorie Payne, pianist. Part of the proceeds will go for Red Cross purposes. Come and enjoy a rare treat and help along a most worthy cause.

Grand Farmers' Excursion Experimental Station at Kentville, Wednesday, June 28. Special train leaves Tupperville 9.14 a. m., Bridgetown 9.24, Paradise 9.35, Lawrencetown 9.43. Returning in evening, leave Kentville at 6.45 p. m. Fares: Tupperville \$1.50, Bridgetown \$1.35, Paradise \$1.20, Lawrencetown \$1.15. Military Bands and opportunity to visit Aldershot. Speeches by leading Dominion Agriculturists at 1.00 p. m. Tea and coffee free to those who bring lunches. Light refreshments on grounds.

Halifax Chronicle: The death occurred at Annapolis Royal on June 16, of Louisa Whitman, widow of Thomas Spurr Whitman, granddaughter of the late George Christian Conrad Casper Henke, M. D., staff surgeon to H. R. H. Duke of Kent, and great granddaughter of the late Brigadier General Ruggles in the 84th year of her age, leaving six sons to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. F. C. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, T. D. Whitman of Tacoma, Wash., Victor Whitman of Ords, California, John F. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, H. Handfield Whitman of Halifax, N. S., Louis Whitman of Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

Mrs. Angus Ramey is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Card, in Parrsboro.

Lieut. A. T. Lewis of the 219th Battalion, is spending a brief furlough in town.

Mrs. Woodill of Halifax was a recent guest of Mrs. Karl Freeman for a few days.

Mrs. Hugh A. Goldsmith and daughter of Digby are visiting Mrs. A. S. Patterson.

Mrs. John Anthony of Port Lorne is the guest of her son Wiloughby Anthony, this week.

Mrs. Emily Joudrey left on Friday last for Karsdale to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. L. Baxter.

Mrs. Joseph W. Ruggles and two children are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ruggles.

Capt. LeBlanc of Wedgeport, Yarmouth County, was a week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Dechman.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. Norman Ritcey and children of Middleton, were week-end guests at the Methodist Parsonage.

Mrs. (Dr.) F. S. Anderson visited her sister, Mrs. Allen in Chester last week, returning home on Monday.

Mrs. Frank E. Videto arrived from Boston Wednesday and will remain in Bridgetown for the summer months.

Mr. Chas. H. Rankine of the St. John City Police force, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Avar L. Anderson.

Mr. Winslow Jefferson was a passenger from Boston last Wednesday, and is occupying his home at Carleton's Corner.

Pte. Hennigar Bent of the 112th Battalion, Windsor, has returned to his post of duty, having spent three weeks at his home, Paradise West.

Mrs. W. H. Warren having spent the winter and spring months very pleasantly in California, returned to Bridgetown last Wednesday.

Rev. (Dr.) Jost, Rev. A. R. Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bath, were in attendance at the Methodist Conference in Halifax last week.

Rev. W. S. Loring, until recently assistant pastor of the Bridgetown Circuit, was ordained at Halifax on Sunday morning, and will be stationed at Bermuda.

Rev. G. C. Warren, Pastor of the Bridgetown Baptist Church, was elected Moderator of the United Western Association at the annual meeting held in Chester last week.

Mr. Hugh Fowler of Wolfville, on his return from a trip to Boston, stopped off for over Sunday in Bridgetown, and was a guest at the home of his mother, Mrs. Weston Fowler.

Mrs. John Daniel of Roslindale, Mass., arrived from Boston yesterday, by way of St. John and Truro, and will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Young, for several weeks.

Miss Addie Chesley accompanied by her nephew, Master Franklyn Abbott arrived from Boston last Saturday and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chesley.

Capt. W. E. Gesner and family returned to Bridgetown from Lynn on Saturday and we are pleased to state have decided to once more become residents of this town.

Rev. J. E. Warner, formerly rector of Granville Ferry, who spent the winter in North Carolina, has arrived in Annapolis accompanied by Mrs. Warner. His many friends in this County will be glad to know that Mr. Warner's health is greatly improved.

Miss Bertha Silver, and Mrs. Ada Powers are guests of their sister, Mrs. J. Melbourne Wentzell at Granville. Mrs. Powers, who is president of the W. C. T. U. for Nova Scotia is enroute to Regina, where she will attend the convention of the union.

**Parish St. James Church Notes**

The service next Sunday (1st Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown: 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

St. Mary's, Belleisle: 3 p. m. (Collection for Canadian Missions) Sunday school at 1.30.

Week Days  
Bridgetown.—Friday, 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the War. 7.30 Evening Prayer followed by choir practice.

**Bridgetown United Baptist Church**

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

**CENTRELEA**

3 p. m. Communion service. Offering for Denominational Funds.

**Methodist Church Circuit Notes**

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, June 28: Bridgetown.—Sunday school 10 a. m. Public worship 7.30.

**Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum**

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

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

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

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

*The Rexall Store*

**Business Notices**

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

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

**NOTICE**

All persons having legal claims against me are requested to present the same duly attested at once or forfeit their claims.

CHARLES E. HICKS  
Carletons Corner, N. S.

**TO LET**

Furnished tenement during the months of July and August. Pleasantly located in the town of Bridgetown and suitable for a small family. Apply at once to

WILLOUGHBY ANTHONY,  
Bridgetown, N. S.

**Carload of Carriages**

Just arrived, carload of wagons, styles as follows: Concord, Piano Box, Express and Double Seated Wagon. Call and get my prices and terms before buying.

B. N. MESSINGER.

**The Registered Hackney Stallion**

**Risplith Garton Duke Imp**  
616--(11547)

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

ALFRED PHELAN  
Bridgetown, N. S.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, Norman E. Chute of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Gentleman, and Freeman Corbett, of Clarence, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be paid to Freeman Corbett at Clarence aforesaid, and all claims against the said Partnership are to be presented to the said Freeman Corbett, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Bridgetown, N. S., this 15th day of June, A. D. 1916.

NORMAN E. CHUTE,  
FREEMAN CORBETT.

Witness:  
OLIVER S. MILLER.

**The Lights of 65 Years Ago**

are still doing duty in the shape of

**Eddy's Matches**

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

When Buying Matches Specify

**EDDY'S**

**The Bridgetown Importing House**

**NEW GOODS**

**Curtains**

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

**Dress Goods**

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

**Wash Goods**

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

**Suits and Coats**

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

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

**J. W. BECKWITH**

**Carpet Squares**

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

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

**Be sure and see our line of Curtains**

**J. H. HICKS & SONS**

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

**CASH MARKET**

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

**Thomas Mack**

**NEW SILVERWARE**

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

**ROSS A. BISHOP**  
LOCKETT BLOCK

**Big Mammoth June Sale**

Be Sure You Read This Adv.

**TO THE PUBLIC:**

I, FRED HARRIS, of Bridgetown, Merchant, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, etc., beg leave to advise the public that I am retiring from business. I will offer my entire stock of goods at heretofore unheard of reductions in prices.

The goods must be sold within thirteen days from commencement of sale.

Will you need anything in our line? If you do, why not take advantage of our very low prices and buy now. COME EARLY WHILE WE HAVE A FULL STOCK FROM WHICH TO SELECT. You will please us by coming. We will please you with our low prices.

Remember, this is no bluff. We are clearing out our entire stock. Everything will be sold as advertised. The store will be closed Thursday, June 22nd, to mark the stock.

The sale will commence June 23rd at 9 a. m., and continue each day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Watch for our hand-bills on Thursday giving prices

**FRED HARRIS**

QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN  
J. H. HARRIS, Manager

# CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

## Importing Retailers

### Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

<p><b>TOWELS</b> Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock. 5c. to \$1.00 each.</p> <p><b>CRASH LINENS</b> Silver Bleached: 10c. to 15c. per yard.</p> <p><b>TABLE LINENS</b> Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide. 50c. to \$1.50 per yard. Napkins: \$1.00 to \$1.50 doz.</p> <p><b>ART SATENS</b> A full range of designs and colorings. 28 to 30 in. wide. 15c. to 30c. per yard.</p> <p><b>ART DRAPERIES</b> Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colours and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms. 12c. to 60c. per yard.</p> <p><b>COUCH COVERS</b> Plain and Tapestry. Prices: \$1.25 to \$5.50 each.</p> <p><b>WHITE LACE CURTAINS</b> 2 1/2 to 3 yards long.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>No. 6602</td><td>2 1/2 yards long</td><td>\$.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6603</td><td>" "</td><td>\$.60</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6607</td><td>" "</td><td>\$.75</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6616</td><td>3 "</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 61266</td><td>" "</td><td>1.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6232</td><td>" "</td><td>1.35</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2982</td><td>" "</td><td>1.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6039</td><td>" "</td><td>1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6241</td><td>" "</td><td>2.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6244</td><td>3 1/2 "</td><td>2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2851</td><td>" "</td><td>2.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 5673</td><td>" "</td><td>3.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 5466</td><td>" "</td><td>3.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 5885</td><td>" "</td><td>3.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 6278</td><td>" "</td><td>3.75</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 5891</td><td>" "</td><td>4.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 5678</td><td>" "</td><td>4.50</td></tr> </table> <p><b>CURTAIN POLES</b> White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets. 10c. each.</p> <p>Brass Extension Rods 10c. to 50c. each.</p> <p><b>FLOOR OILS</b> 1 yard and 2 yards wide. 40c. to 50c. per square yard. Linoleums 60c. per square yard.</p> <p><b>WALL PAPERS</b> Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect. Prices 4c. to \$1.50 per roll. Borders: 1c. to 50c. per yard.</p> <p><b>MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES</b> If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the daintiest, newest and with the least expensive, visit our Ladies' Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Gingham, some of white and colored Pique, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting. Prices: .75c. to \$2.75 per suit.</p> <p>We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years. Prices: \$.25 to \$.80 each.</p> <p><b>BRITISH STEAMER RIGS</b> A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916. Prices: \$.30 to \$.80 each. Ask to see them when visiting our store.</p>	No. 6602	2 1/2 yards long	\$.50	No. 6603	" "	\$.60	No. 6607	" "	\$.75	No. 6616	3 "	1.00	No. 61266	" "	1.25	No. 6232	" "	1.35	No. 2982	" "	1.50	No. 6039	" "	1.75	No. 6241	" "	2.00	No. 6244	3 1/2 "	2.25	No. 2851	" "	2.50	No. 5673	" "	3.00	No. 5466	" "	3.25	No. 5885	" "	3.50	No. 6278	" "	3.75	No. 5891	" "	4.00	No. 5678	" "	4.50	<p><b>GLOVES</b> Women's Fabric Gloves in White and Colours. 25c. to \$1.00 per pair. Kid Gloves, in Tans, Blacks, and Greys, dressed and undressed. \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.</p> <p><b>MEN'S CAPE GLOVES</b> Dents and Fawns, Colors: Tans and Greys. Sizes 7 1/2 to 10. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair.</p> <p><b>HOSIERY</b> We sell the "Wear Well" Hosiery. They are knit to fit and knit to wear. Children's sizes: 4 1/2 to 10 in. 15c. to 25c. per pair. Women's sizes: 8 to 10 1/2 in. Colours Black. 15c. to 50c. per pair. Women's Silk Hose, in Black and Tan. 50c. to 75c. per pair. Men's Hose. Colors Black and Tan: Sizes 10 1/2 to 11 in. 15c. to 50c. per pair.</p> <p><b>CORSETS</b> We sell the "D. &amp; A." Corsets. They fit perfectly, support the body gracefully and are always comfortable.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>No. 450</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>\$.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 182</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>\$.75</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 227</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 294</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>1.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 636</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>1.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 498</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 550</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>2.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Numode</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Nos. 640 &amp; 652</td><td>with suspenders</td><td>2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 3</td><td>Children's Corset Waists</td><td>.50</td></tr> <tr><td>Glora</td><td>Waists for Misses</td><td>.75</td></tr> <tr><td>Brassieres</td><td>.50c., 75c. and \$1.00</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p><b>WOMEN'S WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR</b> A full assortment always kept in stock. Night Robes: 60c., 69c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00 each. Corset Covers: 20c. to 75c. each. Women's Drawers: 25c. to \$1.00 per pair. Children's Drawers: 25c. to 35c. per pair. Undershirts: 50c. to \$2.50 each.</p> <p><b>WHITE SHIRT WAISTS</b> We sell the Eclipse Brand. The styles are positively correct. Every garment is well made from good, reliable materials. The blending of good taste in trimmings with perfect fit and satisfactory wear has imparted that "something different" which has made them popular. Prices: 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.</p> <p><b>WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS</b> A large assortment kept in stock, some plain hemstitched and some fancy. Prices: .3c. to 25c. each.</p> <p><b>COTTON DEPARTMENT</b> Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard. Long Cloths: 10c. to 18c. per yard. Shirting, Bleached and Unbleached, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide. 25c., 30c., 35c., and 42c. per yard.</p> <p><b>CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON</b> 40 in., 42 in. and 44 in. wide. 25c. to 30c. per yard.</p>	No. 450	with suspenders	\$.50	No. 182	with suspenders	\$.75	No. 227	with suspenders	1.00	No. 294	with suspenders	1.25	No. 636	with suspenders	1.50	No. 498	with suspenders	1.75	No. 550	with suspenders	2.00	Numode	with suspenders	2.25	Nos. 640 & 652	with suspenders	2.25	No. 3	Children's Corset Waists	.50	Glora	Waists for Misses	.75	Brassieres	.50c., 75c. and \$1.00		<p><b>MERCHANT TAILORING</b> You have to wear clothes and when you buy you look for the best value for the money. Good clothes, well made and at reasonable prices are the cheapest to buy and these you get when dealing with us. We carry a splendid range of English and Scotch Tweeds. A suit to order: \$18.00 to \$25.00.</p> <p>Ask to see our samples when visiting our store.</p> <p><b>READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT</b> Men's three buttoned sack suits, made from 1916 pattern tweeds \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per suit. Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits. \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per suit. Men's Black Serge Suits. \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00 per suit. Men's Grey Serge Suits. \$30.00 per suit.</p> <p><b>YOUTH'S AND BOYS SUITS</b> Sizes 24 to 35 bust. \$3.75 to \$10.00 per suit. Men's Pants. \$1.25 to \$4.50 per pair. Men's Grey Flaid Suits. \$19.00 per suit.</p> <p><b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> Fancy and White Shirts, soft and stiff fronts. Men's Shirts: 50c. to \$1.50 each. Boy's Shirts: 50c. to 75c. each. Men's Collars: 2 for 25c. Men's Neckwear: 25c. to 50c. each.</p> <p><b>HATS AND CAPS</b> Men's Soft and Stiff Hats. 75c. to \$2.50 each. Men's and Boy's Caps. 50c. to \$1.25 each.</p> <p><b>MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS</b> We sell nothing but English made garments, the best in the world, every seam sewed and cemented. Men's: \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00. Women's: \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.</p> <p><b>BOOTS AND SHOES</b> Men's Patent and Calf Boots: \$4.00 to \$5.50 per pair. Youths' and Boys': \$1.75 to \$3.75 per pair. Women's Boots, Buttoned and Laced Patent Colt, Gunmetal and Dongola Kid. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair. Women's Oxfords: \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair. Misses and Children's Boots: \$1.00 to \$2.25 per pair.</p> <p><b>FURNITURE AND BEDDING</b> We carry in stock: Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Folding Cots, Feather Pillows, Chairs, Bureaus, Commodes, etc. Mattresses: \$2.25 to \$6.35 each. Springs: \$2.65 to \$3.25 each. Iron Beds: \$4.00 to \$6.50 each. Divans: \$3.25 each. Spring Cots: \$2.50 each. Pillows: \$1.75 to \$3.50 per pair.</p>
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## Bear River

June 19

Steamer Bear River is on the blocks for paint and repairs.

Mr. Frank Bishop of Wolfville spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Whitehead of New Hampshire is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Derby Jack are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. William Henshaw on the arrival of a daughter.

Miss Ida Smith of St. John spent a few days last week with Miss Delta Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller attended the Baptist Association which was held in Chester.

Mr. William Willis of Cambridge, Mass. spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Kennedy.

Miss Bessie Anderson of Lunenburg spent a few days in town last week, the guest of Miss Annie Chute.

Capt. Earl Phinney of the 85th, Kentville, accompanied by Mrs. Phinney, arrived in town Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Wright accompanied by Mrs. Whitehead enjoyed a trip to Lake Jolly on Wednesday last.

Rev. L. H. Crandal left Wednesday for Moncton where he was called to see his sister who is seriously ill.

Miss Josephine Harris who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Reginald Benson, returned to Boston on Saturday, 10th inst.

Miss Marjorie Harrington who has been visiting Miss Dorothy Lovett returned to her home in Kentville on Thursday.

Both ministers being out of town there was no preaching service in either Methodist or Baptist churches on Sunday last.

Dr. Densmore of Clyde, Shelburne County, arrived here Wednesday and is filling the vacancy left by Dr. C. C. Archibald who has gone to Halifax in the Army Medical Hospital.

Miss Annie L. Clarke, accompanied by Mrs. Howard Cunningham of Ladysmith, Vancouver, and Mrs. Gordon McIntyre and little son of Toronto, arrived home Friday and are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clarke.

## DEEP BROOK

June 19

Mrs. Moses and Miss Cook of Yarmouth have been visiting Mrs. C. V. Henshaw.

Miss Evelyn Purdy of Bridgetown is visiting at the home of her uncle, Major Purdy.

A number of our most enthusiastic politicians spent part of Nomination Day in Annapolis.

Mr. L. E. Sherman is erecting a new barn on his land a few yards up the Bear River Road.

Miss Josie Sully returned from Boston on Wednesday last. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Sully.

We are pleased to see Mrs. Copeland's pretty little cottage open again. Mrs. Copeland returned from the United States on Wednesday, June 7. Upwards of 100 Masons passed through Deep Brook on Wednesday en route to Bear River. Several were guests at "Sea Breeze," the home of R. V. Dittmars.

The Rev. T. C. Mellor of Kentville was a guest at the home of Mrs. Dittmars during the past week. While here, he attended the Masonic Convention in Bear River.

Friday, June 23rd, will be examination day in our schools. The teachers would like all pupils to be present, even those who have not been able to attend recently. The parents are cordially invited, and any friends who are interested.

## PRINCE DALE

June 16

Rev. O. P. Brown was at Mrs. G. H. Wright's, Sunday.

Mrs. Ira Wright went to Roxville, Digby County, Monday.

Mr. Charles Fraser returned from Bridgetown on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dimock Ringer of Northfield, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Albert Fraser.

Rev. L. F. Wallace of Annapolis was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wright on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dondale of Milford Corner spent Sunday at Mrs. Manning Dondale's.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter of Clementsvale were at Mrs. Forman Wright's on Sunday.

Miss Emma Baird and Miss Blanch Browne of Clementsvale were guests at Mrs. Elder Fraser's, Sunday.

Mr. William Dunn purchased a yoke of oxen from Mr. Samuel Wright, Virginia East, and Mr. Forman Wright purchased a yoke from Mr. Edward Alcorn of Milford Corner.

## GRAND LODGE OF A. F. & A. M. OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Very Successful Meeting Held in Bear River Last Week.

(Digby Courier.)

Our neighboring town of Bear River put on its most attractive appearance for the recent visit of the Masonic fraternity of Nova Scotia. The weather was ideal and nature lent all her beauty and serenity to grace the scene. Most excellent and well planned arrangements had been made, covering the transportation and accommodation of so large an influx of those who came not as strangers but as honored guests.

On Tuesday afternoon Keith Lodge of Bear River exemplified a portion of the ritual for the entertainment of the visitors. On Tuesday evening the Nova Scotia Lodge of Research held a special meeting, when papers were read dealing with the long and interesting Masonic history of Annapolis and Digby.

W. Bro. Fred Harris was the historian of Annapolis Royal, and R. W. Bro. W. Driffell dealt with the ancient records of Digby.

On Wednesday at 10 a. m. the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Donald F. Fraser and marched in procession to St. John's Church, where divine service was conducted by R. W. Bro. Rev. W. Driffell, Past Grand Chaplain, assisted by W. Bro. Rev. T. C. Mellor and Bro. Rev. A. W. L. Smith, rector of the parish. A most excellent sermon was preached by R. W. Bro. Rev. E. A. Harris, Grand Chaplain, whose eloquent and instructive words were much appreciated by all. After service the Grand Lodge resumed its labours and continued, with brief intervals, throughout the day. In the afternoon the Grand Master delivered one of the most interesting addresses ever spoken from the Oriental Chair of this Jurisdiction.

A large quantity of business was transacted; nothing contentious presenting itself, matters were despatched with great celerity and the whole was finished by night. R. W. Bro. Harry E. Jones of Digby, received the well earned honour of the rank of Past Distinguished Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. W. H. Smith, whose genial face is so well known among Masons, was elected Senior Grand Warden, a tribute well deserved, as on his shoulders rested so much of the responsibility for the arrangements of the meeting. W. Bro. W. M. Romans, Past Master of Keith Lodge, was also re-elected to office in Grand Lodge.

The wives of visiting brethren were entertained on Wednesday afternoon by the ladies of Bear River, and all guests departed full of pleasant memories of their visit to Western Nova Scotia.

## CANADA'S RECORD

To the Editor:—

Before it had received the news of the splendid success of the Prohibition movement in the Province of Ontario, the "New Republic" which is the official organ of the American Anti-Saloon League, had an editorial entitled "Canada's Virtue response" in which the situation, this side of the boundary line, was referred to in the following terms:

Canada as an integral part of the British Empire, is in the midst of a struggle to the death for National existence.

The best blood of the Dominion is being scattered all over the hills of Northern France. The fathers and mothers gladly give up their sons; girls give up their sweethearts, and wives give up their husbands. The tax payers dig deep into their pockets and all wonder what else they can do.

While Patriotism is ablaze from Vancouver to Quebec, what are the men sellers doing? They are intervening to balk their country's efforts. Did Canada snivel and cringe and stutter and wriggle and crawl concerning this? Not much.

Alberta led off by wiping out the saloons of the entire province.

Then along came Saskatchewan with an anti-bar law, closing every dram shop in her boundaries.

Then the people of Manitoba enacted a state-wide prohibition law with a two to one majority.

Then the Legislature of Nova Scotia met and enacted a state-wide law for that province.

Now British Columbia is planning to oust the disloyal traffic from her boundaries.

In the hour of public trouble whether it be in a municipal riot or whether it be a world wide war, the first step necessary to success is to close the dirty and disloyal dram shop.

Like the Typhus, the saloon is always an evil and a source of trouble, but this evil is accentuated in the hour of public distress.

Canada's response to this challenge of alcohol is worthy a great, a magnificent people.

Our hats off to the Canucks.—From the "Pioneer."

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

## CANADIAN SHIP BUILDING

(Charlottetown Guardian.)

We published recently a letter of Mr. Alex. G. Baillie on the revival of shipbuilding in Canada and in to-day's issue an interview with Mr. H. H. Blanchette who has interested himself and gathered a good deal of valuable information on the subject. In this connection an address delivered by Hon. Geo. E. Foster in the House of Commons recently on this subject will be interesting.

After discussing a scheme advocated in the United States and pointing out certain weaknesses which in his opinion would make it unsuitable for Canada, he outlined a scheme proposed by the New York Chamber of Commerce which he believed could be made applicable to Canadian conditions. He said:

Applying to Canada that scheme, which was debated and unanimously approved by the New York Chamber of Commerce, it would work something like this: You would appoint in the Dominion of Canada a commission consisting, we will say, of three members of the Cabinet whose departments are interested—for instance, Commerce, Navy and Finance. The Government side of that commission would be the ministers of these departments. Add to these a naval instructor, and three practical and experienced men in shipping matters, selected by the Government and you have the commission which would operate in Canada. That commission would have general oversight over the classes of vessels to be built under the scheme; how they should be standardized, how they should be manned, everything in connection with them, and, to the extent that it would be possible, the regulation of the rates as well. That committee would then be empowered to enter into contracts with shipbuilding companies, to build according to the plans and regulations laid down in Canadian ship yards, and the builders of the ships would be allowed the difference between the cost of construction in Canada and in European ports, that difference having been carefully ascertained by the commission. The object would be to enable the Canadian shipowner to have his ships built in Canada with exactly the same cost to himself as if he had them built in a European port. If the tonnage could be built in a European port at a certain percentage per ton cheaper than in Canada, then the subsidy for construction would be that difference in cost, whatever it was, so as to put the Canadian shipowner on an equality, in the after competition, with his competitor who had ships built in European shipyards. The time during which this should be carried out would be limited to a period of say 10 years, so that during that 10 years this operation of building would go on. Then the commission would be empowered to enter into contracts with the ship owners, when the ships were built, and to guarantee to the owners the differences in cost of operating the ships under the Canadian flag and under a European flag, that subsidy to continue for the life of the ship. The commission would possess itself of accurate information on the difference both in cost of construction and cost of operation and would pay that difference and that difference alone. In that connection we should place at the disposal of the Commission the sum of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and empower that commission to guarantee the bonds upon the ships built up to 50 per cent. of the value of the ships. Such bonds would be 5 per cent. bonds, and the Government would get one-half of one per cent. on those bonds returned to its treasury for its work and its supervision.

What would that mean? It would mean that for 10 years you would have shipbuilding tried under the advantage of a bonus equal to the difference in construction cost in Canada and the difference of operation cost; the latter subvention to extend the life of the ship. Capital would be attracted and induced to invest in steamships owing to the Government guarantee of bonds, which would, of course, be given under a proper authorization scheme by which those bonds would be provided for and paid off during a certain period.

**HOW WE CAN HELP.**

**Increased Production for Patriotism and Profit**

Last year Canada responded magnificently to the call of the Empire. The soil was cultivated to its utmost limit, with the result that a bountiful harvest was reaped. Boys and girls united with their parents in showing the good will and the proud national spirit that they possessed. They bent their energies towards making the land produce all that it was capable of doing. The times were not financially good and bitter experience had been had with crop failure in the previous year. Nothing daunted they went to work with determined will and persistence, and they reaped where they

had sown. When the crops were gathered granaries were full to overflowing. Canada had cause for the celebration of the greatest, most intense, most earnest thanksgiving she had ever known. That there was no unmindfulness of the source from which all blessings flow, was shown in action as well as in words. Patriotic gifts came from many directions in many ways. The women worked with life and love. They gave the fruits of their labors and they gave their offering. The men devoted their acres and their services to the cause of the Empire. Boys and girls cultivated what they termed war-plots, the yields from which went towards filling the exchequer of patriotism. There were slackers then, there were Scrooges then, there are the same elements to-day, but the evidences or sympathy far overshadowed the discordance and such a front of union was displayed as commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

This year there must be no backing up. Even the unwilling of last year, the Scrooges and the men and women who put personal profit before love of country, must, if possible, be brought into line. The situation is more intense than it was. There is more suffering, there are more widows and orphans, and there are twice as many men on the fighting line and under arms. As the war progresses the slaughter becomes greater, more shipping and more property are ruthlessly destroyed, and the cry for help is keener. Were it not for the British Navy our allegiance would cost us dear. Were it not for the united armies and for the organization for protection from assassins, traitors, and incendiaries that exists in our own land, we should be at the mercy of the same cruel and barbarous forces that have overrun and laid waste Belgium, Poland and Serbia. We should be taxed beyond all bearing. We might even practically be slaves, working not for ourselves, but for tyrannical taxmasters, for men compared with whom, judging from their actions, Legree, the novelist's type of a brutal, cruel, slave-driver, was, in deeds of villainy and harshness, no worse.

The future of the Empire rested in a large measure with Canada at the beginning. It rests with us to a greater extent now. We have increased our responsibility. We have voluntarily added to the weight of our share of the burden. We must bear the self-imposed load cheerfully and generously. We must show our worthiness of the trust assumed. We must prove our appreciation of the high and honorable partnership into which we have entered. We must do all this and we must perform our tasks with if at all possible, increased zeal. Our work of charity must continue to the full and be added to. Our eye, not only on the present but also on the future, must never hesitate or waver. When peace comes our granaries and our stalls must be full.

To-day we are called upon to do our share of the fighting, to care for the sick and wounded, to honor the dead and to admire the living hero—and they are all heroes who go forth—tomorrow we may be summoned to replenish the earth, to help in the arts of peace, and to do all we can to assist in repairing the terrific ravages of a war that has taken on such proportions in magnitude and savagery that even "Armageddon" is scarcely thought a fitting descriptive term. In short, it is our duty to be prepared for any and every eventuality, both present and future. At war, we are yet not at war. We can plow, sow and reap and tend our flocks and herds undisturbed by the thundering of artillery. We can win glory on the battle-field or we can live our own lives amid peace and plenty. All that is demanded is remembrance of our country and truth to ourselves. That is the clarion call.—Canadian Countryman.

**GET VACCINATED**

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia)

Cases of small pox have been reported from several parts of the Province within the past few days. The disease is of mild type, but it is small-pox, and no one can say when cases of virulent type may develop.

Vaccination gives all but absolute protection against this disease. The operation is a trifling one, and if proper care be taken there is little resultant inconvenience. The unfortunate results which have occasionally followed vaccination have been consequent upon carelessness on the part of the person vaccinated.

Every unvaccinated person is liable to develop the disease.

Who has the right to subject a community to the expense and inconvenience which results to it when a case of smallpox develops?

Get vaccinated now.

Incubators will hatch chickens, but will not take the hen's place in mothering them. For this some kind of brooder is necessary.

**Mail Order Department**

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

**Free Delivery**

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

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

# CLARKE BROS. LIMITED

## BEAR RIVER

**CANADA'S NEED FOR THRIFT**

These may be abnormal times and thus suggest extra cause for thrift. A return to what in comparison may be termed a normal period, however, seems to prove that there was then nearly as much reason for the same policy. In the Report of the Commission on the Cost of Living in Canada it is shown that the prices of food in this country rose from 100 in 1900 to 145 in 1913, and of food and coal combined from 100 to 139.6. In the United Kingdom the rise in the same period was from 100 to 113.8 for food and from 100 to 109.2 for coal. This being on the whole a colder climate and coal not being so accessible, it would hardly be expected that the combined increase would be proportionately less than for the single necessity, food, yet it seems to be the case. The one deduction appears possible, that greater thrift, comparatively speaking, is exercised in the use of fuel than in the consumption of food.

Why should the increase of the cost of food in Canada have been greater in the fourteen years than in Britain? That is a question worthy of answer and of thought. We are not only self-contained in most articles of food but in the more common run have a surplus for export of at least fourteen of the sixteen articles reckoned with in the computation, namely, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, flour, oatmeal, rice, sugar, coffee, potatoes and tea the exception being bread and milk. In our case the only exceptions to home production of articles of consumption, that at least there is real cause for being, are rice, sugar, coffee and tea. Again it is asked—Why, then, the increased difference in our disfavour of the relative cost of living?

There can be but one answer to the query here propounded—that we are less thrifty, more self-indulgent, more extravagant and more wasteful than our close relations of the British Isles. In addition the investigations of the Cost of Living Commission

would seem to indicate that Canada is becoming the most expensive country to live in of all the affiliated countries of the empire. In such circumstances it is apparent that it is up to our people to go in for introspection and to consider in what way the situation can be remedied and improved. We have not the large poverty-stricken class to lessen the percentages that Great Britain unhappily possesses, but home production and home industry should outweigh that possible reason for some of the differences. There are and must be other causes for the difference, and those here set forth appear to be the main ones. If every Canadian would consider that every dollar, every cent, saved and judiciously invested, and that every ounce of food produced, meant so much added to the Country's capital and wealth, it is not difficult to believe that there would soon be a decrease in the proportional increase of the cost of the necessities of life along with a speedy diminution in household expenses.

# "I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



**MADAM LAPLANTE**  
35 St. Rose St., Montreal, April 4th.  
"For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease.

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health."

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

## WHY IS BEER WORSE THAN WHISKEY

To the Editor:—

Over twenty-five years ago Sir John A. McDonald appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor problems. The Chairman of the Commission, Judge Clark, stated that nearly all the doctors said that beer was worse than whiskey, but at that time we could not tell the reason why.

Some years after that the great investigator, Von Noorden, discovered in beer an acid to which he did not give a name, which wrought havoc on the kidneys, heart and liver. So the matter stood until Prof. Reinitzer of Graz, discovered that the Lupulin Glants of the hops secreted not only this acid which he calls Hop acid, but also a peculiar resin, bearing a close resemblance to the resin secreted by the Indian Hemp, from which comes the dreadful poison Hashish.

The Bremen Anti-Alcohol Congress concluded that while Whiskey and Brandy make a man crazy, Beer tends to make him stupid. Dr. Forel, of the University of Zurich, says "The drinking of Beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity." The reason for the brutal sottishness is that each pint of beer contains besides a small glass of pure Alcohol, a percentage of Lupulin, the active principle of Hops, which acts very much like the poisonous principle of Indian Hemp. At one time Indian Hemp was used as a medicine, but it had to be given up on account of its varying and poisonous characteristics.

Prof. Forel, of the University of Zurich, the first great Institution in Europe to give up Alcohol as a medicine, reported that the Beer drunkards outnumbered the spirits drunkards by 9 to 1. Dr. Delbruck says that Beer and Wine countries such as France, Germany, Belgium, and Bavaria, are more alcohol soaked than the Whiskey and Brandy countries, and concludes that the Beer danger is much greater than the Spirit danger.

A pamphlet entitled "Alcohol and the Power of Resistance," circulated widely among the German soldiers says "There is no justification for calling Beer, Liquid Bread, a glass of heavy Beer costing 25 Pfennings contains less nourishment than a piece of cheese costing 1 Pfennig. Almost all excesses and disturbances in the army are traced to drink, and it is mostly Beer that causes the mischief. Beer is not the harmless drink it is supposed to be.

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

## PAPER PRICES ADVANCE EVERY WEEK

Like all other manufacturing businesses the printing offices of Canada are seriously affected by the abnormal increases in the prices of paper, ink, and all other materials used in the production of printing. Prices on all classes of papers, envelopes, cards, and booklets are practically all materials entering into printing have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, and are still advancing. In every case, The Monitor Publishing Company will give the lowest available price compatible with keeping up our standard of work.

## CANADIAN BOYS' CAMP

(By Mabel Burkholder in Onward)

It was in the old country that the controversy first broke into heat concerning the best way to dispose of English and Scotch school boys during the long summer vacation, it having been felt for a long time that the life of fashionable hotels and watering places was inimical to their best interests in many cases.

Canon Barnett, in the Westminster Gazette, urged the need of vacation schools, where Eton, Rugby and Westminster lads might be taught little, entertained to their heart's content, and kept out of harm's way.

America, too, has recognized that her boy problem is one of her largest and most important ones. In thousands of well-to-do homes are growing lads at the impressionable period of life, some languid from too much study, some restless and with a fever for doing things which is nothing short of alarming. How shall they most profitably fill up the long summer days after school closes? Canada has responded to the difficulty by offering her magnificent, northern wilderness for the establishing of "vacation schools," as Canon Barnett called them in England.

But lest some young person who is tired of study might conceive a dislike for these places because of their name, let us hasten to call them by the name they always get in America—Boys' Camps. Although some of these camps have been entertaining boys for the last twenty years, I wonder how many Canadians know just where they are situated and what is their number.

American parents and instructors seem to have seized upon the idea of boys' vacation camps in Canada almost before the native-born saw in them an immense aid in directing the energies of youth. So insistent was the demand by Americans that several preparatory schools from the "other side" sent out their pathfinders to investigate the northern wilds, with the result that many famous schools such as the Boston Country school, of Newton, Mass., the University School, of St. Louis, physical culture department of Cornell University, and many others now have their summer camps in the Timagami Forest Reserve, or Algonquin National Park, or in the older and more settled parts of Muskoka district.

Of course Canadians were not to be outdone on their own ground. Interspersed everywhere with the American camps are equally famous ones of Canadian origin, managed by college-trained men from our own cities, or under the direct supervision of our Y. M. C. A.'s. But one thing is certain, wherever these camps exist they make irresistible appeal to boys of the "gang" age.

Perhaps the most famous, as well as the oldest, boys' camp in Canada, is Keewaydin Camp, established by Americans in the heart of Timagami as far back as 1893, to which come every year scores of young fellows from the preparatory schools, from a dozen cities as far west as Minnesota, and as far south as Florida.

"Far away from peopled cities, far away from noise and grime. Where the singing woods make music, where the waters run in rhyme. Lies a gem of rarest azure in an emerald embrace, Lies Timagami, an Eden in the forest's inner place."

It was a good place to choose for a summer camp. Lake Timagami, though possessing but a hundred square miles of water, has fourteen hundred islands and three thousand miles of shore line to embrace its long octopus-shaped arms. No one could farm among its rocks; it is playground pure and simple. And in recognition of its peculiar beauty the Province of Ontario made of it a forest reserve for the use of the people forever.

There is just one phase of camp life which reminds a boy of school. Competent college-trained instructors frequently do coach a fellow in a subject in which he is behind this class; but apart from his books may be said to take "back seat." So many things can be learned outside of books! Suppose we make nature the head teacher. She is more than likely to be amiable to those who have come so far to seek her, and imparts her secrets in a way much more interesting than gleaning the same from books. You learn which you play. Frehel's method was nature's method first.

Here are some of the things you learn while playing your days away at a boys' camp. You get a speaking acquaintance with every bird, beast, and fish that crosses your path. Wood craft becomes an open book. You learn how to swim, how to paddle a canoe—and perchance how to construct one if you can get your Indian guide to reveal the fascinating secrets—how to portage, how to prepare a lunch. Now, honestly, is it work or play? The boys who have been through the experience have never been able to tell.

Of course, the instructors who manage the camps try in every way to

help their young guests have a good time, so that a boy can have a much jollier vacation by attaching himself to a camp than if he went to the same district in a private way. After returning from some trips the thing which impresses us most is the sights we missed. Other people tell us about them afterward, but in our ignorance we missed much that would have interested and instructed us. This sort of thing can never happen when a boy attaches himself to a well-established camp. Indian guides are accessible to all the best camps and are hired to lead flotillas of canoes into the unexplored wilds. These red men know all the twists and turns of the wriggling waterways, and no object of interest misses their eyes. Some of the canoe and motor trips last only a few days, and others continue for weeks. A boy learns to master nature, and to preserve his life comfortably in the midst of the strangest surroundings. It has been well said that the greatest world of all is the world of Nature and the sterling test of a boy's underlying quality is his ability to adapt himself to this world.

In a vacation camp a boy also learns many things like self-reliance, decision, and steadfastness of purpose. Rubbing elbows with a hundred other boys from all parts of the country is good training for the apron-string boy, for there is no test like camp life to show up the lazy boy, and the selfish boy, and the boy with the yellow streak.

Cochrane Camp, on the south arm of Lake Timagami, is superintended by a professor of Upper Canada College, Toronto. And a fine camp it is, making as it does a special study of the art of swimming, including the safest and best methods of towing a drowning person to land, how to assist a tired swimmer, how to act when seized with cramps, how to dress in the water, and many other feats necessary to learn before one can feel thoroughly at home in or upon the water. When competent, boys are awarded different medals and diplomas, for this camp is affiliated with the Royal Life Society. In proof of the efficiency of the training, it is noteworthy that greater number have qualified for the higher awards of the Society from Camp Cochrane than from any other institution in Canada.

Another fine boys' camp is Waubeno situated on a rocky, well wooded island in Algonquin National Park. Here a group of husky, sun-tanned lads enjoy a most happy and invigorating summer vacation, engaged in camping, canoeing, sailing, fishing, swimming, and learning woodcraft in general. Algonquin Park affords one of the best opportunities for studying the life of wild creatures and for "shooting with a camera" the living things of the woods. Hunting is not allowed within the park boundaries, with the result that on every lake and river are large numbers of deer and occasional moose, which live without the dread of being hunted and killed, and gaze curiously and fearlessly at the passerby while feeding among the reeds or lily-pads, or coming down to the water's edge to drink. The beaver are particularly numerous and every lake and stream bear witness to their busy industry. Thus it will be seen that Camp Waubeno is most favorably situated for those interested in botany, bird study, material collecting, and other allied sciences. This camp is under the personal direction of a mathematical instructor from Cascadilla School, Ithaca, New York.

On Lake Couchiching, very accessible to the large cities and very well known to hundreds of delighted boys, is situated Camp Couchiching, managed by the Y. M. C. A. of Toronto. This year it will open its eleventh successful season. The camp is open to any boy of good character over thirteen years of age. This is the largest and best-equipped boys' camp in Canada, being situated on fifty-five acres of land leased for a long term of years from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The equipment consists of a large motor boat, a scow for carrying big parties, two war canoes, and a large number of canoes, row boats, racing shells and rafts. The camp will accommodate a hundred and fifty boys at a time. The motto of this admirable institution is, "Direction rather than suppression of a boy's energies." Any boy who is not already a member of the boys' club may attend camp by securing a special summer membership ticket, which costs one dollar, and paying the camp fee of five dollars a week.

There are many other boys' camps in Canada, those mentioned being simply the largest and most widely known. In all of them the life is the same delightful intermingling of work and play—profitable idling. The motto of Camp Couchiching sums up neatly the aim of one and all—direction rather than suppression of a boy's energies. What a lot we should miss if we only feared and wondered at Niagara, and did not know how to direct its marvellous power to turn wheels and make things go! A boys' camp is a Niagara of energy, but so ably and sensibly directed that it sets many things going in the after life of each individual.

Minard's Liniment Lumbermen's

## NO ALUM



## WOMAN, THE PROFESSIONS, AND THE WAR

(From "Everyman.")

The war, while opening up many avenues of industry for woman, has not as yet earned for her admittance into those professions sedulously preserved for masculine endeavour. Women doctors are no new feature of the faculty; but the increase in their numbers during the last eighteen months has not been very notable, though the records show that a certain proportion of those who had already retired from practice have re-entered the field. Neither—and this is, of course, a more notable point—has the number of female medical students entering the hospitals attained a higher proportion. Women have, of course, flocked to the nursing profession in battalions, and it is a fact worth noting that the standard of efficiency at the hospitals, both military and civil has in no sense depreciated. Nursing, however, has always belonged to women and proves nothing. The legal professions still remain closed to feminine enterprise, and this despite the fact that since the war a number of the more intelligent women have taken positions as solicitors, clerks, and in certain cases have represented their chiefs in the county courts and police courts of London. Though women are at a premium in other departments, the iron law of custom forbids them entry to the trade union of solicitors or barristers, and the shortage of men in both professions has not eased the restrictions.

Women were long ago admitted to the ranks of journalism, but it is a curious and significant thing that the demand for feminine sub-editors and reporters on the daily and weekly Press has not made itself felt. The number of technically trained women able to accept positions on the staff of a paper is not large, but had there been any demand for them it would not have been difficult for those earning their living by contributing articles and sketches to a variety of periodicals and papers to have become efficiently equipped to take the places of those journalists called to the front. Generally speaking, however, the Press as a whole does not take kindly to the idea of a woman reporter, and a woman news editor—in England, at all events—is unknown. The reduction in the size of the papers and the consequent attempt on the part of newspaper proprietors to run their business with a depleted staff may account in part for the lack of demand for women journalists. Even making allowance for this, however, there remains the fact that in the profession of journalism woman has made no strides since the war, that the bulk of positions on the staff of daily or weekly papers are still occupied by men, and that those posts which can be filled by inexperienced individuals are bestowed on young women medically unfit for Army service. Though this is the case in the editorial department, the reverse holds good on the printing and business sides. Women have been employed for some time as monotype operators, but since the war there has been a growing demand for their services. On the distributive side of the Press also women have been employed, and have taken the place not only of clerks but of packers, fulfilling their duties with admirable efficiency.

One of the few professions which have drawn an increasing number of recruits from women since the war is that of Accountancy, though even in this branch of business activity it is only the less important positions which women in any large number have been called on to fill. As bank clerks, stockbrokers' clerks, they have been engaged in hundreds, but though as I have said, it has not yet become appreciable. As with accountants, so with architects and draughtsmen. It takes some years to become a qualified architect, and as a profession, for some strange reason, the building of houses has never appealed to women. Therefore it may be said that as yet there is no opportunity of proving whether or no this particular profession has called forth female recruits. What, however, can be ascertained is that there is little or no demand for woman draughtsmen, and that the number of women designers has hardly, if at all, increased. It

would seem as if the demand for women's labour did not extend to the professions, and that, in the absence of a marked demand, the professions still refuse to admit women into their ranks.

The fact that the professions have not invited feminine co-operation since the campaign restricted the supply of men, seems to me significant of the attitude towards female labour. Of manual work there has always been a sufficiency for women, who unfortunately, have worked for wages which pulled down the market rates; and, in commerce as in industry, employers have utilized cheap labour to an astonishing extent. But of the more highly paid positions few indeed were open to women, and what held good in pre-war days holds good now that we are in the throes of the struggle. In all those occupations which do not call for a prolonged and technical training, and do not offer large rewards, the demand for women has been unprecedented; but—and is the whole point of my argument—the very nature of the demand implies a temporary condition which once the war is over, will cease to hold good. An effort will undoubtedly be made by the capitalists to retain the services of the woman drawing lower wages than the man whom she has replaced, and in certain instances unhappily, the capitalists will be successful. In the majority of cases, however, things will adjust themselves. The men will return to the offices, workshops and factories, and the women will go back to the place from whence they came. And the war will neither have improved nor have depreciated the economic position of women. She will have given her services when, at a time of national peril, there was need of her. The war over, she will no longer be required. The workers will gradually drift back into domestic service and the factories where they have long been established, and the middle-class woman will find herself in the same position at the end of hostilities as at the beginning—she will be debarred from most of the professions and until she organizes will be compelled to work for lower rates than man.

—Margaret Hamilton.

## ORPHELINS DE LA GUERRE

(By Alice Jones)

I know that many Canadian homes have already been shadowed by the war, and fear that many more may be before the end comes, but the children in those homes have always been safe and sheltered, and only know of the war as a far-away evil. I should like to tell some Canadian mothers of little ones with whom it has been far otherwise.

I wonder if anyone who did not happen to be in France in that first direful week in August, 1914, will ever fully realize the awful suddenness with which the storm-cloud burst over the land?

It was on the 2nd of August when every man, turning their backs on every hope and care of their lives, were hurrying with breathless speed to their depots, when all civilian activity was suspended, that a noble work for France was started. Heroic must have been the soul that conceived it. That morning the Paris Matin published this brave word from Etretat, the Normandy watering place. "All the motherless children of the mobilized men taken to the Popular University of Paris, will be, at once and without formalities, received and cared for by friends of the university and by the housewives of the Faubourg, and their fathers may be assured that, whatever happens, their motherless children shall never be abandoned to poverty and vice." With this undertaking the work of the National Association of the Orphans of the War was started.

The newspaper notice bore speedy fruit. On the morning of the 3rd of August, at eight o'clock, fathers who within an hour must start for the frontier, began to gather at the Porte du Faubourg St. Antoine, all with children, some with as many as five or six. Those who, with no time or means to make any provision for their children, had been demoralized at the thought of their being left homeless in the streets, went off comforted. Some who had to leave their little ones in charge of the concierge, or the nearest neighbour, sent a hasty note from the station to the Association. Along the northern and eastern railways, where the troop trains sped on, day and night, copies of the Matin were thrown from the windows at stations, with an address scrawled on the marked notice.

For the next few days from every direction thronged the motherless children, many alone with a label pinned to their clothes. By the 20th of August hundreds had been gathered in. For the time being they were fed and lodged either in rooms the society had opened, or in the workmen's homes of the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were given beds left empty by husbands and sons. It was thus that many women began their apprenticeship as adopted mothers.

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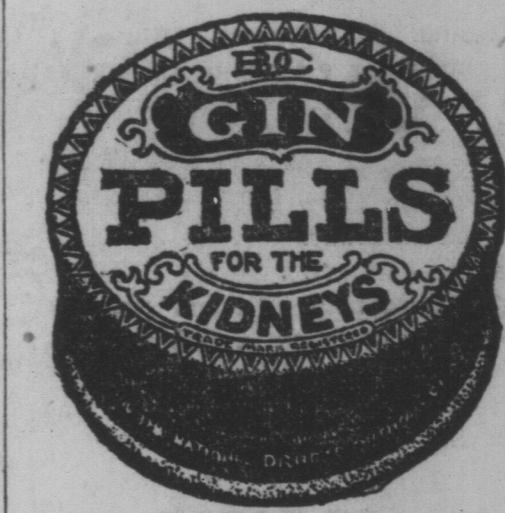
Before August was ended in the days of that awful retreat of the French armies, some empty villas at Etretat had been secured for the little colony, and on the evening of the 22nd 190 motherless children were gathered at the Paris station of St. Lazare. At the last moment, just as the little procession was being moved off to the waiting train, two tiny waifs of three and four appeared at the station entrance, hand in hand, their poor little bundles on their backs, and ran as fast as their feet would carry them in their fear of being left behind.

On the 1st of September, with the Germans drawing ever nearer to the gates of Paris, the Government transferred to Bordeaux, and half the population in flight, the authorities advised that every child possible should be sent away. Without hesitation, the association undertook to receive all those whose mothers were unable to leave Paris. Six hundred children were then sent to Etretat, to be gradually returned to their homes, once the capital was safe from invasion, to make room for the ever swelling tides of orphans, created by the first battles. Through the autumn, as the numbers increased, schools were organized, as well as technical classes in shoemaking, carpentering and sewing. These classes have been taught by crippled soldiers or war widows.—Canadian Courier.

Vaux is not Verdun, but it is one of the keys to it. Behind Verdun lie French positions many times stronger. These must be taken before the French line can be pierced. The Germans have pounded Verdun for 109 days and it still stands. It has been the death of an army of the enemy. Thus far the military gain to Germany has been nil and the 300,000 men it has cost cannot be replaced.

The officers and employees of the Grand Trunk Railway system are about to send another large contribution amounting to over \$20,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, representing one day's pay voluntarily given by each servant of the company from wages for the month of May.

It is now claimed that a mine and not a torpedo sent the Hampshire to the bottom. Twelve survivors have reached shore, but all hope of Kitchener and his staff has been abandoned.



## Stop Backaches

Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble.



Gin Pills act on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe and heal the inflamed organs, which are causing the suffering. Neglect your kidneys and swollen hands and feet, wrists and ankles, are likely to follow. A dose of Gin Pills in time saves a world of pain. You will realize their value when you read what Mrs. J. P. T. Wedge, of Summersville, Pa., writes: "Gin Pills are the greatest of all kidney remedies and a medicine which is at present doing me a world of good. They are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer." Get GIN PILLS to-day at your dealer's. 60c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial treatment FREE if you write. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

## DOMINION ATLANTIC RY

"LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after April 17, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows:  
Service Daily, Except Sunday Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax and Truro... 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Yarmouth... 7.10 a. m. Accom. for Middleton... 6.55 p. m.

## St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted)

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

## Boston Service

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

## FURNESS SAILINGS

### LONDON SERVICE

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

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

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

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

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

For sailing dates and particulars regarding freight and passage apply to  
Furness Withy & Co., Limited  
Halifax, N. S.

## H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Tues. & Fri.	Time Table in effect April 2nd, 1916	Accom. Tues. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton Ar.	15.45
11.38	* Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.38
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	* Kaydale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

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

## Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur  
Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p. m. Returns leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.  
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent,  
Yarmouth, N. S.  
Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

## No Summer Vacation

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



S. KERR  
Principal

**MELVERN SQUARE**

June 19  
Wedding bells in Melvern Square this week. "Who'll be the next?"  
Mr. Freeman Brown left for Halifax last week, where he has a good position in that city.  
The Misses Whitman of Williamston were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin on Wednesday of last week.

We are pleased to report Mr. Fred Hilton improving, after being on the sick list for about two weeks, and Mrs. Ada Nichols is also improving slowly.

Miss Carrie Nelly, of Brooklyn, accompanied by a lady friend, spent Sunday with the former's cousins, Misses Lottie and Ruby VanBuskirk, quite recently.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the reception for the new Pastor and wife, which was held in the new Baptist church at Kingston last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Ingram Banks and little daughter of Halifax arrived in Melvern last week and will spend the summer months with Mrs. Banks' parents, Col. and Mrs. E. F. McNeil.

Miss Dorothy McNeil, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McNeil, left on Saturday, 10th inst., for the State of Massachusetts, where she is to take a course in training for a nurse.

Miss Myrtle Morse attended the Bowby-Welton nuptials at Kingston on Wednesday last week, and as one of the wedding party, enjoyed a delightful motor trip to Yarmouth.

Miss Vivian Phinney of Lawrence town, and Mr. Maxwell Shaffner, of South Williamston, were the guests of the former's cousins, the Misses Sadie and May Phinney, on Wednesday of last week.

Messrs. O. P. Goucher and Major E. C. Phinney, the Conservative candidates for this County, were calling on relatives and friends in this vicinity the first of last week, en route to Margareville.

Road work and election appear to be the all absorbing topics here just now, but the usual excitement seems to be lacking, and of course, both sides are sure of winning—they always are.

Mr. W. H. Andrews and Miss Nannie Pierce were united in marriage at the home of the bride, on Wednesday last, the ceremony being performed on the lawn. Among the wedding guests outside of Melvern were: Mr. and Mrs. Shaffner and daughter, Wanda, of South Williamston, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram Banks and little daughter of Halifax, Mrs. Scott McNeil of Halifax, Mrs. Whitman Plumb of Middleton, and Mrs. E. R. Power of Kingston.

**CLARENCE**

June 20  
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilson and Mrs. M. O. Fritz attended the Western Baptist Association at Chester.

Mrs. C. B. Tupper of Bridgetown spent several days last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Banks.

Mrs. J. A. MacPherson and Mrs. Ralph Dent of Paradise spent the first Association at Chester.

The Mite Society held an ice cream social on Friday evening on the lawn of C. G. Foster raising the sum of \$14.00 towards vestry repairs.

The transport "Adriatic" carrying the 224th Forestry Battalion, among whom were five of our Clarence young men, left Halifax on May 22nd, and arrived safely in Liverpool, England, May 30th, having pleasant weather all the way. On arrival Raymond Plak was taken to the Hospital, suffering from sunstroke, from where he wrote that he was feeling better and had splendid nurses.

**FALKLAND RIDGE**

June 17  
Major Phinney and O. P. Goucher were around calling on friends the 17th.

Mrs. Whitfield Estey of New Germany, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. McMullen.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Oickle and son Floyd, visited relatives in Bridgewater this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mason and Miss Mabel Marshall are attending the Association at Chester this week.

Mrs. Wm. Sproule and daughter, Kathleen, who have been visiting in Lunenburg, returned home on Monday.  
Mr. A. E. Kochaly, a native of Persia, gave a very interesting lecture in the church on Sunday afternoon, and also on Friday evening.

**CENTRE CLARENCE**

June 19  
We gladly welcome Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson back again to our community.

Miss Ida Williams, who has been visiting friends in Kentville, has returned home.

Miss Nellie Elliott, Clarence East, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Eldon Marshall.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall has returned home having spent a pleasant time with Mrs. S. Robinson, Round Hill.

Rev. A. M. and Mrs. McIntosh were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams.

Miss Chambers and Miss Anderson from England, are summer guests at the home of Mr. Richard Snape, "Mornington."

Mrs. S. B. Marshall and little daughter are enjoying a visit at the home of her uncle, Mr. H. Foster, at Nictaux Falls. Mr. Lemuel Messenger is also visiting at the same home.

Mrs. A. L. Bishop has returned from Halifax where she went to be present at the marriage of her son, W. E. Gladstone Bishop. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Leander S. Elliott.

Our public examination was held Friday afternoon. The school room was prettily decorated with maple leaves and patriotic flags. A goodly number of visitors and parents gathered at the appointed hour to hear the excellent program that our genial teacher, Miss Tompkins, always has in store for them on such occasions:

Song—"The Maple Leaf Forever."  
Recitation—"A Little Boy's Speech."  
Phillip White.  
Reading—Grade III. and IV.  
History—Grade VIII.  
Recitation—"I'm Wanted on the Farm." Robert Marshall.  
Song—"The British Volunteers."  
Geography—Grade VII.  
Recitation—"Two Little Hands."  
Carman Marshall.

Reading—Grade I.  
Recitation—"A Boy's Prayer." Clarence Poole.  
Song—"When Our Colonel Meets the Kaiser."  
Reading—Grade V.  
Recitation—"Little Orphan Annie."  
Marguerite Marshall.

Reading—Grade II.  
Song—"Canadian Marching Song."  
Reading—Grade VII. & VIII.  
Recitation—Irma Williams.  
Exercise—"The Empire Builders."  
"God Save the King."

**HILLSBURN**

June 19  
Miss Luella Longmire has returned from a visit to Digby.

Mr. Andrew Clark has returned home from Kegonsakoo Lake.  
S. W. W. Pickup, M. P. P., of Granville Ferry, called on friends here last week.

Miss Gladys Longmire has returned home after spending a year in the United States.

The men are very busy at present doing statute labor on the roads which were in great need of it.  
Pte. Reginald Young of the 219th Highlanders, Aldershot, is spending a few days at his home here.

Miss Lydia Milbury of Delap's Cove spent a few days last week with her sister Mrs. Wallace Longmire.

A. L. Davidson, M. P., of Middleton, and S. Shaffner, of Granville Ferry, called on friends here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmer Milner of Clementsport, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harwick.

The schooner Myrtle L., Capt. Wm. Murphy, landed her first fare of fish at Anderson Cove last week, sailing again on Saturday.

The concert given by the members of the Watchman Division, No. 492, was largely attended. A very interesting program, consisting of singing, reading, dialogues, recitations, was prepared.

**LAKE BROOK**

June 17  
Sorry to report Mrs. Wm. Gregory on the sick list at time of writing.  
Mrs. Joseph Banks, Phinney's Cove, is visiting relatives in this place.  
Miss Vera Guest and Margaret Clayton have returned home from Wolfville.

Miss Beatrice Weir, Parker's Cove, spent a few days last week with friends in this place.

Miss Myrtle Steadman has returned from Halifax, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Raymond Knowles.

**GRANVILLE CENTRE**

June 19  
Miss Sadie Troop is visiting friends in Paradise.  
Mrs. V. Arnold Eaton has returned from her visit to Yarmouth.

Mrs. Ford Bent and little son of Tupperville, recently visited her father, Mr. George Withers.

Miss Mildred Withers after a visit of several weeks in the United States is at home again.

Mr. Frank Roney has been confined to the house for two weeks suffering an attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. MacLean and Miss Annie MacLean, of Margareville, who were recent guests of Mrs. Roy Willett, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson who has been with her mother for several months during her illness, has returned to her home in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Arnold Eaton has purchased from Mr. W. B. Mills his property here. Mr. Mills and family have moved to Clementsport. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have been life-long residents of this neighbourhood and will be much missed, especially in All Saints Church where they have always been useful and faithful workers.

Granville Centre has given another hero to the Empire. This time it is Judson Woodworth, youngest son of Mr. B. C. Eaton. For three years previous to the war he had been in British Columbia in the employ of the C. P. R. When the war broke out he was one of the first to answer the clarion call for men. After several months of severe fighting in France this brave young life has been yielded up in defence of King and Country. He will be remembered as a bright, promising boy, and a general favorite. He was a member of the Baptist Church and Seymour Division, S. of T. His father, five sisters and brother, will have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

**PARADISE**

June 19  
Mrs. Rupert Chesley recently visited friends at Round Hill.  
Miss Minnie Phinney of Springfield, Mass., is visiting her parents.

Mrs. William Spurr attended the United Baptist Western Association at Chester.

Mrs. Harold B. Bowby of Wolfville has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bowby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse have returned home after spending a few weeks with their sons at Lynn and Simebury.

The Misses Linnie and Emma Cropley of Kingston were guests last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kempton.

Rev. J. D. and Mrs. MacLeod and little son went by auto to Chester last week. They were accompanied by Mr. W. J. James.

Mrs. W. J. Moffat and master Kenneth of Vancouver, Mrs. George Reagh of Middleton and Miss Ella Chesley of Brooklyn, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley.

On account of unpleasant weather the attendance at the meeting on Sunday evening under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. was small. By request the program will be repeated on Sunday evening, June 25th.

Miss Edith Jones who graduates this month from Welsley College, will in July go to Sweden as tutor to the daughter of the American Ambassador. Miss Jones has many friends in Paradise who will wish her bon voyage.

**HAMPTON**

June 19  
Sergt. Prescott Whitfield spent Sunday with his father.  
Miss May Foster from Berwick is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Mr. Everett Sproule and son Aubrey, recently visited at the home of W. H. O'Neal.

Mr. Charlie Poole from Granville spent Sunday at the home of Mr. J. F. Titus.

Mr. and Mrs. Josey Sproule from Lawrencetown spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. O'Neal.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown and son from Wolfville spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Lenley Banks.

All officers of the Canadian force were mourning and all flags on militia buildings throughout the Dominion were at half mast from June 7 to 14 in memory of Earl Kitchener.

**NORTH RANGE**

June 19  
Mr. Dennis Ther is confined to the house with measles.  
Little Charles G. Bragg is confined to the house with an abscess on his leg.

Mrs. John Andrews spent Friday the guest of her son, Mr. E. Andrews, at Hills Grove.

Mrs. Bruce Cook is suffering with a very sore hand caused by a blister. Dr. Dickie is in attendance.

Mr. V. Andrews received word last week that his mother, Mrs. E. J. Andrews, was sick at her daughter's, Mrs. Marshall in Bear River.

**ARLINGTON**

June 15  
The outlook for a good hay crop is most promising after the shower of Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Naomi Banks, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Albert Johnson, has returned home.

Mr. Lester Hines spent a few days last week at his father's, Mr. Harry Hines before leaving for Aldershot Camp.

Mr. Willie Brown accompanied by his friend, Miss Barnes, of Bridgetown, was calling on his mother, Mrs. Wm. Brown, on Sunday last.

**S. S. EMPRESS ON THE BAY ROUTE**

(Digby Courier, June 2nd.)

The C. P. R. steamer Empress arrived in St. John Sunday from Halifax where she was overhauled and made ready for the Bay of Fundy service between St. John and Digby. The new boat arrived here Tuesday morning. Among those on board was Mr. A. S. Gawker of St. John, "the ship's husband." At this port she was met by Geo. E. Graham, general manager of the D. A. R.; C. H. Chesley, accountant, and Geo. G. Hare, engineer, all of whom arrived here from Kentville. These gentlemen, together with a Courier representative, were shown through the ship by her general commander, Capt. Andrew McDonald.

The Empress by all appearance will be an ideal passenger and freight boat. She has all the accommodations of an Atlantic liner and the fittings hardly can be surpassed for convenience. Her staterooms are large and well furnished with all that is necessary, while her saloon is very commodious and occupies nearly the length of the ship. Like the staterooms, the saloon is furnished and upholstered in plush while the chairs are roomy and comfortable. To the person travelling for pleasure or business the main thing is comfortable accommodation, and no better can be found on many a larger steamship than the Empress possesses. The ship also possesses a post office where letters, etc., can be posted without looking up the purser.

Another feature is a covered observation look-out, situated at the stern of the steamer, where there are clear views all around, and also sheltered from rains and high winds. In fact the Empress is fitted out with all necessities for the comfort of the traveller.

The Empress' machinery is of the latest design, such as triple expansion engines and all other new devices in marine equipment. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1906. She is an iron vessel of 1,342 tons gross and 612 registered. She is 235 feet in length, 34 breadth of beam and 20 feet in depth. Her engines are of 365 horse power, turning twin screws. She is lighted throughout by electricity. She was on the route between Point du Chene and Summerside, P. E. Island for nine years, where she gave the travelling public excellent satisfaction.

The officers of the Empress are as follows:  
Andrew MacDonald, Captain.  
A. J. Hurst, Chief Officer.  
J. A. Hughes, Second Officer.  
Arthur Gower and John MacLeod, Quartermasters.  
J. M. Pendrigh, Chief Engineer.  
J. A. Leadinham, Second Engineer.  
M. Meckiel, Third Engineer.  
A. Bailey, Chief Steward.  
Thomas Chapman, Second Steward.  
Maurice Thompson, Purser.  
George Hartshorn, Assistant Purser.  
The ship's officers and crew consist of thirty-five.

**CASTORIA**

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

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS EXPRESS TRAINS**

A New and Vast Portion of Canada in the Making to be Seen While Traveling in Modern Railway Comfort.

A new chapter in the railway history of Canada, and in fact, of North America, will be written with the inauguration of the new express service between Quebec and Winnipeg by the Canadian Government Railways.

More fitting names could hardly have been selected for the two expresses—the "Western National" and the "National Atlantic." The mere mention of such service in normal times would have attracted "national" attention for the opening of a direct car service, a route independent of junction or terminal changes, under Government ownership and management, and making a new link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is surely of "national" import.

Commencing June 13, the "Western National" will leave Quebec at 2.09 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, arrive Cochrane, Ont., 4.10 p. m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday, there connecting with the "National" from Toronto, and arrive Winnipeg 5.15 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, arrive Cochrane 6.55 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and the "National-Atlantic" will leave Cochrane 7.15 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, arriving Quebec 9.10 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. This is 49 hours of travel, and the quickest time between the two cities. Observation sleeping cars will be operated thus giving an opportunity of seeing a new portion of Canada in the making while travelling in modern railway comfort.

The "National" traveller will note the hardy pioneer has not only blazed the trail, but has commenced settlement, for here and there along this—the most northerly of the eight Transcontinental routes—are already flourishing farming areas. He will see development in the lumber and pulp industry, and the vast possibilities for extension in those directions. He will stop at La Tuque (population over 4,000) and Cochrane (population over 2,000), modern towns with schools, churches, hospital, electric light, built on lands which only a few years ago were in the heart of the unknown wilderness. Other towns in the making and town sites will be observed. He will cross noble rivers and ride in view of immense inland waters. The opening of such territory will naturally suggest untold possibilities for the prospector, hunter, trapper and angler—and these possibilities are so varied and extensive as to be beyond human calculation. Already there are competent guides who make it a business to conduct hunting and fishing parties to selected camps while organized canoe trips on the network of rivers, and even to the shores of Hudson Bay, can be arranged. Evidence of the great world war will be seen in the Detention Camps at Spirit Lake and Kapuskasing, where foreign aliens are interned. The "National" traveller will pass through the Great Lay Belt for over 400 miles, an area of 16,000,000 acres of level or undulating land destined to be the future home

of thousands of settlers. He will cross New Ontario, 333,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Manitoba, and reach Winnipeg over a section of the great wheat area of that fertile province. And all the time he will be on a railway on which no expense has been spared in making it what modern engineering science demands in an up-to-date railway.

Mention has been made that the railway from Quebec to Winnipeg is a link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Government Railways (the Intercolonial) from the Atlantic seaports Halifax, Sydney, St. John, connect at Quebec from Levis by the car ferry S. S. "Leonard" until such time as the Quebec Bridge is completed. At Winnipeg the Grand Trunk Pacific, using the same Union Station, permits of direct connection with its lines for the Northwest and Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, thus forming a new Transcontinental route from coast to coast—a route that will be the potential transportation factor in the development of Canada's new and vast areas.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS PROSPECTS**

In the second number of the Agricultural War Book just issued under the auspices of the Federal Department of Agriculture, there is much valuable information regarding the dairy products of this and other countries. A significant conclusion to be derived from the statistical and other facts there supplied is that Canada is not doing all that she might in meeting the world's demands for these commodities. There is, however, some consolation in the statement made by Professor Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College that 1915 showed an improvement. There is additional solace in the fact that the western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are devoting special attention to the products of the dairy. Last year was the best year in this respect that these provinces ever knew and 1916 promises a great deal better yet. Something that the entire country needs to bear in mind is that if we continue to turn out cheese and butter of the standard attained to and recognized abroad, particularly in Britain, the market can hardly be over-supplied. Canadian cheese has earned a reputation that cannot be excelled, a gratifying fact that is abundantly proven by the market price. Butter is not so much in demand for the one simple reason that it is not so easily kept, or in other words, is more perishable.

Statistical tables regarding dairy products are given in The War Book that are well worthy of study, being at once enlightening, instructive and encouraging. From these, for instance, is learnt that in ten years our increase of values in dairy products reached a total of \$42,869,971, to which the provinces contributed in the following manner:

Quebec	\$11,455,394
Ontario	8,555,717
Alberta	7,309,275
Saskatchewan	6,836,433
Manitoba	3,255,376
New Brunswick	1,738,205
Nova Scotia	1,732,111
British Columbia	1,460,502
Prince Edward Island	496,058
Some other information gleaned	



Thorough mixing is what makes cake delicate and tender

**Lantic Sugar**

makes the best cake because it creams quickly and thoroughly with the butter which is the hardest part of the mixing. Its purity and extra "fine" granulation make it dissolve at once.

2 and 5-lb. Cartons  
10 and 20-lb. Bags  
"The All-Purpose Sugar"

from the book is that although values increased in the older provinces owing to the greatly enhanced prices the number of milk cows in those provinces decreased considerably. Ontario fell away to the tune of 32,784; Quebec 14,691; New Brunswick to 2,522; Nova Scotia to 9,515 and Prince Edward Island to 4,325; a total decrease in numbers of 63,870. On the other side of the shield we have the magnificent showing made by the Western Provinces, in which the aggregate increase of milk cows reached close upon a quarter of a million in the decade as follows: Saskatchewan 124,512; Alberta 101,586; Manitoba 13,856; British Columbia 13,856, making a total of 249,372, and creating an aggregate increase for the entire country of 185,502.

One other table gives the increase of population during the same period as 34.13 per cent., the total production of milk as 43.75 per cent., of the decrease of consumption per capita as 30.41, of the increase in milk cows as 7.70, and of the increase in pounds of milk per cow as 33.50. Of the class of figures quoted in this paragraph probably the most satisfactory is the last mentioned implying as it does that the quality of the animal is improving. There is, however, as the Book says, room for improvement yet of from 25 to 50 per cent.

**BORN**

PHINNEY.—At Paradise, June 17, 1916, to Mr and Mrs. A. W. Phinney, a son.

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

Whitewear, Blouses and House Dresses  
Prints, Muslins and Wash Goods  
Cretottes and Art Sateens  
Hosiery and Vests

**Oilcloths and Linoleums**

Floor Oilcloths in 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 yds. wide  
Linoleums in New Patterns and different prices

**JOHN LOCKETT & SON**

**RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"**

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