

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 17, 1915

NO 32

An Open Letter to the Women of Canada Concerning the Need of Fighting Men

A year ago the thunderbolt of war fell upon us out of a clear sky! After the first moment of surprise and confusion had passed, we asked, "How can we help?"

During the year that has passed that question has found many answers. The trained nurse quickly proved her value. Other women were called upon to organize and direct Red Cross and St. John Ambulance work or Patriotic Societies, while all gave time or money or personal service in preparing supplies.

To comparatively few came the need for the supreme sacrifice—the sending forth of husband, son or brother to the fight. The first appeal for volunteers was limited and did not appear very urgent. All honor to those who heard and obeyed the earliest call of Empire and whose women sent them forth with pride to fight in the front rank of the Canadian forces.

To-day the situation has changed. We have learnt, after a year of war, that our task is harder, our danger more real, than we thought a year ago. We have "given" gladly; now we are called to "give-up"; and service must fulfil itself in sacrifice. Most urgent of all to-day is the call to give up ungrudgingly our husbands, sons and brothers. We are called to create in our homes such an atmosphere of self-devotion that our men and boys may feel their resolution to offer themselves in their country's service is simply what we expect of them.

This does not mean that women should be constantly urging their men to enlist, for it is doubtful if the patriotic persistence of a wife or mother would produce anything but a reluctant and reluctant soldier. The men of Canada have not shown themselves less patriotic than their women; but it is for us, the women of Canada, to ask ourselves whether our self-sacrifice is falling short of the supreme test.

Are we making it hard or easy for our men to obey their country's call to service?

Why is the call so urgent now? The answer is simple: it is because our existence as an Empire is at stake.

We went into the war to keep our solemn pledges to our Allies; and this reason still holds good.

But there are now other reasons which did not exist a year ago. Belgium with her ravaged land and exiled people cries for justice. What do Canadian women say to the appeals of her outraged women and multitalented children? They have suffered for us; what are we willing to suffer for them?

The women of France and Russia and the United Kingdom have long ago heard the appeal to give up their men, and have responded nobly. What will Canadian women do?

Beyond the keeping of our pledged word, the woes of Belgium, and the example of our Allies, there comes to us to-day the knowledge that we are called on to fight our own battle; not to send help to Belgium or France or even England, but to fight for our own national existence.

We are told by the men who know that we cannot win in this war without more men.

If we hold back our men we are courting defeat; and defeat means, not a vague misfortune to the Empire at large, but the very practical result of a Canada governed by Germans.

Do we want to know what that would mean? Then let us look at Belgium, and learn how the yoke of the conqueror galls the neck of a freedom-loving people. Defeat would mean for us a period of bitterest shame and discontent, and then—another war. Can we risk it? We are risking it if we do not make the path of service easy for our men.

But the most compelling call for sacrifice rings out from the graves of those who on the fields of Flanders, at Langemarck, and Ypres, and Festubert, have blazed a trail to glory with their life blood.

Can we make their self-surrender of no avail by holding back the men who would take up and complete their splendid task?

There is a saving which is losing; it is worth "saving" our men from death if we lose their respect? There is a loss which is a gain; even though we learn to face "Desperation tides of the whole great world's anguish, through the channels of a single heart."

We are called to scale the gleaming peaks of self-sacrifice, in the company of our brave sisters of the Allied nations.

What will the women of Canada do?

LARGE POTATOES

I read in your paper of date August 11th, that Arthur Marshall raised Early Rose potatoes of which 75 filled a bushel basket, and asks who can beat it?

While living in Nova Scotia, from seed obtained from the Dominion Government, I raised potatoes that 64 filled a bushel measure. They were smooth and perfect in shape.

Yours truly,
W. H. OAKES.

October 30th, 1915.
Oakland, California.

RE PACKING OF PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, Canada.

The public is urged to exercise every care in packing parcels for the troops as careful packing is absolutely essential to ensure delivery of the parcels in good order.

Parcels sent abroad require a higher standard of packing than is necessary in the Canadian Parcel Post, and this applies with even greater force to parcels for the troops. Those which are inadequately packed run great risk of damage or loss of contents.

Thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, and thin wooden boxes, should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. The following forms of packing are recommended.

1. Strong double cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard, and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes.

2. Strong wooden boxes.

3. Several folds of stout packing paper.

4. Additional security is afforded by an outer covering of linen, calico or canvas, which should be securely sewn up.

The address of the parcel should be written in ink on the cover preferably in two places.

The address of the sender of the parcel should also be stated in order that it may be returned if undeliverable. The contents of the parcel should be stated in writing on the cover.

In the case of parcels sent to the Mediterranean Force, they should be very strongly packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, and well padded with shavings, crumpled paper, or similar protective material. The outer covering should consist of strong linen, calico, or canvas, and should be securely sewn up. The use of wooden or metal boxes with square corners is undesirable, as parcels so packed are liable to injure other parcels in transit. No perishable articles should be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolates, should be enclosed in tins. Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, cannot be accepted.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen.—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Ouridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.
Yours sincerely,
MATTHEW X BAINES.
mark

THE EUROPEAN WAR

British and French Troops on the Offensive in the Balkans

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Serbians are falling back from mountain range to mountain range before the advance of the Austro-German forces, which report the capture of a thousand or more prisoners daily, a few guns and quantities of stores. They are fighting continuously, however, and are inflicting considerable losses on their pursuers.

Along the Eastern front the Serbians appear to be holding their own against the Bulgarians and are making a stand on the western bank of the Morava River. So stubborn has been their resistance, the Bulgarians have had to call for assistance from the Austro-German artillery in their effort to drive the defenders out of Katchanik Pass. Thus far they have been unsuccessful.

The British and French troops, which are receiving reinforcements, are also meeting with some success, and besides repulsing the Bulgarians' attacks, have undertaken small offensive movements with good results. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, however, have made such progress from the beginning of the campaign that it will take serious work now to check them.

Russians Have Definitely Repelled Von Hindenburg's Drive Towards Riga and Dvinsk

The Russians have definitely repelled Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga, and Dvinsk, and along the Dvina River, and have themselves taken the offensive, but apparently, owing to the state of the ground, have been able to make only slow progress in the marsh region west of Riga.

Along the Stry River, in the south, the Austro-Germans, by a counter stroke, have pierced the Russian lines and captured 1,500 prisoners, according to the Berlin official statement. These strokes are about all that can be expected on the Eastern front, while the soft weather continues.

On the Western front there have been no events of importance.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office here today:

"In Artois the artillery action continues, but there has been no new infantry engagement following the fighting on November 14 in the Laluyth. We have counted before our trenches 219 enemy dead.

"We bombarded several trains and the railway station at Roye.

"In the region of Soissons, in the environs of Berry Au Bac, as well as in the Argonne, the artillery actions today became sustained. Our batteries have executed a concentrated fire, the efficacy of which has established, between the Argonne and the Meuse, the German works to the northeast of Bethincourt, and in the Wœvre, on a group of enemy mine throwers to the north of Regneville.

"A day of the war was intermittent cannonading in the region of Rabrovo, and in the direction of Krivolak, on November 13. A violent action took place on the left bank of the Cerna, where the Bulgarian continue, without success, their attacks.

"Our troops have established a junction, which is becoming closer, with the Serbian detachments who are operating in the region of Prilep.

WAR BRIEFS

The Provincial and Federal Governments have agreed to co-operate in providing work for returning soldiers who are able to work, and in assisting the maimed to take up new employments.

Sir Sam. Hughes has announced that arrangements are being made to make up a regiment from former citizens of the United States who are now in Canada.

Recruiting has increased in Canada since it has been announced that men are to be billeted and trained in their own localities.

British vessels have been hunting German trawlers in the North Sea, and as a consequence the latter have been withdrawn, and the price of fish in Germany has increased greatly.

An Armenian paper estimates that of 1,200,000 Armenians in Turkey before the war, not more than 200,000 are left.

The British War Office has accepted the tender of Canadian packers for 6,250,000 pounds of canned beef.

Canadian flour is to be furnished to the Canadian Army Service Corps in England for the use of Canadian soldiers there.

It is reported that General Joubert, of Boer war fame, is on his way to Saloniki, to join the British forces.

Lord Aberdeen, at a civic luncheon in Toronto said that England is profoundly moved by Canada's generosity in relation to the war.

Eugene Sandow, the well known physical culture expert is reported to have been shot in England as a German spy.

Toronto, alone, has given \$500,000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

A British subject has been tried and convicted in London on three points of an indictment for espionage and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, with the right to appeal.

It was announced in the House of Commons that about 25,000 British subjects are prisoners in Germany.

General Von Kluck is ready to return to duty, although one wound in his shoulder is not yet healed. He has lost one son in the war, and another was severely wounded in an auto accident.

Lord Bryce says that at the outbreak of the war, the Turkish Government resolved to destroy the whole Armenian population, so that there would be none but Mohammedans in the country.

A Zeppelin dashed into the chimney of a British glass manufactory in France. The occupants of the Zeppelin were killed and the chimney destroyed.

It is reported that Dr. and Mrs. Dumba, recently dismissed from Washington, have been elevated to the nobility by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Russian Government is preparing for a loan of \$500,000,000, from the Russian people.

The murder of Miss Cavell is reported to have added 10,000 recruits to the British army.

The wife of a former member of Parliament for Whitehaven, has been arrested for guiding by signals the submarine which bombarded Whitehaven. She is the daughter of a German Colonel.

A workman accidentally dropped a grenade while helping to load an auto truck in a factory in Paris. Result, 37 persons killed, and 56 seriously injured.

By an Order in Council, the export of any cotton product whatever from England, except cotton lace and cotton waste is forbidden excepting to Spain, Portugal, and the Allies in Europe.

The Federal Government in Germany has determined to take charge of the price and the supply of food material.

A German aviator dropped bombs in Switzerland on a recent Sunday, killing four persons and destroying considerable property. The Swiss Government has lodged another complaint, demanding compensation and the punishment of the aviator.

King Albert of Belgium, replying to a letter of Pope Benedict, urging him to initiate steps toward peace, said, he would never lay down his sword while his people were in slavery.

LETTER FROM PARADISE BOY WITH THE FIRST CON. TINGENT

Albert A. Jodrie, Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Jodrie

East Sandling Camp,
October 18th, '15.

Dear Friend:

Your letter dated Sept. 21st received to-day. You cannot imagine how pleased I was to hear from you. I would have written before, had I been feeling better. I write home to Father and Mother, and that is about all the writing I do. I feel that it is my duty and would not cause my mother any worry for all the world. I have made a practice of writing every week since I have been here, and cannot imagine why they don't get my mail. And I have not heard from them for almost two months.

One cannot realize what home is, until he has gone through something similar to what I have.

I will now try and tell you a little of my experiences since I left old Paradise. We sailed from Quebec on Sept. 29th, and arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 16th. Was very much surprised to find the weather quite warm and the trees and fields green, and everything giving the same impression of summer, as it was just the reverse when we left Canada. But the beauty of the country soon wore away when winter came on. There was very little snow. But on the other hand abundance of rain and mud. You can imagine what it was like in a tent with rain every day and the mud in Salisbury Plains was something fierce. Believe me, I was certainly glad when they sent us to France. I landed one day about noon, and joined my battalion. That night we moved up to the trenches.

I cannot express the feeling I had the first time I was under fire. Shells bursting all around, and never knowing what time I was going to get it. But it is like everything else. I soon became accustomed to it all, and after a couple of days didn't mind it the least. I will never forget the second day there. While three of us were sitting in a dug-out a shell burst right over us. It tore my equipment all to pieces destroyed one of our roofs, and never hit one of us. I said to myself, Jodrie, you are one lucky guy among a thousand. Of course I had similar experiences after that and didn't mind them at all.

About the middle of May we left the trenches at Ypres and came back about twenty miles for a rest, and to organize the Highland Brigade which had been badly cut up in their last engagement. It was while in billets that I was taken sick with both pneumonia and measles, and removed to a Canadian Hospital, not far from there. I was very sick, and at one time the doctor gave me up. But I am still in the land of the living, and hope to be for some time. Since that I have been in seven different hospitals so you have an idea how they move us around.

I have just returned from a seven day furlough. I spent the time in London, visiting the important places namely, Westminster Abbey, Tower of London, British Museum, House of Lords and House of Commons, Madame Tussands, etc. I was in London Wednesday night at the time of the Zeppelin raid and was not far from where the bombs were dropped. They killed and injured about sixty people and damaged a number of buildings. They also dropped bombs on a camp not far from here, killing a few soldiers and some horses. I don't know what the people around here would do were they in France, where they are so easily frightened over a little affair like that.

Well E., I could tell you more that would interest you. But there has been an army order read which forbids it. Must close for this time.

ALBERT A. JODRIE.

Eight hundred wounded or medically unfit non-commissioned officers and men left Shorncliffe last week for Canada, three special trains taking them to their port of embarkment.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES

Received by Mrs. Harry Murtha From Her Brother-in-Law

Royal Canadian Highlanders, France.
1st Canadian Division,
October 17th, 1915.

Dear Lou:—

Received yours and father's letters and snaps last night and was glad to get them. Well how is everyone by this time? The snaps are all right. The girls look fine. The baby seems to be quite a girl. I am well and enjoying life dodging shells, bullets, bombs, bayonets and other weapons. I have joined a new battalion of Canadian Highlanders. I wear the kilts and the garters and bare legs and knees and little caps on side of the head, and several tassels and ribbons around my socks and hat. The kilt is made of blue and green plaided cloth with a hundred plaits in the back. There are ten yards of cloth in each kilt. I will wear it home when I come. It was cold at first to go with the bare knees, but I soon got used to it. This is Sunday morning. I am sitting in my dugout in the trench writing this. There is nothing doing in the daytime. You can't look out of the trench at all.

The time certainly passes by. We came to France the 28th day of August, and came right to the trenches. It will soon be two months. We stay in the trenches about a week at a time and then go out for a couple of days to wash and shave. We do all our own cooking. Get all our food given to us raw. We have lots of cigarettes and tobacco given to us and once in awhile there are some candies and other things which some good-natured soul sends over. Things come right up to us in the trench mail.

You sent a piece about the 25th. We were in the trenches and a lot killed before they arrived in France. I am in the 1st Division they are in the 2nd. Our Battalion broke them in. I was there and saw a lot of the boys in it from Annapolis and Liverpool and other places. I was in France quite a while before Harry arrived in England. You might send me Harry's address. You need not worry about him. If he arrives out here he has a good safe job. I wish I had a job as safe as he has. I know just where he will be. A long way back from the trenches, out of reach of rifle fire. You spoke about sending a bottle of chow. I would be delighted to get it for the food over here is nothing extra. You would have to pack it good. There are lots of boxes come to the boys here. The best way is to get a little tin biscuit box, and it would not get broken.

Well I must close for this time. Read this to father. Tell him not to work too hard. It will soon be cold weather. Think of us in the wet and cold. Remember me to father and kisses for the girls. I will see you all next summer. I remain, as ever,
ARTHUR.

Prite, A. Murtha, No. A15198,
No. 7 Plat. No. 2 Co.
13th Batt. B. E. F.

Here is an extract from a letter written by a young American who is serving with the Allies, which recently appeared in a Maine newspaper.

"I've been mixed up with the British soldier for some time now, and I tell you there is not a cleaner fighter nor a better gentleman in the world than the average Englishman. They know how to win and they know how to lose. They never forget they are gentlemen no matter what they do, and they have the courage that knows no ending. Braver and truer men than the officers never lived. They share the hardships with the men, and never ask them to do what they won't do themselves. The men worship them and will follow them anywhere. . . . You say it is not my quarrel. I say it is the quarrel of anyone worth calling a man. I'm not fighting for Great Britain. I am fighting for Humanity.

MY CONSTANT AIM: The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number

Men's Heavy Unshrinkable Heavy Wool Shirt and Drawers, sizes 32 to 45 inch, 95c a garment

Turnbull's 'Ceetee' Heavy Unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers up to \$2.20 per garment

The 'Admiral' lightweight pure wool Men's Fleece-lined Shirts, Drawers

Penman's 'Pen Angle' the best 45c garment

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Heavy Working Top Shirts

Grand Value in Men's Socks

Extra Heavy Pure Wool Cashmere Hose with double knees, sizes 8, 9, 9, 10

Little Darling Hose in tan, cardinal, sky, pink, cream and black, 4 to 7 inch

Ladies' Cashmere Hose

Gents' Black Cashmere Half-hose

Men's Working Pants, 32 to 44, \$1.40 up

Boys' Pants and Knickers' all sizes

Men's Canvas Gloves 10c, Pigskin 47c

Pigskin and Woolen Mittens

Ladies' and Children's Knitted Gloves and Mittens, all sizes

Knitted Wool Caps in great variety, 25c upwards

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

Prices quoted on smaller quantities. In every case cash must accompany order, and goods will be shipped parcel post.

The Monitor Publishing Co. Limited, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

General Bingen 39997

Enrolment No. 146. Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Ullian, 1.58% (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer). This horse will be at Elias Langley's stable, May 26th all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, barring accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner NORMAN MARSHALL. Tel. connection Kingston

ALARM CLOCKS

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

ROSS A. BISHOP'S LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

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

Middleton

November 15. Chas. Messenger has joined the Commerce Bank staff.

Edna B. Andrews of Montreal is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Phillips. Lieut. Gwynne Parsons of Wolfville was in town last week.

Lewis W. Slocumb of the 69th regiment has been gazetted a provisional lieutenant.

Mrs. Perry left on Wednesday for Antigonish where she expects to spend the winter.

J. P. Dodge and Harry DeLancy left on Saturday for North Sydney. From there they expect to go to England.

Hon. W. B. Ross has been to Ottawa attending the organization meeting of the Federal Economic Commission. He returned on Wednesday last.

The Women's Guild of Holy Trinity Church will hold its annual Sale and Supper in the Parish Hall, Thursday evening, the 18th. All the young folk will be glad to hear that the orange tree will be laden with fruit.

MELVERN SQUARE

November 15. Mrs. Fred McNeil and little son Clyde, have returned from a business trip to St. John.

Miss Beatrice Phinney has been visiting friends in Weston, and Berwick during the past week.

Colonel McNeil made a business trip to Halifax the latter part of last week, remaining in the city over Sunday.

Messrs Stanley Gates, Carol McNeil and Ernest Carter returned last week from a moose hunt—but where was the moose?

Mr. Duncan Smith, Purser on the Yarmouth boat, is spending a short vacation at his home on Pleasant street, Melvern Square.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Potter of the 18th Infantry Brigade, Springfield, was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. E. F. McNeil a few days last week.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman of Canso, occupied the Baptist pulpit on Sabbath evening last, he having exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

The sound of the hammer and saw is in the air, as Mr. William H. Martin is erecting a new building on his premises, which, we understand, is to be used as a workshop in the near future.

A service of Story and Song, entitled, "His Mother's Sermon," by Ian MacLaren, will be given in the Baptist Church here, on Sabbath evening next, November 21st, at 7.30, by the Willing Workers' Mission Band.

The Methodist congregation had the pleasure of listening to an impressive sermon by the Rev. Mr. Ritcey of Middleton, on Sabbath afternoon, instead of our own minister, Rev. Mr. Brown, who filled Mr. Ritcey's appointments that day.

Messrs Samuel Tilley and Sumner Brown left last week for Boston. Mr. Tilley will spend the winter with his daughters, the Misses Mary and Minnie Tilley. We are sorry to lose such a good citizen as Mr. Tilley, but expect to see him again with us in the spring.

Melvern is again taking on the aspect of early winter, and apples, grain, vegetables, etc., have been gathered in; while the farmer is busy storing fruit, and making needed repairs on his buildings, in preparation for the winter months—but the "Indian Summer" is yet to come!

On Wednesday of last week, Master Robert Phinney was host at a birthday party given at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Timothy Phinney. The children thoroughly enjoyed the games, music, etc., but the climax was reached when the "birthday-cake", lighted by wax tapers, was cut at the well-loaded tea table. Little Robert was the happy recipient of several pretty, as well as useful, presents, given by his little playmates, who all wished him many happy returns of the day.

On Saturday evening last a recruiting meeting was held here, in the Hall, the speakers for the evening being our recruiting officer, Mr. W. C. Parker of Lawrencetown, and Lieut.-Col. Potter of Springfield. Mr. Parker in a quiet, yet forcible manner, plainly showed a man's duty to his country, and commanded the close attention of his hearers to the end of the address. He was followed by Col. Potter, who spoke for some length of time. During the evening the strains of our National Anthem and other patriotic music helped to enliven the meeting. Owing to the fact that some of our leading men were away from home the meeting was not quite as enthusiastic as it otherwise would have been; but, at the close, one of our young men, Mr. Walter Bennet, volunteered to serve his King and Country.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

ALBANY

November 13. Mrs. Leonard Whitman made a trip to Berwick last week.

Mr. C. F. Bleakney of Acadia University, preached here October 24.

Mrs. Enoch Neary of Greenwich is the guest of her brother and sister in Albany.

Mrs. E. J. Whitman has gone to Port Medway to remain until the New Year.

Mrs. Harvey Kniffin and son Chester, have returned from their trip to Boston.

Mr. Elmer Dunn and Wm. McKeown have begun to build a house for Harry Mallman.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Whitman are visiting their son, Rev. M. B. Whitman at Caledonia, Queens County.

Miss Julia Fair, Miss Nina Starratt and brother Emmerson, of Paradise spent Sunday, 24th, at Mr. A. B. Fair's.

Mr. Allan Zwicker and son Kenneth, William Wood and Fred Whitman, have each captured a moose recently.

Mrs. Henry Andrews of Berwick has come to spend the winter with her niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Whitman.

Mr. Fred Merry of Greenwich, Conn., has been home to spend two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Merry.

Mrs. Wallace Prentiss recently visited Lawrencetown and vicinity where she was the guest of her brother, Mr. Arod Beals, and her uncle, Mr. Rice Daniels, also visited friends at Bear River.

MARGARETVILLE

November 15. The fortnightly Club will be held at the Parsonage Thursday evening.

Mrs. Geo. Beck of Nictaux is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Moody.

Mrs. Susan Ward of Victoria Vale spent a few days with Mrs. Lucinda Ray.

Mrs. J. L. Cleveland, who has been visiting her sister at Auburn, returned home Saturday.

Col. Leason and Mr. W. C. Parker held a recruiting meeting on Thursday evening. Fifteen of our young men and boys signed the enlistment roll. The names are: Mr. John Hall, Reagh Hall, Capt. A. H. Gibson, L. W. Gibson, Leason Gibson, Joseph Aldred, Joseph Stronach, Harvey Carey, Wm. Harris, Harvey Downie, W. Wilkins, Thomas Haughton, Don Stronach, Murray Baker, Carl Early. On Saturday evening a reception was held in Orange Hall for these volunteers. After an interesting program refreshments were served.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON

November 9. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Whitman welcomed a daughter on the 9th. Congratulations.

Miss Annie Chipman of Nictaux is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall.

Miss Julia Fair spent the week-end at Clarence, the guest of her sister, Miss Hettie Fair.

Service here on the 18th by Rev. S. J. Boyce; subject, "Should a man drink, or the problem of temperance."

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce on the 28th ult., the occasion being the celebration of Mr. Pierce's nineteenth birthday. The evening was spent in music and pleasant conversation. After a dainty luncheon was served by the ladies, the guests departed wishing their aged friend and neighbour many happy returns of the day. Mr. Pierce received a large number of birthday cards from friends, which he greatly appreciated.

NICTAUX FALLS

November 15. We regret that at present writing Mrs. Hennigar is quite ill.

Irving Prentiss of the 64th Battalion, Halifax, was at home for a few days last week.

Rev. Mr. Brown of Auburn preached very acceptably in the Methodist Church on Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. MacDougall and family arrived from Chester Basin on Wednesday last, and began his pastoral duties on Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Barteaux of the Central House, went to Hantsport on Friday to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Pentz.

Quite a business is being done in lumber at this station. D. B. Armstrong's many teams are hauling steadily and all ready several cars have been sent to Annapolis Royal.

The English language is spoken by just about ten per cent. of the world's inhabitants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WRITTEN FOR THE LAWRENCE-TOWN SCHOOL, BY C. L. SAUNDERS

Essay on the Relation of Manual Training, Domestic Science, and School Gardens, to Home Life

William Thorne and John Marsh had been school boys together, tramping through the snow in winter, and slowly on the bright spring mornings, when the call from brook, and field, seemed to challenge them to leave school to take care of itself, and spend the day out in the blossomscented air. But knowing full well the sure punishment that would be meted to them, should they be found playing truant, deemed it wise to close their eyes to all these attractions; making haste toward the little red school house, before the master reached his desk and replaced the bell.

After the usual opening routine, lessons were heard, etc., the same program enacted each day.

At the close of school, out trooped the boys and girls, wending their way home-ward. Sorry to relate some of them were tardy in their movements, often getting into mischief; and when at a late hour the truants arrived home, father would be obliged to administer what he thought just punishment to Robert or Will, for not coming home and assisting in the work of hoeing or weeding, or some other equally tiresome bit of drudgery, as it seemed to them.

Often the otherwise happy meeting at tea-table would be marred, and spoiled by the sulky faces of the boys, who felt bitter, and ill used. Is it any wonder they learned to hate the farm under these conditions? Many a boy has waited only long enough to find an excuse to get away from home, sure in his heart to find his "Eldorado."

It is a good many years since William Thorne and John Marsh attended school; and now their sons and daughters are to be seen with happy, eager faces, hastening toward the school house which has assumed proportions somewhat amazing. Not only one room, but several are required to accommodate the large number of students who are being trained by teachers fully qualified to impart knowledge in the various branches under consideration.

As the closing bell rings, like clock work, the boys and girls, rise and in orderly rows, pass out, carefully holding some piece of work done in the Manual Training Department or Domestic Science room; faces light with pride, and satisfaction, at the thought of showing to father and mother, or other admiring relatives, the result of their work at school.

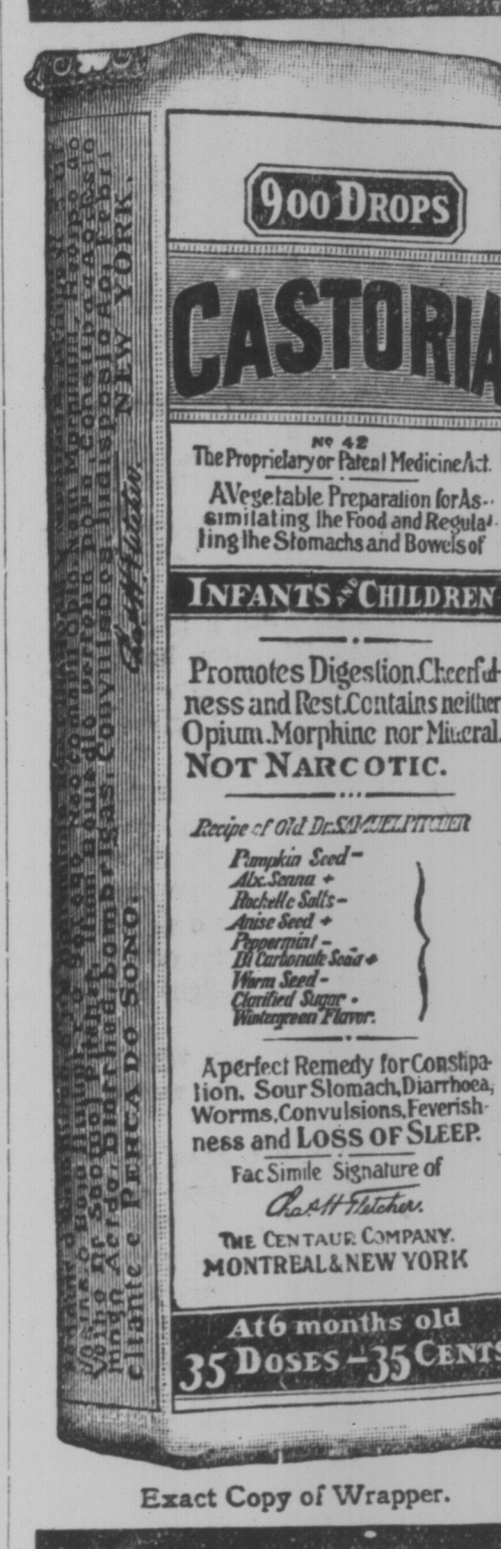
How proud is Jennie, that she can produce some new dainty, (learned at Domestic Science class), for the supper table; and as the family taste and approve, bickering and fault-finding have no chance to push up their ugly heads; for the faces round the board are happy and content.

Then Robert invites father to come see the book-holder and coat hanger, beautifully smooth, and with the dark wood fitted so cleverly, makes a really credible piece of furniture; and as the lamplight falls on the polished wood of the book-holder, which is occupying a prominent place on the large round table of the living room, Robert can study better when he can reach out and draw a book from its place, returning it again when done with it. Thus he is unconsciously being trained in carefulness, neatness and assisting mother by keeping his books in their proper places.

Again early in the morning Robert and Will are up,—not waiting to be called,—and working away in their gardens. Yes! Their very own school gardens, which by the way I think should be at home and not at the school house, for several reasons which space forbids to explain. Further, pride in their garden is an incentive to make all-haste home after school is over for the day, where, armed with hoe, and trowel, strive to keep the weeds at bay. There is much good natured rivalry to see who can raise the best corn, pumpkins, etc., and at the School Exhibition, of which I heartily approve, our embryo farmer is a rather important personage; and our girls are being trained to sew, and cook, as well as read and draw.

Does not the neatly made garments fashioned by our school lassies, speak of pleasant and profitable hours spent with teachers, and inspiring them to continue the good work at home; until I verily believe mother is growing younger, as she has more time to go out doors and enjoy the garden, or view the beautiful sunsets, and even sitting with folded hands for a time, because the mending basket is empty. Depend upon it that where these "folderols" as Uncle Ezra calls them, are taught and practiced, the coming years will prove their worth by their influence for good in the home life.

A word to the Fathers: Give your boys and girls a piece of garden ground (their very own), and allow them to feel they are doing something for themselves and I venture to say there will be less unhappy homes for where pleasant employment's, there will be found contentment for the children.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chat. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

them to feel they are doing something for themselves and I venture to say there will be less unhappy homes for where pleasant employment's, there will be found contentment for the children.

Let them plant and look after and sell their produce themselves, and it will surprise you to note the business talent that will sprout up and grow, beside the corn and squash.

Of course if you are a wise father, you will, when opportunity offers, give the little word of advice; but in such a way that Will almost thinks he thought out himself.

Much can be said along these lines, but space forbids, and I must hasten. By means of learning Manual Training, Will can be of inestimable value and help in putting on the much needed piazza, where, in the beautiful twilight hour, when the work and cares of the day are over, the whole family can gather; and in hammock, and easy chair, the elders can rest and enjoy nature in her varied moods, unimpeded by the walls of the house; the younger members of the family perched on railing, or seated on the steps with book, or perchance Will is busy carving on a bit of wood something pretty, and useful, learned at his beloved "Manual Training," and happy and content to know he has helped bring about this delightful grouping of those dearest to him on earth.

Jennie after a while goes quietly into the house to re-appear a little later bearing a tray on which rests a dainty preparation cooked by her own hands, learned at Domestic Science, and which she passes first to mother and father, then to sister and brother. The little treat is much enjoyed by all, and Jennie's heart is light and happy, to know she too, can contribute to the comfort and pleasure of her dear ones.

As father finishes the last spoonful of the delicious concoction, and places his plate on the tray, he says in a voice highly pleasing to his little daughter, "I am proud my child, that you can make and serve so nicely a really good food; and to know you formed it out of material from your own garden."

Turning to his wife, the good man says, "Mother, we were born too soon, were we not?" But his good wife before replying looks round on her happy, contented boys and girls, and with a smile at each, "Yes, Father, perhaps we were, but we can enjoy through our children what we missed ourselves."

The German Government admits the loss of 47 submarines since the war began. The Allies claim to have disposed of 70.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles? Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat. Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO CHINA

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Japan has sent a friendly warning to China not to attempt at the present time any change from a republican form of government to a monarchical form. It is the form that is considered, for, in essence, Yuan Shih Kai is a dictator now, with powers greater than those exercised by the Mikado of Japan. Tokio claims to speak for the Powers of Europe, at least for the Allied Powers, who would view with more or less alarm the rebellion sure to be started in South China, against such a change, and the long internal disturbances that might be expected in the former Empire. As for the United States, though the advice to form a monarchy came from Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, the common feeling is certainly against the abandonment of the republican form in China.

Japan, is herself, in form, a limited monarchy. But, here again, form is subordinate to essence. The feudal idea is not dead in Japan. The devotion of noblemen and common men to the Mikado is all but universal. The Parliament has no such universal hold. We might almost assume that a strong Mikado could do all the things for which Charles I. lost his head in England, without the slightest personal peril, save to those who antagonized him. The Mikado does not do these things or like things, because he is satisfied with the parliamentary form; but absolutism in posse is there, just the same.

Yuan Shih Kai, at first appeared to resent the Goodnow advice. He swore that he would choose to be an exile rather than an emperor. He declared that not one of his sons was fit to be even a non-commissioned officer in the army, to say nothing of being an emperor by hereditary. But his attitude appears to have changed materially. Now he is willing to leave the issue in the hands of the people, which means that he will leave it in the hands of his friends, who will control any election, any plebiscite. It is easy to guess what the result will be.

Yet the warning of Japan is one not lightly to be disregarded. China's external peril at present resolves itself into the single menace of Japanese aggressiveness. England, Germany, Russia will not meddle with her for years to come. The United States will never meddle. To smooth over Japan, and to create a real army and navy as soon as possible, are the two same aims of Chinese statesmanship. To give Japan an excuse for interference, by forcing South China to rebel against usurpation, would be the very worst policy for Yuan Shih Kai. What shall it profit a man if he gain a gemmed crown and lose his country forever? Japan is selfish of course. In a measure, all nations are selfish. China has a very hard row to hoe at best. Her dictator may well avoid making the situation more difficult for the country that has trusted him.

More than 3,000,000 Japanese made rifles, with sufficient ammunition for an extended campaign have been received by Russia during the past three months.

CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

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

CHAPTER V.

The Canadian Breeds of Sheep

The leading breeds of sheep to be found throughout the world, with the exception of the Merino, have been developed in the British Isles, where there are to be found in a state of greater or less purity more than a score of breeds. These breeds have been introduced into all the sheep raising countries where mixed grades of the original British stock have been found adaptable. The chief of these breeds are the Black Faces, Hardwick, Gray, Lonk, Devon, Long-wool, Exmoor, Welsh, Cheviot, Suffolk, Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire, South-down and Dorset. The principal Canadian breeds include the last eight named, the Merino and a small number of Black Faces, Suffolks and Cheviots. The Lincoln, the Leicester and the Cotswold are known as the long-wooled sorts, while the Oxford, the Shropshire, the Dorset, the Hampshire and the Southdown are classed as medium-wooled, the fleece shortening in the order named. The Suffolk and the Cheviot are also classed as medium-wooled, and the Merino grade as fine woolled. The Merino in Canada is confined altogether to the Western Provinces, where the blood is mixed with the British types and a grade established similar to that found in the Western States. The other breeds have been introduced into all the Provinces and are to be found in a more or less pure state.

The Leicester

The Leicester is the oldest of the long-wooled races of sheep. It is believed to have been developed by Robert Blakewell of Dishley, England, about 1765, and from that strain the English Leicester and the Border Leicester were originated, the difference between the two being seen in the head. The head of the latter is clean, free from wool, while that of the former carries a tuft of wool. Canadian Leicesters are among the best of the Leicester family, and many good flocks have been built up by the careful weeding and selection Canadians have carried out. It is said that no other race of sheep have been so largely employed as a means of improving other breeds as the Leicester. It is one of the large breeds, the average weight for mature rams in good condition being 250 to 300 pounds, and for ewes, 175 to 250 pounds. The head is small for the size of the body, and it is carried with pronounced erectness. The nose is slightly Roman in rams, but almost straight in ewes. The ear is thin, moderately long and carried decidedly erect and alert. The head and legs are snow white in young animals, but become darker with age. The fleece is of somewhat less length than that of the Cotswold or the Lincoln. The wool is glossy and of good fibre and should cover the entire carcass, save the head and legs. It hangs in dense spirals which carry their crimp or wave to the skin. The fleece should consist of a mass of distinct curls all over the body and without "parting" at the back, as in some other long-wooled breeds.

The Cotswold

The Cotswold sheep is native to the countries of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, England. It is a big upstanding sheep, somewhat larger and stronger of bone than the Leicester. A distinguishing characteristic of this breed is the topknot or forelock, which is seldom shorn close to the head but allowed to hang over the face, extending in some cases to the point of the nose. They are quite hardy, and do well on moderate elevations that are not too rugged. The average weight of a mature Cotswold ram in good condition is about 250 to 300 pounds, and of a ewe, 190 to 225 pounds. The fattening qualities of the breed are good, although the flesh is only moderately fine in grain if allowed to reach more than maturity. The fleece is heavy, wavy, and rather coarser than that of the Leicester, and should cover the body in all parts. The head is carried erect, the neck longer than that of the Leicester and rather slim. Breeders have bred for a bold and open curl in the fleece rather than the close spiral of the Leicester. The Cotswold is looked upon as a white faced breed.

The Lincoln

The Lincoln breed originated from the low alluvial lands of Lincolnshire, England, where through consistent inter-breeding and crossing, the excellent type of the present day was obtained. It was first recognized as a pure breed in 1862. It is an excellent breed of wool and mutton sheep, and is much in demand for breeding purposes. It is a white-faced type, and has a conspicuous tuft on the forehead. The head is massive but not coarse; the nose being somewhat arched and bare of wool. Mature rams in good condition

reach average weights of 250 to 325 pounds, and ewes from 220 to 250 pounds. The wool is unexcelled for weight of fleece and length of fibre, and its fineness is about equal to that of the Cotswold. It is highly valued for the manufacture of coarse worsted and other materials which call for long fibre and great strength. The usual clip runs from 10 to 14 pounds for ewes, and 12 to 18 pounds for rams, of unwashed wool. A year's growth of wool is about 8 inches. The Lincoln is more massive than either the Leicester or Cotswold, but more nearly resembles the latter in outline and has a shorter, thicker neck than either of these breeds. The flesh inclines to coarseness after the animals have reached maturity, but lambs and yearlings dress well and produce meat of good quality.

The Oxford Down

The Oxford Down sheep is a produce of a cross between the Hampshire, Down and the Cotswold, and was originated about 1833. It is one of the largest and heaviest of the Down breeds, approaching very closely to the Hampshire in this regard. The average weight of the Oxford Down ram in good condition is from 250 to 275 pounds, and of the ewe to about 220 pounds at maturity.

It is more adapted than that of the Down in fineness of quality and even admixture of fat and lean. The wool is longer and coarser than that of any of the other Down breeds, and is less dense over the body. The average fleece should weigh from 9 to 12 pounds. The Oxford is in much favor in this country, being numerously kept in almost all the provinces.

The Hampshire Down

The Hampshire Down breed is native to the chalk hills of the South-down counties of England, particularly to Hampshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire, and is one of the oldest types. The breed was established about 1834. The Hampshire is the heaviest of the Down breeds, and is excelled in weight only by the Lincoln and Cotswold among the long-wooled races. Mature rams in good flesh weigh from 250 to 300 pounds and ewes from 170 to 225 pounds. It matures very easily, and is a favorite in getting heavy lambs for the spring trade. The fleece is dense and about equal in fineness to that of the Shropshire; weighing about 8 to 10 pounds of unwashed wool. The color of the head is a uniform black with a small topknot of white wool. The ears are large, free from mottles and fine in texture. The breed is well adapted to either pasture or pen feeding.

The Shropshire

The Shropshire, as a pure breed, received its first recognition in 1853, and is a native of Shropshire, England. As a combined wool and mutton sheep, it holds a prominent place. The body, though longer, is like that of the Southdown, being low set, thick and fleshy, and carrying a large proportion of lean meat, held in high favor by butchers. The fleece is dense and uniform, and approaches that of the Southdown in fineness, weighing from 7 to 12 pounds of unwashed wool. The Shropshire occupies a wide field for crossing and grading purposes, having many qualities that are valuable in this regard. The Shropshire is in high favor in this country, and an excellent breed has been established.

The Southdown

The Southdown is the oldest of the improved, medium-wooled, dark faced breeds of sheep, and is indigenous to the chalk hills of the southern counties of England. It originally was horned, but these appendages have long since disappeared. It is one of the most beautiful sheep existing, its smooth body, round clean barrel, short legs, fine head and broad saddle with its sweet, tender, seldom over-fat meat, make it most attractive. It is the smallest of the medium-wooled breeds, but weighs remarkably well for its size owing to its compact form. A mature ram in good condition will weigh about 200 pounds, ewes from 150 to 200 pounds. The fleece of the Southdown is the finest and shortest of the Down breeds. It is dense, and as a rule, very uniform over the body, and will clip on an average from 5 to 7 pounds unwashed wool. The face, ears and legs of the Southdown are of a uniform shade of grayish brown or mouse colour. The forehead and cheeks are well covered with wool of the same whiteness as found on other parts of the body. The ears are rather small and covered with fine hair and are carried with a lively back and forth movement.

The Suffolk

The Suffolk sheep belongs to the Down breeds native to Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Essex, England, and was recognized as a pure breed in 1810. The Suffolk resembles the Hampshire, although somewhat less in size and weight, but it is heavier

than the Southdown or the Shropshire. Mature rams in good condition weigh from 240 to 260 pounds, and ewes from 190 to 210 pounds. They are longer than the Shropshire in body and limb. The head is longer, narrower and bare of wool. The head and legs are glossy black. They shear a little more than the Southdown, and the wool is about equal in quality to the Hampshire or the Shropshire.

The Dorset

The Dorset is one of the oldest of the British breeds of sheep. It is a horned type, both sexes having retained horns from the earliest years to the present day. It belongs to the medium-wooled breeds, but, unlike most of the others, possesses white face and legs. It surpasses all other breeds of sheep in breeding qualities, and for that reason is held in great favor as a producer of what are known as hothouse rams. The average weight of mature rams is about 200 pounds, of ewes about 170 pounds. The wool of the Dorset is much like that of the Shropshire in quality. The fleece is quite dense, very white and elastic. The crown and jaws are covered in about the same way as the Southdown. Rams clip about 10 pounds and ewes about from 7 to 8 pounds of unwashed wool. The Dorset was imported to Canada as early as 1835, and is in high favor.

The Cheviot

The Cheviot is one of the oldest of the modern breeds of sheep and is native to the hills bordering Scotland and England. The breed was established about 1792, and has maintained its position in the British Isles since that time. It is one of the hardiest of the medium-wooled types and has been found very adaptable to the more rugged portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. They are of medium size, approaching the Shropshire in weight. Ewes weigh from 150 to 160 pounds, and rams from 180 to 215 pounds. They are white-faced and hornless, rather long in body, and good mutton producers, developing rather a plump carcass of mixed fat and lean, which possesses a fine flavor and tenderness. The fleece has a tendency to openness and is somewhat longer and coarser than the best type of Shropshire staple. Ewes shear from 6 to 9 pounds, and rams from 2 to 12 pounds of unwashed wool. The Cheviot is peculiarly adapted to hilly and rolling sections, and is increasing in favor among sheep breeders in this country.

The Merino

The Merino is a fine-wooled sheep and has been bred since early in the Christian era. It is said to be of Spanish origin, but has been bred in other parts of Europe for so long that many varieties have been developed. As a mutton producer, the pure Merino type ranks low, but as a foundation stock for grading purposes with other breeds it has been much in favor. Merinos are bred in large numbers in Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, chiefly for their wool production, and for many years have formed the foundation stock of the United States flocks, where of late years they have been bred with the English breeds to a very large extent. It has only been as a foundation stock for grading purposes that this breed has reached the Dominion in any considerable numbers, although a few pure bred flocks are still to be found in the West. The Merino, as a breed, is among the lightest of registered sheep, the average weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and ewes from 90 to 130 pounds, although different grades average much heavier weight than these. The breed is adaptable to a wide range of conditions, and most suitable for raising under the ranching system.

INVISIBLE WAR VESSELS

Owing to the enormous range and accuracy of modern naval guns it is highly important for small war craft which depend upon speed rather than armor plate to weather the attacks of the enemy, to render themselves invisible as possible. Heretofore, says "Scientific American," dark gray paint has been considered the best color to supply to a war vessel. Now experiments are being made with varieties of colors. Ideas are being borrowed from the mimicry of nature. We find certain animals cloaked with spotted fur, and other with stripes, depending upon the nature of their environment, and these colorings make them very difficult to discover in their natural habitat. In exactly the same way our naval authorities are trying to render torpedo boats invisible by painting wavy stripes on them, which at great distances can hardly be distinguished from the natural wave formations of the ocean's surface.

British scientists have discovered that a nut allied to the nutmeg that grows in Brazil yields an oil of much value in the manufacture of soap.

110 languages are now spoken in Canada.

GREAT CHEMIST PRAISES ZAM-BUK

Mothers Who Use This Famous Balm Have Backing of Science

Mothers who use Zam-Buk, because they have proved it to be a splendid healer, will be interested to hear the result of a test of Zam-Buk by Mr. W. Lascelles Scott, the great English chemist. He says—"I have made an exhaustive analytical examination of Zam-Buk and find its active constituents are of exclusive vegetable origin. It contains none of the impure and irritating mineral drugs and animal fats present in ordinary ointments. The antiseptic and bactericidal (germ-destroying) powers of this preparation are proved by my tests to exceed those of carbolic acid, yet Zam-Buk neither cauterizes nor inflames even a very sensitive skin, but ends skin disorders. "I have no hesitation in certifying the purity of Zam-Buk and its value for skin injuries and disorders." Mothers who have not yet tried Zam-Buk should profit by the above. Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, cuts, burns, ulcers, running sores, piles, cold sores, abscesses, chapped hands, etc. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF POULTRY

While the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations have been largely confined to date to the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the Western Provinces have not been overlooked.

From the fact that co-operative marketing of poultry products was something entirely new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test out the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the East, arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the Western Provinces.

The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative work since its inception. Mr. T. A. Benson, who for the past three years has been in charge of the co-operative organization in Prince Edward Island is being transferred to the Province of Alberta to fill a position similar to that which he has held in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. J. H. Hare, who has had an extensive experience in this work, not only with the Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture, but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the Live Stock Branch, has been given general supervision of the Egg Circle work being conducted by the Branch. Mr. Hare is now in the Western Provinces and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to directing operations there. For the present he will confine his activities principally to the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. R. J. Allen, B. S. A., has been appointed to take immediate charge of the organization of co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations in Manitoba. Mr. Allen has had an extensive experience not only in Departmental work but also in the commercial field and goes to Manitoba well fitted to carry on this work effectively.

Mr. Wm. Kerr, B. S. A., who was in district representative work in Ontario for some time previous to joining the staff of the Live Stock Branch, and who has been associated with Mr. Benson in Prince Edward Island during the past summer, is now in charge of the work in that Province. Both during his college course and later, during active work in the field Mr. Kerr has made a special study of the theory and practice of the co-operative marketing of farm products. He enters the work in Prince Edward Island, therefore, well equipped to take up the problems that have developed in connection with the advanced nature of the work at that point.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

You will laugh over Mary Raymond Shipman Andrew's story, "The Very Lilac One," in the Christmas Scribner. "Curly Brown" was a very clever young lady. Katherine Holland Brown's "The First Born" will touch your sympathies deeply. It is a story of a father's tender love of a day of great happiness. "Jeanne the Maid," the story of a Jeanne d'Arc of to-day in France, by Gordon Arthur Smith, shows him to be entitled to consideration as one of our best writers of short stories. Abbie Carter Goodloe's "The Jade" is a charming love story of the forties, and the hero of Charles Belmont Davis's story, "Her Own Sort," is a famous movie actor. A young society girl comes back to her own sort after some experiences on the stage.

110 languages are now spoken in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

Sens of the Parsonage in the Army

The Christian Guardian has taken the pains to ascertain the number and the names of the sons of Methodist ministers in Canada and Newfoundland who have enlisted since the war began, and also their standing as officers or privates, and their location at the front, or in the recruiting stations. The number given is one hundred and seventy-two. But, this list is evidently incomplete. We know of several names not included in it, from Nova Scotia parsonages.

It may be that similar lists have been made in connection with other religious bodies in Canada. If so, and if these lists were compared with similar lists of all who have joined from other purely Canadian families, it would probably be found that the parsonages have contributed the largest number.

Of 11 one hundred and fifty-two referre: to, three have met their death on the field of battle. One at Langmark, on April the 24th, another went through the battle of Langemark, but was killed during the charge on May the 16th; the third was wounded on May the 9th on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but after ten days was in the trenches again. On June 4th, while charging at the head of his platoon he met his death.

Quite a number of others have offered but have not been accepted for physical reasons, such as defective eyesight, or other infirmity, which would not prevent them from undertaking ordinary occupations.

Patriotism

Bishop Welton who visited the British troops at the front mentions several interesting instances of sacrifice as the result of patriotism.

A Canadian who was earning \$15,000 a year is now serving as attendant at a dining hall in one of the camps. Another Canadian who is a rich rancher is now serving as a private soldier.

An Englishman who was making \$50,000 dollars a year is now serving as second lieutenant with the Army Service Corps.

A dentist who had a large and lucrative practice in Ottawa resolved to do his bit by going to France with two partners and four or five skilled workmen to attend to the teeth of the soldiers. Every day some sixty men are treated. The Bishop says he saw a dozen men going through various dental operations.

Bulletin No. 318

This Bulletin is issued by the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, and deals only with milk in smaller towns and villages. The report from the District of Nova Scotia covers only ten cases, and it is remarkable that in every one of these cases the result of the examination is, "Dirt present." More particularly eight of these cases are pronounced "Genuine, but not clean," and the remaining two, "Not fat solids low, and not clean. Doubtful."

These cases are gathered from four Nova Scotia Counties. Annapolis is not one of them.

Surprising

A happy thought came to a lady who was interested in the work of the W. C. T. U. She conceived the idea of making the paper wrappers used in covering cakes of soap a means of adding to the funds of the Treasury. We understand that she approached different soap makers with the proposition that she would encourage among the members of the W. C. T. U. and their friends the purchase of the soap of any manufacturer who would pay a small amount for returned wrappers, the money to be used in the benevolent work of the Society. The Surprise Soap Company accepted the offer, and the Annual Report, issued from the Toronto headquarters of the W. C. T. U., announces that for the year 1913-14, the sum of \$1,771.01 has come to the Society from this source. The Surprise Soap Company offered in addition to the small amount paid for the individual wrappers, to give two boxes of the soap to the two branches of the W. C. T. U. who would forward the largest number of wrappers. One box during the last year was won by the Bathurst Union and the other by a lady in Canning. The offer of two boxes is repeated this year. Part of the money is used to pay the salaries of women who

are employed to visit the trains and give counsel and aid to girls arriving in different cities as strangers. The report of these women show how valuable this work is, and that many young women have been saved from the snares laid for them by designing people. Every woman should be interested in this work. The whole of the wrapper is not needed, but the oval part which can be easily cut out. If any of the readers of the Weekly Monitor desire to lend a helping hand in this matter, the ladies of the nearest W. C. T. U. will be glad to hear from you. Parcels, however small, of the wrappers, left at the office of the Monitor will be carefully sent to their destination. The total number of the wrappers gathered last year was 49,599. The past success has stimulated the women of the W. C. T. U. and their friends and the next report will show a larger success. From little streams the mighty rivers flow.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

Dear Editor:—

While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident, which I think will interest you.

I attended, one day, at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting Sergeants, all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.

A lady with a magnificent voice, sang patriotic songs, which perhaps were more effective than the speeches of the recruiting Sergeants. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that after singing "The King," the lady would sing "The Woman's National Anthem."

Then in splendid voice she sang:

"God save our splendid men
 Send them safe home again,
 God save our men
 Keep them victorious
 Patient and chivalrous,
 They are so dear to us,
 God save our men."

As she sang, every man stood, uncovered and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.

I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem" for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.

After the meeting I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. When she saw that I was from Montreal she said, "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and I will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada."

She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope, which contained my passport.

Very truly yours,

PARCEL POST RATES TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

For the information of many Monitor readers who are sending parcels to France and Great Britain, we are able to give through the courtesy of Postmaster Brown, the following parcel post rates:

To France		To Great Britain	
1 lb.32c.	6 lbs.80c.	1 lb.12c.	7 lbs.84c.
2 lbs.40c.	7 lbs.1.02	2 lbs.24c.	8 lbs.96c.
3 lbs.48c.	8 lbs.1.10	3 lbs.36c.	9 lbs.1.08
4 lbs.56c.	9 lbs.1.18	4 lbs.48c.	10 lbs.1.20
5 lbs.72c.	10 lbs.1.26	5 lbs.60c.	11 lbs.1.32
		6 lbs.72c.	

Parcels destined for France, although addressed in care of the War Office at London, must bear the rate of postage to France. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a circular from the Post Office Department at Ottawa regarding the packing of parcels for soldiers at the front.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS EXPENDED

In Carrying Out German Plots in the United States

New York, Nov. 10.—At least \$500,000 has been expended in carrying out alleged German plots in this country in an effort to prevent war munitions from reaching the Allies, according to a statement made today by one of the officials investigating the cases of Robert Fay, who claimed to be a German lieutenant, and five alleged accomplices.

Federal authorities admitted today that they considered unreliable the lengthy story which Fay readily told concerning his life history and activities in connection with plots against steamships carrying munitions from this country to the Allies. Fays it was said, is now believed to be a Hungarian, whose real name is Feji, Federal Agents are now trying to trace the source of the large amount of money said to have been spent by different men in carrying out, or attempting to carry out the various bomb plots.

OBITUARY

MRS. RHODA RUFFEE

In our issue of two weeks ago today it was our sad duty to record the death of William Henry Ruffee of this town. We then stated he was survived by a widow who had been confined to her bed over six months and was then unconscious of her husband's death. To-day it becomes our duty to record the demise of the widow which took place last Sunday morning at 9.30, at the advanced age of 80 years.

Mrs. Ruffee was the youngest child of the late Doctor Silas Piper who built and occupied the house on Granville street now owned by Mr. Ansley T. Foster. In this house Mrs. Ruffee was born, her father dying when she was but an infant. In Dec., 1857, she married William Henry Ruffee, the ceremony taking place in the old St. James Church, the Rev. G. M. Campbell then being Rector, performing the ceremony. Seven children were born to the marriage, five of whom are living as stated in our columns a fortnight ago. She is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Alwyn Creighton, of Dartmouth, N. S. The deceased lived in Bridgetown all her life and, as was natural to one of her kindly disposition, had a host of life-long friends, a few of whom have outlived her. In failing health for a number of years, she was a complete invalid for the last five, and the end came peacefully as a happy release from infirmities to which the flesh is heir to.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from St. James Church, the Rector officiating.

MRS. WINSLOW JEFFERSON

A telegram received here on Saturday morning last, conveyed the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Winslow Jefferson, which occurred on Friday, November 12th, at the home of her eldest daughter, Mrs. Stephen Porter, 34 Josephine Avenue, West Somerville, from heart failure, after an illness of only two days. The news came as a shock to her many friends in Bridgetown, for it was but two weeks ago that Mrs. Jefferson and her husband left Bridgetown for Somerville to spend the winter with their daughters. At that time she seemed in the enjoyment of her usual good health.

Mrs. Jefferson was a lady possessed of a kind and sympathetic nature, which gave her many friends who deeply regret her death. In her own home she was a true and devoted mother.

The deceased was a daughter of the late William Lunderkin and was 53 years of age. Of that family she is survived by three brothers, Arthur, William and Carman Lunderkin, and two sisters, Mrs. Geo. Hawkins and Miss Carrie Lunderkin, all of Massachusetts. A husband and two daughters, Mrs. Stephen Porter and Mrs. Fred Dargie of Somerville, are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

The remains were brought to Bridgetown yesterday for interment. A funeral service was held in the Baptist Church of which the deceased was a consistent member. The pastor, the Rev. Gordon C. Warren, officiating.

The members of the Women's Missionary Aid Society of which the deceased was also a member, were present at the service in a body. The many beautiful floral offerings on the casket bore silent testimony of the respect in which the deceased was held.

Interment took place in the Riverside Cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

I desire through the columns of the Monitor to express my sincere thanks to all the friends who showed such expressions of thoughtfulness and kindness during the illness and at the death of my mother.

ANNIE M. L. CHUTE.

Three Score and Four

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

DEPENDABLE EDDY'S MATCHES

Have been the same good matches since 1851 like Eddy's Fibreware and Eddy's Wasboards. They are considered standard by all loyal Canadians under the "Made in Canada" Banner.

For Sale

5 young heifers, 1 Steer, 3 Milch Cows
 1 horse 5 years old, 200 bushel turnips.
 Apply to
R. H. SNAPE
 Central Clarence

30-31



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

DOMINION SALES ASSOCIATION
 29-31 Box 897, Halifax, N. S.

MIDDLINGS

BRAN

FEED FLOUR

AT
J. I. Foster's

Plumbing and Heating

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe : : :
Job Work Given Prompt Attention

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN
 Phone 27-4 Granville Street
 (Under Oddfellow's Hall)

Specials for Saturday
 NOVEMBER 20th

Ginger, pkg	07c	Allspice, pkg	07c
Pepper, pkg	07c	Mixed Spice, pkg	07c
St. John Corn Meal \$1.75 per bag			
7 lbs Onions	25c	3 pkgs. Dates	25c
1 tin Gillette's Lye	09c	1 pkg Puffed Wheat	09c

20 lb Bag Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.40

WOOD & PARKS
 Granville Street - Bridgetown, N. S.

Bargains! Bargains!

Being heavily stocked with Boy's Suits, Overcoats and Reefers, I will for the next two weeks give **BIG DISCOUNTS**. It will be worth your while to give us a call.

Also Men's and Boys' Underwear at old price

☐ A full stock of Odd Pants, Sweaters, Caps for Men and Boys, Hosiery, Rain Coats.
 ☐ Our Neckwear is about complete for the Holiday trade.

A full line of Furnishing generally kept in an up-to-date Store

J. Harry Hicks'
 Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

Winter Goods

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

Undervest and Drawers
 For Ladies, Misses and Children

Sweater and Sweater Coats
 For Ladies, Misses and Children

Undershirts and Drawers
 For Men, Youths and Boys

Sweater and Sweater Coats
 For Men, Youths and Children

Suits, Overcoats and Reefers
 For Men, Youths and Boys

Blanket Cloth

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

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

STRONG & WHITMAN
 Phone 32 Ruggles Block

STOVES AND RANGES

New and Second Hand Base Burners Heating Stoves and Ranges

—Also Just Arrived—

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

KARL FREEMAN
 HARDWARE AND PAINTS

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill. Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

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

All are invited to call and inspect them

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

OUR WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER SHOES

The new Fall models in Women's Shoes are now ready for service! There are many new style features this season that the Women, who enjoy wearing choice Shoes, will appreciate.

We are showing the following popular Fall Lines in the 'Bell' 'Classic' and 'Cleo' makes.

Gummetal Calf Gaiter Lace Boot, Grey Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
 Patent Gaiter Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
 Patent Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel McKay Sewn Sole. Price \$4.00 net.
 Gummetal Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

We have many other very attractive styles at most any price required from \$2.00 to \$5.00

Our experienced Service in fitting insures every woman that come here a perfect fitting Shoe.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

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

Rev. Z. L. Fash has entered upon his pastorate of the Parraboro Baptist Church.

Mrs. A. W. Kinney will take orders for cake, pie, and doughnuts. Cookies always on hand. 32-21

For the current year, 1915, the total production of butter in Nova Scotia Creameries is estimated at 1,250,000 pounds.

Mrs. Jesse Hoyt had the misfortune while about her work yesterday morning, to slip and fall, fracturing her right wrist.

Don't miss hearing Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs at the Methodist Church, Lawrence town, tonight, Wednesday, November 17th.

In our advertising columns to-day appear the announcement of several auction sales to which we would direct the attention of our readers.

Mr. Chas. Lowell of Lawrence town, was awarded the contract for the erection of the Agricultural Demonstration Building at Lawrence town.

An error in copy of the Bridgetown School Examination Reports published last week, gave Brinton Hall's mark in Latin at 50 when it should have been 68.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ritcey, Nictaux Falls, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mae T., to Clifford E. Millard, of Liverpool, N. S. The marriage will take place November 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas DeW. Phinney of Upper Granville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Laura Bradshaw to Mr. Harold Watson Bent, Belleisle. The marriage will take place on December 1st.

The Middleton Red Cross Society raised \$693.88 during the past year, by dues, voluntary contributions, and entertainments. Five shipments of Red Cross supplies totalling 18 boxes were forwarded during the year.

The school children of Nova Scotia have contributed \$2,238.37 for an ambulance and this amount has been forwarded to the War Office in England. Annapolis County schools raised \$113.14 towards the fund.

Guy Prescott Harnish, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Harnish of Lequille, Annapolis County, with the 25th Battalion at the Front, has been reported in the casualty list and sent to the hospital November 1st, with a wound from a rifle ball in his left hip.

"The Southern Follies," in the greatest musical ensemble, will be the attraction at the Primrose Theatre on Friday evening. Part of the proceeds will be for the benefit of the Blue Red Cross Fund. See announcement in our advertising columns to-day.

The death of Fred Sullis Bishop, brother of Mr. A. R. Bishop of this town, occurred suddenly at Annapolis on Friday last, November 12th after a brief illness. The deceased was 43 years of age, and was unmarried. The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Luke's Church, and interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Col. G. A. LeCain has been relieved of the command of the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion now at the front, and returned yesterday to his home in Round Hill. He was given a rousing cheer as he alighted from the train. In an interview with a Morning Chronicle reporter in Halifax on Monday, Col. LeCain stated "that he will report to the officer commanding the Sixth Division for duty, and until then it will not be known to what battalion he will be attached."

Despite the inclement weather last evening, a fair sized audience greeted Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs at the Methodist Church. As in times past, Madame Hobbs delighted her hearers with her sweet contralto voice, and she still remains a prime favorite with a Bridgetown audience. She was assisted in the program by Mrs. A. R. Bishop as accompanist (who also rendered a number of pipe organ selections), Mrs. A. R. Reynolds, reader, Messrs F. R. Beckwith and Henry B. Hicks. A pleasing number of the program was the duet, "Love Divine," from the daughter of Jairus," which was beautifully rendered by Madame Hobbs and Mr. Beckwith.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The total amount raised in Nova Scotia for the British Red Cross Fund to date, is \$65,471.24.

Don't miss hearing Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs at the Methodist Church, Lawrence town, tonight, Wednesday, November 17th.

The congregation of Providence Methodist Church last Sunday evening, was favored with a beautiful and sweetly rendered solo by Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs.

We are asked to announce that "Scenes in the Union Depot" will be played by local talent in Belleisle Hall next Friday evening, November 19th. Benefit for the Red Cross Society of Belleisle East.

Booker T. Washington, foremost teacher and leader of the negro race, died at his home in Tuskegee, Alabama, on November 14th. Dr. Washington was the founder and president of the Tuskegee Institute.

Word was received in Middleton last week of the death at Lawrence, Mass., of Mr. Ingram B. Dodge, brother of Mr. Ambrose Dodge. The deceased was a native of Annapolis County and was well and favorably known, being a frequent visitor to Middleton.

Recruiting has been quite brisk in this vicinity the past week. Some have passed medical examination, but we are unable as yet to obtain a complete list of names. The idea of a colored regiment has met with favor among those of that race in this vicinity and quite a few have signified a desire to enlist.

Postmasters in Canada have received instructions from Ottawa to collect commissions on money orders issued for payment in the United States at the rates which were in force previous to March 4—that is at domestic rates, the same as are charged on money orders issued for payment in Canada.

The marriage of Mr. Ralph Harding Young, B. A., eldest son of the late Rev. F. M. Young, formerly pastor of the Bridgetown Baptist Church, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Faulkner, took place in Vancouver, B. C., on Oct. 16. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Willard Leitch. The groom, who is well known in Bridgetown, is employed on the News-Advertiser staff in Vancouver.

A Halifax paper says:—In a recent interview, S. B. Chute, of Berwick, gave the following interesting data relative to prices obtained f. o. b. Perwick, for fruit grown on Nova Scotia's greatest fruit farm, this year. Strawberries netted a total of \$3,000; early apples, Crimson Beauty, Early William, Duchess, etc., \$3,000; Gravensteins, \$4,075. Mr. Chute has his hard fruit yet to dispose of.

Amherst Guardian—Rev. W. B. M. Parker, of Amherst Head, leaves next Monday for West Medford, Mass., to attend the golden wedding anniversary of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Parker, formerly of Granville Ferry, N. S. The Amherst Head clergyman is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, who will have with them on the happy occasion three others of their sons and daughters.

As the result of a recruiting meeting held at Margareville last Thursday evening, at which Col. Potter of Springhill, and Mr. W. C. Parker of Lawrence town, were the principal speakers, fifteen recruits were enlisted. Their names appear in our Margareville notes of this week. At a similar meeting held in Middleton on Friday evening, four young men enlisted, viz: Philip Palmeter, Clyde Carter, J. Morrison, and Russell Beckwith.

Messrs Aubrey Spencer and Wilbert Rogers of Wolfville, went into the woods near Long Lake, Dalhousie on Tuesday morning, November 9th, for a few days' hunting, with Mr. Samuel Swift as guide. They did not have to hunt long for game, for on the afternoon of the same day they were successful in capturing a fine three-year-old moose. Messrs Spencer and Rogers returned to Wolfville on Friday, delighted with their short hunting trip.

Don't miss hearing Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs at the Methodist Church, Lawrence town, tonight, Wednesday, November 17th.

BORN

ROCK—At Carleton's Corner, Nov. 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard G. Rock, a son.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. Geo. Gill is visiting her friends in Halifax this week.

Mrs. Fred FitzRandolph of Weymouth is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Dickie of Middleton was a week-end guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Cranswick Jost.

Mr. Winslow Jefferson and daughter, Mrs. Fred Dargie, return to Somerville, Mass., to-day.

Miss Mary Phinney of Granville, was an over Sunday guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Burpee Phinney.

Mrs. Joseph S. Moses returned on Saturday from a visit of several weeks in Ohio, Yarmouth County.

Mrs. DeBlais and Miss Edith McCormick of Annapolis spent the week-end at the home of Dr. DeBlais.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bishop attended the funeral of Mr. Bishop's brother, the late Fred S. Bishop, at Annapolis last Sunday.

Allan Gregg Gilliatt of Granville Centre, has accepted a position in the well known firm of Emmerson and Fisher, St. John, N. B.

Mr. Henry Watkins of the 64th Battalion, C. E. F., spent a few days last week with his family here, returning to Halifax on Monday.

Mr. Allan Cameron of West Paradise, returned on Saturday from the harvest fields of the West, where he has been employed the past two months or more.

Mrs. James Primrose returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to relatives in Baltimore and New Bedford. She also spent a week with her son Clarence in Boston.

Miss Nan Hoyt, assistant at the Bridgetown post office is enjoying a well earned vacation and is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. L. Woodrow in Stellarton. Miss Kathleen James of Lawrence town, is substituting during Miss Hoyt's absence.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Regular prayer service of the church on Wednesday evening at 7.30. B.Y.P.U. on Friday evening at 7.30.

Sunday services: Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30. Mrs. F. R. Fay will give an account of her recent trip to the Panama Exposition.

Services next Sunday, Nov. 21: Bridgetown—Sunday school and Bible Study at 10 p. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Other services: Dalhousie 11 a. m., Granville 3 p. m., Bentville 7 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at Granville at the afternoon service.

St. James' Parish Church Notes

The services next Sunday (the 25th Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown—8 a. m. (Holy Communion) 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Mary's, Belleisle—3 p. m. Service of intercession on behalf of the war.

WEEK DAYS

Bridgetown—Fridays, 4.30 p. m. Service of intercession on behalf of the war; 7.30 to 8.30 Bible Class to which a cordial invitation is extended to all who may be interested.

For Sale

1 Horse, 2 farrow Cows, 4 Yearlings, 6 young Pigs.

A. M. KENNEDY West Paradise

Auction

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, November 23rd., the following stock:—

3 Cows, 1 pr yearling Steers, 2 yearling Heifers, 2 Steer Calves, 2 Heifer Calves, Registered Shorthorn Bull 3 years old.

TERMS—9 months with approved security. Interest at 6 p.c.

CHAS. WADE Belleisle

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction at Sunny-side Farm, Clarence, November 20th, 2 p.m., the following Stock:

2 Milch Cows, to freshen in Spring
6 Heifers, coming 3 years, due to freshen in Spring. (Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein)
2 Heifers, Ayrshire and Holstein, 2 years old
1 yearling Steer
1 yoke of working Oxen
1 Pure Bred Registered Holstein Bull, 15 months old. Pedigree and Registered Certificate given to purchaser

2 Hogs
Also 600 bushels Turnips in small lots to suit buyers, and 100 bushels of White Mountain Potatoes.

TERMS—3 to 6 months with approved joint note.
If day should be stormy sale will be on following Monday.

Buy Rexall Chewing Gum

Regular Price 5c

SPECIAL

3 Packages for 10c

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

ROYAL PHARMACY

W. A. Warren, Phm, B.

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

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

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

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

Notice of Meeting

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

D. G. HARLOW Secretary

GENTS

Before purchasing your Winter Overcoat

look our stock over

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

6 Gal. Kerosene Oil \$1

BURKE'S, Paradise

Primrose Theatre, Bridgetown

A. R. BISHOP Mgr

One Night Only Friday, Nov. 19

Greatest Musical Ensemble

"The Southern Follies"

Competent Company. Introduced in a Musical Cabaret

The only Strictly High Class Production playing here this season.

For the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund. Reserved seats on sale at the box office ok Friday at 1 o'clock.

General Admission 25c, Children 15c Reserved Seats 35c

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber at

LAWRENCETOWN

Thursday, November 25th,

at one o'clock

6 Cows
1 pr yearling Steers
1 odd yearling Steer
1 yearling Heifer
1 six month's old Heifer.
1 Brown Gelding, 10 years old; weight 1250
1 Black Gelding, 10 years old, weight 1400
1 Brown Filly, 2 years, sire Kingborough
2 cheap Horses
1 Disc Harrow
1 spring tooth Harrow
1 Horse Rake
1 Cultivator, 2 double and 1 single mowing machine
1 Plough, 1 Heavy Ox Wagon
1 Double Horse Wagon, 1 Sleigh
1 Top Buggy rubber tired, 1 set single Bob-sleds
1 Canopy Top Surry rubber tired, nearly new.
1 Second-hand riding wagon.
1 Base Burner nearly new
Other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms:—5.00 or under cash, over that amount 9 months with approved security

GEORGE M. DANIELS Lawrence town, N.S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

Soft and Fluffy SWEATERS

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

Extra High Grade English Flannelette Blankets

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

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

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

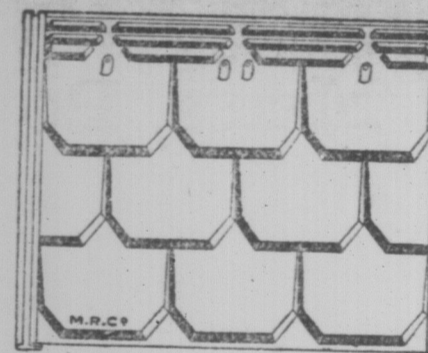
We call Special Attention to our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats carried from last year on which we will give 25 p.c. discount.

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

J. W. BECKWITH

Queen Street

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



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

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

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

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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

November the 10th

November the 27th

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

CROWE & MUNDEE BRIDGETOWN



NEW GOODS

Lamps; Burners, Wicks and Chimneys

Glassware and China

See our 25 cent Specials

—just arrived—

Fancy Biscuit and Soda Biscuits,

Prime Dulce and Fruit in season

Candied Peel

Citron, Lemon and Orange

Dried Fruits

Raisins, Currants, Dates and Cooking Figs

Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Fancy Molasses, Lantic Sugar and Frosting Sugar

Bargains in Dishes and Toys for 2 weeks to make room for my Xmas Goods

Highest prices paid for good Butter and Eggs

MRS. S. C. TURNER

MASONIC BUILDING

Announcement

We beg to announce that our

Women's, Misses' and Children's Winter Jackets

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

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

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

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

DRESS GOODS

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

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

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

Kimona Flannels and Flannelettes

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

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

Made of good heavy Tweeds, plain and fancy patterns

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

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

Soliciting your Fall and Winter business, we are

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

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

Bear River

November 15

Mrs. J. P. Annis left for Yarmouth on Wednesday.

Miss Blanche Purdy returned from St. John on Saturday.

Sergt. Frafcis of the 85th is home on a six days' furlough.

Dr. M. P. Nicholls spent the weekend at Annapolis Royal.

We are sorry to report Mr. Gilbert Ruggles on the sick list.

Miss Emma M. Morine is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. N. Peck.

Mr. Douglas B. Jones returned from Kentville on Friday.

Willie Rice and guide returned last week from a successful moose hunt.

Mrs. Vernon Harris, who has had a serious illness, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. G. W. Peck and daughter Edna spent a few days of the past week in Annapolis Royal.

Mr. Campbell Gunn of Hantsport's spending a few days with his sister, Miss Hazel Gunn.

Miss Margaret Beeler of Portland, Maine, spent a few days of the past week with her cousin, Miss Edna Peck.

Mrs. Reginald Benson returned home on Saturday from Boston after a two months' visit with her sister, Miss Miletta Harris.

Miss Ida Newcomb, returned missionary, gave an interesting talk in the B. Y. P. U. on Friday evening.

She also addressed the Baptist congregation on Sunday evening.

PRINCE DALE

November 12

Mrs. George Wright spent Wednesday at Clementsvalle.

Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Dunn spent Tuesday in Bear River.

Mrs. Elder Fraser visited her aunt, Mrs. James Brown, Virginia East, on Thursday.

Misses Ola and Zula Harnish of Greywood spent Wednesday with relatives here.

Messrs Samuel and Stanley Fiendel of East Waldec were at Mr. George Wright's on Monday.

Mr. Harry Milner, who enlisted with the 35th Battalion, failed to pass the medical examination.

Messrs Samuel Feener, Elder Fraser and Albert Dunn have each sold a pair of oxen recently.

Mr. Curtis Henshaw of Deep Brook, and Mr. Burgess of Cambridge, Kings County, were at Mr. Elder Fraser's on Tuesday.

CLEMENTSPORT

November 15

Clementsport and Red Cross work have almost become synonymous terms. In addition to what has already been reported in the Monitor, is the meeting of Friday evening.

Great credit is due Mrs. C. D. Choate of Salem, Mass., for her interest and energy in bringing it to a successful issue.

Mrs. Choate made a personal canvas in many cases, and secured not only contributions from the people of the community, but packages for the sale as well as cash from the people across the border.

There was a splendid gathering in the Baptist Hall where a good social time was enjoyed by all present. The proceeds from the evening amounted to \$20.00. Of this amount \$10.00 was from the sale of the quilt and \$2.00 was a donation received from Mr. James Balcom, a former resident of Clementsport.

The Red Cross Society has recently forwarded 72 pairs of socks and a box of reading matter.

DEEP BROOK

November 15

Miss Flossie Woodman is visiting Mrs. Jos. Berry.

E. V. Hutchinson leaves today for work in his Maine territory.

Miss Emma VanBuskirk is the guest of Miss Grace Spurr.

Miss Nina Adams is visiting her sister Mildred at Parker's Cove.

Miss Mildred Harris of Bear River visited Marion McClelland on Sunday last.

Miss FitzRandolph spent the weekend in Clementsport, the guest of Miss Whitman.

Cebra Barteaux went to Halifax last Tuesday, where he will be employed on the terminals.

Miss E. A. McClelland left on Wednesday last for Massachusetts, where she expects to remain indefinitely.

Reports state that shipbuilding is quite brisk at present in Shelburne, Yarmouth and in Port Greville, and West Advocate, Cumberland County.

Four years ago 16,016 families in Canada enjoyed rural mail delivery. The number today is 141,421 families.

STANDARDIZING CANADIAN EGGS

From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian Egg Trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian Eggs.

Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his products.

Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards, and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition Association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American Continent was displayed. Some 7,000 dozen in all were on exhibition. The judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation, on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades.

At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given. Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards, viz:—"Fresh gathered," "Storage," and "Cracked and Dirty." Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in the third.

The grades in the "Fresh Gathered" class are "Specials," "Extras," "No. 1's," and "No. 2's." The grade "Specials" is omitted from the "Storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "Cracked and Dirty's."

"Specials" according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3-8 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yolk slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3/8 inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumers as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade.

Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand thereby be in a better position to demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

THE 85th HIGHLANDERS SEEK A MOTTO

The officer commanding the 85th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., "Nova Scotia Highlanders" has invited the premier of Nova Scotia to select a motto for the badge of this popular Nova Scotia regiment. Premier Murray has consented to do this and requests that suggestions be forwarded to him. The motto should not be less than two and not more than five words. A Gaelic motto will be preferred.

At the Top

The

PURITY FLOUR

standard of quality is so high that you get

More Bread and Better Bread

—Better Pastry Too.

Buy it and see for yourself.

FOES OF THE JAPANESE FARMER

(By Kate T. Connolly)

Although it is said that Japan has more written words to her credit than any other country in the world, probably less has been said about the Japanese farmer than about any other class of people. And yet fully one-half of the population of Japan is a country and village one, and of course the village population is composed largely of farmers. They are unable to afford modern machinery of any kind, so all the farm work is done by hand. Their horses are too light for ploughing. Arthur Lloyd, in his "Everyday Japan" quotes the farmer as saying once to him, "What is the use of ploughing a field the size of a sitting room?" And there is a world of significance in the query. When you stand on a country road and look out for several acres of paddy-fields the general appearance of the whole is of hundreds of checkerboards set side by side. You can hardly believe that every eight or ten squares is owned by a different farmer and that actually that is his whole farm. But such is the case. And because of this he must make every inch of ground produce the maximum amount. Farming in Japan is assuredly intensive in the superlative degree.

The most profitable thing the Japanese farmer can raise is rice, but on the uplands where irrigation is difficult, it will not grow, so he is forced to cultivate tea, barley and mulberry leaves, which are fed to the silk worms. A few vegetables, too, he raises—the most notorious of which is one called "daikon." In appearance, it resembles an abnormally large white radish, but in smell, nothing that was ever grown on land or sea before. There are no adequate words in any language to describe it. Suffice it is to say that all foreigners living in Japan cheerfully abandon their domiciles and take to the woods when their servants have it in any form for refreshment.

The farm laborer who hires out gets about sixteen cents a day in seed time, but much less at other times. True, there is nearly always a pint of Japanese whiskey thrown in for the evening meal. The women get only from five to ten cents a day unless they are members of the family; then they get their board and clothes instead. Early and late in seed time she can be seen working knee-deep in the mud of the rice fields. With kimono tucked well up under her broad belt and with well-oiled tresses carefully bound with a narrow towel to keep them in order, she wades up one furrow and down the next, painstakingly planting by hand every kernel of the precious rice. She is never idle, for when seed-time is past there is always the tea picking to do, and when that is done, there are the mulberry leaves to feed to the silk worms and later the silk cloth to be spun, and so on daily from dawn till dark. Whoever wrote "Woman's work is never done" must certainly have known the kind of life the Japanese women leads.

One of the main reasons for the poverty of the Japanese farmer is the high rate of taxation enforced by the government. Price Collier quotes a Japanese writer, Kinnoyuki, as saying, "On an average the people of Japan pay about 30 per cent. of their net income in taxation in one form or another—a taxation which would create a revolution in Europe or America in twenty-four hours." The fact that it does not create a revolution in Japan, Kinnoyuki thinks, is very laudable, for it shows the extreme loyalty of the Japanese people. They will do anything without complaint, if they can be made to believe it is for their beloved Emperor. Collier disagrees most emphatically with him and says the reason why it creates no revolution is because the people are only in the feudal period and must yet pass through many stages before they have attained unto the civilization of Europe and America. Be that as it may, the facts remain. The taxes are enormously high and therefore the poverty of the Japanese peasant is tremendous.

But high taxes are not the only

cause of the Japanese peasant's poverty. Hardly a year passes that the country does not suffer from some great natural disaster. One year it is an earthquake. Last year at Sakurajima, in Southern Japan, it was a terrific earthquake, in which over 20,000 people lost their homes and farms. Four years ago it was floods all over central Japan. The country is very mountainous, and it has a large number of small streams which are about the size of one's wrist in ordinary times, but when the spring and summer rains begin these dribbling little streamlets turn into rushing, roaring torrents, which tear down the mountain sides with tremendous force, sweeping everything before them. Whole villages are wiped out and often not a single inhabitant left.

Landslides cause fully as much destruction as the rivers, and nearly every year the railway companies are compelled to spend thousands of dollars repairing damage done by them. If the natives have been fortunate enough to escape with their lives they think themselves lucky. All the carefully-hoarded stores of provisions and clothes for the winter have been destroyed and even if, after the waters subside, they can manage to go back to their homes they are unrecognizable. Their houses are so fragile they are usually lifted up and carried off with the first mighty rush of the waters and nothing is left but a bed of huge stones and boulders that have been carried down from the mountains. One of the most pitiful sights imaginable is that of a family hunting around among the ruins for a few relics and managing to pick up only an old scrap of a broken rice bowl or, mayhap, a handleless teapot from among the debris. Their houses are gone. Their relatives are drowned.

There is nothing for them to do but start at the beginning and rebuild everything. Their age-old stoicism stands them in good stead now and they set to work with a will to repair their shattered fortunes. One cannot help wondering where the American farmer would be to-day if he had to bear the manifold misfortunes of the Japanese tiller of the soil. And although one is safe in saying that not one in a thousand among the agricultural class has ever heard of Browning, yet when calamity overtakes them they firmly believe with him that there is nothing to do but—

"To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall,
 And baffled, get up and begin again—
 So the chance take up one's life,
 that's all."

GERMANY'S ZEPPELIN POLICY

(New York "Evening Post.")

The apparently official plea of justification for Germany's Zeppelin policy, contained in a note appearing in all the Berlin newspapers, places Zeppelin and submarine on the same plane as primarily instruments of retaliation. The starvation of the German people once more comes to the front. When the Berlin War Office reports on an airship raid it carefully speaks of bombs being dropped on the fortified city of London or on the docks and arsenals, describing it, in other words, as a military undertaking. But in the note of justification the military phase of the Zeppelin activity is plainly subordinated to the retaliatory phase. The Zeppelin note shows firmer logical consistency than the familiar submarine argument, which almost in the same breath justified U-boat activity because England was trying to starve Germany, and asserted that Germany had all the food she wanted. To-day there is an admission that "not hundreds of thousands but millions of human beings in Germany must limit their consumption of food and make not inconsiderable sacrifices" because of the British blockade. The note thus admits a state of things which was implied in the recent action of the central authorities at Berlin in taking over the control of the food supplies of the Empire, and in what has filtered out through the newspapers regarding food riots in German cities.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

SPAIN'S POSITION

In an interview accorded to the "Paris Journal," Count Romanes said:—Our interests as well as our dignity called upon Spain to resist German pressure and to maintain a friendly neutrality towards the Allies. Germany's cynical bid for public opinion should not be allowed to go unanswered. The answer is not to abandon our strict neutrality, but to rise up against a campaign of intimidation, bribery, and lies. Vague and excessive offers repelled rather than attracted Spanish sympathy.

The wise reserve and correct attitude of the French and British consuls, he said, is gradually being appreciated. Such attitude is in marked contrast of that of the diplomatic agents transformed into commercial travellers in the "glory line." Neither the Government nor the leaders of the opposition had ever allowed themselves to be caught in the nets, which would have been dangerous

were they not visible a thousand yards away.

Count Romanes added that the various parties would doubtless ask the electors to declare at the ensuing election on the question of neutrality. It is certain that if the following formula be submitted, "the policy of Spain should remain one of strictest neutrality," it will obtain an immense majority of the people's suffrage.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR THEM

(New York "World.")

A perusal of the list of New York people stranded in Europe when war suddenly destroyed credit a year ago last summer, who were helped to reach their homes with money advanced by the government on their promise to repay it, which they have since ignored, shows a very large proportion of German names. These loans constituted debts of honor, and yet in this vicinity alone there are

more than 2,000 delinquents.

Considering the large Teutonic element in default, it would be interesting to know the precise attitude of individuals towards their national creditor. In Prussia, where the state dominates everything, debts like these would be paid without any nonsense. In the United States they are dodged in such numbers as to lead to the suspicion that many of our people are willing to sacrifice self-respect for a contemptible profit.

German-Americans who are so crazy to get away from war that they will cheat their deliverer out of the money that made their escape possible may be capable of some other eccentricities. Perhaps now that they are at home we shall find them at the front of our so-called neutrality leagues, attacking the government that rescued them.

A device for dispelling fog is to be exhibited at the San Francisco exposition.

A LIFETIME OF SICKNESS

Worn Out, Thin and Miserable Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

PALMISTON, June 20th, 1914. "Stomach Trouble and Distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives," your famous fruit medicine, and they completely relieved me. To-day I am feeling fine and a physician, meeting me on the street, asked the reason for my improved appearance. I said, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives." He said, "If Fruit-a-tives make you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can."

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

The codfish lays a million eggs. Why the helpful hen lays one. The codfish lays a million eggs. But the codfish does not cackle. To inform us what she's done; And so we scorn the codfish coy. But the helpful hen we prize; Which indicates to thoughtful mind: It pays to advertise.

SONNIE'S PRAYER

Listen Saviour, while I pray For my daddy, far away; Gone—as mother says—to fight For our Country, King and Right! Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield On the distant battlefield.

When the shells are falling near, Wounding, killing, front and rear; When his trench is bullet-swept, Safely may he then be kept; Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield On the distant battlefield.

Take away my mother's fear, Bid her dry each big warm tear; Thou can't guard him to the end, And from every foe defend; Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield On the distant battlefield.

Answer, Saviour, while I pray For my daddy, far away; Grant us victory, send us peace, Let this cruel war-time cease; Until then my daddy shield On the distant battlefield.

THE BOY WHO MEANT TO

He meant to get up early, when the air was crisp and cool, And mow the lawn and clip the hedge before he went to school; But he was tired and sleepy when he woke at break of day. So said another time would do and slipped in dreams away.

At school he meant to lead his class before the term was done; But lessons are such stupid things, and boys must have some fun. In manhood feats he likewise meant to earn some laurels, too; But fame is such a fickle dame and picks her favorite few.

He meant to reach a wise old age, esteemed by great and low; But wisdom's path is hard and steep, and pleasure lured below. But since he never really tried the things he meant to do, That nothing ever came of them, I'm not surprised, are you?

A LIFE LESSON

There! Little girl, don't cry! They have broken your doll, I know And your tea set bite. And your playhouse, too, Are things of the long ago; But childish troubles will soon pass by—

There! Little girl, don't cry! They have broken your slate, I know, And the glad, wild ways Of your school-girl days Are things of the long ago; But life and love will soon come by—

There! Little girl, don't cry! They have broken your heart, I know; And the rainbow gleams Of your youthful dreams Are things of the long ago; But heaven holds all for which you sigh, There! Little girl, don't cry!

The Czar of Russia is reported to be the richest living monarch. He has an income of \$10,000,000 yearly from his Romanoff private estate and another \$10,000,000 as salary, besides a return from many profitable investments abroad.

It is claimed that women are superior to men in making of certain parts of shell because their fingers are more supple than men's, as a result of long hours with the needle.

THE "MORAL KERNEL OF EUROPE"

A volume of evidence on "Germany's Violations of the Laws of War," which has been prepared under the auspices of the French Foreign Office, is a terrible commentary upon the exalted pretensions to moral excellence which that nation and her sycophants shamelessly advance on her behalf. It has been translated by Mr. Bland with an introduction and we trust that all readers of the English language who still harbour doubts as to the true fruits of the German habit of mind will test its lofty claims by the facts here recorded. The special value of the book is that most of the statements it contains are those of German witnesses, and particularly of German documents. It is from these journals and letters of German prisoners and German dead that the spirit of "militarism" inculcated into the Army and the nation by the officers, their professors and their publicists may best be judged. The French publication confronts the deeds of the German Army with the solemn pledges and assurances given by the German Government to wage war in accordance with the provisions of international law and the usages of civilization. These undertakings are, indeed, explicit, but all the world knows that the new Teutonicism regards promises and treaties as "just scraps of paper." We shall not trouble to show that murder and rape, loot and arson, or the cowardly use of women and children to screen troops are forbidden by express agreements to which Germany is a party. We shall confine our extracts to a few of the passages in which these apostles of Kultur record their own deeds and those of their comrades. These records we are told, are taken almost at random from hundreds of others. There can be no question of their authenticity. They give names, and dates and places in the original German, and the actual handwriting is reproduced by photography. Let us see what light they throw upon the assertion of the Dutch admiral of Germany whose claim that "she stands upon a quite extraordinary high moral level" has been quoted with marked satisfaction in the Cologne Gazette.

"We have burnt the church at Villerupt and shot the inhabitants" is among the entries in the note-book of a German lieutenant. Then comes the familiar pretext that shots had been fired against the invaders from the tower. But the lieutenant in this account, meant only for friendly German eyes, goes on to say that in fact "it was not the inhabitants of Villerupt who fired at us, but certain excise men and forest-rangers." "At Lefte nineteen civilians shot... Ten more men have been shot... We have received orders to shoot the entire male population," are successive entries in another note-book. "Through Creil. The iron bridge had been blown up; for that whole streets were burned and civilians shot," another hero jots down. A Bavarian notes that a woman was shot because she did not halt at the word of command. "Hereupon the whole place was set on fire." "A great deal was wantonly destroyed," says a Saxon soldier. "The houses are a terrible sight. Everything ransacked and smashed." Most of the stories about cutting off children's hands and outraging women are invented or exaggerated, but, he adds, "when there is some truth in them, they apply only to a few criminals."

The people of Dinant are charged with firing on "our regiment." "All those who showed themselves or who were thrown out of the houses were shot, whether men or women. Corpses were lying in the street piled up a yard high." "The people always civil. If one behaves properly to them," another invader remarks of the Belgians. "Everything is pillaged... it looks like the work of robbers," a non-commissioned officer reports. He was not alone in his opinion. "It was not long before we could tell whether our Kultur was a mere surface varnish or something more deeply rooted," a comrade observes, who looked upon things "from the aesthetic and moral point of view." "All moral sense is deadened," he complains, and presently we hear from another witness of "the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians burnt with the rest." Dancing flames bore witness to another deed of German heroism! "C'est la Guerre!" is the brief comment on another crime. "We had dinner at 1 o'clock and it was eaten in the company of dead Frenchmen. One gets used to everything," a philosopher writes. "We counted over 200 (civilians shot). Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses."

Such is the civilizing agency of "frightfulness" at work. Then we have the account of the burning of the whole village of Saint-Maurice. "Neither man, woman nor child could escape... All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." "This method of making war is absolutely barbarous" is the

judgement of a non-commissioned officer. Among the victims at another village were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see." And so the chronicle goes on. "Parux was the first village we burnt," writes another Bavarian; "then we got to work, and one village after another burst into flames. "We ate cherries." "There is really some truth in all the talk about German barbarians," is the conclusion of Private Hans Wix. The murder of prisoners, wounded and unwounded, is clearly established. "I don't wish to see any English prisoners with my company," was the hint of a certain captain, received with "a general bravo" by his men.

These are the acts, registered under their own hands, of the nation whom her flatterers describe as "the sound moral kernel of Europe, from which must proceed the moral regeneration of our world." It is at her service that Belgium ought to have placed herself in order thus to place herself "at the service of humanity." This is the fashion in which Germans have fulfilled, and are fulfilling the fixed purpose of which some twenty-seven of the most distinguished of their religious leaders spoke at the commencement of the war. "It was from the beginning, and still remains," these holy preachers of the Gospel wrote to their British brethren, "the earnest resolution of our people to wage the war with conscientious self-restraint and in the spirit of Christian charity.... If now, the war must be fought through, it ought to be the concern of all Christians in all lands to ensure that it be fought with honourable weapons." They deprecate very rightly lies and calumnies. But do they impugn the authenticity of these letters and note books of German soldiers adduces to demonstrate how Germany makes war? If they do not impugn it, what have they to say of the confessions it records? Will they not open their lips to their own countrymen and preach to them "the conscientious self-restraint" and "the spirit of Christian charity" they profess to reverence? Do they, or do they not, think these deeds wicked and inhuman? If they do, why do they take refuge in a cowardly silence—a silence which, as they know, makes them share in the guilt of the crimes they refrain from denouncing? If they do not, let them have the courage of their convictions and tell the world in words, as the soldiers of the sanctimonious Kaiser have told it in deeds clearer than any words, that there is a type of German Christianity which condones murder, rape and rapine as legitimate means of war.

HOW BUSINESS WILL BE AFFECTED To the Editor:— The Vindicator has the following: "As a matter of shere common sense we know that if the liquor business were abolished the people would buy more of farm products, more of clothing, more of flour, more of meat, more of every commodity than they now purchase. The experience of no-license cities has ever shown that where the saloons are closed men buy more cigars and tobacco in spite of the frantic effort made by the liquor business within the past few months to persuade tobacco dealers and growers that it is to their interests to fight prohibition. In fact outside the liquor business there is not a single industry, line of trade or business the interests of which would be adversely affected by prohibition. The cooper will not make whisky barrels or beer barrels but the demand for flour barrels will be much greater. The manufacturer of saloon cars will find his market gone, but will find a bigger market for home furniture opened. The man who builds buildings for liquor selling will build factories and homes. The man who makes beer and whiskey bottles will make milk bottles. All this is determined by the simple rule that people are going to buy the things they want, the necessities and comforts, and luxuries of life and that their buying will be enormously increased when the liquor traffic stops robbing them."

When a brewery in West Virginia was closed it was converted into a packing house which immediately gave employment to ten times as many men as the brewery had ever done. H. ARNOTT, M. B., M.C.P.S. Lieutenant General Sir Bryan Thomas Manon, who gained fame as the leader of the expedition that marched to the relief of Mafeking, in the South African War, has been appointed to the command of the British forces in Serbia.

BISMARCK'S LETTERS FROM FRONT IN 1870

Correspondence With His Wife Shows Softer Side of Iron Man (New York "Sun.")

It was different in 1870. The German Chancellor of that day was only First Minister of the Kingdom of Prussia, but unlike Bethmann-Hollweg of to-day, he followed the German armies into France, and shared their hardships as a soldier. The Chancellor of that day was Otto von Bismarck. In deliciously frank and often humorous letters to his wife, Bismarck told of his hardships, reported the progress of the war and growled out his impatience with royal persons, and gave news of his two sons.

He suffered a plague of princes, and Bismarck had in his heart of hearts no great veneration of royalty. Already he probably felt himself greater than any living Hohenzollern. Bismarck in 1870 was 55. He had been twenty-three years in public life and head of the Ministry for eight years. He did not actually fight in the war, not being sufficiently acquainted with military affairs to have command befitting his rank, but his two sons, William and Herbert, were cavalymen, and the father watched over them as best he could, and faithfully reported their movements and conditions to their loving mother. The man of blood and iron shows himself in these letters as having other and sweeter elements in his composition.

Herbert, the elder son, 21 years old, was early laid up with a wound, and Bismarck was almost glad of it for his wife's sake, because it took the youth permanently out of the fighting. For William, the younger, Bismarck inquired of every one who might have news of him. At last every dragoon to whom he addressed such inquiry, answered with a grin, for William, according to his father, had an infectious jollity.

From Pont-a-Mousson Bismarck wrote: "The people here take me for a bloodhound. The old women, when they hear my name, fall upon their knees and beg me for their lives. Attila was a lamb compared with me." Yet that was the man who wrote so tenderly to his wife. Bismarck's impatience with royalty developed while he was still on German soil. He wrote from Mainz early in August, saying: "At H. M. I generally decline to remain on account of fatigue; it is draughty there in the dining room, and the high personages are becoming so numerous that my conversational duties are not fulfilled without fatigue." At Hamburg early in August Bismarck complains to his wife of being forced to occupy a small house with ninety soldiers and many footmen, "separated from all the consellers, (with and without titles)" and he adds: "It is really maddening to see the princely onlookers take up all the available space and compel Roon and me to leave our working force behind so that these sightseeing Royal Highnesses with their servants, horses and adjutants, may find room."

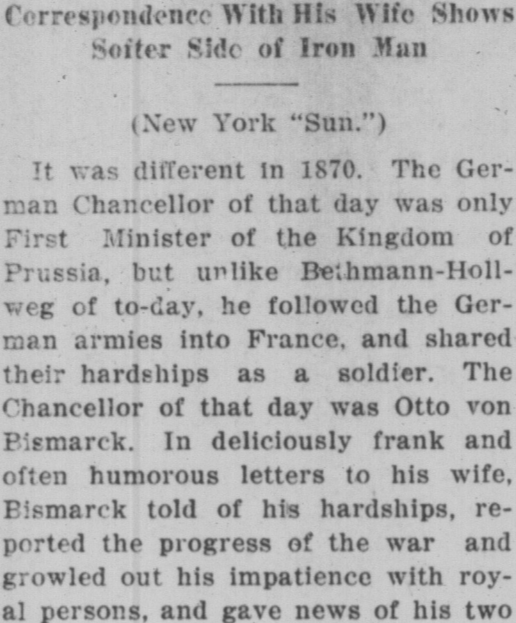
At Ferrieres on Oct. 1, Bismarck wrote: "Yesterday we celebrated Her Majesty's birthday with congratulations at 10 and a sleeked up dinner with princes and decorations. That sort of thing is wearing, because I have to talk carefully with the gentlemen and politely." By this time Bismarck was coveting the Iron Cross for his boys and disconcerted that it was not conferred. The name of Bismarck, he thinks, would be too frequent on the list of cross bearers, for he has the honor and so has a distant relative. "I myself wear it, certainly unmerited," he says, "but cannot give it back to the King, I am sure." "I should like to give mine to one of the boys if I could." Later he notes with disapproval the frequency of the cross upon the breasts of young fellows no more deserving than Herbert and William.

That same irrepresible William surprised his father in bed at Versailles early in October, appearing "in Blumenthal's uniform and somebody else's trousers. To that he hung Crai's reserve cartouche, assumed my General's helmet, incorporectly only on the top, and thus I took him to church, where he reported to His Majesty, who did not say anything about the outfit.

"At table we drank sec, bought from Rotchild's cellar, until your son had a red saddle upon his nose, and then he rode again with Phipp via Langy and Clay back to his quarters three miles away, not without having taken my gold out of my vest pocket, and two pairs of gloves; also provided with cognac and cigars."

Early in February Bismarck hears that Herbert has received the Iron Cross, second class, and adds by way of comment: "Well, at last; he earned it in August, but the court air in which they grow, was lacking in the Lazaretto." All the trappings of royalty annoyed Bismarck, and while the actual bombardment of Paris was delayed

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

because of secret influences that he suspected of having misled King William, he lived and worked and fumed at Versailles! He sneers at the row made about the form of address for King William after he should have been an Emperor, and writes sarcastically of the actual ceremony. The bitterest passage in all the letters is one dealing with the jealousies that assail a Prime Minister both from below and above. He complains that at Versailles, where were the King and many royal personages, he has no sympathetic comrades but Roon. "He really stays here only for my sake, because I should also become an absolute ruler, politically and sentimentally. I do not mean that I have to combat the resistance of all the political field—the contrary; but I have not here a human soul to talk to about the future or the past. When one has been too long a minister, and with it has had, by the providence of God, some success, one feels distinctly how the cold waters of the swamp of envy and hatred rise gradually higher and higher up to one's heart. In short, I am feeling cold, spiritually, and I long to be with you and in the solitude of the country. No healthy heart is able to endure this court life permanently."

LITTLE LOVE EXISTS IN SMALL TOWNS

Jealousy, Criticism, and Indifference In Such Places (By Ella Wheeler Wilcox) It is a strange fact that in small towns so little affection or love exists among the inhabitants. One would think it sure to be found in the quiet country hamlets, where the people are dependent upon one another for enjoyment. But instead we find jealousy, criticism and indifference in such places. In the average country hamlet one needs to be ill to be an object of charity to bring out the tenderness in the hearts of the neighbours. Let it be known that sickness or poverty has visited a household and the tongue of gossip is silenced and the indifferent or disagreeable air gives place to solicitous kindness—while the trouble lasts! But we cannot all in this world be invalids or beggars; yet we all love sympathy and companionship and appreciation. Many women in the country love to play Lady Bountiful merely for the gratification of being so regarded by those deemed on a lower plane. But a greater nature finds pleasure in showing affectionate interest in an equal on whom it can bestow nothing but friendship.

Think every day how large the world is compared to your own town, yet do not despise your town in consequence. Respect it as part of the great Consolidated Company of Human Beings, and make it as interesting a place as possible by your own mental, moral and social influences. Do not let your minds narrow down to the limits of your town; do not let your ideas become dwarfed, your ambitions stunted, your outlook limited. There is no need of it in this day and age of low-priced literature and free libraries. You can keep in mental touch with the whole world if you wish to do it. There is no need of confining your information to the social column of your country paper. Read the magazines and weeklies and book reviews when you cannot obtain the books. Think of yourself as an important factor in the world—not merely of your town or church. Try and be broad and large in your outlook. The moment you find yourself dwelling in thoughts of neighborhood gossip and petty scandals, turn your back on your lesser self and search for your real self—the noble, great-hearted being you were destined to be. Read history and meditate upon the lives of great men and women. When you are about to pass Mary Jones by without speaking to her because you heard some one had suspected her of questionable conduct, stop and think of Joan of Arc, Mme. Roland, Father Damien, Nathan Hale, Abraham Lincoln, or a hundred other colossal figures you can call to mind. They will scare away all petty preju-

WHAT DRIVES MAN TO DRINK

To the Editor:— The Literary Digest, September 18, 1915, has an article under the above caption the first sentence of which reads, "The impulse to drunkenness is disease." After pointing out that men drink for various reasons it says that those who "Drink to get drunk are abnormal; they are diseased." This fact has been brought out distinctly in the psychopathic laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court. Judge Olson of the Court says, "We have yet to find the first case of the kind where there is not a tendency to epilepsy, dementia praecox, manic depressive insanity, or feeble mindedness." All this means that the man who frequently gets drunk is of unsound mind and should be so treated. In the State of Kansas they send chronic drunkards to an asylum for the insane. In Ohio they have an institution to which the habitual drunkard may be sent by the judge on application by the friends until he is considered cured. I knew a clever young man who went to an asylum and begged the Superintendent to take him in for a year till he would have a chance to break off. There are many such pitiful cases for which there is no provision made notwithstanding the revenue from the traffic that causes it. It is a serious reflection on our civilization that there is no provision made for this class most of them the victims of the license system. We see such men going down for years wasting their substance in the saloon begging their families and becoming a nuisance and often a menace to society and nothing can be done to help them. They sometimes try desperately to break off but what hope in the presence of the open barroom and the treating custom? The physician is not allowed to send them to any institution unless he is very rich. There is neither hope nor help for him till he becomes insane or commits a crime. "The curse causeless shall not come." Statistics generally point to a drinking father or grandfather. He was probably ignorant of the fact that his drinking would injure his children and grandchildren. Then for God's sake help us to spread this truth far and wide that the sins of drinking parents are visited on the children and the grandchildren. H. ARNOTT, M. B., M.C.P.S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax and Truro... 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a. m. Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 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 5.00 p. m., connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

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

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool, From Halifax. Dates and ship names like Rappahanock, Shenandoah, Kanawha, Lexington, Durango, Tabasco.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations: Lv. Middleton, * Clarence, Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, * Karsdale, An. Port Wade Lv.

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd

Bank Clerks

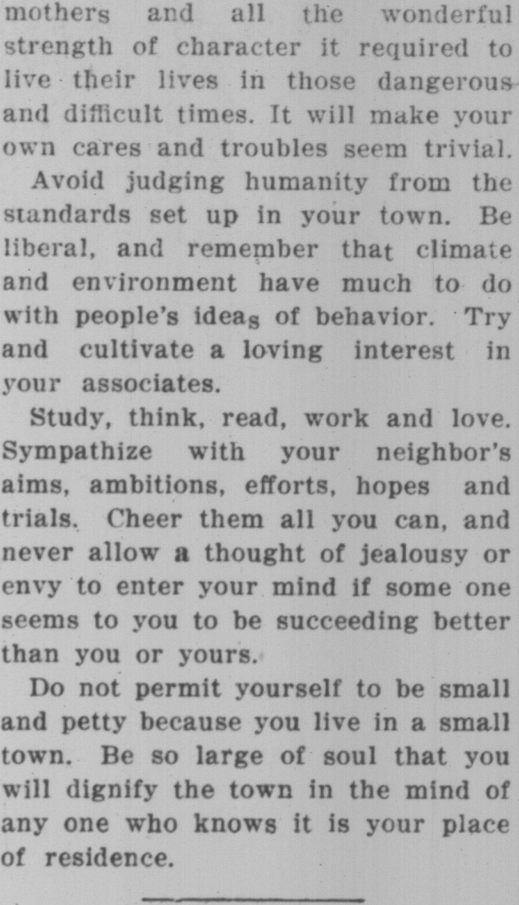
So many clerks have volunteered for Overseas Service that we cannot supply the demand for juniors. Those who have taken our junior courses have been promoted for efficiency. The demand is increasing with the duration of the war. Students accepted any day at the

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

FIRE!

If your home should burn tonight, how much would you loose? —LET THE— Northern Insurance Co. Protect you FRED E. BATH Local Agent

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS



Stop Backaches Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble. Gin Pills act on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe and heal the inflamed organs, which are causing the suffering. Neglect your kidneys and swollen hands and feet, wrists and ankles, are likely to follow. A dose of Gin Pills in time saves a world of pain. You will realize their value when you read what Mrs. J. P. T. Wedge, of Summerville, P.E.I. writes: "Gin Pills are the greatest of all Kidney remedies and a medicine which is at present doing me a world of good. They are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer."

Get GIN PILLS to-day at your dealer's. 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial treatment FREE if you write. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, (Limited), Toronto

LAWRENCETOWN

November 15

Mrs. B. S. Banks entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Friday.

Miss Ida Munro of Paradise is a guest at the home of Mrs. D. M. Balm.

Miss Charlotte Peters is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. Kenneth Bishop.

Messrs Owen Graves and Fenton Morris, now in training at Halifax, were home over Sunday.

Mrs. Clarence Hanley and little daughter Ardis, are spending the week-end at Aylesford.

The excavation for the new Demonstration building has been begun. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

A 25 cent supper will be held in the vestry of the Baptist Church on Friday, from 5 to 7 p. m. Proceeds for church purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Miller and daughter, of Bridgetown, were guests of Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, on Sunday.

Mr. George Daniels has sold his farm to Howard Corbett, and the family are going back to Brockton, Mass., in a few weeks.

Mrs. John Shaffner has returned from New Brunswick where she has been spending a few months with her daughter, Rev. and Mrs. Chipman.

On Wednesday evening, in the Methodist Church, Madame Lillian Hamby Hobbs, the fine contralto, will sing. People are urged not to miss hearing this splendid soloist.

Services for Sunday, November 21, Baptist 11 a. m., Episcopal 11 a. m., Methodist 11 a. m., Mission Band 3 p. m. Miss Newcomb is expected to be present and address the Band. Baptist service 7.30.

Rev. Mr. Boyce preached an excellent Temperance sermon on Sunday evening to a large and appreciative audience. The members of Nelson Division in regalia, occupied the centre of the church.

The pupils of the elementary department of the Baptist Sunday School gave their "Promotion Exercise" on Sunday morning, the 14th, conducted by Mrs. C. S. Balm and the following program was successfully carried out:

Music—"Good Morning, New Day," with motions.

Exercise—By Beginners and 1st grade Primary Class.

Music—"Good Morning, Merry Sunshine."

Lord's Prayer—Led by Motion Exercise.

Music—"Father, We Thank Thee."

Show of Bibles, and Questions—including, "Childs' Creeds," "Disciples' Names."

Exercise—"God's Work." Six little ones.

Duet—"Jesus Loves Me, Marjorie and Irene Phinney, chorus by class.

Books of Old and New Testaments, Lesser Prophets—By Juniors.

Recitation—"Sunbeams," Irene Phinney.

Commandments in Scripture Form—By Primary Class, completed by the Juniors.

Exercise—"When I Grow Up," Primary pupils.

Music—"Precious Jewels," Class.

23rd Psalm with motions.

Recitation—"Evelyn Lu Church," Marjorie Phinney.

Beatitudes. Valedictory—Burpee Graves.

National Anthem—

Diplomas Presented—

Remarks by Pastor, Superintendent, and others.

Closed by Rev. H. G. Mellick.

OUTRAM

November 16

Parties seem to be the order of the day.

Preaching service, Sunday, Nov. 21st, at 3 p. m.

We are glad to report Mrs. Sarah Grant much improved in health.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Wm. Bent in poor health at time of writing.

Mr. Burton Marshall spent over Sunday with his son, Mr. W. A. Marshall.

Mrs. Eliza Risteen from Hampton, spent the past two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Healy.

Misses Myrtle and Beatrice Risteen spent one day last week the guest of Miss Pearl Beardsley.

Mr. Judson Marshall from Boston, and his mother, were calling on friends in this place last week.

PARADISE

November 15

E. Gordon Longley of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, Lawrence town, has been transferred to Digby for a few weeks.

There will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society on Thursday evening, November 18th, at 8 o'clock in the warehouse of the Paradise Fruit Company.

Mrs. H. H. Hopkins of Aristook Junction, N. B., Mr. Stephen Ruggles of Wolfville, and Mr. Fred Ruggles of Wolfville, have been guests at the home of their mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney, having come to see their brother who has enlisted for overseas service.

The Literary Club will meet on Monday evening, November 22nd, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson. On account of the unpleasant weather the attendance at the meeting on Monday evening was small and the sale of magazines and other important business was postponed.

Mr. T. Dwight Ruggles, who has been a guest at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney, left on Monday for Winnipeg, where he is training in an engineering corps for overseas service. Mr. Ruggles resigned his position at Kenora and was afterwards offered a lucrative one at Brandon.

On Wednesday afternoon, November 10th, the W. M. A. S. observed Crusade Day in the Baptist Church. Mrs. J. D. McLeod conducted the exercises. A public meeting was held in the evening. Miss Ida Newcomb gave addresses at both services, which were listened to with much interest. An offering of \$26.00 was received.

PORT LORNE

November 14

Mr. Loring Beardsley is home from sea.

Sewall Corbett has gone to Halifax to seek employment.

Mr. William Green and family have moved to Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Templeman have gone to Bridgetown to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anthony are visiting their daughter, Mrs. S. M. Beardsley, Wolfville.

Miss Winnie Sabean, who has been in Kingston the last few weeks, spent Sunday at her home here.

Miss Eliza Marshall of Paradise spent a few days last week with her mother at Fundy Side Cottage.

Mrs. Rebecca Banks, Outram, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Norman Healy, has returned home.

Mr. Harold Anderson, who returned from the West a short time ago, is spending a few days at Bridgetown.

After an illness of a few months, Biard Sabean passed away on Tuesday evening, November 2, at the age of twenty-six years. He was a son of Mr. Jacob Sabean.

CLEMENTSVALE

November 16

Miss Phinney of Bear River is spending a week here.

Miss E. S. Grant returned to her home at Dartmouth on Saturday.

Sewing Circle meets at Mrs. Benlah Potter's on Wednesday afternoon.

John Corbett was successful in bringing in a fine large moose last week.

Mrs. A. L. Danielson and Phyllis returned from Melrose Highlands last week.

Miss Marie Danielson of Acadia College, spent Sunday at home with her parents.

Lionel Roop of Bear River spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chute.

Fred Long, Hartley Willett and Kenneth Potter returned from the West on Monday.

FALKLAND RIDGE

November 13

Mr. Church Roop made a business trip to Middleton on Monday last.

Mrs. Jacob Wagner is suffering from an attack of blood poisoning.

Mr. Willard Swallow returned home from the West, November 11th.

Mr. Anthony Wagner is confined to the house by a severe attack of erysipelas.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Wagner on the birth of a son, November 13th.

On the evening of November 11, a number of the young people met at the home of R. W. Swallow to extend congratulations and best wishes to Miss Edwina Elliott, the event being her birthday.

MT. HANLEY

November 16

John Slocomb and B. M. Armstrong are busy threshing the grain in this place.

The ladies are getting a lot of things ready to send to the soldiers. We wish them success.

Mrs. Hannah Hayes from Cottage Cove has been the guest of Mrs. I. J. Fritz for the last week.

Mr. B. G. Moore from Greenwood, Mass., has been the guest of Mrs. Harriet Barteaux for the last few days.

Mrs. Euphemia Brown from Port Lorne is stopping with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Balsor, for a few weeks.

Lendley Banks has sold his farm to Mr. James Larry of Massachusetts. He will take possession the first of the month.

Mr. Frank Mosher, with his hay press is very busy. Also Gerald Hines and Percy Pierce are pressing in Brooklyn.

Mr. J. C. Baker had the misfortune to fall from the loft of the woodhouse and break three of his ribs. Dr. L. R. Morse is in attendance. He is doing well at time of writing.

Mrs. Israel Fritz, who has spent the last month with her sister, Mrs. W. B. Wilkins, and other relatives, in Cambridge, Mass., returned to her home last week after a delightful visit.

Preaching service, November 21st, at 11 o'clock, Sunday School at 10 o'clock; Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, November 17th, at 7.30. Cordial invitation to all. Mission Band November 21st, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Minard Banks and his cousin, Edwin Chute, from Worcester, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Banks for a few weeks. Mr. Chute has not visited his native land for over 25 years. We are glad to see him.

BELLEISLE

November 15

Mrs. John K. Winchester of Lower Granville, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Gertrude Wade.

Dr. Morley Nichols of Bear River was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Parker.

Messrs Fred Parker and Reginald Longley, who went West for the harvest, returned home recently.

Mr. Rupert Milberry has gone to Kentville, where he is engaged at carpenter work for J. H. Hicks and Sons.

The Red Cross Sewing Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Seth T. Gesner on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Listen! The Red Cross Society are very much in need of money to buy material to work with, so next Friday night, the 19th inst., assisted by "local artists," they are going to give a two-hour side-splitting farce, entitled, "Scenes at a Railway Depot." We have not space to outline the show, but come and see Mr. Armstrong and Miss Piper do a "love at first sight" act. Also hear Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Smith describe their trip to the city, and a lot more characters that will make you laugh. The admission is only going to be 20 and ten cents, so try and make all roads lead to Belleisle Hall on Friday night. Just remember that while we will do everything to make you laugh and have a good time, the cause that the proceeds will be used for is no laughing matter. So come and help do what you can to alleviate the sufferings of those who are giving everything for "you."

PARKER'S COVE

November 15

Miss Eliza Halliday of this place visited her friend, Mrs. Selma Halliday of Hillsburn.

Owing to the illness of the Pastor, Rev. H. J. Indoe, there was no service in the Methodist Church Sunday.

Mrs. Judson Longmire and Mrs. Edward Hudson and baby of Hillsburn, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on the 12th.

Quite a number of the young people of Hillsburn attended the Sewing Circle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on Friday last.

The weather of late has been very windy and rough, making it impossible for the fishermen to catch any fish. We hope to see a change for the better soon.

The Misses Cora and Abbie Longmire of Hillsburn spent several days with their aunt, Mr. and Mrs. David Milner, and also were the guests of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Weir, quite recently.

HILLSBURN

November 15

Our teacher, Miss Fox, spent the week-end at her home in Granville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Longmire of Litchfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Longmire.

Misses Watson and Edna Everett of Litchfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Longmire.

The ladies of the Baptist Church held a ten cent tea at the home of Mr. Chas. Longmire on Tuesday evening, at which the sum of \$5.20 was realized.

Messrs Hiram Young and Eldon Longmire left on Monday for Digby, in their motor boat in which they took a load of flann haddies sent by A. and B. Longmire.

The Schooner "Exenia," Capt. Clayton, arrived at Anderson's Cove on Sunday from St. John with fourteen hogsheds of bait for the fishermen. She will now load dry fish to carry to Annapolis Royal where she will remain for the winter.

A few weeks ago a large turnip was mentioned in the paper asking who could beat it. Mr. Charles Longmire can beat it with a cabbage which weighed sixteen pounds. He also has a beet which measures twenty inches around. Who can beat this?

GRANVILLE FERRY

November 12

Mr Victor Chute of Clarence was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Amberman.

Mrs. J. Bail and little sons, Nathan and John, have returned to Maryland after spending a few months here.

Mr. Herbert Berryman, who for the past few months has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Reed, returned to Boston recently.

The vicinity was very much shocked recently at hearing that Mrs. Robert Mills, Jr., of Ottawa, formerly of Granville Ferry, had passed away after undergoing a serious operation at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa. The deceased was a very sweet, lovable, little woman, and well liked by everyone that knew her. She leaves to mourn their loss, her mother, Mrs. T. W. Reynolds; one sister, Grace; and one daughter, Dorothy. Mrs. Mills husband predeceased her fourteen years ago. The deceased was 38 years of age.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

November 15

Mr Herman Calnek has returned from a trip to the Canadian West.

Miss Ida Roney of Annapolis spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. George T. Bent and Mrs. Elvin Bent, two of our aged residents, are seriously ill.

Miss Sadie Troop has returned from a visit with friends in Annapolis.

Mrs. Chester Wade and little son, of Bassano, Alberta, are visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. C. E. Withers.

Last week the Red Cross Society forwarded to headquarters the following: 37 nightshirts, 11 pairs socks, 55 bandages, 36 handkerchiefs, 33 jars preserves.

U. S. NOTE TO BRITAIN

The United States in its latest note to Britain, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the Allies against enemy countries on March 11th, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American Government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complaisance suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

The attitude taken by the London newspapers in commenting on the note is generally that though the points raised in the note are open to argument, Great Britain's position is that she is engaged in a life and death struggle and therefore has to consider all questions on the predicable basis of winning the war; that such a world war is bound to carry some inconveniences to neutrals, but as far as is possible and consistent with doing everything in her power to win the war, she is careful to do as little as possible to injure the interests of neutrals. It is also contended that neutrals having failed to act when the Germans contravened international law by sinking neutral ships and ship with neutral passengers, it was necessary for Great Britain to take some action.

The chief business of everyone in the British Empire at present is the winning of this war in which our liberties and our national existence are the stakes.—Exchange.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS

Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.



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

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LAWRENCETOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following list of articles were sent forward to Halifax last week by the Lawrence town Red Cross Auxiliary.

From Clarence: Socks, prs. 7; Hospital shirts 9; Handkerchiefs 12; Mouth Wipes 12; Fac. Cloths 12; Pajamas, suits 12; Night Shirt 1; Bandages 30.

Port Lorne Branch: Socks, pairs 14; Hospital Shirts 5; Pajamas, suits 1.

Donations: Miss Annabella Wood, Atlanta, Georgia: Scarfs 2; Socks, pr. 1; Miss Rose Frank, Tacoma, Wash.: Scarf 1; Miss Rose Des Anges, L. L. New York: Scarf 1; Mrs. Henry Beals, Inglisville, N.S.: Socks, prs. 6.

Port George Branch: Socks 8.

Lawrencetown: Socks, prs. 26; Pajamas, prs. 15; Hospital Shirts 18; Old Linen, parcel 1.

Mrs. J. E. SHAFFNER, Cor. Sec. Lawrence town Red Cross Auxiliary.

DEATH OF ISREAL L. LONGLEY

(St. John Telegraph, Nov. 4.)

A former well known contractor and builder in this city, Isreal L. Longley, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, A. W. McMachin, in Rothesay, with whom he had lived for the last three years. Mr. Longley was a son of the late John D. and Mary A. Fellows Longley of Granville, N. S., but had lived practically all his life in St. John. He was the builder of the first car sheds in the north end and of other well known buildings, and did much work for the late Howard D. Troop, whose cousin he was. He was one of the old school of builders who had to learn their trade very thoroughly because mill work in those days did not come to the rescue of the carpenter as at present.

Mr. Longley is survived by his wife and one daughter and by one sister, Miss Alice A. Longley of this city. He is well remembered by the older generation of citizens, who will learn with regret of his death. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of A. W. McKin, Rothesay.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Sir Charles Tupper who has just died in his ninety-fifth year, was not only the last of the Fathers, but the first of the promoters, of Confederation. He was busy with an unusual vigor in the politics of the Maritime Provinces from 1855 till Confederation, and, from 1867 till 1900, he was next to Sir John Macdonald, the most influential person in the Conservative party, if not in the affairs of the country. He was Macdonald's most powerful ally in putting through the National Policy and the C.P.R. agreement. Earlier, he had been influential in the construction of the Intercolonial. He was not unkind of the economic benefits of freedom of trade with the United States, for which he bid more than once, and, it is thought, sincerely. His politics, like those of Laurier in 1896 and at the undertaking of the National Transcontinental in 1903, were probably determined by the trade policy of the United States, which, until the coming of Wilson and Underwood, was framed to obstruct the growth and development of Canada. If that was not the object, there can be no doubt of the effect. An exhausting emigration to the United States set in after the civil war and, especially as some contended, after 1878, which was not arrested till the exploitation of the west was well under way about 1900. There is now the gravest apprehension that that emigration will begin again.

It is apparent that, later in life, when residence in England as High Commissioner of Canada, had brought him in touch with Conservatives like Chamberlain, he became a convinced British Imperialist. So, we find him, when called to the Conservative leadership on the enforced retirement of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1896, proposing a preferential tariff with Great Britain and the other colonies to be later, for political reasons adopted in part by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. So, too, we find him, when in opposition at the time of the Boer war, pushing in Parliament, the Imperialist propaganda of Chamberlain and Rhodes.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the north side of the brook known by the name of "Little River," running a northerly course along the west side of the old road leading to Canan Mountain until it comes to the cross road, thence westwardly along the south side of the cross road to a stake and stone, thence south south-east to a stake and stone, thence running south-east to a willow tree on the north side of said river, thence running east the several courses of the river to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, more or less.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale, and remainder on delivery of the deed.

Dated at Annapolis Royal in the County of Annapolis the 7th day of August, 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS, High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.

Edwin Ruggles, Solicitor of Plaintiff.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown in the said County of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 5th day of August, 1915, unless before the day of sale the amount due the plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed with her costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor;

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook in the County of Annapolis and bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning on the south side of the Torbrook road at the north-west angle of land owned by George E. Spurr, thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and twenty links along said Spurr's land, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east six chains and twenty one links along Spurr's lands to lands owned by Avard Parker, thence south twenty-four degrees east two chains and sixteen links along the west line of the Parker land to a willow tree, thence east two chains along south line of the Parker land, thence south eight degrees and forty-five minutes east forty-two chains along lands of Robert Eaton and Andrew Foster to lands of George Parker, thence south eighty-one degrees west ten chains and twenty links along said George Parker's land, thence north eight degrees and forty-five minutes west to the Torbrook road, thence north sixty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east one chain and thirty links to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the north side of the brook known by the name of "Little River," running a northerly course along the west side of the old road leading to Canan Mountain until it comes to the cross road, thence westwardly along the south side of the cross road to a stake and stone, thence running south-east to a willow tree on the north side of said river, thence running east the several courses of the river to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, more or less.

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