

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JANUARY 19, 1916

NO 41

ANNAPOLIS, SS.

## IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Annual Session 1916

Council met at the Court House, Annapolis, Jan. 11th, 1916. Present: The Warden, Councillors Elliott, Bishop, Foster, Troop, Casey, Rawding, Marshall, Piggott, Gates, Grimm, Thomas, Gibson and Nelly.

Minutes of the Semi-Annual Session of 1915 were then read and approved. Ordered that F. W. Bishop be appointed on the Committee on Tenants and Public Property in place of Freeman Fitch.

Ordered that Councillor Piggott be appointed in place of Councillor Withers on Committee on Insane.

Ordered that the other Standing Committees be the same as last year. The report of the Inspector under the Canada Temperance Act was then read. On motion the report was laid on the table.

The report of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association was then read and on motion received and adopted. The following is the report:—

Report of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association for 1915.

To the Warden and Municipal Councillors of Annapolis County:

Gentlemen.—The County Farmers' Association met in Annual Session in Warren's Hall, Bridgetown, on Monday, January 3rd, 1916, afternoon and evening. R. J. Messenger, President, made a practical farmers' address. After referring to the work and results of last year, he spoke of the prospective union by legislative action of the County Farmers' Association with the County Agricultural Societies, in view of the fact that Agricultural Demonstration Building will be finished in a few weeks, and the prospect of short courses being held there in the month of February.

The Secretary reported on the work of the Association during the past year, spoke of the changes that had taken place in the personnel of the Association since its organization in 1903; the development of new methods of farm operations, etc.

The number of Institute Meetings was less than usual. The difficulty in getting lecturers from the College until Spring, the uncertainty regarding the union of the Agricultural Societies. L. D. Robinson addressed meetings in Granville and in the district east of Lawrencetown. Mr. Geo. E. Sanders was also present at most of the meetings adding very much to the interest.

The residents of Lawrencetown and vicinity in April started a movement to secure for this County a Demonstration Building similar to that at Antigonish.

The large subscription, as well as the vote of your body attracted the

attention of Principal Cumming and he instructed the Executive of this organization to purchase land and erect the building under his direction. This Association now holds the deed of this property which it is hoped may result to the advantage of all the youth of our County.

A grand opening followed by short courses will be held early in February.

Over \$4,000.00 will be expended in the purchase of land and the erection of the building. Secy. was pleased to report that a number of farmers are taking advantage of the Field Crops Competition. Mr. V. B. Leonard has secured the First Prize on wheat for three consecutive years—this year his score was 96 points.

Financial statement confirmed by the auditor, viz.: receipts, including balance last year, \$105.99. Expenditures: halls, Secretary's salary, postage, advertising, lecturer's expenses, delegates to Provincial Farmers' Association, \$68.16. Balance on hand, \$37.83.

Officers for ensuing year: S. A. Patterson, Wilmot, President. V. B. Leonard, Clarence, Vice-Pres. L. W. Elliott, Clarence, Sec-Treas. J. E. Shaffner, Lawrencetown, Auditor.

Add to Executive, E. C. Shafer, Williamston, A. H. Bishop, Williamston, Dr. J. B. Hall, Lawrencetown. (Signed) L. W. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

The report of the Supervisors of Public Grounds regarding the Saunders Road, District No. 7, Ward 19, was then read and on motion laid on the table.

The Report of the Committee on the Shipton Road was then read and on motion laid on the table.

Notices of the Road leading from Perotte to Greywood having been duly posted, as required by law, the said Road was confirmed and declared a public highway.

The Report of Arbitrators appointed to assess damages to lands of Charles Troop for new Road at Granville Ferry, was then read and on motion received and adopted. The following is the report:

To the Municipal Council of Annapolis County:

Gentlemen.—We, the undersigned Arbitrators appointed to assess the value of the lands owned by Mr. Chas. Troop, on which the new road has been laid out leading to the proposed new bridge at Granville Ferry, beg to report:

We have carefully looked the situation over and have agreed the value of said property to be the sum of

(\$175.00), one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

CLARENCE W. CROSCUP,  
T. SMITH BOHAKER,  
EDWARD C. BERRY,  
Arbitrators.

Granville Ferry, Dec. 21st, 1915.

The Report of Committee appointed to lay out the Spinney Road at Torbrook was read and on motion received and adopted. The following is the report:

Report Re Change in the Spinney Road Running From Messing Road to Canaan Road.

To the Municipal Council, Municipality of Annapolis:

Gentlemen.—We, your Committee, appointed to lay out and make a change in the Spinney Road, so called, if found desirable, beg to report as follows:

We think such change will be in the public interest and have marked out a three-rod road where we think the road should go. The only expense for land damages is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for crossing the land of Eri W. Nelly. This sum we agreed that Mr. Eri W. Nelly should have.

Owing to a sharp crook in the brook on the west side of the road there is a piece of land thrown away.

Plans of Proposed Change.

The proposed change is a distance of ninety-four rods, a saving of forty-four rods the old way, then the change will do away with two heavy bridges one with a span of 35 feet, the other not quite so long. These bridges are very expensive to keep up. The south bridge with a span of 35 feet will have to be replaced in two years' time with an iron bridge, besides there is a deep cut which the old road runs through that landslides are continually coming down, spring and fall. There will be three small bridges of about four feet span the new way. There is plenty of good material to make the road with right in the road bed.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. J. SPINNEY,  
MILLEDGE MARSHALL,  
I. J. WHITMAN,  
Committee.

Torbrook Mines, Jan. 3rd, 1916.

ANNAPOLIS, SS.

In the Municipal Council.  
To I. J. Whitman, W. J. Spinney and Milledge Marshall:

At the Semi-Annual Session of the Municipal Council you were appointed Commissioners to consider the necessity of a change in the Spinney Road, so called, running from the Mesinger Road to the Canaan Road.

If you consider the said change a benefit, you may lay out the same, and make in duplicate plans thereof. If you consider otherwise, you will so report to the Council.

(Continued on page 8)

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

Big Naval Battle May Soon Take Place

New York, Jan. 15.—An official of the British Admiralty, who arrived here with despatches from London, brought news that the German battleship fleet left its anchorage in the Kiel Canal, where it had been since the beginning of the war, and made three sorties on December 15, 16 and 17. The fleet did not succeed in finding the British North Sea fleet, because they kept along the coast by the mouth of the Elbe and through the Bight of Heligoland, and did not venture outside the lines of mines that had been laid down by them. "The British battleships cannot go inside Heligoland," the official said, "because of mines and submarines and the shoals, which render navigation inside the Bight and along the shore very dangerous."

In explanation of the German manoeuvre, the official said: "The real food riots at Berlin and other cities in Germany early in December and the feeling among the people have grown so strong over the British blockade that the naval vessels were forced to leave the Kiel Canal and make a pretence for searching for our warships. The blockade is going to be drawn tighter than ever now in an endeavor to cut off the enemy's food supply, and we expect that the Kaiser's fleet will be compelled to steam out past Heligoland into the North Sea. Then the biggest naval battle in the world's history will take place."

Russians and British Troops Attacking the Turks

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Turks are now being attacked by both Russians and British. In the Caucasus the Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along both banks of the Tigris River to the south of Kut-el-Amara, and still are closely pressing them on the east and the north.

Constantinople reports that near Karadach the Russians were defeated, with heavy casualties, while Petrograd asserts that at some unnamed place a large number of Turkish officers and men, war materials and provisions, eight guns and eight machine guns were captured by the Russians. Successes for the Russians in the fighting in Persia also are claimed by Petrograd. In its official report Petrograd makes the first announcement that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in this region. The Turks in retreat along the Tigris are those who have held back General Alymer's column proceeding up the river to the relief of the British in Kut-el-Amara.

On the other fronts, except in Montenegro, little fighting is in progress. The offensive of the Russians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian front has again died down.

On the line in France and Belgium the operations have consisted mainly of artillery duels and mining and counter-mining work. The big British guns have thrown shells into Lille, but Berlin says only slight damage was done.

A trench taken by the Austro-Hungarians from the Italians near the Tolmino bridgehead, and an increase in the Italian bombardment of this region and also of Gorizia, Merzlivrh, and Mount San Michel, form the chief events on the Austro-Italian line.

Montenegro Asks for Peace

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Beset on the north, east and west by Austro-Hungarian armies, and with all lines of retreat cut off, except into Albania, where hostile tribesmen must be faced, Montenegro has asked Austro-Hungary for peace, and her request has been granted. The unconditional laying down of arms by Montenegro accepted these terms imposed by the Dual Monarchy. This announcement was made to the Hungarian Parliament by Premier Tisza. It has been conceded for days that the situation of Montenegro was a critical one. Although the army of the little Kingdom fought valiantly against the Austro-Hungarians, it was unequal because of inferior forces, lack of guns, and it has been starved, a shortage in commissariat supplies, to the task of holding back the armies that had, in conjunction with their Allies, succeeded in crushing Serbia. Already the Montenegrin Capital and many of its important towns had fallen into the hands of the Austro-Hungarians, and the invaders were well on their way to Montenegro's chief seaport—Antivari.

## WAR BRIEFS

Four classes of recruits who enlisted under Lord Derby's plan have been called out by royal proclamation. Their service will begin on January 20th. They are unmarried men from 19 to 22 years of age.

The German casualty list now runs well over 2,500,000, and Germany has not yet reached Paris or Calais.

The Grand Jury, Toronto, urged Government employees to enlist, so that returned soldiers could take their places.

More than 20,000 priests are soldiers in the French army, and three bishops are acting as privates.

G. W. B. Ayer of St. John's Newfoundland, will give \$1,000, half to the Newfoundland soldier who gains the Victoria Cross, and half to Naval Reservist who wins the same prize.

Bernard Guichard, France, has 17 sons mobilized. The 18th son will be called shortly in the 1917 class.

At a meeting in New York, to provide funds to alleviate the sufferings of Jews in the war zones, four anonymous subscriptions of \$100,000 each were received, and in half an hour the total raised was \$715,000.

An American youth, named Lriest, was arrested in the British Navy on suspicion of spying, and was allowed to return to the United States in the custody of his father. Mr. Roosevelt says the British Government had one thousandfold better reason for putting this youth to death, than the Germans had for the murder of Miss Cavell.

The German Government is taking measures to secure all gold deposited in safety vaults since the war began. The patrons must sign a declaration saying there is no gold in the vaults, or rent arrangement will be discontinued.

Large numbers of Spanish troops are in training and their rifles have been changed to the latest Remington's. This is significant in the opinion of British military officers.

German agents have been detected in endeavoring to bribe Congressmen to secure legislation by the United States forbidding the export of munitions.

Sir Robert Borden has announced that Canada's authorized Force will consist of 500,000 men, just double the previous intimation.

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes a map of the United States, in which a German is striking pins at places where munition factories have been burned and factories wrecked. Underneath is, "The German marking his victories in the United States."

When the Allies took the Austrian Consul at Saloniki in charge, they found in his office 180 muser rifles, 150 revolvers, 200 Turkish flags, 2000 arm-bands with a crescent on them, 150 Turkish uniforms and 50 filled cartridge cases, besides electric detonators, dynamite cartridges and an unknown explosive.

His Royal Highness, the Governor-General has sent another \$2,500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Czar Nicholas has been made a Field Marshal of the British Army. Loyal Indians all over Canada have offered to enlist, and have been recruited. Now, however, General Hughes has decided to form a battalion of Indians for overseas service.

392 men, women and children, including an American Consul went down with the Persia when she was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STAFF OF N. H. PHINNEY & COMPANY, LIMITED

The annual meeting of the staff of N. H. Phinney & Company, Ltd., was held at the Head Office, Lawrencetown, on Monday evening, January 10th, commencing at seven o'clock.

The President, Mr. N. H. Phinney, occupied the chair, J. A. C. Moore acting as secretary. Halifax Branch was represented by Mr. H. W. Phinney, manager; Messrs. J. P. Sullivan, J. E. Fielding, and W. B. Eaton. Bridgewater branch was represented by W. L. Saunders, manager and Vice-President of the Company; Messrs. V. L. Saunders and W. A. Demone. The Valley Division was represented by Messrs. E. A. Phinney, E. M. Whitman, Clarence Spinney and A. S. Barkhouse. Mr. F. J. Levy of Windsor was unable to attend owing to illness.

In his opening remarks, the President expressed his great pleasure at once again meeting with the members of the staff and congratulated them on the large amount of business which they had turned in during the year 1915.

After a short address by the President, the report of the year's business was called for. This was followed by a discussion on the merits of the one-price system, which was adopted by the Company in September, 1915.

A paper was then read by Mr. F. M. Whitman on "Giving Credit," which was followed by a discussion in which several took part.

The report on Collections was next called for, after which the President invited all present to the "Elm House" where the Proprietor, Mr. L. H. Stoddart, had prepared a supper.

Several of the business men of Lawrencetown were also invited and had seats at the table. Dr. Hall took the head of the table and acted as Toast Master. After full justice had been done to the splendid tea provided, a toast was proposed to the King, which was followed by the National Anthem.

In proposing a toast to the President of the Company, Dr. Hall spoke exceptionally well, reviewing his long acquaintance with Mr. Phinney and after the gathering had sung, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," Mr. N. H. Phinney responded, speaking of his long connection with the business and of its gradual, but sure, growth, until it had reached the distinction of being the foremost Music House in Eastern Canada.

Mr. W. L. Saunders, Vice-President of the Company, was then called on. A few remarks were then given by Messrs. H. W. Phinney, William Whynard, W. C. Parker, F. G. Palfrey, J. E. Shaffner and others, and after singing "Auld Lang Syne," the meeting broke up. All present voted this meeting the most instructive and helpful of any that had yet been held.

DODGE BROTHERS ARE FOURTH IN PRODUCTION

Report of the Business Done by Motor Car Companies Ranks Them Well Up

According to Automobile Topics, a trade authority, recent figures submitted to Wall Street interests with regards to the volume of business done by the various motor car companies during the first nine months of 1915, put Dodge Brothers in fourth place.

Dodge Brothers have no dealings with the financiers, as the business is owned entirely by the brothers, John F. and Horace E., but the figures were submitted by another company which placed itself considerably further down in the list.

The accomplishment of Dodge Brothers in one year of starting the manufacture of motor cars and then jumping into fourth place in the nation is regarded as the most amazing performance in the industry, which has always been full of surprises.

No announcement on production plans for next year has been made by Dodge Brothers but it is known that several new buildings are being rushed to completion and that the total floor space of the plant will total more than 60 acres when these new buildings are occupied.

Bishop Courtney, formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia, who for some time has been rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, New York, has retired. Dr. John Holden of London, will be his successor.

Yarmouth County is said to derive an annual revenue of \$15,000 to \$25,000 from furs of wild animals. There are also eight fur ranches in the County on which fox, mink, skunk or raccoon are raised.

AN APPEAL TO THE MEN OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Premier of Canada has just announced the decision of his government to call for 250,000 more men. This will make a total of half a million men called to the colors since the beginning of the war. While this announcement will cause a thrill of pride and satisfaction throughout the Dominion, as indicating that Canada is determined to do her full share in the prosecution of the war, it places a deep responsibility on every man and woman in the country to help to secure the men. In this province we have so far recruited about 12,000 men, so that the duty before us is to enlist at least as many more. This can only be done if every available young man who is physically fit places his services at the disposal of his country.

In this grave emergency when the fate of the Empire is being determined, we earnestly appeal to you, the young men of our own Province, to give continued proof of your courage and patriotism. We appeal to your sense of duty so that you may not evade the sacrifice involved in defending your country. We appeal to the manhood within you so that you may not be content to let your fighting be done for you by your friends and fellow citizens. Above all, we appeal to your sense of honor, so that the cry that comes back to us from the blood-stained trenches of Flanders may not go unanswered, so that the sons of Nova Scotia who have already made the supreme sacrifice, shall not have died in vain. Let your response to this appeal show that when it comes to a question of patriotic service, the young men of this noble Province of ours, will take second place to no other part of the King's Dominions.

On behalf of the Recruiting Association,

DAVID MACKEEN,

Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia,

President,

G. S. CAMPBELL,

Chairman.

Halifax, N. S., 12th January, 1916.

THE ADVERTISING OF FRUIT IN NOVA SCOTIA

(By M. Cummings, B.A., B.S.A., Secretary for Agriculture.)

Relative to advertising fruit, the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley have organized an advertising propaganda for this purpose. They canvassed last winter and during the spring under the direction of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, and subscribed for advertising purposes upwards of 5,000 barrels of apples. In addition the provincial government has given a cash contribution. Some time ago, Mr. P. F. Lawson, who has had a large experience in connection with advertising in the United States, and also in his native Province, sailed for England and will devote the next few months to a special up-to-date advertising campaign in the leading cities of Great Britain. He expects to advertise largely through the firms who are making a specialty of selling Nova Scotia fruit. I may add that the fruit growers of Nova Scotia are quite sanguine as to the results of the advertising campaign which Mr. Lawson is now launching in Great Britain.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—CHANGE OF TIME, JANUARY 9th

Maritime Express Daily—Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal, leaving Halifax at 3:00 p. m. Connection will be made at Moncton to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on its present schedule time 8 a. m., daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appeals as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel. From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule, 8:15 a. m., daily and the Ocean Limited 7:25 p. m., daily except Saturday.

40-21.

The initial shipment of pickled fish from Digby to Hull, England, went forward on Tuesday to St. John, there to be loaded aboard the Allan liner Scandinavia. The consignment, totalled 75,000 pounds, put up in cases of 500 pounds each. The Maritime Fish Corporation were the shippers and just about a month ago this concern made a large shipment to Aberdeen, Scotland.

## Mid-Winter Cash Sale

Pigskin Mitts, 30 cents

Pigskin Gloves, 40 cents

Tan or Black Fleece-lined Top Shirts for 85 cents

Boys' Fleece-lined Shirts at less than cost to clear

Men's Fleece-lined Shirts all sizes

Men's Ribbed Unshrinkable Woolen Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 90c

Men's best quality plain Shirt and Drawers at Bargains

Girls' Pleated Woolen Dresses, regular \$1.50 and \$1.25 now \$1.25 and \$1.00

English Flannellets at Cost to clear

Heavy Black Wool Hose 6 1/2 to 10 inch, 20c to 24c a pair

Stockingette at cost prices

40 cent Socks for 30 cents

Shaker Blankets 98 cents

## Bargains in Dress Goods

Men's Woolen Pants \$1.25 upward

WALTER SCOTT

"The Keen Kutter"

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

## This Book

Shows How to Make Better Farm Improvements. A copy will be sent to you free of charge. If you intend making any kind of farm improvements—you need this book. It tells how to build everything a farmer needs—from a fence, better and more economical than is possible in any other way. It is the standard authority on farm building construction. It has proved of untold value to more than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers. If you haven't a copy of this valuable book, send the coupon now.

Canada Cement Company Limited, Herald Building - MONTREAL.

**WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE**

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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475

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## HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

We have installed the latest up-to-date machinery and make the BEST article in the above on the market. It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 in. and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE. We sort it in two grades No. 1 and 2. Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

### A. W. ALLEN & SON

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Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.

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## FOXES

Get "More Money" for your Foxes

Fisher, Muskrat, Lynx, White Weasel, Marten, Skunk and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS

A reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipment," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—IT'S FREE.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## Butter Parchment

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

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

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

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

The Monitor Publishing Co. LIMITED  
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

## Three Score and Four

64 years is a long time. A product that can hold the popularity of an entire Dominion for 64 years must be meritorious.

### DEPENDABLE EDDY'S MATCHES

Have been the same good matches since 1815 like Eddy's Fibreware and Eddy's Washboards. They are considered standard by all loyal Canadians under the "Made in Canada" banner.

### E. B. EDDY CO.

HULL, CANADA

## CASH MARKET

one Each, Fresh oik, Lamb, Chicken, Hams and Bacon, Sausages, Headcheese, Pressed Beef, Mince Meat, Corned eef and Pork, Salt Mackerel, oneless Cod

Fresh Fish every Thursday

### Thomas Mack

## ALARM CLOCKS

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

### ROSS A. BISHOP'S LOCKETT BLOCK

### Middleton

January 17

Miss Morse of Windsor is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Parsons.

The many friends of P. R. Bentley are pleased to have him behind the counter again.

Major M. S. Parker is in Digby County and Capt. E. S. Spurr in Halifax, on recruiting duty.

Miss Alice Thorne has returned to her school after spending the Christmas holidays at her home has returned to Kings College.

Miss Ethel Morse, after spending Christmas holidays at her home has returned to Kings College.

W. B. Ross returned on Friday from the West and is spending a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. Carrie Ross.

Mrs. H. E. McLuhan and two little sons of Edmonton, are visiting her Grandmother, Mrs. John H. Hall.

Mrs. J. Reagh of Margareville was the guest of Mrs. O. R. Potter last week. She intends to spend the winter in Halifax.

Harold G. Cox, son of Mr. Frank Cox of this town, has enlisted at Calgary, and will join the Princess Pats reinforcements at Montreal now being organized there.

Mrs. Harry Potter intends leaving this week for Pittsburg, Pa., to join her husband, Mr. Harry Potter, who very successfully filled the position of Manager for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for Eastern British Columbia, and has been transferred to Pittsburg as Manager at that popular centre.

### MELVERN SQUARE

January 17

Mr. D. M. O'Neil attended Municipal Council at Annapolis Royal a few days last week.

The Rev. A. E. Wheeler, accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler, spent a few days at Bridgetown during last week.

Mrs. Harry Morehouse and little daughter, of Kingston, were calling on friends in this vicinity one day recently.

Miss Lottie VanBuskirk entertained several of her young friends very pleasantly on her birthday, quite recently.

Mrs. Minnetta Prall of Windsor, made a business trip to Melvern Square one day last week and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Wheaton, while here.

A sleet storm the last of the week followed by a light snow fall has made the roads almost impassable to pedestrians. One has to step careful to avoid a "bump" on the ice.

Mr. Joseph Baker left for Boston quite recently, and will spend the winter visiting his daughters, Mrs. Edward Studdart of Boston, and Mrs. Dudley Cammeron, of New York State.

Our Melvern school, we understand, is progressing favourably under the skilful management of Principal Bustin, with Miss Hortense Spurr in the primary department. More work and less play this winter.

We are glad to welcome Miss Kathleen Kenyon, who has been spending a few months in Boston, back again. We understand that she will spend the winter with her mother, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith.

The holiday season over, winter has set in for good. "Silent the trees, and silent the stream, held in the thrall of a mid-winter dream," while the "short mornings," as we speak of them, makes us all hustle to improve the time, ere it is night fall again.

We are sorry to state that Miss Myrtle Morse was compelled to leave her studies at Wolfville and return home on account of a severe attack of gripe. Dr. Messenger has been in attendance and Miss Morse is now convalescent, but will remain home during this week.

The "Sunshine" Mission Band now under the care of Miss Winnifred Jacques, will hold a pie social in the Melvern Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 21st, with candy tables in charge of two young ladies, to help along the pies. Come and help the children in the cause of Foreign Missions.

### FIVE ECLIPSES IN 1916

There will be five eclipses this year—three of the sun and two of the moon.

Jan. 20.—Partial eclipse of moon and visible in Canada.

Feb. 3.—Total eclipse of sun—partly visible here.

July 14-15.—Partial eclipse of the moon—visible here.

July 29.—Annular eclipse of sun—invisible here.

Mihard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

### WEST INGLESVILLE

January 17

The la grippe seems to be the order of the day.

Miss Marjorie Durling spent a few days with relatives at Bridgetown.

Miss Leta Fredericks has been visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Mr. Wilbur Banks recently sold a valuable yoke of oxen to Mr. Harry Bent of Paradise.

Mr. John Banks had the misfortune of getting seriously hurt while falling a lodged tree one day this week.

Our teacher, Miss Gladys Mailman, who has been spending the holidays at her home in Albany, returned on Saturday.

Mrs. Isaac Durling and son Raymond, are spending a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Beals.

Rev. S. J. Boyce preached a very impressive sermon at the home of Mr. Dexter Jarvis, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th.

### MARGARETVILLE

January 17

Mrs. Lucinda Ray went to Halifax a few days ago where she will remain several weeks.

Mr. L. H. Banks, of Bridgetown, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Collin McLean.

Mrs. Elma Cleveland returned to Halifax after visiting friends and relatives in the place.

Rev. and Mrs. Gage entertained a number of friends at dinner, at the Parsonage, on Monday evening.

Mr. Lloyd Patterson and bride arrived last Wednesday and are spending their honeymoon at the home of the groom's parents.

Miss Evelyn Neily of Aylesford who spent a few days with her friend, Miss Georgie Balcom, returned to her home on Monday. While here she favored the Baptist congregation with a solo that was very highly appreciated.

### FALKLAND RIDGE

January 15

Mr. Harry Dunn and family moved to Hastings this week.

Miss Mable Marshall is spending the week-end with friends in East Dalhousie.

Miss Rita Marshall has charge of the school at Cherryfield this week in absence of their teacher.

At Springfield, Jan. 9th, Micheal Bitonto and Lena M. Allen were married by the Rev. M. W. Brown. Congratulations.

The W.M.A.S. celebrated the 25th anniversary of the society in this place, on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. D. D. Staffatt. Many from Springfield and East Dalhousie were present and after partaking of a beautiful supper a very pleasant evening was spent. The President, Mrs. Starratt, read a history of the Society.

### KENTVILLE ARENA A CREDIT TO THE TOWN

The Kentville Arena is now complete, and stands in this town as a tribute to the leading men of the community who are interested in the fostering of good clean amusement for all classes.

The structure which faces Main St., represents an expenditure of nearly ten thousand dollars. The building is over all 190 x 95 feet, and has an ice surface of 170 x 70, which is believed to be the second largest indoor ice surface in the Province. The exterior of the structure is shingled and painted grey, and viewed from the ends presents the appearance of a four story building. The sides as well as the ends are provided with a great number of windows, so that plenty of cold air can be readily admitted for ice making purposes. The windows are provided with shutters. The ice surface is well walled in, the ends being equipped with wire nettings and compact goal judge boxes. Penalty boxes are on the side of the ice surface. Broad promenades extend along the sides and ends of the rink. These, together with a small gallery, will provide accommodation for over a thousand spectators. On the ground floor of the building there are the ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, hockey dressing room and a well cafe and office. These rooms are all well equipped, being provided with toilets, lockers, steam heated and electric lighted. Upstairs there is a balcony, a band room and a large hall, which may be used for dancing or club purposes.

The rink as a whole is a valuable asset to the town, a credit to the contractors, Messrs. J. H. Hicks and Sons, and their foreman, Mr. Goodwin, of Bridgetown, and as previously stated, a tribute to the leading men of the town who when the former Arena was destroyed by fire did not refuse to provide another.—Western Chronicle.

### THE FARMERS' INTERESTS

During the past fortnight many matters of marked importance to the farming interests of Nova Scotia have been taken up. It was the annual round-up of the year's doings agriculturally and a most satisfactory balance has been struck. The affairs centered around the splendid short course held annually at the Agricultural College, Truro, and which are becoming more popular as the years go by. As usual this year there was a large attendance of students drawn from the farming life of every county of the Province. The year just closed has been essentially one for the mixed farming. It has been found that to successfully weather all conditions of trade, and the diversities of Maritime weather, the farmer needs a variety of anchors well grounded. This is made noticeable in the attendance at the short course, in that the number of pupils from the fruit raising districts has fallen off, and a corresponding increase marks the attendance from the localities where the farmer has to rely on dairying and stock raising.

A large percentage of credit for this condition has to be given the creameries established in recent years, the operation of which has been one of pronounced success. Providing as they do a direct and sure market for cream, through this medium has been placed in circulation a large amount of ready cash which otherwise would not have been available to the farmer. This demand for cream has had the effect of inducing the farmer to keep larger and better herds of cattle, and the consequent improvement to their farms is bound to follow. He is enabled to foresee a greater future and is becoming alive to the necessity of preparing for the newer and better condition. Experts tell us that the natural facilities of Nova Scotia are such that it should be above all else a dairy country. It has the rich meadows, the uplands offering substantial summer pasturage and its location places it at the threshold of the world's markets. All that is required is development, and the development will continue, it is declared until the Province ranks as the Denmark of America.

If we were to bestow personal praise for the present improved conditions in the dairy industry, the finger would point to such men as Principal Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture and that wizard of the churn, W. A. McKay, Superintendent of the Dairy Department. The former has the prophetic vision, the faith and the ability to back up his faith with action. The work he has performed in stimulating in the farming interests, in the short space of time he has been in control, has been nothing short of marvellous, and full appreciation has not yet begun to weigh in upon the people of the Province. He could have no better man in the field than Mr. McKay. He has fathered the butter industry and stood behind each individual creamery, watched them with anxious eye, and to-day he has in black and white the satisfactory results of his labours and the assurance of a development beyond the anticipations of the casual observer.

As evidence of this let us quote that the output of the creameries in Nova Scotia totalled in 1915, 1,230,489 pounds of butter, approximately 615 tons. The value of the business done was \$350,000.

Nova Scotia is well equipped to secure every advantage to its farming communities from an educational standpoint. The College Farm at Truro shines under the care and attention of an efficient staff, headed by John M. Trueman, Superintendent, a man at once practical and scientific, and who is backed by a large experience gained in some of the largest Agricultural Education Institutions in the American Republic. The pedigreed stock at the farm is in the best possible fit, and present a pleasing picture that enthralls the visitor. The Holsteins, the Ayrshires and the Dairy Shorthorns are the best procurable, and are leaders in performance of milk production. One young Holstein cow, at present under a year's milking test is attracting more than local interest. With eleven months of the year completed the yield has reached 22,000 pounds of milk. Others in the herd indicate a similar good showing and breeding stock from these animals is distributed throughout the Province. The result is bound to have its beneficial effect, and early, can be looked for a large increase in the provincial milk yield and a corresponding growth in the butter output.

All other branches of live stock pertaining to the farm are treated on the same high plane. Hogs of a superior kind are maintained for breeding purposes and it is worth noting that one of the animals, a boar at the head of the Yorkshire herd is rated the best type of the bacon hog in Canada. Flattering offers have been received for this animal from large agricultural institutions in Upper Canada, but he is kept for improvement in Nova Scotia. Similarly a splendid condition prevails regarding poultry, which de-

## Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

### What is CASTORIA

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

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Ayer*

### In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

partment is under the direction of Superintendent J. P. Landry. Well kept, well housed, and a growing distribution of eggs for hatching purposes at a very nominal price, repeats the story of improvement that results in the privately owned flocks in the Province.

Other branches of the work done on the farm might be elaborated upon and in each branch much of interest found. The Horticultural work under Professor Shaw is extensive. Entomology under Professor Brittain, is comprehensive and having an effect for good among the fruit growers in fighting the insect pests. While yeoman service is being done in this Province by Professor Harlow in his chemical work of testing soils and fertilizers.

While none of the older branches are neglected, the ambitious Principal is even stretching forth and searching new fields. Most important is the including of women's work and the helping hand offered to those who direct the internal arrangements of Nova Scotia homes, is an immense step towards making the services of the Agricultural College one of benefit to all the people. This service comes under the direction of Miss Jennie A. Fraser, a graduate of MacDonald College in Household Science, and one well equipped educationally for the work. Already, Miss Fraser has carried on a large campaign in establishing "Womens' Institutes" throughout the Province and the movement has been taken hold of with enthusiasm. Now the farmers' wife and daughter is to receive the direct advantage of classes in instruction, such as has hitherto only been placed at the service of those who were able to spend a time at one of the larger colleges in Upper Canada. The second floor of the new Science Building is devoted to Womens' work. It is splendidly equipped for all branches of home work, cooking, sewing, laundry, millinery, etc. Nothing has been omitted that will give the Nova Scotian women every advantage now enjoyed by their sisters in the larger Provinces. It is the intention as soon as a sufficient number can be secured to attend, to inaugurate a series of six weeks short courses in Womens' work, and the number of inquiries respecting such an undertaking indicate that the new order will soon be established.

### THE STORY OF TWO SPIES

Revealed by a Fight

The thoroughness of German espionage is strikingly illustrated by the story of a spy told by Miss Phyllis Campbell in her book, "Back of the Front," published by George Newnes, Ltd., at a shilling—a volume which teems with some of the most vivid pen-pictures yet presented of the horrors of this great conflict.

She relates how, in the early days of the war, while waiting at a Paris railway station for a newspaper, they saw a very familiar figure standing by the pavement—a man with a tray of nuts suspended round his neck.

"He was a tall, soldierly figure of a man—distinguished in appearance but shabby and soiled to a degree," Gossip said he was an English officer who had been ruined by a famous Paris actress. For seven years he had stood between the chateau and

the church selling nuts—never looking one in the face, never speaking.

"As we watched him, suddenly from among the soldiers came a typical Paris gamin—ragged, hatless and impudent, and barefooted—evidently drunk. He reeled on the edge of the pavement and cannoned against the seller of nuts, whose wares were flung broadcast by the contact. Instead of apologizing he thrust a hand through his hair and said something in argot—and there was a roar from the soldiers.

"The seller of nuts looked wizened with rage—and his retort, when it came was biting and satirical. The gamin wheeled round and spat in his face—and, like a flash, the seller of nuts became a soldier—an officer—a gentleman—a spy! The soldiers closed round him—that volley of horrible cursing was in pure high German. The gamin was a famous French detective and the seller of nuts a Prussian nobleman, an officer of high rank."

### Kitchener as a Spy

Although Lord Kitchener's thoroughness is proverbial, it has seldom been better exemplified, thinks a contributor to the "Tattler," than on one occasion during his expedition to Khartoum.

One evening as the British forces were nearing Khartoum a dervish spy was discovered in camp and promptly taken to headquarters. But no threats or bribes would induce the spy to speak. He pretended to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his examination over when another spy was led in, and proved to be equally stubborn. They were bound and led away, and placed in a well-guarded tent. About half an hour afterwards there was a fresh stir and hubbub, and a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing, so he, too, was placed with the others.

Soon the soldiers on guard outside were much surprised to hear the "dumb" spies talking eagerly together in an undertone. It was impossible to hear what they said, but they jabbered away for an hour or more. At last the third spy appeared at the entrance to the tent and asked to be taken to headquarters, as he had something to report. His request was granted, but the soldiers who led him there were never permitted to know that he was Lord Kitchener himself, whose knowledge of the native language and powers of disguise had enabled him to play the spy and learn all that he wanted to know from the two stubborn dervishes.

There's one consolation about my being in gaol, mum."

"What is it, my poor man?"

"After I once go to bed nobody here makes me get up and go down to be sure that the back door's locked."

### WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form. Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body, and local treatment of the form of snuffs and vapors do little if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat the cause by enriching your blood with oil-fund in Scott's Emulsion which medicinal food and a building-tonic from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

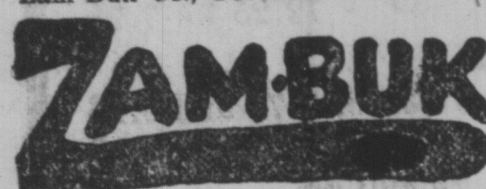
## TO CURE ECZEMA

It is necessary that the remedy used shall not only have unusual healing power, but shall also contain germicidal properties. Everyone knows that where there is disease, there are germs, and it is the persistence of these germs that prevents an eczema patch from healing. Zam-Buk is such a strong germicide that germs cannot live where it is applied.

The germs having been destroyed, the healing, soothing, herbal essences in Zam-Buk soon have their effect. Gradually, new, healthy tissue replaces the old and diseased, and eczema is ended.

If you suffer from eczema, ulcers, abscess, poisoned wound, ringworm, pimples, boils or any other disease of the skin, don't delay, but secure a box of Zam-Buk at once, and prove for yourself its power.

All druggists, 50c. 3 for \$1.25, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



### SIR HIRAM MAXIM

We take from the British Weekly the following outline of the Autobiography of Sir Hiram Maxim, of "Maxim Gun" fame, who has been said recently to have invented an arrangement by which submarines may be navigated under water without the aid of the periscope.

"He was born in Maine, the son of a farmer who had cleared his farm and erected the necessary buildings. The house was surrounded completely by a dense forest inhabited by bears. Maxim's father gave up the farm and started a wood-turning establishment in the neighbourhood, and there Maxim commenced his education in the little schoolhouse. But he was not specially interested in learning. He delighted in hunting the bears that were so plentiful in Maine at the time of his childhood. They weighed about four hundred pounds each, and had the finest fur of any bears in the world. They could be brought up as pets, but they were not safe pets, although they never attacked human beings unless provoked. The little family kept moving on from place to place in the neighbourhood, young Maxim attending the local schools and taking part in many adventures.

They seem to have been extremely poor, at least in money. But Hiram Maxim had been teaching himself. He became expert in geography, and read with eagerness books on natural philosophy and astronomy. He determined to be a sea captain, and though he had no money to buy a chronometer he was quite sure he could make an instrument that would determine the latitude, and in this he succeeded. He was evidently a born genius in mechanics.

When he was little more than fourteen he was put to work at a carriage maker's, and was at first hungry all the time. His first master allowed him four dollars a month, but this was not paid in cash. He escaped to the house of his uncle twenty miles off, and very soon began to show his immense strength and his endless ingenuity. While he does justice to his mechanical achievements, he relates with even more relish the stories about his hunting and his boxing.

As a boxer he distinguished himself at once. He felt convinced that he would soon become a champion. This is highly characteristic. It has been said that youth often tends to despondency; that the hopes of youth go up and down like buckets in a well. There is not a trace of misgiving or sadness or fear in all this record. But I do not think that Sir Hiram Maxim can be particularly proud of the fact that when the Civil War broke out he did not join the army. He was told by an old clergyman that he was altogether the most promising young man in the town; that he was very hard working without any bad habits; that it might be all right for those less gifted than himself to go to the war, but that it was his duty to stay at home and work; also that he would find soldiering a very hard job indeed. So he made up his mind to give it up and refused to go on. All this is the genuine and standard apology of the shirker. In fact, he almost boasts that he never enlisted and that he never was in the service.

Moving from place to place and working hard, he showed himself a resourceful young man, painting and decorating carriages and roughing it generally. At that time all along the frontier between Canada and the United States "everyone knew whom he could lick and who could lick him," and people began to discuss what place Maxim held among the fighters.

It soon turned out to be a very prominent place. The youth had marvellous strength and courage. He tells us that a doctor in the place where he was then staying—Christosome—had three pretty daughters, and one beautiful summer evening he walked

out with friends of the doctor's to visit the girls. Before arriving, they found the doctor, his hired man, and three girls all armed with clubs attempting to get a bull belonging to a neighbour out of the doctor's pasture. As the young men approached the young ladies ran home. Maxim suggested that they should leave the bull to him, and he would see what he could do alone.

"The bull, having been pursued with clubs, was in a great state of excitement, but soon cooled down and commenced to eat grass. I got over the fence very cautiously and approached the bull with nothing but my bare hands. The bull looked at me and gave a snort. I then sat down and commenced to pull the grass up with my fingers. The ground had never been ploughed and consequently was all hills and hollows, known locally as cradle knolls, which are not very favourable for speed either for horses or cattle. Without rising from the ground I gradually worked myself along in the direction of the bull, never looking at him when he was looking at me. He kept on feeding until I had got within twenty yards of him: I then made a dash for him, and before he could get up speed I had him by the tail, and taking advantage of the cradle knolls I made it very difficult for him to run fast, by pulling his hindquarters down the hills, so that sometimes he would be heading up the little hills instead of down. After this had been going on for some time he became so tired that he did not seem to think the matter over, and stopped and kicked. A horse kicks out quickly with great violence, and withdraws his foot at once; but the bovine species do not withdraw their foot unless it hits something; they keep vibrating it for a second or so. While this vibration was going on, I let go of his tail and caught hold of his foot, raised it about six feet in the air, and down went the bull. Before he could recover himself I had the thumb of my right hand up one of his nostrils and three of my fingers up the other. I caught him by the horns, twisted his neck so that he could not get up, and held him there until they obtained a long and strong rope. They tied the middle of this around his horns with several men on each side. When, however, I allowed him to get up, he ran away with the lot of them until I caught him again by the tail and got him out of the field."

When this job was finished the doctor said, "If I had been told that anyone could go into a field with a bull of that size, with nothing but his bare hands, throw him down and hold him, I would not have believed it, no matter who had told me. It is the greatest feat of strength that I have ever witnessed."

I wonder what Sir Hiram Maxim thinks, in the light of such stories as these, of his careful abstinence from the fighting in the Civil War.

However this may be, he was no coward, and encountered without hesitation the most formidable pugilists of the whole district. He went to help an uncle who had some engineering works in Massachusetts, and there he showed himself a master worker. Sir Hiram is not troubled by anything in the nature of mock modesty. His observations on his own triumphs are of the most flattering and complacent kind. I copy a few sentences.

"The next job given to me was a hundred blow-off cocks for boilers, and I made these quicker and better than any other man had ever done before. I beat the other men because I put the reamer in better condition, and regarded certain rules regarding turning the taper keys all at an exact and correct angle, so that very much less grinding was necessary."

"My uncle was away in Boston the whole of the day and only returned late at night. The next morning on seeing what I had done, he said, 'You have done more work and done it better than any draughtsman in this town could have done.'"

He went to Boston and there met with a philosophical instrument maker named Oliver P. Drake. Maxim, who does not lavish compliments on his associates, says that Drake was a gentleman of the first water, and that he owed him a good deal of his success in life. He set to work immediately to improve the gas machines of those days, and he thinks the system has got into general use in the States, though he did not get it patented. By this time he was making in Boston five dollars a day, and was offered seven and a half in New York. On going there he was foreman and draughtsman at the Novelty Iron Works. There he came into contact with an all-knowing German caller Albert Lucias who played a practical joke on him. Maxim was not the man to tolerate this, and he immediately laid the aggressor on his back. He did this over and over again, till the German gave it up. "It was the talk of the place, and the next day, when he went into the pattern shop, the foreman pattern maker said to him, 'Never attempt to wrestle with a State of Maine Yankee; they are very strong and practice wrestling from their childhood up; it is the principal amusement at their schools.'"

Sir Hiram Maxim's record is much brightened by geographic sketches of individuals. He found in his works a certain Professor Grant, whose age he put down at forty or fifty. The next time the Professor came into the draughtsman's room they asked Maxim to examine him. He had not lost any teeth; he had plenty of black hair; his eyebrows and moustache were dark brown. He was six foot two in height, and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. His age was 84! This Professor had never drunk a cup of tea or coffee in his life, had never tasted alcoholic drinks of any kind, never had anything to do with tobacco, and had never had a day's illness—not even a headache. About a fortnight later the old gentleman had his first illness, and thereafter looked his age. He said: "Maxim, I am coming to the end of my tether." "Yes," said Maxim, "and that is the way a strong man should die. You will probably be in your grave inside of a week." And he was, for he died suddenly a few days later.

I must pass over a good deal relating to Maxim's locomotive headlights and gas machines generally. He soon proved his unique qualities, and every difficult order given to his firm was put into Maxim's hands. There are a few dates in this book, but this was about 1874.

After that comes his attempt at making incandescent lamps. Maxim had a great belief in the future of electric light, and made a successful machine. But Edison had come to the front. Of him, Sir Hiram speaks very kindly. He says: "As everyone knows, he is one of the cleverest scientific men in existence, as well as a very clever business man with a very powerful backing. Edison had not gone very far in his experiments when he found that there was only one way under heaven to make and to standardise the carbon filaments for incandescent electric lamps, which was by heating them electrically in a highly attenuated atmosphere of hydro-carbon vapours. This I had done a year before." Edison seems to have reaped the profit, however. Maxim resented the attribution of the invention to Edison, and threatened to kill on the spot any man who asked about the lamp. "Is it Edison's?"

Even those who, like myself, understand nothing about machinery or chemistry will read with astonishment the story of Maxim's feats. He obtained an effect by the use of certain chemicals. When astonishment was expressed, he said that phosphorus is a violent and deadly poison, but that when combined with all the oxygen it will take up it is not a poison at all. "I put some of it in a glass with a little sugar and water, stirred it up, and drank it," Professor Sterling said. "If you never do another job in your life, this ought to immortalise your name."

About 1881 Maxim was engaged by the United States Electric Lighting Company at a salary of £1,000 a year, and had a large number of shares in the company which had established the Maxim-Weston Company in London, a company that was to have the control of all the Maxim and Weston patents for the British Isles. By this time Maxim was well known. It was announced in the English newspapers that "Hiram Maxim, the greatest electrician in the world, had been engaged to come to London to re-organise the Maxim-Weston Company."

I must leave to readers Sir Hiram Maxim's full and very interesting account of his great invention, the Maxim Gun. If I do not misunderstand him he says that the rights of this formidable invention were sold for £900,000. This was not the last of Sir Hiram's contrivances. He experimented in flying machines, but confessed that he was altogether too ambitious. Instead of starting out to build a machine about forty feet wide his machine was no less than a hundred feet wide. There were many other obstacles in his way, but he claims a qualified success. He admits that he lost money in this business, and he complains bitterly about the dishonesty of lawyers. In spite of all, however, Sir Hiram formed a very considerable opinion of English character and became a British subject. A strong attempt was made to induce him to contest a seat in Parliament, but he declined on account of his deafness.

He tells us in the closing chapters that he was lifted to the very pinnacle of fame by his automatic gun, and he says that he sacrificed all his fame by inventing a life-saving apparatus.

The life-saving apparatus came about in this way. Sir Hiram, about the year 1900, had a very severe attack of bronchitis. He consulted specialists in vain, and got no relief until he went to Nice and went through a system of treatment at Vos' Inhalatorium. The treatment was very long and very severe, but it was effective for a time. It was almost inevitable that Sir Hiram should invent an apparatus for inhaling, and he tells us that it was recommended by one of the most eminent of the Harley-street phys-

icians, and that hundred of thousands were sold and gave great satisfaction. Nevertheless he was told that he had ruined his reputation absolutely by prostituting his talents on quack nostrums. He stoutly maintains, however, the merits of his inhaler. It enables him to live all the winter in England, and large numbers are now being sold all over the world. In spite of this Sir Hiram evidently feels the ridicule of scientific men, and sums up by saying, "I suppose I shall have to stand the disgrace, which is said to be sufficiently great to wipe out all the credit that I might have had in inventing killing machines."

With all its faults, this is a book to be read. It is the life story of a man of prodigious physical strength and extraordinary mental force, dauntless, resourceful, daring, and yet cautious. There is much in Sir Hiram Maxim's career to explain the excessive satisfaction with himself and his work which is the note of his biography. As will be seen from the quotations I have made, his style is clear and vigorous throughout.

I am yours, etc.,  
CLAUDIUS CLEAR.

### M. L. GEORGE'S VIVID RETROSPECT

Men and Shells.—"The Chances of Victory are Still With Us."

The event of the day in the House of Commons has been the account given by Mr. Lloyd George of the work accomplished since May by the Ministry of Munitions. But before the Minister for Munitions was called upon other important public business had been transacted. The Prime Minister announced the successful withdrawal from Gallipoli of the troops at Sulva and Anzac, and Mr. Tennant gave some figures as to the British casualties in the Balkans.

The House was well filled for Mr. Lloyd George's expected statement on the work of the Munitions Ministry. The Minister of Munitions rose at 6 o'clock and it was almost 8 before he completed his speech. It was nearly all of a historical character, and it would no doubt have gained as a House of Commons performance if the first half of it had been more compressed. Towards the end Mr. Lloyd George addressed a direct and almost irresistible appeal to the employers of skilled labor in this country and to the trade unions, on the ground that skilled labour continues to be economically employed, and it received most attention in the subsequent debate.

The speech, unfolded an encouraging record of national energy in the workshops, and, in this aspect of it, was of a buoyant character, though no one who heard Mr. Lloyd George would say that he attempted to please the House by adopting a tone of optimism. The invaluable services of distinguished business men to the Ministry of Munitions were cordially acknowledged—indeed, Mr. Lloyd George declared that it would have been impossible to organize the Department without the help so given. He made the startling disclosure that when the Germans were turning out 250,000 shells a day we were turning out 2,500 in shell paper.

When the Ministry was formed it proceeded to ascertain the causes of the insufficiency of munitions, and, step by step, to remove them. By means of State census and State control existing machinery was so used as to increase the output prodigiously and there was corresponding improvement at Woolwich under the stimulating pressure of the new Department. To supplement existing sources of supply the Minister established 40 local Munitions Committees, which in their turn set up national shell factories. At least 100 firms which had never produced munitions before had engaged under the auspices of the Department in turning out shells and the components of shells.

### Need of Big Guns

In the recent operations on the Western front there had been an enormous expenditure of shells, and there had been no complaint of shortage. The whole of that expenditure had been replaced within a month; the Department would soon be in a position to supply an equal quantity within a week. We had come rather late to the conclusion that big guns on a larger scale were essential to victory, and up to midsummer last big guns in great numbers had not been ordered. The heaviest siege gun we had at the beginning of the war was now the lightest. It was only the heaviest guns that would enable us to demolish the German trenches. For these heavy guns there was now adequate provision.

We had also been "rather late" in realizing the great part of machine-guns in this war. The production had been delayed by the want of skilled labour; but our requirements for the New Year were now well in sight. Similar work had been done in the provision of rifles and the various equipment for trench warfare. In this connection there had been valuable experimental work, which

Mr. Lloyd George thought it would be imprudent to discuss.

### Call to Release Skilled Men

Having indicated some of the directions which the Minister of Munitions had effected considerable public economics, Mr. Lloyd George declared that yet more important economics could be achieved by altering the proportion of home and foreign orders. But our foreign orders could be reduced and our home orders increased only through a greater supply of skilled labour. Even now machinery for the production of machine guns was standing idle because there was not the skilled labour to work it. But for the new factories contemplated the Ministry required 80,000 skilled men and 200,000 to 300,000 unskilled men.

Nothing could be more mischievous than to suggest that we were over-producing war material. Only 8 per cent of the factories employed in turning out guns were working on night shift, for the others had not the skilled men to enable them to do so. The Minister gave a vivid and emphatic summary of his efforts to dispense the trade unions to allow unskilled men and women to take the places of skilled men now engaged in unskilled work, so that the skilled might be released for essential national work. He appealed to employers to take the initiative by setting women and unskilled men to do work which they well could do, but which was now absorbing so much skilled labour.

### GERMAN CAMP IN ENGLAND

A Neutral's Visit

Mr. John C. Vander Veer, the London editor of the Amsterdam Telegraph, who, with a number of American Press representatives, recently visited the camp for German prisoners of war at Dorchester, has sent his paper the following account of his visit:

There are 3,400 prisoners in the large barracks which, before the war, was used for cavalry, and the numerous newly-built wooden huts near the large old Roman camp, the prisoners' play ground. Among them are 1,000 captured at Loos, many of whom are very young. One told me he was only 19 last week. There are also a few sailors, from German submarines, and there is one from the Blücher and another from the Mainz still wearing on their caps the names of their ships. Allowed to take freely in German with the prisoners, I asked them to speak frankly, and all questioned declared they were satisfied with their treatment, with their accommodation, and with the quality and quantity of the food. They said "The British treat us kindly." Only one tall, proud Prussian guardsman refused to answer, and looked scornfully. The prisoners manage the internal affairs of the camp themselves. Their commandant praised the kindness and tact of the obliging British commandant, who, with only a couple of officers, some sergeants, and about 20 soldiers, supervise this large camp.

One German sergeant, on complaining that the soup was rather thin, found that the British commandant agreed with him, and it being found that the fault lay with the German cooks they were replaced. I saw a large clean kitchen containing a mass of fresh appetising meat. Every prisoner receives daily half a pound of meat with vegetables, which I tasted myself, and fresh bread—"as good as cake"—one prisoner described it, they prefer bread, but it is most difficult to get here, though the British commandant has tried to do so. The majority of the prisoners occupy large rooms, which accommodate about 30, though there are many smaller rooms for about four or six men, and they are allowed to choose their own room comrades. All the rooms are airy and well warmed. There are stoves with plenty of coal and some of the rooms seemed to be overheated, but each set of men consulted their own liking in this matter. Each man has a mattress and three blankets.

In some of the rooms there are hired pianos. The prisoners have their own orchestra and frequently have concerts. The instruments have been received from home or supplied freely here, and they are allowed to play German national songs. In one large room there is an inscription in German: "We fear no one on earth but God." Most of the men wear their own uniform and there are various regiments represented among the prisoners. There are many small men from Silesia, and there are some with Danish names. Some receive their new uniforms from home, while worn outfits are replaced by splendid new suits of clothes. Everyone is given a warm overcoat, two flannel shirts, and two pairs of woolen garments upon arrival in the camp, also handkerchiefs, tooth and hair brushes, a comb and strong shoes are supplied, and prisoners who undertake the work earn about 6s. weekly. Cooks and latrine men are also paid well.

Except for cleaning their rooms, there is no compulsory work for the prisoners. They find plenty of amusement for themselves. Some of them

play football at the Roman Camp, and three times weekly there were long marches outside. They looked very healthy and many were cheerful. There were 17 patients in the hospital during my visit. A few were recovering from wounds, and others were suffering from the effects of the hardships of the campaign. One young fellow was suffering from kidney trouble as the result of inhaling gas. I asked him if it was the result of German gas. "No; German gas kills," he replied. Another man who had been many months lingering between life and death, suffering from typhoid, declared that British care had saved his life, and with eyes full of tears expressed his gratitude.

The prisoners have arranged various classes of instruction for themselves. A young German jurist captured at Loos on the day on which he expected promotion was teaching Egyptian history to a large class, and the blackboard contained significantly the word, "Mesopotamia."

The prisoners are decorating their rooms for Christmas. They are to be allowed to bake special cakes, and they will be given a special dinner. They are allowed to write home twice weekly. They have just received 1,500 parcels, which is the daily average now. They have a large canteen at which refreshments can be obtained at reasonable prices. It is significant that recently some German ambulance soldiers who were told they were to be sent home refused to go, saying they preferred to stay at the camp. They were compelled to go, however. Germany complained that the prisoners at Dorchester during the inclement weather were still living in tents, and in consequence of this complaint, representatives of the Swiss Red Cross Society came to inspect the camp. They found all the German prisoners housed in barracks or in wooden huts, but the British officers and soldiers were themselves living in tents. "By Jove! the English treat their prisoners well," remarked an American colleague, and we all agreed.

### CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE OF CANADA

(Special Bulletin from the Commission of Conservation)

The Conference of the new Civic Improvement League of Canada, to be held in Ottawa on the 20th inst., is likely to be one of the most important municipal gatherings that have ever been held in the Dominion. The Conference will be held in the large Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, and representatives are likely to be present from all the nine provinces. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and other large cities will be officially represented. Among the principal speakers will be Sir John Willison (Chairman), and the Hon. J. W. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

It is anticipated that municipal questions will be dealt with under three main heads, namely: Municipal Government and Finance; Immigration, Unemployment and Public Health; Housing, Town Planning and Local Improvements. It is agreed that there is urgent need for discussion of the many civic problems that have already arisen and are likely to arise in the future as a result of the war. Great interest has been aroused in the new movement in all parts of the Dominion and there is extraordinary unanimity with regard to the need for a national organization to study and discuss municipal problems.

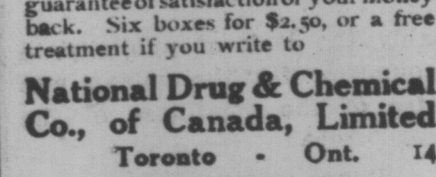
## Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS Perhaps Your KIDNEYS

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order. Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS.

Gin Pills are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. Six boxes for \$2.50, or a free treatment if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited Toronto - Ont. 14



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OWEN & OWEN  
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### The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1873

—AND—

### WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL

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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916.

#### History Repeats Itself

We are reminded of this oft quoted saying by an outline of the life of Mr. John Hay which has come to our notice.

Mr. Hay, when quite young, was selected by Abraham Lincoln as his secretary. He subsequently occupied important positions in the diplomatic service of the United States. He will, however, be best known as the biographer, in conjunction with Mr. Nicolay, of Mr. Lincoln, "the greatest of all Americans, and perhaps, the greatest of all the men of the nineteenth century." For these reasons it would be naturally expected that Mr. Hay's autobiography would contain many interesting and important references to the personality and times of the great President, which others might have overlooked, as well as to events of a later date.

One thing we observed is that in the midst of the tremendous responsibility arising out of the Civil War, Mr. Lincoln met with advice, criticism, fault finding, and unpreparedness, very similar in character to what has happened in the case of the men in the Cabinet, the Parliament, the Army, and the Navy of Great Britain, who are leaders in the present war against military despotism.

In the case of Mr. Lincoln, the New York Times went so far as to recommend the resignation of the entire Cabinet, and to warn the President that he would be superseded, unless other measures were adopted.

There were also important differences among the members of the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln complained particularly of one of the members, Mr. Chase, that no matter what his own opinion was upon questions which were being discussed, Mr. Chase always took the opposite side, apparently with the desire to ingratiate himself with the persons whose views were overruled, and to encourage them to assist him, to the Presidential chair. There were also troubles with some of the Generals who in Lincoln's opinion were not measuring up to the work required of them. They and their friends regarded him as capricious and arbitrary, and were disposed to resent his interference with their plans. Then there were pacifists, some of whom organized themselves into a society, and even collected arms to enforce their ideas, when the right time came. Horace Greeley, recognized as the most powerful newspaper man of the day, urged Lincoln in the Tribune to make peace at any price consistent with national honor.

The burden of all these counter opinions and complaints fell upon President Lincoln, and would have crushed him if he had not had a clear vision of the issues involved in the war, and a consciousness of strict integrity in the use of the means by which the right must prevail.

Another thing we observe is that as early as 1901, Mr. Hay in his office as Ambassador of the United States, discerned the beginning of these German schemes for world domination which have blossomed and brought forth their legitimate fruits in the present war.

The first evidences of German intention were seen in the speeches of the Kaiser who so magnified his position as to assert that his will was supreme even over the life of every citizen of his Empire wherever he might be located. These lofty claims were at first generally regarded as the inflated and bombastic utterances of a young man full of self-conceit. But, later they were discovered to contain prophecies of his ambition, and that of his war lords. The Kaiser began to build a navy, which would correspond on the sea to his army on the land in which every German was obliged to serve. With such a navy and such an army, who could successfully defeat his plans? But, the British navy was found to stand in his way. Then the plan was to colonize Brazil and get control of the government, so as to make a Germany on the Western Continent, from which to dominate the Americas. "The Kaiser secretly negotiated for the purchase of the harbors on the desolate coast of Lower California for his own personal use." But, this plan was foiled by President Cleveland and afterwards by President Roosevelt, by the reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Then another plan was adopted which has lately been coming to light in different countries, particularly in the United States, and which has called

forth very emphatic condemnation by President Wilson in his recent message to Congress. Associations of Germans, more or less closely allied with Berlin, retaining their German ideal and backed by German gold, have taken advantage of the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens, to a neutral country, to stir up labour troubles, interfere with production, promote incendiarism, issue false passports to vessels, and false certificates of citizenship to German emissaries, conduct a base system of espionage, and in many other ways assist the Kaiser and the Fatherland in the overthrow of democracy and the establishment of imperial despotism.

The more fully the schemes of Germany, at home and abroad, are brought to the sunlight, the more reprehensible they appear, and the stronger is the determination that at whatever cost of men and money, they must not succeed.

#### India and the War

It is to be regretted that the commodious Baptist Church was not filled on Tuesday evening the 11th inst., with Bridgetown people, to listen to the very instructive and patriotic address by the Rev. R. E. Gullison, Baptist Missionary of India, now on furlough, on "India and the War." Having lived in India for a number of years, and being resident there at the beginning of the present war, the speaker was well able to indicate the reasons for the spontaneous and prompt offers of men and money by so many of the hereditary and ruling princes of the Great British dependency, as well as the outspoken loyalty of the people in general, in this time of the nation's need. This was a great disappointment to Germany. Her agents had long been working to promote discontent and rebellion. Even her missionaries, some of whom were being supported by the funds of Nova Scotia churches, were, according to the testimony of one of their number, "Germans first and missionaries afterward." One of them was detected communicating with the Emden in the Bay of Bengal, by means of a wireless erected in a smokestack of an industrial building connected with the German mission. It was this incident which led to the internment of the German missionaries. They had been told that they had full liberty to carry on as usual their religious work. But, this clear evidence of espionage destroyed confidence in their neutrality and made their arrest a necessity.

The speaker referring to the oft repeated saying, "the unrest of India," explained it to be, not the result of dissatisfaction with British rule, but, the effort of a people who had just awakened from the comparative sleep of centuries, to understand themselves, and find their true place in the councils and activities of the nation. Queen Victoria had assured them that the aim of the Government was their advancement in everything which tended to the comfort and welfare of the people. They trusted the British statesmen, and acknowledged the Government to be benign. They knew the character of German rule in Africa, and had no desire to become subject to it. One incident had shown them the difference between the two systems. In one of Germany's African Colonies, the German authorities wanted the cultivated portions for themselves, and ordered the natives to leave their homes and find places for themselves in the wilderness. It was reported to Germany that the natives were unwilling to obey orders. The answer was sent back, "If they will not go, then shoot them."

Canada quickly responded to the call of the motherland, and sent her troops across the seas. But, Indian troops had taken their places on the battle front at least two weeks before those of Canada.

Mr. Gullison read a few extracts of which he has many which time did not permit him to read, from the leading papers of India, which indicate and at the same time mould the popular opinion. Some of these extracts from writers who had been among the boldest critics of British measures, were now among the most emphatic in their desire that India should do her full share in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire.

Probably the lack of publicity in the announcement of the address was the cause of the smallness of the audience.

The invitation accorded to Sir Robert Borden, on his recent visit to England, to a meeting of the British Cabinet, and to an expression of his views on questions to be discussed, is an intimation and a promise, that when peace is proclaimed and the nation settled down to the consideration of measures for the further strengthening and consolidation of the undivided British Empire, an Imperial Council will be originated, in which chosen delegates from all the Dominions and Colonies will meet with those of Britain to legislate upon all matters which affect the Empire as a whole.

### OBITUARY

#### MRS. HANNAH HOWE

The death of Mrs. Hannah Howe, the oldest resident of Clarence, occurred at the home of her brother, Dr. D. O. Saunders, on Friday morning, January 14th, at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Howe had reached the advanced age of ninety-two years and eleven months. Although confined to her bed during the past year, she retained her sight, hearing and memory to a remarkable degree. The deceased was the second daughter of the late Oliver Saunders. The members of the family who survive are two brothers, Dr. D. O. Saunders, and Mr. Charles Saunders, and two sisters, Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. Benjamin Miller.

Mrs. Howe was twice married. Her first husband was Mr. Zacheus Foster, of Hampton, her second, Sergeant William Howe of Annapolis.

Although naturally of a retiring disposition, she lived to exemplify the reality of the Christian's hope, and faith in her Redeemer grew stronger as she neared the dark valley. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. C. Warren, pastor of the Bridgetown Baptist Church, on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of Dr. Saunders.

#### IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS

The laws of the United States require that merchandise valued at over \$100 shipped from a foreign country to the United States shall be accompanied by a consular invoice. Shippers should have their invoices consulted at or before the time of shipment. The Collector of Customs at Boston states in a letter to the American Consul at Yarmouth that merchandise arriving at Boston from the Yarmouth Consular District, unaccompanied by consular invoice, will be denied entry in every case where the Collector has reason to believe that the omission is intentional upon the part of the shipper.

The extreme penalty which the law imposes upon shippers who purposefully try to avoid consular invoices by questionable shipping methods is refusal of entry at the Customs House and the forfeiture of the goods to the Government.

Through the courtesy of the Monitor Publishing Company I wish to extend this notice to all shippers of merchandise to the United States, for their information and guidance so that their shipments may be properly covered by consular invoices in the future.

HENRY H. BALCH,  
American Consul,  
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

#### ST. JAMES CHURCH SOCIAL

The third social event of the season and the first in the New Year in connection with St. James' Church was held in the Sunday school room on the 12th inst. A short but well chosen musical program served as a fitting prelude to a pleasantly spent evening. Weather being ideal a large number assembled and showed their appreciation in looks and manner for the pains taken by the younger members to aid and amuse the elder.

Old favorite songs ever new as reminders of by-gones were rendered with peculiar harmony and pathos by well known and appreciated singers. These were enhanced by several up-to-date songs of Southern melody, the younger members accompanying with ease and grace. Pleasant conversation followed by a dainty repast closed an enjoyable evening with the wish expressed another of like pleasure might shortly follow.

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM WISHART

William Wishart formerly of Port Lorne, died Dec. 6th at the home of his son in Fall River, Mass., at the age of 83 years. He was born in Scotland but came to Port Lorne when a young man, which was his home until within six or seven years ago when he went to live with his son in Fall River. Four sons and a daughter survive: John of Hartford, Conn., Joseph of Keene, and Gilbert and David of Fall River, Mass., and Mrs. Maud Sabean of South Portland, Me. The funeral took place Dec. 8 at his son's home in Fall River and was private. Interment was in Fall River.

#### CARD OF THANKS

Please allow us in this way to express our sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude to the friends and neighbors for the many deeds of kindness and sympathy shown us during the illness and death of our son Pte. C. Merton Gillis of the 64th Battalion, Overseas, also for the many beautiful floral tributes and letters of sympathy from loving hands.

MR. AND MRS. BARTLETT GILLIS  
AND FAMILY,  
Upper Granville.

The 25th and 26th Maritime Province Battalions now at the Front, are being transferred from the 5th Brigade to the 9th Brigade of the Third Division.

#### Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League service on Friday evening at 7.30. Services next Sunday, Jan. 23: Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible study at 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Granville 11 a. m. Bentville 3 p. m. Belleisle 7.30 p. m.

#### Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. B.Y.P.U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. CENTRELEA Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p. m. followed by Communion.

#### St. James Parish Church Notes

The services next Sunday (3rd Sunday after Epiphany) will be: Bridgetown—11 a. m. and 7 p. m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—3 p. m.

#### WEEK DAYS

Bridgetown—Friday 4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 to 8.30 Bible Class followed by Choir practice.

#### BORN

MacLEOD.—On Jan. 14, 1916, at Medford, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. MacLeod, formerly of Bridgetown, a son—William Lionel.

#### MARRIED

POOLE-BENT.—At the home of the bride's parents, on Jan. 12, 1916, by the Rev. A. R. Reynolds, Earl M. Poole of Bridgetown, to Florence Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bent, Belleisle.

Wanted to purchase a good farm near Bridgetown, good buildings. Apply with fullest particulars and lowest price, in first instance to

X Y Z  
THE WEEKLY MONITOR  
Bridgetown, N. S.

#### Hides and Tallow Wanted

Market price paid for Hides and Tallow.

MacKenzie Crowe & Co., Ltd  
38—2 mos  
Bridgetown, N. S.

#### Notice to the Public

That I am now prepared to take in sewing at my dressmaking rooms Lat est fashions and New York fashions. Prices moderate.

MRS. E. E. BURKE  
Paradise, N. S., Dec. 6th, 1915.

January 20th January 21st January 22nd  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
Specials

6 bars Gil Edge Soap 25c | 2 packages Raisins 25c  
7 lbs Onions 25c | 3 packages Jell-O 25c  
2 tins Raspberries 30c | 3 packages Dates 25c

#### Walnuts 13 cents per pound

3 tins Tomatoes 33c | 5 pks Bee Jelly Pow. 19c  
3 tins Corn 25c | Maple Syrup bottle 28c  
3 tins Peas 25c | Fruit Syrups 18c

#### Filberts 13 cents per pound

## WOOD & PARKS

## Don't Freeze Your Plants

One of our

### New Perfection Oil Heaters

Will Save Your Plants  
Will Save Your Cellar  
Will Save Your Water Pipes

Use N. L. Oil and eliminate smoke  
and Odor.

## KARL FREEMAN

Hardware and Oil

# Big Discounts

ON LINES OF  
**WINTER GOODS**

### 25 per cent. off all Ladies' Neck Furs

**Mink Marmot Muffs.**  
Were \$8.50, 9.35, 9.98, 10.85, 13.50, 15.75  
Now 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 7.75, 8.98, 10.75

**Sable Coon Muffs.**  
Were \$9.25, 10.75, 14.50  
Now 7.25, 7.75, 9.98

### Japan Bear Muff.

1 only \$6.90  
Now 4.75

### Two Men's Fur Collars.

Were \$8.75 and 6.90  
Now 2.50 and 4.75

### LADIES' COATS.

**Blk. Curl Cloth.**  
1 only, size 34, \$12.25 for 7.98  
1 " " 36, 12.98 for 8.98  
2 " " 38 and 40, 13.50 for 8.98

All this Seasons Good Styles.  
**Blk. and White Check.**  
1 only, size, 12.25 for 7.98

**Saxe Blue Curl Cloth,**  
2 only, size 34 and 36, \$12.98 for 8.98

**Plain Blk. Cloths.**  
Were \$3.98, 7.75 and 9.25  
Now 2.25, 4.90 and 5.98  
Sizes 34, 36, 38, 42 and 44.  
These coats are a snap.

**White Wool Blankets.** A few prs. only

Regular \$3.75 and 4.50 pair  
Now 2.98 and 3.25 "

**Grey Wool Blankets.** A few prs. only.  
Regular \$2.75 and 2.98 pair  
Now 2.25 and 2.50 "

### 25 per cent. off the following lines:

Men's Overcoats  
Boys' Overcoats  
Men's Caps  
Comfortables  
Boys' Underwear  
Flannelette Waists  
Misses' Underwear  
Hockey Caps  
Men's Sweaters  
Boys' Sweaters  
Wool Hats  
Boys' Caps  
House Dresses  
Ladies' Underwear  
Wrappers  
Children's Underwear

**BOOK SPECIAL. For Friday and Saturday only. All Books 23c.**

## STRONG & WHITMAN

Ruggles Block. Phone 32. This Sale for Cash Only

## LET US HAVE

### Butter

### Eggs

We pay cash and sell for cash

### A few WINTER OVERCOATS Left at a Bargain

## BURKE'S Paradise

## At Work or at Play

Your feet should be properly clad. You are not at your best in ill-fitting Shoes

—We guarantee—

**Comfort, Satisfaction, Style, Service**

Now offering Special Discounts in several Lines.

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

## January Discount Sale

For the month of January we are giving Special Discount of 25 per cent in all

### Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

50 per cent off the balance of our

### Fur Collars for Men's Overcoats

Top Shirts, Fleece-Lined Underwear 20 p. c. off  
and Big Discount on many other articles in our store.

It will pay you to call and get our prices and to look over our stock.

## J. HARRY HICKS

### A CHANCE YOU MAY NOT GET AGAIN

By watching this space from week to week, many a dollar can be saved. The quality of the goods is always the best and the prices will be interesting.

For 15c  
12 Oranges 15c  
3 packages of Gusto (a toy in every package) 15c  
1/2 lb package of English Breakfast Tea, value 20c 15c  
2 cans of Corn 15c

For \$1.00  
1 can of Lye or Potash 12c  
1 can of Fry's Cocoa 15c  
3 pounds of Mixed Pickles 30c  
2 packages of Graham Cakes 20c  
1 can of Oysters 30c  
3 cakes of Toilet Soap 30c

Regular Price \$1.37  
A Special price for 7 Days Only will be \$1.00

Bring in this ad. with the cash. No goods without.

Send a Club Order of \$10.00, and we will prepay freight to any point in Annapolis County by train or Rural Mail Route.

**G. K. DODGE, Bridgetown, N. S.**



## Remnant Sale

OUR Annual Sale of Ends and Remnants, which always follows at our Store, after stock-taking, will commence Thursday, January 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will continue till all remnants are sold.

### "Cash is King"

We offer the Remnants of our entire stock at crowd drawing prices, consisting of ends of Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Grey and White Cottons, Wash Dress Goods, Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Neckwear, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cloakings, Regetta Shirts, and a few odd Garments of Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

### High Values will go at Low Prices During this Sale

It is impossible for us to itemize every article and quote you prices. Thursday the 20th will be the "Day of Days." Taking advantage of it will be your duty.

## White Muslin Underwear Sale

Following our Remnant Sale, we will hold our Annual White-wear Sale. We solicit your orders:

**FIRST, Because the materials are selected from Cloths firm in texture, soft in finish, and possessing excellent wearing qualities. The lace and embroideries are also chosen because they will wear as long as the materials.**

**SECONDLY, Because we meet competition.**

**THIRDLY, You can examine the garments before you purchase. Close buying connections with the leading manufacturers enable us to meet every possible need and give prompt service. No occasion to send away for a single garment.**

Soliciting your Whitewear orders, we remain,

Yours very truly,

**CLARKE BROS.**

BEAR RIVER, Jan. 7th, 1916.

### PNEUMONIA

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

Pneumonia, frequently called inflammation of the lungs, is a very common disease in Nova Scotia, causing an average of practically five hundred deaths per year. It is most prevalent during the winter and spring months. The cause of the disease is a germ which is most likely to successfully attack those who are in reduced general health. Anything which leads to reduction of resisting power, such as ill health from any cause, insufficient nourishment, bad hygienic surroundings, and improperly ventilated houses and places of business, increase one's susceptibility to infection. Intemperance in the use of alcohol undoubtedly predisposes one to this disease, and it is particularly fatal in alcoholic subjects. The main safeguard against pneumonia, as against any infectious disease, is to keep one's health at the highest possible standard.

Common "cold" and pneumonia are both prevalent at this season of the year, and as they usually prevail concurrently it may be assumed that a "cold" renders one more than ordinarily liable to infection. Consequently a "cold" should be by no means neglected.

But while a variety of conditions may predispose one to pneumonia, the factor which determines an attack

is the invasion of the body by the pneumococcus—the germ which causes the disease. If we could rid the world of this germ there would be no more pneumonia. The great source of production of pneumonia germs is the pneumonia patients. It is, therefore, of prime importance to deal with the patient ill of pneumonia in such a way as to prevent him from being a distributor of the germ. Every care should be taken to disinfect thoroughly all the expectoration and other discharges of such a patient, and to have his mouth and nose covered during the acts of coughing and sneezing in order to prevent germs being sprayed out into the air which must be breathed by those attending upon him.

The "carrier" of pneumonia germs is one who is either recently convalescent from the disease or one who has been brought into intimate association with a pneumonia patient or another carrier. Such a person may be responsible for the wide distribution of the disease. It can readily be appreciated how difficult a matter it would be to trace all pneumonia carriers. Everyone who has been engaged in ministering to a pneumonia patient should regard himself as a possible carrier, and should spray the throat and nostrils with a suitable antiseptic spray and should avoid coughing or sneezing without first covering the mouth and nose.

According to a recent issue of the

Monthly Bulletin of the New York Department of Health, the following rules should be followed by those who would escape pneumonia:

1. Avoid as much as possible, contact with persons who cough or sneeze or who show other signs of having a cold.
2. Don't ride in a crowded street car when going only a short distance.
3. Walk a mile in the open air twice a day. It will add ten years to your life; if you don't believe it try it and see.
4. Avoid large assemblies in closed, or poorly ventilated rooms. Not only does the bad air lower your resistance, but you run serious chance of infection from others.
5. Leave whiskey alone! Over-indulgence in alcohol is responsible for many cases of pneumonia; it distinctly lowers the bodily resistance and is responsible for the great excess from pneumonia in men as compared to women.
6. Become a fresh-air crank—even at the risk of being disliked. Better be a live fresh-air crank than an almost lifeless hot-house invalid.
7. Keep the windows of your bedroom wide open, day and night, even in the middle of the winter. You can't overdose yourself with fresh air, and the pneumonia and other "cold" germs can't endure it.

Binard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Bear River

January 17

Mr. E. W. Dyer spent the week-end at Litchfield.

We are sorry to report Mr. Silas Berry seriously ill.

Mr. Omer Rice of Lawrence town spent the week-end in town.

The teachers of Oakdene Staff resumed their duties on Monday.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Morine on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. Rupert Rice and family are visiting his mother, Mrs. Josephine Rice.

Miss Neva Masters of Deep Brook, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Clarence Adams.

Mr. Reginald Beeler, of Nokomis, Sask., is spending the week with friends in town.

Mr. Leslie Anthony attended the opening of the Arena Rink in Kentville on Thursday.

Miss Fannie Porter of Boston, lately spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Spurr of Deep Brook were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Tibert on Friday.

Mr. Willie Wright of Moncton, spent the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. Hattie Wright.

The Misses Clara Miller and Ruth F. Woodworth spent the past week at Lake Jolly, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Miller.

Miss Ella Kinsman, who has been visiting her grandfather, Mr. William R. Rice, returned to her home in Truro, on Monday.

Miss Marion B. Ray, who has been spending the Christmas vacation at here home, returned to Meteghan on Monday to resume her studies in Sacred Heart Academy.

After a lingering illness, Lulu Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peck, of Greenland, passed away. Funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12th. Interment at Mount Hope cemetery.

One of Bear River's aged citizens, Mr. Joseph Morine, passed away on Thursday morning, Jan. 13th. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15th. Interment at Mount Hope cemetery.

### DEEP BROOK

January 17

Mrs. North, who has been on a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Robt. Spurr, returned to Boston on Saturday.

Mrs. James R. Vroom and daughter Mary, who have been visiting friends in Halifax, returned home last Wednesday.

Privates Harry Nichols and Karl Vroom of the 112th at Digby, spent Sunday with their parents here, returning to their duties by early train on Monday.

Messrs. Edwin and Carl Vroom and Harry Nichols are the latest recruits from here for overseas service. This makes our contribution for overseas 21, and for home defence 5, a total of 26.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hutchinson and daughter, Ruth, are very pleased to welcome them home again from Boston. Miss Ruth is looking particularly well after enduring so very serious an operation.

Sergt. Charles Peck, who escorted home a party of wounded soldiers, and who was allowed to spend a few weeks at his home here, has again returned to the front. Sergt. Peck has figured in three bayonet charges, including the Langanach affair, and was one of our boys who in that gallant charge retook the guns and saved the day. He was wounded three times and is at present carrying a piece of shell in his head.

Quite a large gathering assembled in Union Hall on Tuesday evening, the 11, for the purpose of organizing a Red Cross Society. After the object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, it was unanimously resolved to proceed with the organization when the following officers were duly elected: President, Miss Mary FitzRandolph; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. C. V. Henshaw; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Spurr; Sec.-Treas., Miss Marion Spurr. Executive Committee, Mrs. W. Purdy, Mrs. E. Purdy, Mrs. J. R. Ditmars, Mrs. Herbert Vroom and Miss Lottie Sulls. An opportunity was then given for the enrollment of members which resulted in a membership of thirty-four, and quite a number have since made known their desire of assisting in this good work. The amount of money taken for membership fees and private donations amounted to over \$21.00, and the executive which is considered a very capable combination have proceeded to business in a business-like way and are already looking forward to a shipment of goods in the near future. It was decided to meet from house to house during the winter, on Tuesday evenings, the first meeting being at the home of C. V. Henshaw.

### PRINCE DALE

January 14

Miss Amy Feener spent a few days recently with friends at Clements-vale.

Miss Susie Hudgins, Weston, Kings County, is visiting her sister, Miss Minerva Hudgins.

Mr. Leon Wright returned Tuesday from a visit with relatives at Brighton, Digby County.

Miss Hattie Cooke of Virginia East, was a guest over Monday night at Mrs. Albert Dunn's.

Mr. Dennis Wright returned to West Dalhousie, Saturday, after spending the holidays at his home here.

Miss Margaret Laramore who spent the holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, left Wednesday for Bear River to attend Oakdene Academy the remainder of the term.

### PORT WADE

January 17

We are sorry to report Mrs. James Scoumb seriously ill.

Mrs. John Apt, who has been visiting friends in Boston, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Ernest Reid, who has been away for nearly a year, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Reynolds, who has been spending a few days with his parents, at Parrsboro, returned home Monday.

The services here on Sunday morning were largely attended. Our pastor, Rev. T. F. McWilliam, was assisted by Rev. M. E. Fletcher of St. John.

### LOWER GRANVILLE

January 17

Mr. Reginald Bishop of Paradise spent the week-end in this vicinity.

Miss Olivia Robblee entertained the young people of this vicinity at a Leap Year party, Friday evening. Games were played, refreshments served, and it was agreed that a very pleasant evening had been spent.

Miss Betts had her usual tree for her Sunday school class. She made a little change in the invitations, inviting all the children of the neighborhood regardless of creed. Every child got some little present beside the goodies. Some of the mothers were also present and the afternoon was very happily spent by all.

### DEVELOPING THE BOY AND GIRL

Of the activities encouraged and promoted by funds provided under the Agricultural Instruction Act of the Dominion none is more worthy than the improved means which have been made possible for the development of the juvenile mind. There is but one way that the boys and girls can be riveted to the soil and that is by strengthening their attachment for it. This can only be accomplished by the inculcation of knowledge presented not altogether in utility fashion but in a manner that will emphasize the brightness, the wonder and the attractiveness of the works of nature. This the boys' and girls' clubs are doing; this the school fairs are doing. This the nature study classes in the public schools are doing; this the school gardens are doing. They encourage association and sociability in the first instance, a desire for emulation in the second, a favourable disposition for the outdoor life in the third and an appreciation not only of the marvels, but also of the beauties, of creation in the fourth. All four divisions of the work receive substantial support in every province from the grants derived under the Agricultural Instruction Act. In Prince Edward Island the sum devoted to these purposes in 1913-14, the first year the Act was in operation, was \$5,529; in the third year, or in 1915-16 it is \$10,050. In Nova Scotia the sum thus employed under the Act in 1913-14 was \$6,700; in 1915-16 it is \$10,000. In New Brunswick in the first year it was \$1,500. In the third year it is \$10,000. In Quebec the first year it was \$2,000; in the third it is \$8,000. In Ontario it was \$10,000; it is now \$20,000. In Manitoba it was \$2,000. It is this year \$5,200. In Saskatchewan it is \$2,100. In British Columbia \$1,000 was so used in 1913-14, but this year for boys' and girls' competitions, fairs, etc., and instruction in public schools, \$17,000 is to be spent from the grants. It must be understood that while in some of the Provinces the money is directly employed for the purposes set forth, in others it is used in other ways and the sums required for school fairs, school gardens, and so on, are received from provincial and municipal sources. The figures, however, are in themselves abundant indication of the far-reaching benefits conferred by the Act.

The London Daily Mail and fifteen other British journals have refused to publish the Ford Company's Motor ads because of Henry Ford's offensive remarks about Britain and her Allies.

## PURITY FLOUR

is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

**More Bread and Better Bread**

Buy it and see for yourself.

### THE ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH

#### New Entomological Laboratories

(By Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist.)

The pressing need for increased accommodation for the entomological work that is being carried on in various Provinces by the Field Officers of the Branch, and a demand on the part of farmers and fruit-growers for further assistance in controlling insect pests have been responsible for a decision on the part of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, to have entomological laboratories erected where they were most necessary. Accordingly four new laboratories have been built during the past summer at the following places: Annapolis Royal, N. S.; Fredericton, N. B.; Trebank, Man.; and Lethbridge, Alta.

#### Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

Since 1912 a small laboratory at Bridgetown, N. S., has served as headquarters for the Entomological work of the Branch in Nova Scotia. The increase of the work and of the staff employed necessitated increased accommodation. Annapolis Royal was selected as the place for the new laboratory on account of its situation in reference to the area of the Brown-tail moth infestation, convenient railroad facilities and the presence of a promising fruit-growing district in which the orchards were not at present properly cared for. The laboratory is erected on an excellent site on the country school grounds which the school board of Annapolis Royal has kindly provided. The building measures twenty-six feet square and consists of basement, ground floor and attic. In the roomy basement accommodation is provided for field and spraying equipment; it also contains a dark room and lavatory. The ground floor is divided into three rooms, namely, an office for the Field Officer in charge, a large laboratory and a general workroom. The commodious attic is especially well lighted to serve as a photographic room and work room. Steam heating is installed. From this laboratory the campaign in Nova Scotia against the Brown-tail Moth is directed. In addition investigations are being carried out by Mr. Geo. E. Sanders, Field Officer in charge, on the more important insects affecting fruit such as the bud moth, and fruit-worms of apples. Experimental work in spraying and the investigation of insecticides have already rendered very valuable assistance to the fruit-growers of the Province. The former entomological laboratory at Bridgetown will be used as a sub-station wherever it may be most needed.

#### Entomological Laboratory at Fredericton, N. B.

In 1912, a small laboratory was established at Fredericton, N. B., in connection with the Brown-tail Moth and other work in New Brunswick. The University of New Brunswick provided a site on the university campus. The increase in the infested area, and the large amount of work consequent upon our efforts to establish the parasites of the Gypsy and Brown-tail Moths imported from the New England States and the carrying on of an intensive study of the natural control of certain native insects such as the Tent Caterpillar, the Spruce Budworm and Fall Webworm, rendered an increase in the laboratory accommodation immediately necessary. The University had kindly permitted us to use one of their large laboratories during the summer.

The building is of solid brick construction and measures twenty-four feet by thirty feet. It consists of basement, ground floor, first floor and attic. The basement contains the water supply for the building, comprising a well, tank, and electrically driven pump, and provides storage room for field equipment and supplies. The ground floor contains, at the front, offices for the two officers in charge of the work; Mr. J. D. Tothill has charge of the colonisation and study of the parasite insects and Mr. L. S. McLaine has charge of the

field work against the Brown-tail Moth in New Brunswick and the collection of parasites in the New England States; at the back of the ground floor is a work room. On the first floor a large laboratory occupies the front half of the building and a specially lighted room is provided behind for photographic and other work; a dark room and bath room are also provided on this floor. The high pitched roof furnishes a roomy attic for storage purposes. Steam-heating and electric light have been installed. The building is well situated on the University campus on a site which the University authorities have generously provided.

The work that is carried on at this laboratory comprises some of the most important investigations that the Branch is prosecuting on the natural control of insect pests. The thoroughness with which the Brown-tail Moth campaign is carried on is evidenced by the fact that by taking the necessary measures from the time of the discovery of the first infestation, it has been possible in New Brunswick to prevent this insect from becoming established in the Province; whereas it became established in Nova Scotia owing to a lapse of some time before the investigation was discovered in 1907 and eradication measures were begun.

The small laboratory previously used will be used as a sub-station in another part of the Province.

#### Entomological Laboratory, Trebank, Manitoba

Mr. Norman Criddle was appointed in 1913 to carry on investigations on White grubs (*Leptosterna*) and cerambycid pests in Manitoba and adjoining territory. As the temporary quarters did not afford adequate accommodation for his work, a small laboratory measuring twelve feet by sixteen feet has been erected during the summer on a site kindly provided by Mr. Percy Criddle on his farm, where excellent facilities occur for field and experimental work.

#### Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta

Investigations on insect and other pests in Southern Alberta were commenced in 1913, by Mr. E. H. Strickland, Field Officer for Alberta, who was provided with temporary laboratory accommodation at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, Alta. During the past summer a permanent laboratory was built on the Experimental Farm. The building measures twenty-two feet by twenty feet and contains four rooms, namely: office, laboratory, spare room and dark room. By arrangement the Director of the Experimental Farms and the Superintendent of the station have kindly furnished for experimental purposes a small plot of ground adjoining the laboratory. —The Agricultural Gazette, December.

### ROD AND GUN FOR JANUARY

The January issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is on the news-stands—and a glance at the table of contents shows that the magazine is living up to its reputation as the leading exponent of outdoor life in Canada. Among the contributors noted are Edward T. Martin, R. J. Fraser, Jean Stevenson, F. V. Williams and Margaret Grant MacWhirter, while some of the articles are: Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure, Capacities The Unwritten Law, Almost a Wet-out, The Restigouche, etc., etc. In addition the regular departments devoted to Guns and ammunition, Fishing Notes are well maintained. Trap shooters will be interested in account of the recent Grand International shoot held at St. Thomas dog lovers in the new Kennel department. Rod and Gun is published Woodstock by W. J. Taylor, Ltd.

Construction of the largest in the world, to cost \$10,000,000, containing 3,000 rooms, will shortly be started. The new str. S. is the McAlpin, and will be located near the Grand Central Station. It will occupy an entire block.

caused by en answered, and their king as filled. Who take advantage! Catalogue f



TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. L. LABRIE

594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives'...

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices.

A LETTER FRAE HAME

Be sure ye mind to write to me. For aft I think o' hame; When watchin' in the trench at night...

Ye canna think what joy it gies. To them that's fan-awa. When'e'er they see a letter come...

There's maybe na sae much to say. But jist it lets me ken. That ye're a' weel; and ilka aye...

I sometimes weary where I am. 'Mid a' the din o' war. I think I hear the auld bell ring...

SOLDIERS' GAZETTE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has written the following open letter in the interests of the "Soldiers' Gazette"...

GERMAN RULE IN POLAND

Exploitation and Starvation

The following is a description of the German rule in Russian Poland by a leading member of the so-called Polish Independence Party...

German Orders

On the walls of Lodz and in the newspapers appeared for several days the following interesting announcement:—

"A Matter of Grace" These stores are handed over by the German Government at low prices to the manufacturers in Germany...

"The society is to provide with flour those districts in which a scarcity of that article has been ascertained."

In the district of Kujawy, where there was plenty of grain, the German Landrate were addressing appeals to the peasants...

The Polish population of the occupied districts accepted these measures with scepticism, clearly understanding this was not a case for philanthropy...

Food Commandeered

The Polish population of the occupied districts accepted these measures with scepticism, clearly understanding this was not a case for philanthropy...

Pressure of Skilled Labor

From the very beginning the relation of the German authorities to the industry of Russian Poland dispensed with any humanitarian pretence...

Forcing Immigration

The German authorities do not raise any objection to this; as a matter of fact, they have been from the very beginning dissatisfied with the policy of the manufacturers...

Wholesale Requisition

The flourishing industry of Russian Poland was, on the outbreak of war, immediately threatened with ruin.

of Lodz, a systematic confiscation of the metal cylinders, which it is very difficult to replace, spelt ruin.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK IN FRANCE

The Feminine Touch

Frenchwomen work so hard and so well when the world is at peace that to work much harder would be impossible to many of them.

To begin at the foot of the social tree, the working men's wives and daughters are employed in their men's work.

A GREAT REVELATION

To the Editor:— As fact after fact is revealed by accurate statistics showing the cost of the liquor traffic to the country...

When at any time the suggestion has been made of lessening or closing the saloons the cry has gone up where will the lost revenue come from?

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON

RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY.

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George

Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

One Week's Call

For Maritime trained

Bookkeeper \$400 Stenographer 350 Stenographer 500

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

Vacancies in Offices

caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and Country's call must be filled.

S. KERR

Principa

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

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Principa

The leisured women of before the war who are now working women are among the finest women in France.

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Principa

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, 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.

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, Gen. Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax via Nfld. Dates and ship names listed.

Below sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited

Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations listed.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON

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Principa

MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Mayor and Auditors

A meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor, and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, on Wednesday evening the 12th day of January, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Council Chamber with Mayor Longmire in the chair and Councillors present as follows: S. W. Eagleson, A. T. Chute, Chas. R. Chipman, A. Young, and J. Harry Hicks.

DISBURSEMENTS table showing financial details: Per statement annexed, General account (through Royal Bank) \$10,405.88, Schools (through Royal Bank) 3,076.97, Interest and Overdraft (through Royal Bank) 137.85, etc.

RECEIPTS table: Sale of Debentures, with interest, Granville street East extension \$4952.09, Cash borrowed, new Sewer Outlet, Queen Street... 500.00, etc.

EXPENDITURE table: Per memo. attached \$5175.80, Balance due Beeler and Peters under contract \$237.52, etc.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE table: S. Jencks, printing and certifying debentures \$40.40, Chronicle Pub. Co., ad. for tenders... 13.81, Beeler and Peters on acct. contract... 750.00, etc.

METHODIST NOTES: The annual supper and sale of work at Annapolis Royal, Dec. 9th, realized \$150.00.

AT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRISTMAS TREE ENTERTAINMENT, Annapolis Royal, the pastor and his wife were kindly remembered; the former receiving a beautiful umbrella, the latter a brass jardiner.

THE LADIES OF GRANVILLE FERRY CONGREGATION served their annual (and excellent) chicken supper on Dec. 8. \$66.00 was realized for Trust funds.

GRANVILLE BAPTIST and Methodist ministers, exchanged pulpits on Dec. 12th. Rev. E. McWilliams preaching at Granville Ferry and Parker's Cove; Rev. H. J. Lodge at Port Wade, Victoria Beach and Goat Island.

ON DEC. 19th the minister at Granville Ferry, told his three congregations how greatly four was needed by 3,590,000 Belgians. On Jan. 8th he had the privilege of forwarding about 23 sacks (\$57.00—Port Wade \$31.85; Lower Granville \$13.07; Granville Ferry \$12.08).

IN THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN for Dec. 22nd, General Superintendent Choron addresses the Church re the Presbyterian vote on Church Union. He says: "There are still leaders in the Presbyterian Church who believe the Union will take place. Meanwhile we have nothing to regret nor have we anything to fear."

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

SOMEbody has said: "Any newspaper is the companion and friend of the family, but the local paper is the one identified with the interests of the home. It is conducted by those you know. Its columns are filled with what is of special value to you. In its prosperity you have a vital interest and to its prosperity you can best contribute by giving your patronage and support. It is our neighbor."

TRURO has added to her police force a man by the name of Ira "Boss." As if the name was not sufficient to strike terror to the evil doers, it is said he weighs 112 pounds and stands 6 feet 3 inches in height.

ried on from year to year and a remedy should be sought to raise sufficient revenue by taxation to meet the expenditure from year to year rather than continually to be borrowing from the bank and paying interest thereon.

We have undertaken and satisfactorily completed two very important works during the past year, namely the Granville Street East Sewer Extension and the new Main Outlet on Queen Street and both have been completed within the appropriation.

The sanitary condition of the Main Sewer outlet on Queen Street was again brought to the attention of the Council on account of the increased sewerage to flow into it from the new extension, and I at once took the matter up with the Council.

Finally an agreement was entered into with Messrs J. H. Hicks and Sons under which they agreed to contribute the sum of \$175.00 towards the cost of altering the outlet, provided the town would at the same time and in the same pipe carry the main water course then flowing under their building. We had very unfavorable weather for this work, but it was finally accomplished.

The Auditors' reports and abstracts are published herewith and are filed in the office of the Town Clerk, with the detailed items of expenditure, and the same are open to the inspection of any ratepayer during office hours. (Sgd.) W. R. LONGMIRE, Mayor.

Resolved that the Report be received and adopted, and that the proposed by-laws be the by-laws of the town when approved by the Government-in-Council, and that the same be printed and distributed among the rate payers.

The Clerk laid on the table the auditors' report and abstract of receipts and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1915 as filed with him. Also the Mayor's report, whereupon it was resolved that the same be published in condensed form in the next issue of the "Weekly Monitor."

Resolved that Wednesday the 2nd day of February next, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, in the Council Chamber, be, and the same is hereby appointed by this Council as the time and place for the Town Clerk to declare the candidate having the greatest number of votes to be Mayor of the Town of Bridgetown for the ensuing year.

Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

H. RUGGLES, Clerk.

A. F. LITTLE, W. D. LOCKETT, Auditors.

Town of Bridgetown in account with H. Ruggles, as Treasurer, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1915.

RECEIPTS table: Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1914. \$ 252.69, Property & dog taxes coll. 9,230.98, etc.

There are over 25,000 Canadians residing in New York City. Of this number 2,844 are French-Canadians from Quebec.

PARADISE

January 17. Miss Grace J. Ritcey has been visiting Mrs. James Hancock at Hantsport.

Pastor McLeod attended the Baptist Quarterly which met at Bridgetown last week.

Councillor F. W. Bishop was at Annapolis Royal last week attending the Annual meeting of the Municipal Council.

The friends of Mr. Harry Morse will be interested to learn that he is taking an engineering course at the Technical School in Boston. Mr. Morse is also employed by a Canadian firm as inspector of shells which are being manufactured by the Boston Car and Foundry Company.

The following are recent arrivals at Paradise hotel: I. J. Whitman, Torbrook; W. L. Harris, Annapolis; B. D. Tingley, St. John; V. A. Chute, Clarence; W. E. Whithead, Wilmot; J. P. Morgan, St. John; Herbert H. Carr, Truro; Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt, Bridgetown; Mrs. S. Eagleson, Bridgetown; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Banks and daughters, Eva and Lillian, Inglisville; Rev. and Mrs. Boyce, Lawrencetown.

HILLSBURN

January 17. Mr. Herbert Bent of Belleisle, called on friends here on Saturday.

The ice house belonging to Capt. A. and B. Longmire is being filled with ice.

Mr. Frank Gillian of Port Wade, called on his sister, Mrs. John Clarke, on Saturday.

Mr. Charles Milbury and Miss Mildred McCaule of Litchfield, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Longmire entertained the young people at a candy party on Saturday evening.

Mrs. S. A. Coates and son Francis, spent last week at Yarmouth. While there they visited Mrs. Earle Coates, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Herbert Anderson of Parker's Cove, and Mr. William W. Clarke of Mt. Hanley, called on Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke on Sunday.

Mr. John Halliday Jr., of Delap's Cove, spent Saturday with his father, Mr. John Halliday Sr., who we are sorry to report, seriously ill.

ST. CROIX COVE

January 17. Preaching service Sunday, Jan. 30, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Emmerson Mitchell, Hampton, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Ross Miller of Mount Hanley was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole.

Mr. Gilbert Healy, Kentville, has been spending the past week with his sister, Mrs. Wm. C. Hall.

Mr. Stuart Marshall, Outram, and Mr. Ralph Williams, Clarence, were recent guests of Mr. Frank Poole.

Mrs. Linnie Hall and daughter, Georgie, Port Lorne, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Zacheus Hall, Friday.

Pte. Harold Anderson, Middleton, and Mr. Chester Brinton, Port Lorne, visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, yesterday.

BELLEISLE

January 11. Miss Carrie Dodge is visiting her brother, Mr. Fred Dodge, Bridgewater.

Miss Hettie Parker who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Borden Chapman, Amherst, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Watson Jones of Clementsvale, is visiting her sister, Miss Mary Gesner. We are glad to learn that Miss Gesner is slowly recovering from a serious attack of grippe.

An epidemic of la grippe is sweeping through this community at the present time. There are a number of cases, some of them so serious as to cause anxiety. There are also several cases of measles, but we are glad to report all patients are progressing favorably.

CLARENCE

January 17. Several in our community are suffering with the prevailing epidemic, la grippe.

Mr. J. W. Elliott has been visiting friends in the Eastern part of the Province.

The Misses Edith Jackson and Priscilla Elliott are attending the High School at Lawrencetown.

In the Municipal Council

(Continued from page 1)

You may make an agreement in writing as to compensation with the owners of the land required for said road.

Such agreement shall contain a description of such land, a reference to the plan and the amount agreed upon for compensation. You will transmit to the Clerk, with this precept such agreement, and a full report of your proceedings therein.

FREEMAN FITCH, Municipal Clerk. May 3rd, 1915. Council adjourned till 2 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon

Council met at 2 p. m. All present except Councillor Withers. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from the Public Health Officer were read containing suggestions as to the sanitary condition of the jail. Also a communication from Claude E. King, Sec. for the Board of Trade for the Town of Annapolis on the same subject, with suggestions for the employment of prisoners.

Ordered that a piece of road commencing at or near Amos Potter's and leading to Samuel Wright's place be added to the Virginia Road Section No. 20, Ward 10.

Ordered that the road from the Baptist parsonage to Schofield's place be added to the road section No. 26, Ward No. 13.

Ordered that the piece of road at Hampton, running from foot of hill south of John Templeman's to house of Curtis Foster be added to Section 14, in Ward No. 4.

Ordered that the Report of the Inspector under the Canada Temperance Act be received and adopted. The following is the report:

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Annapolis: Gentlemen.—It becomes my duty to lay before you my report as your Inspector for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in the Municipality for the last past year.

Whether because of the abnormally large amount of "Scott Act" work done here in 1914, or because of other unknown reasons the work that came to hand in 1915 was much less than in the next preceding year. I have found the search warrant process more and more efficient in each succeeding year, and during 1915 no fewer than twenty search warrants were issued and thorough searches of dwellings, outbuildings and railway stations were made under the same.

In the matter of trials: these were much reduced in number in 1915, there having been but three cases tried—two of which resulted in convictions. One of the convicted persons paid the full fine and costs, the other took the convenient alternative of imprisonment.

My report of the 1914 work showed seven persons convicted, who had neither paid fines nor been imprisoned up to the date of said report. Of this number three fled to the United States, one served her term in jail,

one served a portion of his jail term and then paid the greater portion of the fine and was discharged; still another has paid, and the seventh having been arrested by a constable and then unaccountably discharged, it is now illegal to attempt enforcement of process against him. I refer to John Tyler.

In my last search in 1915 liquor was found on the premises of Stephen Jackson, and the same was by me deposited—as by law required—in the office of the officiating Justice; from which place of deposit, it was clandestinely removed. This Jackson case needs further investigation.

I must call attention to the fact that my last report was badly printed; some very gross errors having been committed, making parts of the report ridiculous—notably where \$530.00 is made to do duty for \$5.30. I hope this will not recur.

Herewith produced is my general account, with itemized bills annexed thereto.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN HALL. January 11th, 1916.

Municipality of Annapolis County, in account with John Hall, Inspector under the Canada Temperance Act, 1915.

To Costs table: In cases investigated and tried before Stipendiary Legg as per his bill annexed \$62.95, In cases tried before Stipendiary Vroom, as per his bill annexed... 19.80, etc.

Total disbursements \$274.41

CREBIT table: Edward Sanford \$40.00, Howard Foster 40.00, William Early 53.55, etc.

Excess of expenditure over incomes \$140.86

(To be continued)

GOOD DIGESTION

When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.



At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & Co. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

THE SEA GRIP ON GERMANY

No Fence Without Reparation. New York, Dec. 19.—The American public, which for months past has been bombarded with multifarious versions of terms of peace which Germany proposes to "impose" on the Allies, has had an opportunity within the past week of becoming acquainted with the cardinal features of the Allies' terms of peace. Briefly, they amount to this, that Germany must make full reparation to the high seas.

German spokesmen in this country constantly harp on the idea of concluding a separate peace with one or other of the Allies and of thus freeing German resources with object of concentrating against Great Britain. But it is pointed out here that, quite apart from the fact that this hope is doomed to disappointment, nothing Germany can do will relieve her from the necessity of fulfilling the demands of Great Britain, who has both the will and the power to hold her vast merchant fleet in perpetual immobility. No conceivable victory she can win on land will have the effect of opening the seas to her commerce, for she cannot invade Great Britain or destroy the overwhelming superiority of the British Fleet.

The German theory of threatening British power in Egypt, Persia, or even India is, therefore, dismissed in this country as a vain delusion. It would not, even if it could be realized, secure the release of her great Transatlantic liner and other ships from neutral ports, where they lie rusting and rotting. Great Britain, as American observers of the situation have frequently emphasized, holds Germany in perpetual check, and it is only a question of time when that check will be converted into a mate.

I can state on high authority that no attempt will ever be made from this country to change this state of affairs by premature offers of mediation. On the contrary, the idea of a Neutral League, which shall declare Germany and Austria the outlaws of the nations, is gaining ground in circles where the development of the existing crisis in the relation of the United States and the Germanic Allies is viewed with satisfaction as the only logical and dignified outcome of the universal destitution in which German methods of warfare are held.

In cases investigated and tried before Stipendiary Legg as per his bill annexed... \$62.95

In cases tried before Stipendiary Vroom, as per his bill annexed... 19.80

In cases investigated and tried before Stipendiary Messenger as per his bill annexed... 41.10

Bill of Solicitor W. G. Parsons, as per his account annexed for services and disbursements... 99.10

"Outlook" bill for printing new forms... 1.60

Teams and Vehicles... 18.25

Hotel Bills... 10.25

Railway Fares... 10.70

Telephone Messages... .90

Charges paid on liquor at Railway Stations... 3.00

3 renewals on discounted note of Feb. 3, 1915, (\$60.00)... 3.21

Assistants (John McKay and F. Miller) in searches... 2.25

Cartages of liquor... .70

Hiram R. McKay, Goler search warrant... .50

Total disbursements... \$274.41

CREBIT

Edward Sanford... \$40.00

Howard Foster... 40.00

William Early... 53.55

Total \$133.55

Excess of expenditure over incomes... \$140.86

(To be continued)

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson

Slaughter Sale

CASH ONLY \$1,000 worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs to be sold at HALF PRICE

Flannelettes

Table listing Flannelette items: White Flannelette, 27 in. wide \$ .08 1/2, Stripe Flannelette, 23 in. 6 cts. yd.

Hosiery

Table listing Hosiery items: Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose

Bed Puffs. 2 only. Reg. Price \$4.50, now \$2.95

Children's White Coats. Reg. Price \$3.15, \$3.25, \$3.40

Remnants. Hundreds of yards of Remnants of Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Gingham, etc.

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters. Reg. Price \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00

JOHN LOCKETT & SON