

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 5, 1916

NO. 13



From grapes is derived  
Cream of Tartar, the  
chief ingredient of

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

That is why Royal adds only wholesome  
qualities to the food and renders cake, biscuits  
and muffins appetizing and digestible.

Made in Canada

Contains No Alum

### WANTED BERRIES

• Add More Berries for the Boston Market.

The people of Nova Scotia and particularly those living in the Annapolis Valley and Western Counties will be interested in the splendid work that is being carried on by George E. Graham, the wide-awake general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and J. F. Masters of the Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Company in association with F. G. J. Comeau, General Freight Agent of the D. A. R. The movement has for its purpose the encouragement and development of small fruit culture and the finding of a speedy market with quick returns. The recent putting into effect of the new United States tariff is of particular importance to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. The most fruitful valley in these fair provinces is the far-famed Annapolis Valley. It is peculiarly adapted by situation, soil water-shed for the raising not only of apples but also small fruit of all descriptions, especially berries. Mr. Graham has been quick to realize this and true to the ideals of transportation he is endeavoring to do his part to make carriage to the markets of the United States direct and speedy. There is no doubt that the largest and most desirable market for agricultural produce from the province of Nova Scotia is to be found in Boston and New England generally. The new tariff put into effect is most beneficial and offers an exceptional opportunity whereby our fruit growers and farmers resident in the Western part of Nova Scotia can take full advantage of the Boston markets and secure immediate returns following quick despatch. In the New England States there is a population of nearly six millions of people. Of these 1,250,000 are in Boston, and within fifty miles of Boston there are 2,000,000. It is becoming more difficult each year to supply this market, and Nova Scotia fruit growers and farmers have a rare opportunity offered to them to cultivate their waste land and make it one of the best paying propositions imaginable. Information of great value to the trade in berries has been obtained by J. F. Masters in association with F. G. J. Comeau, general freight agent of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. These gentlemen have spent considerable time in personally investigating the Boston and New York markets with regard to the transportation, packing and marketing of strawberries, blueberries and other small fruits. The approximate acreage now devoted to strawberries in the territory covered by the D. A. R. is as follows: Kingston station and vicinity, 5 acres; Auburn 10 acres; Waterville 20 acres; Kentville 10 acres; Port Williams 25 acres; Wolfville 15 acres; Cornwallis District 50 acres; Yarmouth 20 acres.

It is a well known fact that Nova Scotia strawberries have almost a free field in the New England strawberry market, they coming later than the berries from the other provinces and adjacent States. This means high prices, quick returns and instant

demand. When the Nova Scotia strawberries are ready for marketing shipments from the other districts adjacent to the Boston market are over. American berries have completed their cycle of fruition. Government reports show that Nova Scotia berries will give an abundant yield this year, and that the fruit will be first placed on the market about July 5th. New Brunswick berries about July 15th; Ontario June 15th; British Columbia June 17; Okanagan and Kootenay Valley about June 20th. It will thus be seen that from a Canadian standpoint the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick berries are the last to arrive and have virtually a free market. The present freight arrangement on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which is proving so satisfactory to the patrons of the road, and the splendid service of the Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company provide rapid transit for such perishable goods as berries. The transportation companies have done much. It remains now for our agriculturists to take full advantage of their waste land and turn what is now a loss into a highly productive business. During the season of 1915 there were 2950 crates of strawberries carried by the Boston boat sailing from Yarmouth. If we include the blueberry shipments of which we shall write again, the total value of berry shipments was in the neighborhood of \$90,000. This amount represented the returns to the shippers after all charges for freight, commissions, etc., had been paid. The market is ready, the prices will be higher this year than before, the transportation facilities are adequate; it remains for our farmers and agriculturists to get busy and make the returns \$250,000 a season instead of \$90,000.

### RECRUITING

It is desired to call attention to the urgent need of recruits both for Overseas and Home Service in the First Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery. This regiment has lately transferred to Overseas Units some 200 N.C.O.'s and men, thus depleting their ranks for Home Service.

Recruits desiring to go Overseas will be attested for Overseas Service and will be enrolled in an Ammunition Column which will shortly leave for England.

229th Overseas Railway Construction Corps.

The class required for this are men accustomed to grading, rock work, pile driving, bridge work, track laying, etc. This Battalion will mobilize at Valcartier, and it is expected to proceed overseas in September.

237th Battalion (American Legion).

Full particulars regarding this Battalion on application.

### Canadian Ordnance Corps

Men for this service must possess a fair education and be thoroughly trustworthy and reliable.

232nd Forestry Battalion.

Recruiting for this has been authorized. For further particulars and enlistment in the above or any other units apply to the nearest recruiting office or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,  
Bridgetown, N. S.

### GRADING EXAMINATION IN THE CARLETON CORNER SCHOOL.

The following are the averages of the pupils who have graded into the grade under which their names appear.

Grade III.	Average
Lloyd Walker	89.4
Adriana Bent	83.6
Alice Taylor	81.4
Reginald Fowler	81.4
Muriel Taylor	79.2
Archie Taylor	78.2
Lillian Taylor	74.2
Annie Todd	72.6
Annie Ramey	72.2
Richard Marsman	62.6

Grade V.	Average
Nina Taylor	76.6
Ethel Dodge	73.8
Howard Jackson	72.8
Edward Walker	70.2
Milton Todd	67.3
Wilfred Frederick	62.6
Louis Fowler	64.2
Gordon McEwan	60.8
Raymond Rice	59.3
Florence Ramey	58.5
Victor Ramey	45.5

Grade VI.	Average
J. Leonard Purdy	83
John Piggott	74.5

Grade VII.	Average
Allison FitzRandolph	79.2

Grade VIII.	Average
Ora Jackson	81.6

Grade IX.	Average
Mary Walker	78.1

ANNIE S. WHITMAN,  
ANNIE M. W. SPURR,  
Teachers.

M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent for the C. P. R. at St. John, was in Halifax last week. Speaking of tourist travel for this season, he said: "There is every reason to believe that the tourist traffic to the Maritime Provinces will be heavy this year in view of the fact that there will be no European tours and no special attraction in California and that the New England resorts alone will not be able to lock after all the tourists, so the C. P. R. is taking every means to make the tourists comfortable and success is assured."

Digby Courier: A meeting of the Nova Scotia Guides will be held in Yarmouth Thursday and Friday, August 10th and 11th. Besides a big programme of sports a special attraction will be a trap shooting match between J. S. Bos, of the Dominion Cartridge Co., and J. Walker Andrews, of the U. M. C. Co., and W. N. Boylston of Princeton, Mass., and Sheriff H. A. P. Smith, of Digby—professionals against amateurs.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### The Great British Drive Covers a 20 Mile Front

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1—(11 a.m.) via London (12.55)—The artillery bombardment of the last few days was concentrated in the region of Albert and the Somme, with the French co-operating to the south. At 7.30 o'clock, through clouds of smoke and dust which hung over the whole field, as far as the eye can see, the infantry sprang from the trenches for an assault over a front of twenty miles. Already it has gained possession of the first line trenches, and the advance is continuing. The new British trench-mortars, which fire sixty-five shots a minute, played a great part, cutting wire entanglements and destroying trenches. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken. Some of the prisoners say the British obtained a fire prevented them from getting food the last five days. A British staff officer who witnessed the advance at the junction of the French and British lines, said the attack was launched as though the men were on parade. Simultaneously with the launching of the British offensive, French infantry advanced to the attack. The movement of French troops was inaugurated over a section of the French lines adjoining the junction point with the British front.

The tremendous offensive which has been launched by the British army on the German front is the culmination of a five day bombardment which, in the amount of ammunition expended and in the territory involved, exceeds anything of the kind that has been previously known in the world war. For some weeks reports have been current in England and France that the "big push" of the British was about to commence. It was stated that England had 2,000,000 men fully equipped and trained, in preparation for the supreme effort to break the German lines. More than 1,000,000 shells are declared to have been fired daily in the preliminary bombardment which extended over a front of 90 miles in length. The menace of the British attack was fully appreciated in Germany, according to newspaper comments from Berlin. The Allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina, which have resulted in completely driving the Austrians from Bukovina and are still continuing. On the Italian front the Central Powers have also met with severe reverses and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defence also of Verdun by the French appears to have stiffened, and the titanic battle in that bitterly contested sector appears recently to have swung in favor of the defenders.

### British Offensive Making Satisfactory Progress

LONDON, July 3—British general headquarters reports tonight as follows: Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boisselle. Fricourt was captured by our troops about two p. m., and remains in our hands and some progress has been made east of the village. In the neighborhood of La Boisselle the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available. On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in co-operation with our attack north of the Somme, and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and railway centres were attacked with bombs. In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by twenty Fokkers which were driven off. Two enemy machines were seen to crash to earth, and were destroyed. Some long distance reconnaissances were carried out, in spite of numerous attempts by enemy machines to frustrate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloon were in the air the whole day.

### WAR BRIEFS

Lord Robert Cecil, son of the late Marquis of Salisbury and cousin of A. J. Balfour, is now the "Minister of Blockade."

The price of meat in Northern France and Belgium has risen to \$1.25 per pound.

The German Minister of the Interior resigns in the face of a crisis in food supply, especially of meat and potatoes.

Official figures published at Washington show that export of war materials for the first twenty months of the war amounted to \$340,000,000.

The Chamber of Commerce, London, has asked all German and Austrian members, even though they may be naturalized citizens, to resign.

The American Red Cross Society has started a campaign to raise one million dollars a year for the starving Poles, by subscriptions of one dollar a year.

The British have captured or destroyed 81 German submarines. Nets dragged between two trawlers, and high explosives dragged at a great depth have been the most successful methods employed.

In a street argument, a man became so demonstrative in asserting this to be a free country, that he struck another man in the nose. "This is a free country," said the injured man, "but your liberty ends where my nose begins."

Before the war, Iceland was one of the poorest of lands, but for the last two years, its export to England of hides, fish and game has brought riches to the people, and the bankers of the island don't know what to do with the money.

General Von Moltke who was the chief of the General staff of the German army at the beginning of the war, died suddenly in the Reichstag while attending a memorial service for General Von der Goltz, who died in Bagdad, under mysterious circumstances.

### GRADING EXAMINATIONS IN THE BRIDGETOWN SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of those who graded, in order of merit. There were 41 taking Provincial Examinations as follows: 18 B's, 10 C's and 13 D's.

R. E. THURBER,  
Principal.

Grade VIII to IX.  
Lena Hicks,  
Lizzie Goldsmith,  
Doris Wear,  
Ethel Craig,  
Marion Marshall,  
Marguerite Palfrey,  
Sadie Hicks,  
Alice Piggott,  
Hattie Anderson,  
Nancy King,  
Pearl Wade,  
Stanley Anderson,  
Harry Charlton,  
Marion Crowe,  
Hedley Hall,  
Iva Piggott,  
Roland Pike.

Grade VII to VIII.  
Donald Shaw,  
Phyllis Harding,  
Dorothy Bent,  
Barbara Harlow,  
Flora Cole,  
Gerald Freeman,  
Ma Barnes,  
Kathleen Williams,  
Annie Anderson,  
William Gill,  
Alleen Freeman,  
Margaret Barnes.  
Grade VI to VII.  
Lillian Egan,  
Sophie Anderson,  
Harold Price,  
Kathleen Craig,  
Maurice Armstrong,  
Irene Harding,  
Ralph Warren,  
Jack Wear,  
Gertrude Barnes,  
Melbourne Lane,  
James Little,  
Ruth Anderson,  
Irene Crowe,  
Charlie Longmire,  
Ernest Williams,  
Borton Tupper,  
Kathleen Dargie.

Grade V to VI.  
John Roberts,  
Gordon Norman,  
Earl Thies,  
Preston Carpenter,  
Harry Mack,  
Dorothy Abbott,  
Audrey Price,  
Lyman Abbott,  
Anna Marshall,  
Walter Dechman,  
Louise Troop,  
Charlotte Gill,  
Bernice Fox,  
Eugene Poole,  
Ronald Longmire.

Grade IV to V.  
Ethel Harding,  
Ila Freeman,  
Dorothy Lattie,  
Lester Carpenter,  
James Fay,  
Carolyn Ruffee,  
Edna Miller,  
Hazel Jefferson,  
Edna Clark,  
Stanley Charlton,  
Erving Burns,  
Gertrude Hyson,  
Stanley Poole,  
Vernon Stanwhite,  
Roland Cole.

Grade III to IV.  
Grace Douglas Egan,  
Leta Winnifred Troop,  
Arthur Dean Norman,  
Kenneth Burns,  
Dennis Mack,  
Blanche Watkins,  
Jack Lockett,  
Roy Chute,  
Belle Clark,  
John Fisher,  
Lena Durling,  
Stewart Stanwhite,  
Kenneth Robinson,  
Ruth Olive Connell,  
Douglas Tupper,  
Kenneth Dargie,  
Hilda Barnes.

Grade II to III.  
Clyde Hiltz,  
Gean Charlton,  
Marie Tucker,  
Harold Whitman,  
George Jefferson,  
Aeline Kinney Fay,  
Robert Bath,  
MacKenzie Grimm,  
Marguerite Tucker,  
Arthur Palfrey,  
Beatrice Whynne,  
Raymond Abbott,  
Chester Stanwhite,  
Goldie Barnes,  
Evelyn Burns,  
Bertie Wagner,  
Maurice Mack,  
Thelma Eagleton,  
Charlie Jackson,  
Douglas Fox,  
Winifred Durling,  
Francis Todd,  
Roxie Barnes,  
Rhoda Hyson.

Grade I to II.  
Ruth Evans Young,  
Charlie Anderson,  
Jack Harding,  
Howard Lee,  
Vera Owens,  
Theresa Hogg,  
Lillian Whitman,  
James Craig,  
Myrtle Whitman,  
Florence Williams,  
Olive Clark,  
Hector MacLean,  
Marion Abbott,  
Hilda Ramey,  
Ruth Hearn,  
Dorothy Gillis,  
Janie Jackson,  
Alfred Cole.

### READ THESE BOOKLETS AND YOU'LL BE PLEASED

Canadian Government Railways This Season Will Delight All.

(Halifax Herald)

The summer publications of the Canadian Government Railways have just appeared and they are a delight to the eye and a pleasure to the intelligence—beautifully printed and illustrated and full of interesting and informing reading matter—a real credit to the advertising department of the People's Railway. The books make a collection of seven, including the red folder of "Summer Excursion Fares" of the Government Railways system from the newest Musquodoboit branch to far-off Winnipeg, for the government system now stretches from the Sydneys and Musquodoboit in the east to the very centre of the continent at the prairie capital. "Summer Excursion Fares" also has a list of hotels and rates.

Each of the booklets has its own different story. Three are devoted to the Bras d'Or lakes; Prince Edward Island, the euphonious "Abegweit"—"cradled on the waves," according to the happy and picturesque symbolism of the noble red man; La Baie de Chaleur, the name given the beautiful inlet of the sea by Jacques Cartier in 1534, when that gallant French navigator sailed into the magnificent haven. The loveliness of those territories and waters, made accessible by the Canadian Government Railways system can never be forgotten by those who have seen it, and that is almost everyone now, but those who have not had this privilege may obtain a fascinating idea of nature's matchless beauty as there displayed by the reading of these charming railway brochures and the others of the series. They are worth perusal by those who may not immediately intend seeing the country described, but for those who have seen it and who may propose doing so they are invaluable.

There are also the twin booklets "Notes-by-the-Way"—one describing in "Lines Quebec and West" the country from Quebec's ancient capital with its past romance and its present attractiveness to Winnipeg. Some of the chief points of interests are noted and illustrated for it would take a big volume to tell anything of them all. The happy art of condensation has been well displayed in the preparation of this booklet as also of its mate—"Lines Montreal and East." Each of the "Notes-by-the-Way" booklets comprises about thirty pages and the reader who puts in a couple of hours in the study of them will find himself a better informed more intelligent reader and he will have had a very pleasant time turning over the pages and noting the points of the story. Those booklets are well worth reading and if taken along when on a journey over the Canadian Government Railways will add to the delights of a summer trip. The man or the woman who reads them if he or she has any idea of making a railway excursion somewhere is almost sure to decide in favor of seeing the panoramas that will unfold on the lines of the people's railway, whether in Cape Breton, through Nova Scotia, up to northern New Brunswick, or along the St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal. And the journey need not stop there, for going by the Canadian Government Railways, after leaving the I. C. R. at Quebec the traveller may go through newer Canada and past the great lakes to Winnipeg by the "Western-National" and returning by the "National-Atlantic," express trains with the most modern equipment and affording a seat equal to any.

One booklet more remains—"Out-of-Door," sixty pages of information for the tourist, the hunter, the fisherman who may purpose a trip in Quebec or the maritime provinces. It gives the basis of all information needed as to fish, games, hotels, guides.

There could be nothing more complete or attractive, or more useful than this series of booklets for the use of travellers on what is the great system of Canadian Government railways, and all who had anything to do with their preparation and publication are to be congratulated on the success achieved. "The Summer Publications" cannot but have good results.

The militia department has decided that for the overseas forces no more kilts will be issued. The chief reason is that the kilts are not suitable for the trenches, particularly in the cold and rainy weather.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of  
*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*  
In  
Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

900 DROPS  
The Proprietary or Patent Medicine  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
INFANTS & CHILDREN  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither  
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.  
NOT NARCOTIC.  
Aperient Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and  
LOSS OF SLEEP.  
Fac-Simile Signature of  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,  
MONTREAL & NEW YORK.  
176 months old  
35 Doses - 35 CENTS  
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**HARDWOOD FLOORS**  
Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than Carpets

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

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

**STARTING A BALKY HORSE**  
(By Alfred H. Pope)

[Editor's Note: This article is published because it seems so reasonable and so in accord with what we know of horse nature. The advice is certainly worth following. Remember, however, it is not for the horse which has been "whipped and abused to a point where nothing matters."]

Of all vices that equine flesh is heir to, the most annoying to the average horse owner and driver is balking, or near balking, which consists in rearing or plunging when first asked to start, particularly after a few days' rest, or what is still worse, trying to start with a jump when only half hitched. The main reason that I think it is so aggravating is that so few know how to combat it. A balky horse has the most sense, the confirmed runaway the least, of any horse.

I have bought more balky horses than those with any other vice for that reason. Once they are broken of balking they make the best of horses, not afraid of the objects that usually scare those of other temperaments.

The little simple trick I am going to describe and that has proved so satisfactory in so many cases is not intended to break the horse of balking, which in most cases involves a lot of time, patience, and more or less thorough knowledge of horse nature, but rather to help those who have been caught perhaps with a new horse that started away from home all right but has now balked, because the condition under which he has balked before have again presented themselves.

The average driver, when caught in this way starts in by petting and coaxing the horse and winds up by losing his temper and beating it until stopped by passers-by or some policeman.

A horse has only one idea in his head at a time, and in this case he has decided not to go any further with that particular load, and the coaxing and patting are not sufficient to cause him to think of anything else. The whipping only makes him more stubborn and determined not to move. Now we have got to find something that will give him something else to think about.

All horses, and mules more so than

horses, hate to have their ears hampered. In fact no horse ever decides upon a different course of action without first moving its ears from the normal position, and here is the key to the whole idea. As soon as it balks get down from the seat and deliberately take one ear and push it under the crown piece of the bridle so that it is fast and leave the horse to his own devices for a few minutes. He will commence shaking the ear where it is for about twenty minutes, then stop and free it. Let the horse have time to shake his head and be satisfied that everything is all right again, and off he will go as pleasantly as possible.

As I said before, this trick will not break a horse from balking, but it will invariably start one that has balked on the road, provided he hasn't already been whipped and abused to a point where nothing matters.

At a mass meeting of women in Hamilton, Ontario, which completely filled the grand opera house Tuesday evening, a resolution passed unanimously calling upon the Government to register all men of military age, give badges to those required at home, and those medically unfit, "including the service of women, so that the entire nation may be organized to do its utmost in this great struggle for freedom."

Mrs. John Jacob Astor forfeits \$5,000,000 in order to marry. Seeing that she had a previous experience of wedded life, this must be reckoned as one of the greatest advertisements matrimony has received in many a day.

**Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.**

**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 treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.  
To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-fish in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.  
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

**Middleton**  
July 3

Miss Alice Thorne left on Saturday for her home in Granville.

W. B. Ross spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Carrie Ross.

Miss Francis Phillips of Yarmouth is visiting friends in Middleton.

Capt. Wm. Shupe and Mrs. Shupe of Lunenburg were in Middleton on Saturday.

Miss Morse spent the week end with her cousin, Mrs. C. M. Hoyt, Gates Avenue.

Miss Marguerite Young returned to her home on Friday for the summer holidays.

Mr. Royden Currier of Yarmouth was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baltzer the first of the week.

Mrs. E. E. Hatt of Annapolis Royal spent a few days with Mrs. C. A. Young, Marshall st. Mr. Hatt is moving his family to Halifax.

Miss Nettie Baltzer of Yarmouth, arrived home last Thursday to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baltzer. Also Miss Adelaide of Truro.

Mrs. Wm. Eaton and sister Miss Flora Roop, spent Sunday at their home in Springfield. Miss Roop will spend a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Roop.

Rev. J. Norman Ritcey preached his farewell sermon on Sunday. He leaves this week for Mahone Bay. The Rev. Mr. Turner of Sydney succeeds Mr. Ritcey. Rev. Mr. Ritcey and his wife have made many friends during their four years stay in Middleton who will be very sorry to see them go.

**CENTRE CLARENCE**  
July 3

Irene Jackson and Clyde Wilson attended the Provincial Examinations at Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Rumsay are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, June 29th.

Another large hay crop will be harvested this season. Apples promise about an average crop in this district.

Mr. Moore, of the Seed Division Department of Agriculture, made a business trip through our community last week.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies held at Berwick, V. H. Leonard was elected a member of the Executive.

Messrs Edward Marshall, Everett Sprowl, and A. P. Rumsey were at Berwick last week as delegates to the annual meeting of the "United Fruit Companies."

Miss Hettie M. Fairn left on Saturday for her home in Albany having completed a successful year's work as teacher of the Clarence School, Miss Fairn was a great favourite with her pupils, and popular in the community. We regret her departure.

**TORBROOK**  
July 3

Mr. Pearson is visiting his nephew C. R. Banks.

Mr. Earl Payson is home from the West for a visit.

Mrs. Fenerty of Brooklyn is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Nelley.

Mr. T. H. Spinney has engaged to teach the Torbrook Mines school for the coming term.

Private E. Henshaw of the 85th battalion, was the guest of E. Riordan on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Whitman.

Mrs. J. B. Barteaux has been spending a few days the past week with her sister Mrs. Gould at Kingston Station.

Miss Flossie Nelley after visiting her home here, has gone to Newfoundland where she will engage in hospital work.

**ST. CROIX COVE**  
July 3

Master Gerald Charlton, Bridgetown visited his cousin, Harold Brinton, last week.

Mr. Arthur Charlton and Mrs. J. E. Burns, Bridgetown, visited relatives here yesterday.

Mrs. Janet Marshall and daughter Lettie, Wolfville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Zacheus Hall last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Armstrong, Mount Hanley, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole yesterday.

Mrs. Ernest Gesner visited her sister, Miss Evelyn B. Apt, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, last week. They returned to their home in Granville Ferry, Saturday.

Nearly all the residents of this place were present, to pay their last tribute of respect, at the funeral of Mrs. John Titus, Hampton. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

**Horticulture**  
(By Prof. W. Saxe Blair)

**HOW TO TRANSPLANT A TREE OR SHRUB**  
(By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

When trees die after planting it is usually due to carelessness in transplanting. Some kinds of trees transplant much easier than others and some of those that are planted more commonly than others, such as the hard maple and American elm, are among the easiest to transplant, hence one is likely to become careless through success with these. Trees and shrubs should be dug as carefully as possible so as to retain a large proportion of the roots. The more there are the surer one is of getting the tree to live. The roots should not be allowed to become dry from the time of digging until the trees are in the ground again. They may be protected from drying in transit by protecting them with wet moss or wet sackings. If the roots of evergreens, especially pines, becomes dry even for a short time the trees are almost sure to die. When planting, a hole should be dug large enough so that the roots may be spread out and not crowded or doubled up and deep enough so that the tree or shrub will be from one to two inches deeper than it was in the woods or nursery. By planting a little deeper than it was before, provision will be made for a little heaving which often takes place the first winter, but planting too deep is almost as bad as planting too shallow. It is important to have the tree at least as deep as it was before digging and, as stated, best to have it a little deeper. The soil when thrown out of the hole should be put in two separate heaps, the surface or good soil in one and the sub-soil in another. If the soil is all poor, to get the best results some good soil should be brought to at least partially fill the hole. The tree is now placed in an upright position and the good soil is first thrown gently back about the roots of the tree. As it is important for the soil to come in close contact with the roots it should be trod firmly down with the foot when thrown in. If there is not enough good soil available to fill the hole the poorer soil may be placed on top of the good. Manure should not be put in the hole with the soil as it may burn the roots and make the soil so loose that it will dry out easily. Better apply the manure to the surface of the ground in the autumn and dig in the shortest of it the following spring into the surface soil. After planting, the tree or shrub should be cut back well, the amount of heading in depending upon the amount of roots on the tree. If a large proportion of the roots are cut off a large proportion of the top should be removed, otherwise the large leaf surface will transpire so much moisture that the tree will dry up before the roots begin to take in more. This is why shade trees are cut back so severely when planted, but it is not necessary to reduce the trees to mere poles as is too frequently done, causing a bad crotch in the tree later on where the stub dies back and where rot is likely to get in.

Evergreens are not headed back like deciduous trees as it would disfigure them too much and they have usually a fair supply of roots.

Before leaving the tree the surface soil should be loosened again so as to leave a thin mulch of loose soil on top which will prevent the moisture evaporating as rapidly as it would do if the ground were left hard. The surface soil should be kept loose throughout the summer and the best growth will be obtained by keeping a circle of from two to three or more in diameter around the tree free of grass and weeds, where the soil will be kept loose and where the rain and air may find a ready entrance. If trees and shrubs are transplanted with care they should usually live. Early in the spring is the best time to transplant most kinds of trees and shrubs, evergreens included. Evergreens may be transplanted in summer, but greater precautions must be taken to do it successfully and it is not recommended. Both evergreens and deciduous trees may also be planted in the autumn successfully but on the whole they do not do so well as if planted in the spring.

**PROTECTION OF FRUIT TREES FROM MICE AND RABBITS, AND CARE OF INJURED TREES.**  
(By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

Every year thousands of trees are injured in Canada by mice, and, in the newer districts, a large number by rabbits also. There could be nothing more discouraging to a fruit grower, or would-be fruit grower than to see his orchard which he had cared for, perhaps, for five or six years, ruined by

mice; and yet this frequently happens. All this could be prevented if the farmers or fruit growers would use the information available and protect his trees from mice. Some years there is less injury than others, and this fact leads to carelessness, and when a bad year comes the trees are unprotected.

While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food the number of mice which are in the vicinity and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard is in sod, and when there is rubbish lying about; hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. In most cases it is not necessary nor advisable to have the orchard in sod particularly when the trees are young, although it is highly important to have a cover crop which also may sometimes become a harbour for mice. As mice may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against their ravages. Mice usually work on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it if it is not protected. A small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height raised about the base of the tree will often prevent their injuring the tree, and even snow tramped about the tree has been quite effectual, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is merely nominal. Tar paper is also effectual, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning to work there, as if they get a start the paper will not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that although two thousand young trees have been wrapped with building paper for several years at the experimental farm at Ottawa there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. The use of a wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron, is economical in the end, as they are durable.

In the north, protection from sunscald is almost as important as protection from mice. At the Central Experimental Farm, wooden veneer protectors have been used for several years past for the standard trees, as these protect from mice and on account of being loose about the tree leave a good air space which appears to protect the tree from those sudden changes of temperature which seem to be the main cause of sunscald.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these are very satisfactory, as if the mice or rabbits are numerous the poison has not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether. The following method of poisoning has been found fairly successful.

Make a mixture of one part by weight of arsenic with three parts of corn meal. Nail two pieces of board each six feet long and six inches wide together so as to make a trough. Invert this near the trees to be protected and place about a tablespoonful of the poison on a shingle and put it near the middle of the run, renewing the poison as often as is necessary.

If a tree is badly girdled by mice it usually dies. If as soon as the wound is noticed it is cleaned and covered with grafting wax or some paste, such as sulphur cowdung and clay, and wrapped with cloth to exclude air and prevent the wood from drying out, there is a possibility of saving the tree if the girdle is a small one, as the sap which rises through the wood will continue to do so, and returning through the inner bark in an elaborated condition will cause growth to be made all around the upper part of the wound, and if the latter be not too large there is a chance of its healing over. If, however, the wood becomes dry before the bandage is put on, the tree will almost certainly die, although it may continue to grow throughout the season. When the wax and bandage are applied the tree should be headed back considerably to lessen the amount of transpiration of moisture, as there will not be as much sap rise as if the tree were uninjured, and the wood will thus dry out sooner than if it were headed back. If the girdle is near the ground, in addition to covering the injured part with wax or cowdung and clay, it is advisable to mound up the soil about the tree to cover the wound and thus help to prevent the wood from drying out.

Girdled trees are frequently saved, and more surely saved than by the above method by connecting the upper

and lower edges of the girdle with scions, which are inserted about an inch apart all around the trunk. This is known as bridge grafting. The more scions that are used the quicker they will grow together and form a new trunk, but two or three scions successfully grafted on a small tree will carry enough sap to keep the tree alive. A slanting cut is made at each end of the wound in the uninjured wood in which the ends of the scions are to be inserted. Strong, plump scions of the previous season's growth—not necessarily from the same tree, nor even the same variety cut a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, are made wedge-shaped at each end. They are made a little longer than the distance between the cuts in order that when inserting the ends into the cuts it will be necessary to bend them, and thus have them under pressure, which helps to keep them in position. After inserting some of the inside bark of the stock should remain in contact with the inside bark of the scion, as it is here or at the cambium layer where union takes place. As soon as the scions are all placed the wound, especially about the ends of the scions where inserted in the stock, is covered with grafting wax. The ends are also at the same time bandaged with a piece of sackcloth around the trunk to aid in keeping the scions in place and to exclude the air. The tree should then be well headed back. The scions, if properly made and inserted, should soon unite with the stock and then carry the sap to the top of the tree.

Another method of bridging is to cut back the uninjured bark evenly all round the trunk and insert the wedge-shaped scions underneath the bark at the upper and lower ends of the wound. There are other methods also employed such as using a scion bevelled at each end. Also, boring holes with an auger at each end in the uninjured bark and shaping the scion at each end so that it will fit into it.

One of the most satisfactory methods of utilizing the girdled tree is to cut it off close to the ground and insert a scion of some good variety. This graft should grow at least three feet in height the first season and make a nice young tree.

A tree may sometimes be saved when girdling is well above the graft by cutting the tree back so as to remove all of the injured part. Under such conditions young trees will usually start fresh growth and the strongest shoot may be selected to form a new trunk and top for the tree.

**POULTRY**

To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached must constitute a distinct surprise. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade, it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Co-operation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade is providing against loss in handling, is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firmer basis.

It is estimated that Canada and Cuba during the last twenty years, received from the United States about three-fourths of all the eggs exported by that country during that period. This situation, however, has now changed. As against an importation in 1913 of 13,240,111 dozen, we imported in 1915 not more than 3,783,952 dozen. On the other hand, while in 1913 we exported only 147,149 dozen, in 1915, we exported 7,898,322 dozen. This constitutes a net increase in production, in two years, of at least 17,100,000 dozen. Practically all of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the surplus in Canada which these figures indicate, prices during March, April and May have remained at an extraordinarily high level. For the first quarter of the year 1916, the price to producers, selling co-operatively, has been at least 4 cents in advance of the price received, for the same period, in 1915. For the month of March, it was at least 5 cents in advance and for the month of April at least 3 cents in advance of last year's price for these respective months. The demand for eggs for local consumption, for storage purposes and for immediate export, has rarely been so keen as at the present moment. This situation is clearly reflected in the prices just quoted. Heavy domestic consumption in the face of the high prices for meats, partly explains this condition. Confidence in the export demand, on the part of the produce trade, confirms it from another direction. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

Under these circumstances, we believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will probably be produced in abundance in Canada this year and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, in any event. Poultry, alive or dressed, under present and prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be reared and finished at a decided profit. A good flock of poultry if carefully handled will serve to prevent waste on the farm and promote economy in living expenses, such as is particularly necessary when all farm products are becoming so marketable and so dear.

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

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

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

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

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

### BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Those wishing to keep chickens only for egg production would do well to select an egg breed like the Leghorns, Hamburgs or Anconas. The Leghorns are probably the best of these. There are many varieties and sub-varieties in this breed, but the White variety stands out in a class by itself. These are just as good egg producers as any and besides they are almost the ideal broilers. The Leghorn is a bird of graceful curves, alert, active, hardy and prolific. They have no standard weights. They are probably better summer layers than winter layers as they are somewhat sensitive to weather conditions. Cold weather, long continued, will check egg production more in this breed than in the general purpose breeds, but on the other hand they also respond quicker after milder weather comes on. Where summer eggs are the chief consideration, together with a breed adapted for broiler production, we cannot do better than recommend the Leghorns.

The Anconas are a Leghorn-Minorca cross and are but little grown in this area very similar to the Leghorns. They are very similar to the Leghorns. The Hamburgs are a rounded and plumper bird than the Leghorn, but they are rather difficult to raise through their first few weeks of existence. The Minoras have nothing to recommend them to the ordinary farmer. The old time Minorca might have been a fairly good chicken, but the present day Minorca with his long narrow body, long legs and lack of constitution has very little to recommend him to any one but the straight fancier. His constitution and egg producing qualities have been spoiled almost entirely by trying to breed to fancy qualities only.

The meat breeds are too slow to mature to be of much use in this country. The large amount of feather growth on the feet also goes against them, especially in the early, wet fall and spring months when they are liable to freeze their feet. Small flocks may work out all right, but for an average size farm flock they would require too much care and attention. For crossing on other breeds the Brahma is probably the best. Crossed with Barred Rocks they make pretty good roasters and excellent capons. However there is no special need to go into detail about the qualities, type and so on of these breeds as they are hardly adapted to farm requirements.

What we have stated about various breeds are facts as we have been able to gather them during the last twenty years of experience in farm poultry work, working on large poultry plants. We have endeavored to give an impartial summary of these observations not on the basis that we know it all and this is the final word, but rather that we came to these conclusions gradually and that as the years go by and wider experience is gained, we may from time to time make further observations and draw further conclusions in regard to the qualities of the various breeds of poultry.

In breeding for egg production the farmer should select his best winter layers and mate them with an active vigorous male bird that grew quickly and matured early. The hens should of course be selected not only for heavy production, but also for vigor and vitality. If the hens are rather large and oversize a medium sized male will do, but this averaging up has to be taken into consideration. It is best to discard hens that are very much undersize because there is always a tendency in the offspring to deteriorate in size year after year, if such birds are used promiscuously.

Under farm conditions it would be worth while to take 15 or 20 of your best layers, or hens that are laying in December and January and separate them from the rest of the stock and trap nest them. In this way the best layer could be found and her eggs marked and her cockerels kept for breeding purposes the next year. I firmly believe that the average farmer has in his flock the nucleus for a heavy laying strain, only he does not know where she is. The cockerels from this heavy laying hen should then be mated back again to the next winter's heaviest laying pullets and the following winter in his second year back to his own pullets, using his son which should be from the heaviest laying pullet, to mate back to the yearling hens. This is the best method of breeding and selection. I know of and if a farmer is fortunate enough to own a flock of pure breeds to start with he can soon build up a

heavy laying strain of his chosen breed. Where mongrels are used to start with, pure bred males should be purchased the first year or two until the flock becomes uniform as to size and color and then this method of breeding and selection should be followed.

Our own experience in this line of breeding has been this, that with the use of the trap nest for identifying heavy layers and breeding from them only the production was raised from an average of 138 eggs a year up to 167 from the 25 best layers. Inbreeding was followed and later on line breeding and selection will lead us to what we shall see as the years go by. If we give due consideration to the importance of having only strong vigorous and healthy birds to breed from we are satisfied that the question will work out all right.

Investigation work has shown that heavy laying is transmitted by the male birds and therefore farmers generally would do well to use male birds from recognized laying strains. Such birds can usually be purchased at two to three dollars each whereas males from exhibition stock very seldom sell for less than five dollars.

It is often claimed that for better results yearlings hens should be mated with cockerels and yearling males with pullets but it is difficult to state that such will always be the case. Personally, I believe that environment, method, kind of food fed and general care play a bigger part in the results, providing that the pullets and cockerels are mature, than any special way of mating. As a rule though the yearling hen produces a larger chick, fluffier and apparently more vigorous than the pullet for the simple reason that she lays a bigger egg. If pullets are mature, healthy and vigorous I would expect, other things being equal, to get just as strong chicks from them as from the yearling hens.

The period of usefulness of the male from a breeder's point of view usually extends over the second year. The number of females to be mated with a male for best results decreases year after year. The number of females to go with one male depends somewhat on the breed. In the egg breeds one male to every 15 to 25 hens is about the right ratio; in the general purpose breeds one to 12 to 15 females; and in the meat breeds one male to 8 to 12 females. These ratios may vary with some individuals. A specially active vigorous male in the lighter breeds will often fertilize the eggs from as high as 35 hens and in the general purpose breeds as high as 25 hens. Usually on the tenth to the fourteenth day after the male is put with the females the eggs will be quite fertile.

On the third day some of the eggs may already be fertile if the hens are in full laying. After the males are separated the eggs will commence to show a decrease in fertility, covering a period of 14 to 20 days and even then an old egg might still be fertile. But generally after the fourteenth day eggs may be guaranteed non-fertile if sold for market use. The practice of using alternate males has a tendency to produce higher fertility in the eggs. Using one male a day or two and then changing off to the other one is a common practice. It is however, hardly practical for the farmer to follow this as it requires considerable labor at a busy season of the year.—M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, in the Grain Growers' Guide.

### SWAT THE ROOSTER

In marketing the hens don't forget "His Lordship." Just as soon as the breeding season is past his usefulness is gone. He is a drone. He is not only a non-producer—he is a positive menace.

He is costing the farmers of Canada thousands of dollars every year. A fertile egg will spoil rapidly in hot weather. If all the eggs produced in Canada after the first of June each year were infertile there would not be the necessity of sending millions of them to the dump as has been the case in the past.

Little chicks should be protected from cool, damp surroundings. Nothing is more detrimental to their health and more certain to bring heavy mortality than to let them out in the wet grass early in the morning.

Select eggs for hatching uniform in size. Extremely small eggs or exceptionally large eggs should not be used.

## The Farm

### BREEDING AND RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

The Profitable Type.

(Hon. A. B. Etter, Amherst, N. S.)

Thirty years ago in Nova Scotia, 2,400 pounds was considered a good weight for a pair of draft horses, and a horse that weighed fourteen hundred pounds was considered too large and clumsy for any kind of work. Today all this has been changed. A team of 2,800 pound horses is considered too light to take to the lumber woods and pairs of 3,000 pounds or over are in demand and prices that are very remunerative to the producers are being paid in order to get them. This makes the question of production an important one and a few words of practical advice may be helpful on this point.

The first thing necessary is a good brood mare. A mare to produce heavy draft stock should be sound weighing no less than 1,400 pounds a good worker, and free from vice and sired by a pure bred horse of the type that you wish to breed from her. Such a mare should be mated to a pure bred stallion of a different strain of the same breed as the mare, and should have all the qualities you wish to produce, as well as being at least two hundred pounds heavier than the mare. In this way you breed up both in weight and quality and should have an offspring equal to your expectations. If you should be disappointed, change the sire when you breed again.

When the colt is foaled, begin to make its acquaintance at once. Handle it from day to day, and before it is a month old put a halter on and with careful treatment you will have no trouble in leading it anywhere, for it will have confidence in you. At four or five months of age the colt should be weaned. Its feed at this time should be bran, mashed oats and carrots, or turnips, in all from four to six quarts a day, together with all the good sweet hay it will clean up. A good piece of rock salt should also be put in the manger. Give it plenty of exercise and above all watch for worms or lice for these will ruin any colt.

Lice are caused by poor condition, heavy coat and want of proper care and exercise. Worms are caused by poor condition, swamp grasses, frozen and dead grasses, too many roots and want of proper exercise. A colt that has worms will have sometimes a poor appetite and at other times a ravenous one, the stomach will be greatly enlarged, breath feverish, coat rough, staring, harsh and matted, the animal will lose flesh and often become a total wreck, ending in death.

Keep its feet trimmed, so that it will stand level on them and see that its toes are not too long. If this is attended to, there will be practically no danger from side-bone, ring-bone, spavin or any of the other well known blemishes.

When the colt is eighteen months of age, he should be harnessed alongside an older horse, and then with his mate which should have been sired by the same horse and trained in the same way as himself. In this way, a well-matched pair in performance and disposition will be secured.

A small amount of light work should now be given the pair each day, and through this growth and development are likely to be quite rapid, so that, at the age of two and a half years, their weight should be over 2,600 pounds. With plenty of light work, but not enough to tire them, this pair will mature into fast walkers, good workers, with good dispositions, and will enjoy their work because their muscles have been progressively developed to meet their needs. At four years of age the pair should weigh about 2,800 pounds, and at six years they should weigh from 3,000 to 3,600 pounds. Their price at this age, if they are well mated and look alike, should be anywhere from \$700.00 to \$1,000.00. This looks like a good paying return, for, from the eighteenth month, the pair have been earning more than their keep, that is, on the average, from the time they were first put in harness up to their sixth year. Of course it is not every pair of colts that will turn out as well as these, but this is the type to aim after, and practice coupled with perseverance is the only road to success.

### CARE OF HORSES' FEET

(Hon. A. B. Etter, Amherst.)

The proper care of horses' feet is one of the greatest problems that confronts the breeder of light harness or heavy team horses. The problem, however, should be dealt with in a practical manner, and the first principle is to make the feet level, and the second to have the horse shod with shoes that fit his feet. To make the foot level, the hoof should be of the same depth on the outside as the inside, and the toe and heel should be of a height so that when the horse is standing on a level floor, with his feet

at proper angle to the limbs a line drawn down the front of the leg to the top of the hoof at the hair will strike exactly the centre of the foot, and if extended to the bottom of the foot, two-thirds of the hoof at the floor will be to the front of this line and the other third behind. This shows that, if the toe is too high, the line of leg will strike the floor farther back. On the other hand, if the heel is too high the line will strike towards the toe and the leg will have the appearance of going straight into the foot. A well-proportioned foot for a horse of ten hundred pounds' weight is one having a toe three and one-half inches long for the front feet, that is the distance from the hair to the front of the foot at the toe, while on the hind feet the length of the toe should be an eighth of an inch less. The hoof generally grows the faster on the outside of the front feet and on the inside of the hind feet. This defect in the front feet will cause the horse to toe out, striking his knees when going fast and likely to hit his ankles when going slow, and in the case of his hind feet being high on the inside will cause them to stand close together and interfere, and if a pacer, the horse will cross-fire when going fast. The remedy for these defects lies largely in having the horses' feet level.

### PROPER SHOING

(Hon. A. B. Etter Amherst, N. S.)

Perhaps the most important matter in shoeing is to have the feet shod so that the horse will not become lame. Contracted feet are mostly caused by using shoes that are too small. Often a foot is contracted in one quarter only. This is caused by the hoof being higher on the opposite side, and tramping on the lower side drives that quarter in. The proper shoeing is to make the shoe flush with the hoof all around the foot, and if the foot is narrow, make the shoe higher on the inside on both quarters. Begin on the one-third distance from the heel and shape the shoe so that the top side—the side next to the foot—will be higher up into the foot by levelling the inside of the shoe about one-eighth of an inch at the heel and lessening as it comes to the third distance of the shoe as before mentioned. If only one-quarter is contracted, make the shoe so that it will only spread that quarter. When the horse wears a shoe like this the hoof will spread and become wide and round at the heel, which is the natural shape for a horse's foot.

Another kind of defect is the flat foot. Probably the best way to deal with a flat-footed horse is to make the shoe large enough to fit the foot that is, to keep the shoe out flush with the hoof, and particularly so on the quarters. Often small shoes are put on large feet and then the wall cut away to make the foot fit the shoe. The shoe thus bearing on the sole of the foot, the horse immediately becomes lame and the foot becomes diseased, ruining the animal and sometimes causing his death. And this was done because the horse was thought to have had too large feet and smaller shoes would make them look better. These defects and conditions are often found in roadsters as well as heavy draught horses.

In regard to scratches, if the horse is properly fed, given bran mashes when required, and properly shod, he will not have any scratches to bother him, for there will be no heat in the foot or leg to cause them.

### NEW POTASH FERTILIZER.

Necessity, it has been said, is the mother of invention, and we have no better example of this than the efforts scientists are making at the present time to find new artificial fertilizers to take the place of the ones which are not attainable on account of the war or which have become so high in price that they are practically unobtainable by the ordinary farmer.

For many years, even before the war cut off our supply of potash, scientists, in the United States had been experimenting to see if they could not find some source of potash in their own country which would be able to compete in chloride and sulphate of potash produced at the Stassfurt mines in Germany. They found that by fusing feldspar—a mineral which is very plentiful both in the States and Canada—with lime at a temperature of 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, the potash in the feldspar was rendered available. The cost of treatment is so high, however, that unless some commercial use is found for the by-products of the fusion available, potash cannot be produced cheaply enough to compete on the market with that exported from Germany at normal prices.

### CUT THE CLOVER EARLY

It is the rule on many farms to let the clover crop turn brown before it is cut. This may add a little to the weight, but it detracts from the feeding value.

Hay must smell sweet and have a

# THE MONITOR

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We keep an unusually large quantity of Paper Stock, of all kinds, on hand in our stock room, and are, therefore, ready to fill your orders at short notice.

Owing to present market conditions nearly all lines of paper stock are advancing. Look over your printed forms to-day and see if you are in need of any printing, and send us your order.

We guarantee good workmanship and our prices are right. Remember the money you send away for printing never comes back; that you leave with us does.

**Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.**  
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BRIDGETOWN - NOVA SCOTIA

good color in order to be rated first-class. Over-ripe clover is dusty, woody, and smells like tobacco. This may be pleasing to the owner, but to the cow's uneducated taste it is not. Properly cut clover will retain its green color even after being thoroughly dried. A ton of green sweet smelling hay is worth two tons of that which is over-ripe.

Clover when allowed to turn brown in the field gets brittle and most of the blades powder and are lost in the hauling. There seems no good reason why farmers fail to transfer their clover from the field to the hay mow in a condition which will be acceptable to the animals and profitable to themselves.

Mill feeds are always cheapest about harvest time. Many dollars can be saved by co-operative buying at that time.

A good road between every farm and market is a reasonable and worth-while proposition.

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J.M. Owen K.C. Daniel Owen L.L.B.  
BARRISTERS AT LAW  
Annapolis Royal  
Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia  
Office in Middleton open Thursdays.  
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Money to loan Real Estate Securities.

**CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, L.L.B.**  
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AGENT FOR CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. Insure your buildings in the largest and strongest company.  
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Money to loan on first-class Real Estate  
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Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist  
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Nova Scotia Agricultural College,  
Ontario Veterinary College,  
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PARADISE, N. S.  
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**Dr. F. S. Anderson**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Graduate of the University Maryland.  
Office:—Queen Street, Bridgetown.  
Hours:—8 to 5.

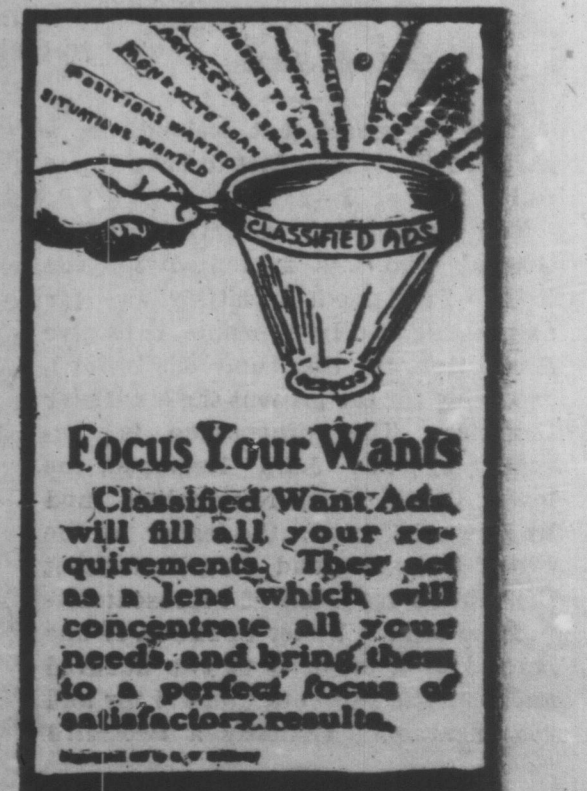
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Funeral Director and Embalmer  
Latest styles in Caskets, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. Hearse sent to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-story building in rear of furniture warehouses. Phone 76-4

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**UNDERTAKING**  
We do undertaking in all its branches  
Hearse sent to any part of the County,  
**J. H. HICKS & SONS**  
Queen St., Bridgetown, Telephone 45.  
H. B. HICKS, Manager.

**G. E. BANKS**  
PLUMBING  
Furnace and Stove Repairs  
Bridgetown, N. S.  
TELEPHONE, NO 3-2



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Classified Want Ads will fill all your requirements. They act as a lens which will concentrate all your needs, and bring them to a perfect focus of satisfactory results.

**The Weekly Monitor**

ESTABLISHED 1873

—AND—

**WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL**

Published Every Wednesday

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO

Address all matters of business and make all money orders payable to

**The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd**  
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

**More About Lord Kitchener.**

He was born at Crotto, in the County of Kerry, Ireland, where his father, Lieutenant Colonel Horatio Kitchener was at the time stationed. Both parents were English people of old Hampshire stock. As a boy, Lord Kitchener was spoken of as a "long-legged gossamer" and was regarded by persons who saw him, accompanied by his nurse, making frequent visits to the seaside, as likely to become an early victim of the white plague.

As he grew older he became an adept in the Irish national game of "hurling," which is virtually "our modern hockey." He soon developed warlike inclinations, and was accustomed to rally the boys of the village to challenge those of a neighboring parish to fight with sticks and stones. He was especially favorable to Irish soldiers, chose them for his personal staff, and on his fatal voyage to Russia, his staff consisted of three distinguished Irishmen, Fitzgerald, O'Beirne, and McLoughlin, who like himself found a watery grave.

A lady says that she was a fellow passenger with him when he was Major Kitchener, on a voyage from Africa to England, and all on board were impressed with his magnificent presence, his unassuming manner and economy in dress. It was frequent subject of remark that he wore a pair of patched trousers. Just below the jacket, when he turned to walk up and down the deck, two patches of new material were quite visible, showing that a Zanzibar tailor had been employed to make repairs. This lady remarks that she in after years sometimes impressed upon the minds of her growing boys, three of whom are now in the service of the King and country, a lesson of moral courage and economy, by telling them that Lord Kitchener was not ashamed to wear patches.

Two destroyers were attached to the Hampshire when she started on her voyage, but in the vicinity of the Orkneys, the seas were so boisterous that the Captain gave orders for their release.

On the Sabbath following the disaster, the London pulpits did honor to the memory of Lord Kitchener. One of the ministers took for his theme, "An Unstained Sword."

Another spoke of his "courage, strength unaffected simplicity, invincible patience, dogged and persistent purpose, resourcefulness in the face of danger, clemency in the hour of victory, unswerving loyalty and devotion to the service of his sovereign and people."

Dr. John Clifford remarked that he had an interview with Lord Kitchener on the Thursday proceeding the ill-fated voyage, and he discovered that he had "a deep and serious reverence for the realities of life and religion, and that his solicitude for the great army of which he was the chief was deep, real and abiding."

In one of his apartments, apparently as a reminder, there was hanging this motto, "Prayer brings victory."

The Memorial Service was conducted in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was attended by an immense congregation. King, soldiers, and private citizens were moved to tears. But, amid the general sorrow there is nowhere heard a note of despondency.

Confident that the cause of Britain and her Allies is the cause of honor, liberty and righteousness. The nation is a unit in the determination to prosecute the war to an end which will ensure the permanent defeat of military despotism.

**Home Rule**

It really seems that Ireland, or a part of Ireland is at last to have Home Rule.

The proposition of David Lloyd George, who was appointed by the British Parliament to satisfy, as far as possible, the Irish people, is to give Home Rule to the whole of Ireland, excepting for the present the six Ulster Counties. This proposition is accepted by Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists and by Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, and at a Nationalist Convention made up of representatives from the six Ulster Counties, it was carried by a majority of two hundred and ten. The full vote was 475 for and 265 against, virtually a two-third

majority vote. Mr. Redmond stated publicly that if this plan was not accepted he would resign his position as the leader of the Nationalists, and no doubt his determination had considerable influence in the decision.

Several influential persons, Lord Balfour of Burielgh, Lord Cromer, Lord Halsbury, and others representing the extreme anti home rule party have issued a manifest, deprecating the attempt to settle this question during the war. They regard the arrangement as a premium on rebellion. But, it is well known that the recent rebellion was the work of a small portion of the Irish people, and was aided and abetted by Germany and a few Irish Americans. Thousands of Irish soldiers are among the bravest of the army at the front. Sir Roger Casement offered German money and a free pass to New York at the close of the war, to any in the Interment camps who would join the German forces. As a body they were proof against the bribery.

The Irish people naturally feel that if Germans in South Africa can be permitted to rule themselves, subject to the British Parliament, there is no valid reason why they should not be allowed to do the same.

One thing is quite evident that when this cruel war is over there must be a complete readjustment of the relation of the various parts of the Empire to the central Government. The children of the mother land, realizing that they are no longer children, but, have reached an age in which their opinion must be consulted in the general management of the family affairs, must have a voice in the maternal counsels. Then, Irish troubles and many other things will be settled by the mutual agreement of mother and children.

**OBITUARY**

**WILLIAM MILLER SR.**

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of another of our oldest and most respected inhabitants, William Miller, Sr., of Clarence, which occurred on Monday, July 3rd., at the advanced age of 92 years and 6 months.

Mr. Miller was born at Hampton in this County, and with his family removed to Clarence over sixty years ago, where he has since resided. He was the second son of Harris Miller, and he and his brother Benjamin who predeceased him in the year 1901, and whose sudden death it was our sad duty to chronicle, were among the pioneer orchardists of this County. After settling on the farm they built vessels at Hampton, and engaged extensively in speculation. They were both strong Christian characters and pillars in the Bridgetown Baptist Church. They married sisters, Elizabeth and Catherine Saunders who are both living at the advanced ages of 87 and 89 years.

The deceased was not only an eminent church member, but he was a christian and loved his neighbors, and although he outlived his usefulness among those with whom he associated, there is not one who will not remember in him the kindly christian virtues of a great and good man. In this way "Uncle William," as he was familiarly known, though numbered among the dead, is still living and will continue to live till time shall cease.

With such as he, death is but the snuffing off of this mortal coil which had become a burden; it is but the spark of life and truth and justice bursting forth into a more fitting sphere. It is dust returning unto dust, but the spirit to the God who gave it to receive the "well done;" the breath of God returning to the God from whence it came.

He leaves behind, as we have said, an aged widow, from whom he will not long be parted, and four sons,—Harry Miller of Granville in this County, Dr. Robert of Ashmont, Mass. Dentist; and Dr. Chas. H. Miller of Ashmont, Mass., M. D., and William R. Miller of Clarence in this County, with whom he resided and who has the homestead.

The funeral takes place from his late residence, to-morrow, Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation formally announces the use of the Cape Cod canal for the steamers of the Metropolitan line all the way by water route between New York and Boston. By the use of the canal all the way by water the distance between New York and Boston is reduced from 337 to 260 statute or land miles.

The Halifax and Southwestern Railway office a few days ago received through the mail a \$2 note accompanied by a piece of paper on which was written "Conscience money," with no intimation from whom the money came.

The Dominion Government is going into the moving picture business. It is not doing so with the idea of making money, but with the object of interesting people, both in and out of Canada, in the natural resources of this Dominion.

**DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR**

Seventeen months ago Dodge Brothers Motor Car had just begun to be produced.

You knew little or nothing about it, then.

Do you know anything about it, now, that is not good?

Have you heard anything that was not in its praise?

It has been a wonderful year in point of production.

\$59,000,000 worth of Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been built and delivered since January, 1915.

But that is not half as wonderful as the good opinion that has been built up around them.

The car has not merely made good, but it has won golden opinions, everywhere.

This is largely due to the fact that all through these seventeen months the Dodge Brothers have given it their own personal supervision.

All that they learned in building the parts for more than half a million cars, before they began to build their own car, is actively applied to each day's production.

They have built one car and one car only; and

concentrated upon it their own personal efforts.

For every part and every process that enters into the car, they have personally established a standard.

The work done and the materials used must conform to that standard.

Their factories are very large, but there is not a man nor a foreman in any part of them who does not know that he is constantly under the oversight and supervision of one or the other or both of the Dodge Brothers.

The result has been a very unusual achievement, a first year free from serious complaints—a car that has not developed a single fault worth talking about.

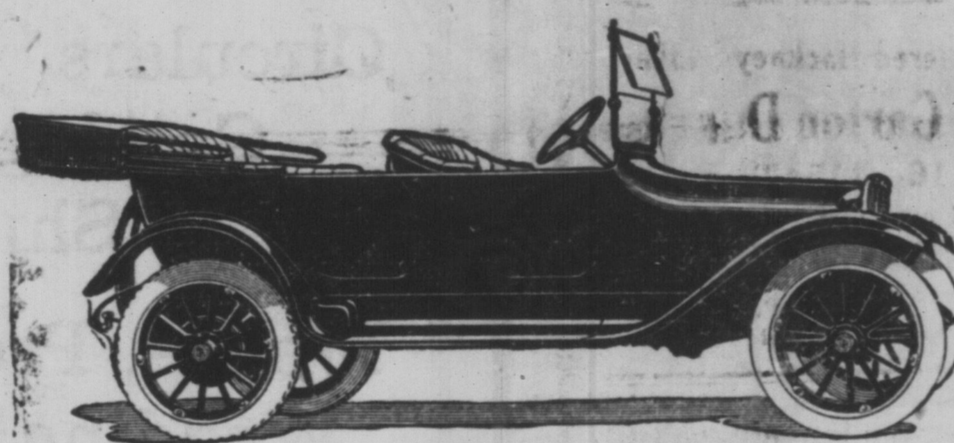
You will find the best evidence of its very unusual performance in your own neighborhood.

Everybody, everywhere, says practically the same things about it.

Before you buy a car, we hope you will talk to your friends and neighbors about Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The tire mileage is unusually high  
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete, is \$11,000 (add freight from Detroit)



L. B. DODGE

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

**Parish St. James Church Notes**

Next Sunday (third Sunday after Trinity) the services in the Parish will be:  
Bridgetown—11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.  
St. Mary's, Belleisle—3 p.m. Sunday school at 1.30.

**Week Days.**

FRIDAY—Bridgetown, 4.30 p.m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war. 7.30 p.m., Evening Prayer followed by choir practice.

**Bridgetown United Baptist Church**

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The B.Y.P.U. will take the form of a "Nature Study Night" on Friday at 8 p.m.  
Sunday Services: Bible School at 10 a.m. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

**CENTRELEA**

Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p.m.

**Methodist Church Circuit Notes**

Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth Friday evening at 7.30.  
Services next Sunday, July 9  
Bridgetown—Sunday School at 10 a.m. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.  
Granville—3 p.m.

**Presbyterian Church**

Gordon Memorial Church, Queen Street. Pastor: Rev. F. C. Simpson. Services every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.  
Visitors cordially welcomed at all services.

**DIED**

TITUS.—At Hampton, June 28, 1916, Mrs. John Titus, aged 53 years.

**HOSIERY SPECIAL**

**15c AND 19c**

**FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY**

**Only a Few Dozen Left  
Fine 1-1 Rib Hose**

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

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

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

**STRONG & WHITMAN**

Ruggles Block

'Phone 32

**For Sale**

A small property in Lawrencetown, consisting of a cottage house of seven rooms and one and one half acre of land, containing seventy apple, five plum and eleven pear trees.

Also a garden planted.  
No water tax.  
Good reason for selling.

For further particulars apply to  
5-pd. THOS. GREEN.

**For Sale**

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

**New Goods**

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

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

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

**J. HARRY HICKS**  
CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER

Phone 48-2 Corner Queen and Granville Streets

**Great Saving in Footwear**

We can fit you out nicely in Summer

**Fleet Footwear**

LADIES' AND MISSES'

**White Canvas Pumps and Boots**

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

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

**Home-Made Hay Rakes**

We have something special in Home-Made Hand Hay Rakes

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

Agents for Massey-Harris Farming Machines and Deering Farming Machines

**KARL FREEMAN**  
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

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

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

Also SPRUCE and all grades of CEDAR SHINGLES

The prices on above have not advanced since last season

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

Write or call on us for prices

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

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

Great reductions in summer millinery at Dearness and Phelan's.

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

The service announced for to-morrow (Thursday) evening in St. Mary's Bellisle, will not be held.

Mrs. Simpson will be at Home at the Manse on the 10th and 11th of July, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Owing to the inclement weather the St. James Church Sunday School picnic has been postponed until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Graves announce the engagement of their daughter Ena Elizabeth to Mr. Sidney Blenkhorn of Canning. Marriage to take place July 11th.

Native strawberries are becoming quite plentiful on the local market, and are of excellent quality this year. They were retailing yesterday at 15 cent per box.

Salmon was quite plentiful all through the month of June in the local market, and sold last Saturday as low as ten cents a pound for the whole fish.

The steamers Prince Arthur and Prince George of the Yarmouth Line, are now making six trips per week each way, leaving Yarmouth at 6 p.m. and Central Wharf, Boston, at 3 p.m.

The marriage of the Rev. Wallace Stanley Loring, B. A., to Miss Caroline Amelia Dodge daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben T. Dodge of Belleisle, takes place at the home of the bride this morning.

The Nova Scotia Exhibition will be held in Halifax as usual this year, the date set being Sept. 13th to 21st. The Prize List is now being distributed, a copy of which may be had by dropping a card to Mr. M. Mc. F. Hall, the secretary, Halifax.

In keeping with the change of time of the arrival at Bridgetown of the mail trains, the following will be the present schedule of the closing of the mails at the Bridgetown post office: Mail for the West closes at 11.25, mail for the East at 1.50.

Big Double Show, at the Primrose Theatre, Thursday night, July 6. Wm. Fox presents Betty Nansen in "A Woman's Temptation" in five acts. This will be followed by the Jesse Willard—Frank Moran, Exhibition Pictures in four reels. Doors will be open at 7.30 sharp.

The Land of Evangeline, will be filmed to illustrate excerpts from Longfellow's immortal verse. Several squads of the Essanay cameramen, during the summer months will make films of the scenic beauties of Canada from Nova Scotia to British Columbia and from the Georgian Bay country to the Yukon.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway is now running a refrigerator car from Yarmouth to Halifax for butter shipments, leaving Yarmouth on Wednesdays, arriving at Halifax on Thursdays. Another refrigerator car is also being run for fresh meats. This car leaves Annapolis for Halifax on Tuesdays and arrives there the following afternoon. This refrigerator service should receive every encouragement from dealers in dairy products.

The D. A. R. summer time-table went into effect last Saturday. The express train from Halifax arrives at Bridgetown at 11.42 and the express from Yarmouth at 2.07. The Bluenose trains from the east and west arrive at Bridgetown at the same hour, 12.47. The Bluenose going west will connect with the St. John boat at Digby this summer. "The Owl" train will run to Annapolis Saturday evenings (due at Bridgetown at 9.04) and return Monday mornings (due at Bridgetown at 4.13 a.m.)

The Camp Meeting at Berwick, N. S., will open this year on August 1st, at 7.30 p. m., and continue for a week, closing on the evening of the 9th. The Evangelists will be Revs. A. S. Rogers, B. D., of Halifax, N. S., and J. W. Bartlett, of Sydney, C. B. Rev. Prof. W. G. Watson, B. D., will be Bible Expositor. Everything is being done to make the meetings a success and fruitful in results. The Association has issued a booklet giving full information about the meetings and accommodations and reduced travelling fares. Any person can have this booklet free by dropping a card to Rev. J. A. Smith, Secretary of the Association, Berwick, N. S.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

Miss Grace Freeman, teacher at Amherst, is visiting her friend, Miss Mary Palfrey.

Mrs. Alvin Starratt of Paradise, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. H. Dixon, Church street.

Mr. Willoughby Anthony and family have gone to Port Lorne for the months of July and August.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. L. Archibald and family, of Wolfville, were guests last week of Mrs. Karl Freeman.

Mr. Ballantyne Grant and bride, of St. John, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peters, Victoria street. Mr. J. A. McHaffey of Upper Newport, has been a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Calder, Bonnie Brae Farm.

Mrs. J. Carey Phinney, has returned home after a visit of two weeks with her son, Mr. Stephen Ruggles, at Halifax.

Mrs. W. A. Craig and Miss Mary spent the week-end at Paradise, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Covert.

School Inspector, Mr. C. Foster, was in Digby last week acting as Deputy Examiner in the Provincial Examinations for that station.

Miss Lila McCormick of Halifax, was the guest at the home of her brother, Mr. Fred McCormick, one day last week, en route from Digby to Halifax.

Mr. Karl Freeman and daughters Hazel and Aileen, went to Milton, Queen County, last week to visit Mr. Freeman's mother, returning home yesterday.

Dr. A. A. Dechman left yesterday for New Glasgow to attend the meetings of the Nova Scotia Medical Association and will be out of town for two or three days.

Mrs. A. S. Bull and daughter Emily, of Newton Centre, Mass., arrived last Wednesday, and will spend the summer months the guests of Miss Mary Saunders, Granville street.

Mr. Jasper F. Titus, who came here to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. John F. Titus of Hampton, returned to his home in Ravenna, Ohio, yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

Miss Helen V. Gilliat of Granville Centre, Student at Provincial Normal College, obtained Superior First Rank License. She also was one of the 20 students out of 388 that won distinction.

Among the Bridgetown teachers who have come home for the summer holidays are: Miss Nettie Bishop, Bridgewater; Miss Ena Graves, Canning; and Miss Cora Munro, Plympton, Digby County.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hopkins, and two little daughters of Amherst arrived on Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Hopkins' mother Mrs. J. Carey Phinney, Paradise. Mr. Hopkins returns in a few days to his military duties at the Detention Camp, at Amherst, but Mrs. Hopkins expects to remain for several weeks.

Mr. James J. Young, who has been in the employ of the Bank of Nova Scotia for eleven years, and for the past three years has been on the staff at the Toronto office, has resigned his position with the Bank and enlisted in the 69th Canadian Field Artillery of Toronto. He came home last Friday for a few days' visit to his mother, Mrs. E. C. Young, returning to Toronto today. He will train at Niagara.

Reed K. Dargie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Dargie of Bridgetown, who went to the United States last November, was fortunate in securing a good position in one of H. P. Hood & Sons' stores in Boston. The company have 25 stores in the New England States, and a few weeks ago Mr. Dargie was appointed relieving manager for the summer months, and on June 19th took charge of one of their stores on Summer Street.

**LOCAL AND SPECIAL**

There are now over 7,000 men at Aldershot camp.

**For Sale**—Pair of working Oxen and a cow. Apply to Mrs. Florence Bent Paradise.

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

The weather prophets, backed by the scientists, predict that this is going to be a remarkably rainy season all through until mid-September.

We would direct the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of the Nova Scotia Technical College which appears on this page. Here is an exceptional opportunity for young ladies to learn the art of dressmaking.

Through our Paradise correspondent we learn of the death of the Rev. H. H. Saunders, which occurred at River Glade, N.B., on July 1st. Some twelve years ago Mr. Saunders was the beloved Pastor of the Paradise and Clarence Churches, and many in this section of the Province will learn of his death with deep regret.

**DEATH OF MRS JOHN F. TITUS.**

It is with feelings of deep regret that we today chronicle the death of Ada H. beloved wife of John F. Titus of Hampton, which occurred at her home on Wednesday last, June 28th, aged 53 years.

About a year ago Mrs. Titus went to Halifax to undergo a most critical surgical operation and it was the sincere hope of her many friends that after the operation her health would improve, but such was not to be, and during the latter days of her illness she was a great sufferer, and death was a happy release to her, after many months of suffering, which was borne with true Christian fortitude.

Mrs. Titus was baptized, April 18th, 1882, by the Rev. E. H. Sweet, and has been a faithful member of the Baptist Church, Hampton. She was a charter member of Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge, Bridgetown; also a member of Flashlight Division, Sons of Temperance.

She leaves to mourn their loss, her husband, one son and two daughters, Jasper F. of Ravenna, Ohio; Effie M. of St. John; and Helen Frances at home.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, and was the largest ever witnessed in Hampton. A large delegation from Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge of Bridgetown, was present, and the beautiful and impressive burial service of this Order was conducted at the grave. The members of Flashlight Division, S. of T. were also present to pay a last tribute of respect to a faithful member. After the interment a memorial service was held in the church, conducted by the Rev. Asaph Whitman.

The Monitor joins with many friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

**BORN**

**DENISON**.—In Springfield, Mass., June 7th, at Wesson Maternity Hospital, to John A. and Laura Phinney Denison, a daughter—Mary Elizabeth Chapin.

**GRANT**.—At Springfield, Annapolis County, June 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant, a daughter—Grace Maude.

**JENNINGS**.—At Woodstock, N. B., on June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Jennings, a daughter.

**MARRIED**

**PRIME-CHUTE**.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bear River, June 21, 1916, by Rev. J. W. O'Brien, Stephen N. Prime of Weymouth Mills, to Etta O. Chute, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Chute.

**KELLY-GIBSON**.—At Annapolis Royal, Laura S. Kelly of Bridgetown, to Myers E. Gibson of Dalhousie West.

**Mary Garden Perfume and Talcum**

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

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

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

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

*The Rexall Store*

**Business Notices**

**To Rent at Hampton**.—Some rooms from 1st August. Lovely sea views. Particulars Mrs. Burton.

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

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

**Second Hand Machinery for Sale**

In First Class Condition  
One 22-inch Saw Dust Blower.  
One 20-inch Stave Sawing Machine.  
One Mumford Style Shingle Machine.  
One Planer Knife Grinder.  
For further particulars write to  
H. K. FRANCIS,  
Halifax, N. S.

**NOTICE**

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

**CHARLES E. HICKS**  
11—3i Carletons Corner, N. S.

**The Registered Hackney Stallion**

**Risplith Garton Duke**  
616—(11547)

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

**ALFRED PHELAN**  
Bridgetown, N. S.

**Nova Scotia Technical College**

**New Correspondence Course in Dressmaking**

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

Write for details today to  
**F. H. SEXTON, Principal,**  
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Correspondence Courses also in Steam Engineering, Drafting, Gasoline Automobile, etc.

**Business As Usual**

**Provincial Exhibition HALIFAX**

**September 13th to 21st**

Entries close in all classes August 31

For Prize List and any information, write  
**M. McF. HALL**  
Manager and Secretary Halifax, N. S.

**The Bridgetown Importing House**

**NEW GOODS**

**Curtains**

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

**Dress Goods**

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

**Wash Goods**

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

**Suits and Coats**

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

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

**J. W. BECKWITH**

**Carpet Squares**

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

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

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

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

**Three Days of Genuine Bargains**

**TO THE PUBLIC:**

I am closing out the business here as advertised, and there are now only three days left of my Mammoth June Clearance Sale.

If you have not already taken advantage of the marvelously low prices to clear the stock, be sure to give us a call during the three days remaining.

This is positively your last chance to buy at such bargain prices, as on Saturday, at 12 o'clock p. m., the sale will be closed.

If you have bought of us since the sale commenced, you know you have got a Genuine Bargain in everything you purchased. Come again before it is too late to get some of the bargains still left.

**Remember, Only Three Days More**

**FRED HARRIS**

QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN  
J. H. HARRIS, Manager

**CASH MARKET**

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

**Thomas Mack**

**NEW SILVERWARE**

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

**ROSS A. BISHOP**  
LOCKETT BLOCK

CLARKE BROS. LIMITED
Importing Retailers
Spring and Summer Price List, 1916

TOWELS
Hand and Bath Towels, a large assortment always kept in stock.
CRASH LINENS
Silver Bleached: 10c. to 18c. per yard.
TABLE LINENS
Bleached and Unbleached: 54 to 72 in. wide.
ART SATTEENS
A full range of designs and colorings.
ART DRAPERIES
Our stock consists of all the new weaves, colors and designs, suitable for parlours, sitting rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms.
COUCH COVERS
Plain and Tapestry.
WHITE LACE CURTAINS
2 1/2 to 3 yards long.
CURTAIN POLES
White Enamel Cottage Rods, four feet long, complete with brackets.
FLOOR OILS
1 yard and 2 yards wide.
WALL PAPERS
Our Wall Papers cover a wide range of patterns, from the simple stripe to the elaborate embossed leather effect.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES
If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the daintiest, newest and withal the least expensive, visit our Ladies' Department and see our display.
WOMEN'S WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
A full assortment always kept in stock.
COTTON DEPARTMENT
Grey Cotton: 5c. to 15c. per yard.
BRITISH STEAMER RUGS
A large assortment of New Patterns for 1916.
CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON
40 in., 42 in. and 44 in. wide

Bear River

July 3
Miss Josephine Graham left for Yarmouth on Thursday.
Mr. George Benson, arrived home from Kentville Saturday.
Miss Hazel Harris and sister Jessie left for their home in Barton on Monday.
Miss Mildred Wentzell and Mr. Roy Snell made a trip to Digby on Saturday.
Miss Rose Dunn of Digby spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dunn.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Chute took in the excursion to Kentville on Wednesday.
Captain Fred LeCain and Herbert Hicks, Esq. of Clementsport were in town on Friday.
Mrs. Ralph Dunn, accompanied by sister Grace, were among the passengers to Kentville on Wednesday.
Miss Ethel Rice, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theibert Rice, left for Boston Monday.
Mrs. George Turnel and children motored from Digby, Tuesday, and were guests of Mrs. J. H. Benson.
Mrs. Carl Miller entertained the teachers of Oakdene School and a few friends on Tuesday evening, June 27.
Mrs. (Dr.) Timpany returned missionary, gave an address in the Baptist Church to a large congregation on Sunday.
Miss Jennie Woodworth arrived from St. John on Saturday and is a guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John Woodworth.
The teachers of Oakdene Academy, the Misses Jackson, Gunn and Woodbury, left for their respective homes on Friday and Saturday.
Among the arrivals at the Commercial House during the week were: T. C. Thompson, J. H. Stratton, Halifax; G. R. McNutt, Yarmouth; M. Ebril and wife, Toronto; Charles Taylor and wife, Halifax; Sergeant G. W. Connell, Digby; A. J. Brooks, K. Eaton, Kentville; Mrs. E. Brooks, Paradise; Miss Willa Brooks, Boston.

DEEP BROOK

July 3
Mrs. Mary Sargent of Massachusetts arrived on Friday for the summer.
Miss Blanche Spurr and Miss Goldsmith of Providence, R. I. arrived on Wednesday.
About thirty tickets were sold for the excursion to Kentville on Wednesday, 28th inst.
Miss Marion McClelland is again at home after completing her school year at Bear River.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harkness have rented Mrs. Annie Copeland's cottage for the summer season.
Mrs. Samuel Blaney and Mrs. McRae of Granville spent the week-end with Mrs. Howard Adams.
Miss Josephine Sullis of Bear River is spending the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sullis.
The Misses Marion and Phyllis Reop, of Digby, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sullis.
Mrs. J. F. McClelland has been quite ill for the last few weeks, and is now under the doctor's care. We hope for a speedy recovery.
Miss Lavenia Berry returned to Boston, Mass., after a brief visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry, on Saturday, July 1st.
The Misses Neva Marsters, May Ruggles, and Ethel Purdy have been at Bear River for the past week writing the Provincial examinations.
On Sunday morning, Rev. J. H. Markham occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church. The sermon was taken from the text, "Lovest thou Me?" Little Elsie, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Benson, Kentville, returned with her grandmother, Mrs. John Dittmars, on the excursion Wednesday for a visit.
Miss Gertrude Purdy and brother, Private Clarence, of the 112th Battalion, and Mrs. Fred Rice and children from Bridgetown, were in town for the holiday, July 1st.
An intercessory service for the soldiers and sailors is held at St. Matthew's Church every Wednesday evening, on June 28th, Rev. A. W. L. Smith, the Rector, spoke on "Our belief," and what it means to our men at the front."
Our school closed on Friday, June 30th, after a most successful school year under the skillful management of our Principal, Miss Mary FitzRandolph of Round Hill. Her many friends will give her a hearty welcome when she resumes her school duties among us in the autumn.
The "Plus Ultra" Sunday School Class were entertained by Mrs. L. E. Sherman on Thursday evening June 29th. A large number of the young

LOWER GRANVILLE

July 3
Miss Olivia Robblee was the guest of her sister Mrs. Archie Troop quite recently.
Mrs. F. W. Bishop and son Reginald spent the week-end with friends in this vicinity.
Mr. H. H. Anthony went to Hampton to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. J. Titus.
Miss Hattie Clarke of Boston, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke.
Mrs. Gertrude Wade of Belleisle spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Longmire.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newcomb of Sheffield Mills are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John H. Robblee.
Mr. Howard Croscup and Mr. Horace Johnson are visiting friends in Bridgetown and Paradise.
Mrs. J. V. Robblee, who has been visiting friends in Lawrence town and Williamston, has returned home.
Miss Ida Munroe of Paradise and Mr. Charles Harris of Brickton, were week-end guests of Miss Amy Letch.
Mrs. Wm. Graves and children of Medford, Mass., came on Saturday to visit her parents Mr. and Mrs. Russell Longmire.
Mrs. Charles Cunningham and children of Lynn, Mass., arrived on Saturday and will spend the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Croscup.
June 30
Mrs. Osmond Dunn spent Sunday at Clementsville.
Mrs. Harold Fish spent the week end at Clementsville.
Mrs. Wesley Berry entertained the Clementsville circle on Wednesday.
Miss Hattie Cook of Virginia East, spent the week end at Mrs. Albert Dunn's.
Messrs Eustace Wright, Lester and Leland Fraser spent Wednesday in Kentville.
Mr. Thomas Milner and son Harry who are employed at Lequille, spent Sunday at their home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dunn of Nic-taux Falls, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Gardener Wright.
Mrs. Norman Dukeshire and Mrs. Valentine Long of Clementsville, were guests of Mrs. George Wright on Wednesday.
Misses Bessie Wright and Jennie Feener, who have been writing Provincial Examinations at Bear River, returned home Thursday.

PRINCE DALE

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Dr. Grenfell in France

(The Christian World)
After three months' work as a surgeon at the front, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, of Labrador—Major Grenfell, perhaps one ought to call him now—has been spending a few days in London. He returned to Labrador early in April, but with some reluctance, as he found great interest and joy in his medical work among the wounded soldiers in two French towns. Dr. Grenfell joined the R. A. M. C. as head of an American unit composed of graduates from Yale, Harvard and Johns Universities. The unit was splendidly equipped. It included in its staff specialists of various types, and all up-to-date appliances and apparatus were embodied. Surgical work of a very high order was carried out by the American doctors—especially by the surgeon-dentists, one of whom has been mentioned in despatches for his distinguished services. Into the base hospital there was brought one day a soldier horribly wounded about the head and face. His jaw was smashed and his teeth were gone. The surgeon-dentist took the man in hand, made him a new jaw of aluminum fitted with teeth, and grafted over it a skin taken from the man's arms. In a few weeks the man's face was restored, healed, and no longer an eyesore. In another case a man's tongue, the tip of which had been shot off, was subjected to surgery so deft that practically another tongue was created from the fragments remaining, and the unfortunate was again capable of speech.
Dr. Grenfell pays high tribute to the efficiency of the R. A. M. C. Its work is wonderful—both preventive and restorative. The history of war in the past has been the history of disease. In this war disease has been reduced to a minimum. The percentage of sickness among our soldiers at the front (apart from wounds) is only 1.8 per cent, while in civil life at home the average is about 3.3 per cent. The R. A. M. C. is always profiting by experience, learning lessons from yesterday to prove useful to-day. Frostbite for example, is now almost eradicated, whereas a year ago its effects were desolating. Fresh socks twice a day, feet massage and the use of whale oil render that enemy of the trenchmen almost impotent. A case

of frostbite is now looked upon as a misadventure on the part of the officer in charge of the platoon. A case of typhoid fever is similarly regarded, and the very day after the case has been reported the medical officer receives a sharp demand from headquarters for an explanation. The R. A. M. C. uses and believes in oculation against typhoid, but it also adopts every preventive method to obviate it—taking precautions against insanitation in the villages, overlooking the draining systems where necessary. Tetanus, too, once the arch-enemy of the wounded soldier, has lost its terrors. As soon as a wounded man is picked up he is inoculated with antitetanus serum. The whole R. A. M. C. organization has been perfected into a smooth running machine.
Dr. Grenfell spent a week visiting the trenches of the two northern armies. He does not agree with people who say the war is brutalizing the soldiers and thrusting them back into primeval savagery. On the contrary, he had abundant evidence to the contrary—evidence of a humane spirit one to another and of splendid altruism in little things. Dr. Grenfell is a very severe critic of khaki and of the modern soldier's uniform. Khaki, he insists, is an altogether unsuitable material for war conditions. It is too thick, too absorbent, too ready to gather up mud, and too liable to be a source of epic poisoning when the mud-stained stuff get driven into wounds. The shape of the tunic and the cut of the trousers both seem to him to be inappropriate. His alternative is a costume after the fashion he and his colleagues wear for their work in Labrador—made of a light canvas material, water-proof and non-absorbent, with trousers reaching to the arm-pits, and with a blouse made in one piece. The blouse, as worn in Labrador, is fastened round the waist with a belt. When strapped round the wrists and fastened close at the neck it becomes an air-tight garment, retaining the natural heat. Another strong point with Dr. Grenfell is the urgent need for soldiers wearing armour—knee-caps of steel, to protect one of the most vulnerable spots in the body, and a light cuirass over the thorax and abdomen. This breastplate, he suggests, should be worn in a big pocket in the canvas blouse uniform which he thinks should replace the present buttoned tunic. These suggestions have been laid before the War Office, and pattern garments have been made on the lines of his designs.
Dr. Grenfell is rejoicing over the cable news that Newfoundland and Labrador have "gone dry"—i. e., by popular vote have adopted prohibition. He has fought alcohol throughout his Labrador missionary career, and the removal of the temptation to liquor, especially in the seaport of St. John's, gives him deep satisfaction. Though the war has very seriously militated against his missionary work—so many of the Labrador and Newfoundland men having joined the Army and Navy—the work is being maintained and even expanded. The Seamen's Institution at St. John's has proved a great boon, and until the war it paid its way out of receipts for rooms, meals, and games. The reindeer herd—an experiment on which Dr. Grenfell was especially keen—has been disappointing him during the last two years. At first the herd grew rapidly, and was working out profitably, but latterly it has fallen in numbers, owing to losses and disease.
Two new industries have been started since last Dr. Grenfell was in England. Mrs. Grenfell introduced artificial flower-making as an occupation for the Labrador women, and this new departure has been completely successful. Another new industry is the making of artistic mats, made of colored flannelette and used as nursery friezes. These have found a ready market in America. Dr. Grenfell has not lost any of his infectious enthusiasm for his missionary work in Labrador, and to spend an hour with him is to be stimulated by a forceful and delightful personality.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(From Financial Post)
The abnormal rains in many parts of Canada have so interfered with farm work that it is now too late to plant many of the usual crops. Much land will go idle or, if planted with the usual crops, will give poor results. This means farmers will have less money to spend with their local merchants for supplies of all kinds: manufacturers will have fewer orders, banks will have smaller deposits, there will be less money and higher rates for investment in municipal bonds and other securities.
But live Ministers of Agriculture at Ottawa could have retrieved much of the situation. For the lessened farm revenues this year they will be directly to blame.
At our agricultural colleges, and experimental farms, we have a lot of splendid public servants. No men in Canada give better results for the money we pay them. As a result of experiments, they know exactly what

It is most profitable to plant at this late date, and what is not. For example, it is too late for wheat, barley, or oats, but experiments show that peas, beans, and other crops may be put in. The trouble is very few farmers know this. The Ministers of Agriculture have not told them, or, if they have, they have used Fourteenth Century Bell Ringing methods. That is, calling meetings which few attend or sending out bulletins which few read, because neither are timely. All the farmers can be reached by the methods pursued by modern merchants and manufacturers. They talk to the people they want to teach in the papers closely read by them. There are no worth-while farmers anywhere in Canada who are not readers of their local, town, or village, newspaper. To tell them, in the columns of these papers, what experiments of our best farmers showed, at times like this, would cost but little and lead to millions of dollars worth of increased production. The farmers are yearning for this very information.
We are told to economize to meet the tremendous burdens, which war is imposing upon us, but if we curtail our purchases, there will be that much less employment for the workers in our shops and factories. The business-like method is to increase production that we may have more money. As Directors General of Agriculture some of our ministers are a joke. We spend millions finding what to do, then neglect to tell the people for whom the work is done, who ought to know, who want to learn,—anything about it.
This is a subject the press and business men should agitate. It means more money.
A million spent in intelligent talks in the small daily and country weekly press, telling the farmers the money-making things to do—that the experts and successful farmers have discovered—and how to do them, would produce tens of millions for distribution among all classes in Canada.
Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Mail Order Department
Free Delivery

We can fill your order with just as much pains and care as if you came personally
We prepay all delivery charges to your nearest Railway Station or Post Office on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or upwards.
STORE POLICY: We value your good will as our Best Policy.
CLARKE BROS. LIMITED
BEAR RIVER

KODAK SAFETY FILMS

## AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.

### HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine — will Protect You

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the *Kidneys and Skin are overworked*, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the *Kidneys* and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema — and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning — as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

#### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The following are the verses of the National Anthem, being sung at church parochial intercessory services held in England.

God save our gracious King!  
Long live our noble King;  
God save the King!  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us;  
God save the King!

O Lord our God arise,  
Scatter his enemies,  
And make them fall;  
Confound their politics;  
Frustrate their knavish tricks  
On Thee our hopes we fix  
God save us all.

On bended knee, O Lord,  
To-day, with one accord,  
We pray that Thou  
Make this dread war to cease;  
Make world-wide love increase,  
And give us lasting peace,  
Lord hear us now.

With truth and righteousness  
Our widespread Empire bless;  
God save the King!  
Though Britain's vast domain,  
Sing we the bold refrain,  
"King George, long may he reign!"  
God save the King!

#### WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO!

What can a little chap do  
For his country and for you  
What can a little chap do?

He can play a straight game all  
through;  
That's one good thing he can do.

He can fight like a knight  
For the truth and the right;  
That's another good thing he can do.

He can shun all that's mean,  
He can keep himself clean,  
Both without and within;  
That's another good thing he can do.

His soul he can brace  
Against everything base  
And the trace will be seen  
All his life in his face;  
That's an excellent thing he can do.

He can look to the light,  
He can keep his thought white,  
He can fight the great fight,  
He can do with his might  
Which is good in God's sight;  
Those are great things he can do.

Though his years be but few,  
If he keeps himself true  
He can march in queue  
Of the good and the great,  
Who battled with fate  
And won through;  
Those are great things he can do.

And in each little thing  
He can follow the King—  
Yes, in each smallest thing  
He can follow the King—  
He can follow the Christ, the King.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

#### THE FOREST SCHOOL

(By K. M. York)

To sit against a giant pine with blossoms at one's feet with strange insects crawling over one's knee to see in the hollow below groups of children in the open taught with black-board and pointer by teachers dwindling to elfin size beneath the towering old forest trees—that is to have a glance at a bit of twentieth century education in the guise of a pastoral of school life—a so-called "forest school" one of the two now established in the city of Toronto.

The "plant" is simple. In the background is a low structure of rough whitewashed wood, in the foreground a cluster of iron cots, covered with brown canvas, to right and left the classes.

As one looks—it is nearly ten o'clock—the teachers lay down the pointers. The children rise and flock to the wooden pavilion, issuing with big gray bundles, with which they run to the cots. Each child spreads a cot with grey blankets and a pillow, over which the canvas is pulled. This done they troop up to the pavilion again, seating themselves on wooden benches in a long open-air room, roofed but not walled. Each has a mug, and large pitchers of milk are quickly emptied into them. The milk luncheon over, they scatter to play. Soon there is a short session of school once more. Then more play, a period of systematic ablutions under instruction, for which time is allowed in the schedule and then dinner in the pavilion.

So the day goes on. At one the cots come into service. Each child creeps into a grey blanket and goes to sleep in the open air under the pines and maples for two hours. At three there is milk again, then a short school period, and play until tea time.

That is the "forest school" idea, as it is worked out in Toronto.

Unlike other schools the forest school concerns itself rather with the physical than the mental side of child life. In this leafy classroom you do not concentrate your energies on arithmetic and grammar from nine until twelve with a breathless few minutes of relaxation thrown in somewhere. If you concentrate on anything at all it is on open-air play, on drinking large draughts of milk and eating generous meals of simple, nourishing food, with short periods of sylvan arithmetic and pastoral grammar sandwiched in to prevent the danger of boredom. And all the time there is, a few feet away the glorious blue of the lake and the wonderful beach; or on the other hand, growing everywhere under foot, the strange and beautiful forms of wild leaves, grasses and flowers, and about the whisper of the trees in the wood-scented breeze.

The forest school is the public school's new "education" for its city children, sub-normal physically, and often threatened with mental or moral disaster through overcrowding in badly-ventilated houses, too little food and breaking all the rules of hygiene. Six months of life in the woods, good and plentiful food, sleep and play.

The wooden pavilion is the carpenter's story of life reduced to its simplest and wholesomest. It consists of a kitchen, a wash room, and an open-air dining room. The kitchen, where three cooks prepare "forest school" fare three times daily, the wash room where two primitive bath tubs stand ready to afford practical lessons in their use, are enclosed. Nothing else has walls. Those costly contrivances for hoarding our possessions and hampering our vigor are conspicuously absent. There is no enclosed living room, dining room or school room. Here is an example of how well life may be lived with neither possessions nor shelter. On the outside of the wooden walls hang the small personal belongings deemed necessary to heating and bracing life—a line of numbered towels above a row of enamel basins and—in a conspicuous place of honor—a rack full of numbered tooth brushes. For, since the advent of the school nurse you may, if you please, go without shoes, but you must have a tooth brush.

During the six months' session of the school—from early May well on towards November—the entire days of the children are passed in the open air. At six o'clock they take the car cityward and sleep in their own homes, but soon after seven in the morning they are again en route away out past the hilly, unmade roads of the suburbs till streets come to an end and walls made with hands and riches and poverty and the battle that goes to the strong—till the car line itself at last comes to an end in the soft yellow sand and the bracing lake air rushes up from the side roads.

Breakfast is at 8.30 at the forest school. And breakfast is no perfunctory matter—it is part of the day's work. Every boy and girl is expected to do their duty. Trifling with "coffee and roll" would never pass muster here, and if you are in the habit of having "no appetite for breakfast," it

is necessary to find one. There is one here who lays down the rule—a rule with an old-fashioned parental sound—is it possible that sound, rational living is to be built up by restoring old-fashioned parental methods?—that every one must take at least "some of everything at each meal."

The object of building bodies is not to be balked by fitful appetites or tastes for the spice of life in preference to milk.

So novel a scheme as a "forest school," although after all so astonishingly natural—might warrant, the introduction of something in the way of new forms of food—special health brands or experimental combinations—something at least that has not been tried before apparently failed. But there is a tradition in nursery diet—built up by those whose children have been sound and fair. The backbone of that tradition is milk—porridge is a noble second. The menu at the forest school is distinctly traditional. Breakfast consists of porridge, bread and milk; dinner of a meat stew and vegetables or a milk soup, a milk pudding, and milk to drink; and tea of stewed fruit, bread and butter and milk. Each child the nurse explains, drinks a quart of milk a day, in addition to the milk incidentally taken in puddings, soups or porridge.

Who are these "forest school" children, taken from the pursuit of knowledge, formerly all-important, to pursue simply health, wont to be regarded as one of fortune's favors, but now a state requirement in schools?

There is a school record. Not the bare record that used to tell merely that John, aged ten the son of Thomas and Jimma was in the class in fractions. That sort of record is no more. There is much more of John than that now. At any rate there is a school nurse's record. There is a mother note about it but a mother note with a scientific ring and the force of the national life behind it. Is it well with the child? Is there anything in himself or the estate in which he is created to interfere with his being a healthy happy man?

Not only are John's physical defects noted and his mentality—whether good or dull—but his personal history and his family history—whether his father has work, what sort of house he lives in, and whether his mother keeps it clean.

As the forest school is one of the new public health "building up" agencies, an important item is John's weight on entering and on leaving. Indeed every child is weighed every Monday morning. Almost every child gains in weight during the first week the school is opened, varying from one-half to four and one-half pounds.

From this record at once stands out a particular fact—namely, that tuberculosis has been rife in the homes of the pupils chosen to make up this school. For the children have been most carefully picked out this year of

unemployment when say the school nurses, who know the city homes as no one else knows them, it would be hopeless to attempt to bring out all the under-nourished children in Toronto.

So only children who had had definite illness themselves or in their homes were given the preference. Of such illness an especial point is made of the white plague. Albert's mother for example is in Gravenhurst, and his brother in a preventorium. Albert himself was a poor miserable, delicate fellow. At the forest school, however, he is "doing very nicely." The mother of four Finnish children, all at the school, had died of tuberculosis. Their "family history" showed that their home consisted of exceedingly limited quarters in a lane—a miserable place. A little sister of fourteen "keeps house" in the "miserable place." The family pays the care of two of the four to and from the forest school, the School Board for two. The children were under-nourished. The forest school life told at once. One of them gained four pounds in less than two weeks. Many other parents had died of consumption. One child had a serious case of pleurisy during the winter; another coughs and has frequent colds. Another that the doctor thought perhaps that was what was making him mentally so deficient.

The forest school in this way, besides "toning up" the physical material for the teacher, is the school preventorium, to use the new word that has come to us with the fight against the white plague. It is education's contribution to the tuberculosis campaign. The child with a tendency to the disease is caught at the start through the agency of the school nurse, in the excellent community "dragnet" of the public school now for the first time, being made use of in the interests of public health and the social regulating of the population. Not only can the possible consumptive be watched for an indefinite number of years (as is now done by the Toronto Public Health nurses) and instruction in preventive measures be given, but the actual building up that is needed is attended to at the Board of Education's forest schools, without delegating it to the poverty-crippled home.

Health is the first object of the forest school. But it would not be a modern health measure if it had not a social aspect. The uplift of the child both mentally and spiritually is looked on as no small part of what the school in the woods accomplishes. Apathy changes to interest, dullness to intelligence.—The Westminster.

The great bazaar for the benefit of the war sufferers of the Entente Allies which has been in progress in New York for 18 days, has closed, with profits unofficially estimated at \$1,500,000 and an attendance record of nearly 750,000.

#### WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



#### DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

##### ICE ON SUMMER SEAS

(By Neil Mack in "Onward")

One of the most beautiful sights on the water, and at the same time one of its greatest dangers, is a floating iceberg. Very grand and impressive to look at, but very unsafe to be near, it calls like a master mariner of the deep and sometimes gives proof enough of its power to rule it—an evil power that men have learned to dread, hidden behind a beauty that is alluring, deceptive, and cruel. Nevertheless, ice sailing is something to remember.

The North Atlantic is where one may best see the wonders of the icebergs' processions. Every spring and summer floating ice comes down from the polar regions, spreads out over the open sea, and sails its prideful way till finally, in the warmer waters toward the south, it wastes and disappears. Thousands of bergs, large and small, come thus into the vicinity of the northern Atlantic steamship route and greatly add to the difficulties of navigating it.

Most of this ice started its sea voyage from Greenland, whose frozen shores are the greatest producers of icebergs in the northern hemisphere. The glaciers and snowfields with which Greenland is so largely covered send down great masses of snow-ice to the coast, where they accumulate more snow, and finally break off, or "dehouch," into the water. The launching of some of these bergs requires a vast amount of space, for they are of almost unbelievable proportions, and could find floating room only in the ocean. Once afloat, however, they move with surprising ease, and sometimes make, when well out in the open, twenty miles or more a day.

On the other side of America there are no large icebergs, for the reason that the Pacific coast has much shallower water, and cannot carry such massive traffic. The glaciers of Alaska therefore, empty their overflow of ice in comparatively small fragments, which drift out to sea and melt away in the warmth of the Japan current.

But even greater than the bergs of

the north Atlantic are those of the Antarctic, which have the whole south polar world for their field. From the almost limitless stretches of that snow-bound wilderness huge mountains of ice are set adrift, the like of which is not to be seen in any other waters. The Atlantic bergs however, being nearer home, are more familiar to seamen and ocean travellers, and are of equal interest as wonders of nature.

One needs to see an iceberg from a distance, and then gradually to come nearer to it, to get a full impression of its size and grandeur. The bigness of it is, naturally enough, its most striking feature, and when put into figures it far exceeds any surface estimate. An average berg is from seventy to one hundred feet above the water, and frequently one of three hundred feet is seen. The width and length are in proportion. But what one sees on the surface is the smallest part: seven-eighths of the entire mass is under water, tremendous but invisible. If, then, the cap above the water line stands between two hundred and three hundred feet high, the total height of the berg is nearly two thousand feet. One-third of that, with a top surface six hundred feet square is a quite common size. As to the weight of such masses, one can only estimate that it runs into millions of tons. A particularly large berg was once measured by Admiral Peary in the north, and estimated by him at two billion tons' weight.

It is evident enough that floating ice of these proportions must carry danger with it, and the more so because only a small part of the berg can be seen. There are sometimes long projections of the mass under water, so that what appears to be a straight ice-wall at a safe distance may stretch out a treacherous tongue just below the surface. The danger in such cases is that the berg should suddenly change position lift its sunken projection, and so strike the ship that might at the time be passing over it. This was exactly what took place in one distance a few years ago, when a steamer was lifted bodily in the air, and then fortunately slid into the water again, unharmed.

The list of wrecks at sea through collision with icebergs is a long and dismal one. The loss of the Titanic is a recent and memorable instance of the terribly destructive power of these floating mountains of ice. No mass of the hardest rock could be more crushing in its might and weight.

If one is far enough away, however, and watchful against its dangers, an iceberg is a beautiful and wonderful spectacle. In the sun it is a dazzling white, but its colors change in different lights and from one season to another. The ice itself, beneath the surface of snow, is an intense blue that glistens and sparkles in the sunlight like millions of fine jewels; where the water washes it, it is of a greenish hue; and at sunset the whole mass is a glorious pink. As the summer advances the colors deepen, and the berg becomes almost opaque.

The many strange shapes assumed by the bergs are as weird and beautiful as their colors. The ice seems to have a special liking for imitating the architecture of men, for great temples and buildings with noble towers and turrets, are a favorite form with it; but it also assumes the mammoth shapes of animals and strangely proportioned birds. In many cases it sails in the form merely of rude, irregular masses that have no suggestion of design. The shapes are ever changing, for as pieces of the ice break off, either above or below the surface, the rest of the mass shifts its position till it finds a new balance in the water. This gradual subtraction goes on until the berg finally wastes away. The pieces that break off, in many cases large enough to make bergs themselves are known in seamen's terms as "calves," and out of these is made the smaller floe-ice that sometimes fills the northern sea for miles beyond.

Floe-ice, with a sprinkling of bergs begins to show on the north Atlantic early in the summer, and by mid-July there is a thick spread of it in all directions. The possession of sailing ice-bergs, from Greenland and the Arctic coast keeps up till August. Last year it was much later than usual, and in the third week of August there were still large numbers of bergs off the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. By that time, however, the floe-ice had disappeared, and some of the bergs had come to a stop by stranding in shallow bays, where they would waste away unadmired by any, and without the grandeur and beauty of the other ice-ships that kept on sailing.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms, if not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper:

"He stretched his sultry length beneath the ewe-tree's shade."  
"Away back as far as the time of Jack Carter, England sent her ships into Hudson Bay to trade beads and muskets with the Indians for ivory off the walrus-tree."—"Century."

#### DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after July 1st, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows:  
Service Daily, Except Sunday  
Express for Yarmouth... 11.45 a.m.  
Express for Halifax and Truro... 12.47 p.m.  
Bluenose for Yarmouth... 2.07 p.m.  
Bluenose for Halifax and Truro... 12.47 p.m.  
Accom. for Yarmouth... 7.10 a.m.  
Accom. for Middleton... 6.55 p.m.

#### St. John - Digby

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

#### Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express trains from Halifax, daily.  
R. U. PARKER,  
General Passenger Agent,  
GEORGE E. GRAHAM,  
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Steamship Passages arranged to Great Britain, Bermuda and West Indies. Agents for the Allan Line, Holland-America Line, Canada Steamship Lines, etc. We can arrange tours on the S. S. Cascadia fortnightly, from Pictou to Charlottetown, Summerside, Quebec, Montreal and intermediate points, returning same way; also through the Great Lakes to Thousand Islands and Niagara. Rail connections arranged.  
For information regarding sailing dates, rates of freight and passage, apply to  
Furness Withy & Co., Limited  
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#### H. & S. W. RAILWAY

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

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

#### Yarmouth Line

Six Trips per week  
Steamships Prince Arthur and Prince George  
Leave Yarmouth for Boston daily except Sunday, at 5 p.m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth daily except Saturday, at 2 p.m.  
Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.  
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.  
A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent  
Yarmouth, N. S.  
Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

#### No Summer Vacation

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

#### Election Day

Is every day with two classes of people—those who after due consideration and comparison select the Maritime for training and those who always select Maritime-trained office assistants because of their competency. To secure the second you must elect the first. Literature and information on application to  
MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
E. KAULBACH C.A.

# Production and Thrift

"TO win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."  
SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.  
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.  
SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.  
SPEND MONEY WISELY.

#### LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

#### LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

#### LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? \$20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of \$500,000,000.

#### LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PARADISE

Miss Ina Durling is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. P. Bochner. Mrs. J. C. Phinney returned from Halifax on Saturday, where she visited friends. Mr. Elias Curry of Wolfville was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Layte. The Misses Bent of Tupperville, are visiting at the home of Rev. A. M. and Mrs. MacNinch. E. Gordon Longley was a recent guest at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley. Miss Troop of Granville Centre, was a recent guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. H. Balcom. The Misses Annie and Gladys Jackson are spending the holidays with their mother, Mrs. C. Jackson. Mrs. J. Reid Bonduant and little daughter of Texas, are visiting at the home of Mrs. C. Goodspeed. Private Roy I. Balcom, of the 219th Battalion, spent Sunday with his parents, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Balcom. Rev. W. I. and Mrs. Morse and little daughter of Lynn, Mass., are occupying their handsome summer residence. While in Paradise, Miss Gaines and Miss DeWolfe were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Daniels. Mr. Andrew Brooks and friend, from Kentville, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks. Miss Jessie Bowly returned from Wolfville on Monday and is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bowly. Miss Mabel Elliott, who taught at Weymouth the past year, is spending the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Elliott. Mr. Ronald S. Longley returned from Freeport on Friday, and will spend the holidays at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley. The many friends of Rev. H. H. Saunders, a former pastor of the Paradise and Clarence church, will regret to learn that he passed away at his home in River Glade, N. B., on Saturday last. Mrs. J. E. Morse and daughter Louise spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Balcom, leaving for Halifax on Tuesday, where Major Morse has been for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Hopkins and two children came on Saturday to visit her mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney. He returned to Amherst on Monday. Mrs. Hopkins and children will remain a few weeks longer. An entertainment of a truly classical order was given in the Baptist Church on Monday evening the 3rd inst. under the auspices of the Red Cross Society by Miss Zaida Gaines, Superintendent of the Election Department of Acadia Seminary and Miss Helen DeWolfe of the Southern Seminary, Virginia. The hearty applause which greeted the various musical and literary selections given by these highly accomplished artists showed that they were bestowed upon an appreciative audience. The Red Cross Society wish to express their gratitude to the young friends who sold the tickets and assisted in any way.

HAMPTON

Mr. Jaspas Titus arrived from Ohio on Saturday to attend his mother's funeral. Mr. James Kearnes of Young's Cove spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Armstrong of Mount Hanley, were calling on friends in Hampton yesterday. Miss Annie Chute is at home having taught the school at South Range, Digby County, the past year. Our teacher, Miss Gladys Hutchinson left for her home at Morristown, Kings County, on Saturday last. Mrs. Irene Clark from Patucket, R. L., accompanied by her friend, Miss Wilkie, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Allen Beanson and little daughter are visiting her parent, Mrs. and Mr. Rupert Banks, Clarence. Privates Charlie Foster and Morris Chute, who came home on a short furlough, returned today to their duties. Mr. Joseph I. Foster has rented the Whiteway bungalow and Mrs. Foster and friend Miss Hartnett are occupying it this week. The weather is a thing of the past as regards sunshine. Local showers today turned to a perfect flood, with heavy thunder and lightning. Miss Grace Tompkins, who has taught the school at Centre Clarence for the past two years, is spending her well earned vacation in Hampton. Yesterday the last tribute of respect was paid to Mrs. J. F. Titus, who departed this life on Wednesday, the 23th. The family have the sympathy of all their friends in their sad affliction.

MELVERN SQUARE

Mr. W. S. Phinney has returned from Halifax, and will spend the summer at his home in Melvern Square. Mrs. Susan Bowly of Worcester, Mass. accompanied by her son, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Edward Van Buskirk, for a few weeks. Mr. Leonard T. Goucher, teacher in the Deaf Institute of Halifax, is spending his summer vacation with his family in Melvern. Mrs. E. P. Wright left last week for her home in Melrose, Mass., after spending a few weeks with her brother Mr. E. E. Phinney, and family. Colonel and Mrs. S. Spurr attended the excursion trip to the Experimental Farm at Kentville on Wednesday last, in spite of the heavy rain fall. Congratulations to the winners in the recent voting contest for the Monitor. We were pretty sure that it would be satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Harvey Morse has lately opened an ice cream parlor, at his home on "the corner," where the cooling refreshment is served on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Miss Hortense Spurr, who has been under the tuition of Principal H. L. Bustin during the past year, also wrote "A" at the Examination. We wish them all success. Miss Spurr has been teacher in the primary department during the past year. Mrs. Leonard Goucher is at present entertaining her sister, Miss Gladys Wass, who has been spending a few months at Aylesford, and Miss Carrie Wass of Lawrence, Mass. Also her brother, Mr. Percy Wass, of Winnipeg, and her aunt, Mrs. Jones, of Granville, Sask. Miss Winnifred Jacques leaves soon for Mount Rose, Annapolis County, where she will spend the month of July the guest of her friend, Miss Banks. We will miss Miss Jacques from our social circle, but we wish her a very pleasant outing, and safe return to Melvern. Wild strawberries are ripe, and very plentiful in this locality, while several crates of cultivated berries have been shipped during the past week. Those engaged in strawberry culture in the vicinity of Melvern are; Deacon C. C. Chute, Messrs. Eugene and J. Abernethy, Edwin Baker, Edwin Harris, W. H. Martin, and others. Many have also, the "strawberry patch" for home use, showing that they fully appreciate the "queen of berries" on their table. On Friday afternoon of last week the ladies of the Red Cross Society in this place, were very pleasantly entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Outhit, "Hillside" as Mrs. Outhit has long since proven by Mrs. Outhit. Your correspondent regrets being unavoidably absent, but it is hardly necessary to add that the social time was enjoyed by all present, as Mrs. Outhit has, long since proven herself to be an ideal hostess. The following pupils from our Melvern school wrote at the Provincial Examinations in Middleton last week. Grade XI Vernon Pearson, Bessie Palmer, Dorothy Lantz. Grade X Marion Baker, Vera Palmer, Mable Brown. Grade IX Adelaide Baker, Ruby Chute, Grace McNeil.

WESTINGVILLE

Miss Emma Daniels is spending a week at Hampton. Mr. Milledge Best of Wilmot, has been calling on his friends the past week. Mr. Harry Durling has been a recent guest at the home of his cousin Zebulon Durling. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong of St. John West, are guests at the home of Leonard Banks. Mrs. Isaac Durling and children are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Beals at Ingilville. Miss Eva Banks attended the examination last week at Bridgetown and was entertained at Mr. Charles Tupper's. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Messenger and daughter Leta of Bridgetown, were recent visitors at the home of James Durling. Mrs. Elmer McGill and children spent a few days last week with her husband at the home of Mrs. Ada Balcom, Clarence. Miss Minnie Daniels of Lawrence-town spent Sunday with her friend Nina Banks at the home of Arthur Banks and wife. Our teacher, Miss Gladys Mailman was taken sick and was not able to finish her school. Her mother spent a week with her at the home of L. B. Banks. They returned to their home, South Albany, on Friday of last week. We wish her a speedy recovery. She was loved as a teacher and her work with the pupils was performed with pleasure.

LAWRENCETOWN

Miss Molly Balcom is visiting relatives in Kingston. Miss Rita Phinney of Halifax, spent over Sunday at home. Mr. and Mrs. Israel Brown have been spending a week at Berwick and Waterville. Ernest Whinyard of Halifax is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm Whinyard. Mrs. Cordella Brown of Aylesford, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Owen Graves. Mr. E. A. Pearson of Union Square, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney. Rev. H. T. Gornall, B. A., and Mrs. Gornall and child, are guests of Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Boyce. Miss Ethel Fitch has been spending a few days at Clarence, the guest of her sister Mrs. Amos Rumsey. Miss Minnie Banks returned home from Windsor on Saturday, where she has been teaching the past year. On Saturday afternoon and evening on the grounds of the Methodist Parsonage an ice cream social will be held. Mrs. Charles McKeown and little son George, have been spending a week at Bridgetown, guests of Mrs. Clarence Young. Mrs. Hamilton Young went to Halifax last week, being summoned there by the serious illness of her daughter Mrs. T. A. Elliott. The auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society meets at Mrs. Isaac Durling's on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30. A very enjoyable social was held at the Epworth League on Friday evening last. Next Friday there will be the election of officers. Rev. Mr. Gage of Margareville will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church, morning and evening Sunday next, July 9th. On Sunday morning in the Methodist Church a good audience listened with pleasure and profit to a discourse by the Rev. H. T. Gornall, B. A. A picnic will be held in The Lawrence-town Park on Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Circle, of the Methodist Church. Miss Josephine Banks has returned from Normal College where she received a First Rank Diploma and has accepted the school at Clarence East for the coming year.

BELLEISLE

Mr. Douglas Karns of Digby, spent the week-end with his family here. Mrs. John Longmire of Bridgetown, was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. William Bent. Mrs. Gertrude Wade spent the week-end in Lower Granville, the guest of her sister Mrs. J. Russell Longmire. The many friends of Mr. Herbert Dodge will be glad to know that he is able to be out again, after a long and serious illness. A number of high school scholars from Belleisle and Gesner school sections, attended the Provincial examinations at Bridgetown last week. Mr. A. L. Bent left on Friday for New Germany. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bent to Springfield, where she will be the guest of her sister Mrs. Dunn, for a few days. Our school-teachers came home on Saturday from their various schools, namely: Miss Ivy Tosh, North Range; Miss Agnes Gesner, Lower Granville; Mr. Gladstone Parker, Nictaux Falls; and Miss Mary Goodwin, Aylesford. Ingils Goodwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Goodwin, met with a serious accident on Sunday morning. He was driving the cows to pasture, and in some manner one of the animals caught him on its horns and threw him some distance, tearing him very badly about the lower part of the stomach.

PORT LORNE

Miss Eva Banks attended the examination last week at Bridgetown and was entertained at Mr. Charles Tupper's. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Messenger and daughter Leta of Bridgetown, were recent visitors at the home of James Durling. Mrs. Elmer McGill and children spent a few days last week with her husband at the home of Mrs. Ada Balcom, Clarence. Miss Minnie Daniels of Lawrence-town spent Sunday with her friend Nina Banks at the home of Arthur Banks and wife. Our teacher, Miss Gladys Mailman was taken sick and was not able to finish her school. Her mother spent a week with her at the home of L. B. Banks. They returned to their home, South Albany, on Friday of last week. We wish her a speedy recovery. She was loved as a teacher and her work with the pupils was performed with pleasure. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

Mr. William T. Eaton of Port Orange, Florida, is visiting relatives here. Mr. W. Woodworth of Berwick is a guest at the home of Mrs. Weston Eaton. Mrs. J. C. Withers' friends will be glad to hear she is recovering from her recent illness. Mrs. White and children of Port Wade are guests of her cousin, Miss Hannah Tanch. Miss Beatrice E. Troop of the teaching staff of Parrsboro Academy is home for the holidays. Miss Isabel Longmire of Annapolis was a week-end guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. Eileen Longmire. Mr. Joseph B. Troop of the R. C. A. Halifax, was a recent guest at the home of his father, Mr. Arthur S. Troop. The July meeting of the W. M. A. S. will be held at the home of Miss Annie Bent, Thursday afternoon, July 6th, at 3 o'clock. Misses Vera Eaton of Digby, Flora Longmire of Yarmouth, and Sedelia Covert of Karsdale, are home from their respective schools. Miss Helen Y. Gilliat, who was successful in obtaining a First Rank Diploma from the Normal College, Truro, will spend her vacation at home. Mr. Daniel Young went to Halifax last week to enter the Victoria General Hospital for treatment. Mr. Young's many friends will hope he returns improved in health. The pupils from this neighborhood, who wrote the Provincial examinations last week were: Misses Flossie Troop, Hazel Gilliat, Edith Goodwin and Robbie Palmer and Roscoe Calnek. Mrs. Fred Covert and grand-daughter Ruth, who have spent the winter in Massachusetts, have returned home. Miss Edith L. Covert accompanied her mother, and will remain for her summer vacation. Lieutenant C. W. Cook of 112th battalion, Windsor, was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. B. C. Eaton, and preached a farewell sermon in the Baptist Church, Sunday evening from Daniel 3:18. Mr. Cook's many friends here were glad of the privilege of hearing him again. He expects soon to sail for England.

CLARENCE

Apples are looking fair. Prospects for a bumper hay crop. Continued wet weather has been hard on hoed crops. The annual picnic to Margareville on Wednesday. Mrs. John Beals of Inglesville, is visiting friends in this place. Mrs. Lennie Baker has been spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. M. P. Fritz. Gordon Spidle has enlisted for overseas service, going to Windsor to-day. (Monday) Mrs. Aggie Jackson has been visiting her sister Mrs. H. D. Woodbury, Kingston Village. The Misses Edwina Elliott, Flossie Chute and Evangeline Elliott, are home for the summer holidays. Clyde Wilson, Priscilla Elliott, Edith and Irene Jackson, attended the Provincial examinations in Middleton. Dr. Vernon Morse, wife and children and Miss Sarah Elliott, are spending the summer at Deacon E. J. Elliott's. Miss Josephine Banks, daughter of Principal Banks, Lawrence-town, has been engaged to teach the school at Clarence East. Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Foster of Torbrook, and son and wife, of Kentville, were calling on friends last Sunday, travelling by auto. M. J. Comeau and wife of Smith's Cove, and J. A. Robbins of Bear River, visited relatives in this place recently. Mr. Comeau was driving his new car, a McLaughlin-Buick.

ARLINGTON

Miss Hattie Banks spent Sunday with friends in Clarence. Mrs. Sarah Grant recently spent a few days with friends in Lawrence-town. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brown of Watertown, Mass., were visiting at Mr. Harry Hines one day last week. School closed on Friday and our teacher, Miss Alice McCulloch returned to her home in Annapolis on Saturday. Miss Winnie Brown who spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Minard Brinton, of St. Croix, has returned home. Mrs. Ring of Beaconsfield spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Marshall, who has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy. Mr. Edward Marshall and Mr. Harry Hines from here took advantage of the Farmers Excursion last Wednesday to visit the Experimental Station at Kentville.



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the pure cane sugar with "FINE" granulation that dissolves instantly, giving a clear bright syrup.

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PORT LORNE

Miss Avis Corbett and Miss Winnie Sabean are visiting friends in Truro. Mr. W. Anthony is occupying Mr. Arthur Neaves' house for the summer months. We are sorry to report Mrs. Arod Grant on the sick list at time of writing. Miss Sabra Lewis is visiting her sister Mrs. Wm. Guest at Parkers Cove. Mrs. Wm. Bent of East Arlington, was the guest of Mrs. Edwin Risteen last week. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall spent Sunday with Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. C. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. David Hall and Mrs. R. H. Neaves spent Sunday with Mrs. Alice Neaves. Mr. and Mrs. J. Beebe of New York, are guests at the Bay View House, for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brown and Miss Grace Townsend, who have been visiting Mr. Brown's mother, Mrs. Euphemia Brown, have returned to their home in Watertown, Mass. Miss Louise Smith is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Smith. Misses Mabel and Gladys are expected tomorrow (Tuesday). Miss Ella Beardsley, who has been visiting in Wolfville, returned home on Saturday. She was accompanied by her cousins Miss Bertha Neaves and Grace Beardsley, who will spend a few weeks here.

UPPER GRANVILLE

A gentlemen fountain pen found by Miss A. C. Longley will be given to the owner by calling at her home on Granville St. Suburb. (West) A Red Cross box from Upper Granville Sewing Circle (East end) was forwarded for shipment last week containing the following articles:—One quilt, twenty-one Hospital shirts, four pyjama suits, sixteen bandages, two pairs socks; eighty-six handkerchiefs. Of late date twenty four pairs socks were also forwarded.

HILLSBURN

Miss Leona Halliday of Parkers Cove spent the week end at her home here. Service in the Baptist church on Sunday at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. M. Brindly. Mrs. John Halliday Sr., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Halliday of Delap's Cove. Private Ralph Clayton of the 112th Battalion, Windsor, called on friends here on Sunday. The Misses Bertie and Bessie Longmire are spending a few days with relatives at Litchfield. Mr. Lloyd Longmire returned to St. John on Tuesday, after spending a few days at his home here. Little Miss Reta Halliday, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Halliday Jr., of Delaps Cove. Misses Hester and Nellie Hamilton of Litchfield, spent Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Halliday. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Longmire and two children, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Milbury, Delap's Cove. Mrs. Primrose Halliday and children and Mrs. Harry Longmire and children, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson of Litchfield.

PORT WADE

Mr. Harry Reynolds left on Thursday for Moncton. Miss Delma Snow returned home from Digby on Saturday. Miss Helen Snow returned home from Little River on Saturday, where she has been teaching. Private Harry Keans, who enlisted for home service, returned home from Halifax on Wednesday for a short furlough. Mrs. Fred White and three children, returned home Saturday from Freeport, where she has been visiting her parents. Mrs. Ernest Ellis and baby, of Digby who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James-Morrison, left for her home on Saturday. Private Roy Westhaver of the 219th battalion returned home from Aldershot on Saturday to spend over Sunday with his mother, Mrs. George Westhaver. We are sorry to report that Mr. William Westhaver met with a most unfortunate and painful accident on Monday. While at work in Mr. Bohaker's mill he fell and his arm came in contact with one of the saws, cutting it severely. He was taken to the hospital at Halifax.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work, and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely. C. H. COSSABOOM. Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

CENTRE CLARENCE

Miss Saville Brooks, Hampton, has been visiting her friend, Miss Ida Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Avard Jackson, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jackson. Mr. Hennigar Palmer, New Germany, was a recent guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Emma Sprowl. Mrs. Henry Messenger was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sprowl, Lawrence-town. Mrs. Leander Miller and son Warren of Bridgetown, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Messenger. Leonard Bros. are improving the appearance of their buildings with a coat of paint. Mr. William Whitman is doing the work. Mr. Aubrey Sprowl, and sister Pearl accompanied by their mother, enjoyed the excursion to the Experimental Farm, Kentville. Don't forget the ice-cream social to be held at Mr. Everett Sprowl's, Friday night, July 7th. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes. Come one, Come all. Mr. Samuel Williams has returned home from Boston, where he has been visiting his grand-daughter, Mrs. O. L. Soderlund. Though he is nearing his nineties, we hope to see Uncle Sam enjoy many more trips across the border.

SPA SPRINGS

Mr. Trovay of Brighton, Digby County, was an over Sunday guest at Mr. James Woodbury's. Mr. Egbert Reagh spent the Dominion holidays with Howard Redden of Aylesford. Mrs. Mary Harris and Mrs. Murray Lewis went Monday to Port Williams to visit Mr. and Mrs. Neil Conlton. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daniels and Everett motored to Yarmouth on Sunday to visit her sister Mrs. William Porter. Mrs. Henry Shaw and twin nieces Olive and Olivia Jones of Denver, Col. spent a few days last week with Mrs. Shaw's sister, Mrs. Starratt Marshall.

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NEW SPRING GOODS! Whitewear, Blouses and House Dresses Prints, Muslins and Wash Goods Cretonnes and Art Sateens Hosiery and Vests Oilcloths and Linoleums Floor Oilcloths in 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 yds. wide Linoleums in New Patterns and different prices JOHN LOCKETT & SON